

Monthly Bulletin

OF THE

International Bureau

OF THE

American Republics.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

JULY, 1903.

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

1903.





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

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^b Corresponding member of the Academia Nacional de la Historia de Venezuela.

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 Salvador (See Costa Rica.)
 Uruguay WILLIAM R. FISCH, Montevideo.
 Venezuela HERBERT W. BOWEN, Caracas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROHIBITED ARTICLES TO ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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

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

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

FOREIGN MAILS.

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

Countries.	Letters, per 15 grams, equal to one-half ounce.		Single postal cards, each. ^a		Other articles, per 50 grams, equal to 2 ounces.		Charge for registration.	Charge for return receipt.
	Currency of country.	Cen- times.	Currency of country.	Cen- times.	Currency of country.	Cen- times.		
	Argentina Republic.....	15 centavos	35	6 centavos	15	3 centavos		
Bolivia via Panama.....	22 centavos	55	8 centavos	20	6 centavos	15	30 centavos	10 centavos.
Bolivia via other routes.....	20 centavos	50	6 centavos	15	4 centavos	10	30 centavos	200 reis.
Brazil.....	300 reis	35	100 reis	10	50 reis	5	400 reis	5 centavos.
Chile.....	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	5	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Colombia.....	20 centavos	40	4 centavos	10	2 centavos	5	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Costa Rica.....	10 centimos	25	3 centimos	7½	2 centimos	5	10 centimos	5 centimos.
Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo)	10 centavos	25	3 centavos	10	2 centavos	5	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Ecuador.....	10 centavos	50	2 centavos	10	2 centavos	5	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Falkland Islands.....	4 pence	40	1 penny	15	1 penny	10	10 centavos	24 pence.
Guatemala.....	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	5	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Haiti.....	10 centimes de gourde	50	3 centimes de gourde	15	2 centimes de gourde	10	2 centimes de gourde	5 centimes de gourde.
Honduras.....	15 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Honduras, British.....	5 cents	25	2 cents	10	2 cents	10	10 cents	6 cents.
Mexico.....	5 centavos	50	5 centavos	10	1 centavo	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Nicaragua.....	15 centavos	50	8 centavos	15	3 centavos	10	10 centavos	10 centavos.
Panama.....	40 centavos	50	6 centavos	15	4 centavos	10	40 centavos	20 centavos.
Peru via San Francisco.....	20 centavos	50	6 centavos	15	4 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Peru via Panama.....	22 centavos	55	8 centavos	20	6 centavos	15	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Porto Rico ^b	11 centavos	55	3 centavos	15	3 centavos	15	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Salvador via Panama.....	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Salvador via other routes.....	10 centavos	50	3 centavos	15	2 centavos	10	10 centavos	5 centavos.
Uruguay.....	50 centimos	50	15 centimos	15	10 centimos	10	50 centimos	25 centimos.
Venezuela.....	5 centimos	25	2 cents	10	1 cent	5	10 centimos	5 centimos.
British Guiana.....	5 cents	50	7½ cents	15	5 cents	10	10 cents Dutch	10 cents Dutch.
Dutch Guiana.....	25 centimes	50	10 centimes	15	5 centimes	10	25 centimes	10 centimes.
French Guiana.....	25 centimes	50	10 centimes	15	5 centimes	10	25 centimes	10 centimes.

^a The rate for a reply-paid (double) card is double the rate named in this column.^b United States domestic rates and conditions.

PARCELS-POST REGULATIONS.

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

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

UNITED STATES CONSULATES IN LATIN AMERICA.

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

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

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

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS—Continued.

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

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

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

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

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

METRIC WEIGHTS.

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

METRIC DRY MEASURE.

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

METRIC LIQUID MEASURE.

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

METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

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

METRIC SURFACE MEASURE.

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

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

PUBLICATIONS.

The publications of the International Bureau of the American Republics include Handbooks and Maps of the various countries of Latin America, Bibliographical Compilations, and Reports on leading pan-American topics, in addition to the Monthly Bulletin of the Bureau, which is now in its fourteenth volume and is the official organ of the Bureau. These are for distribution upon the payment of the prices indicated below, it being required that payment be made in cash, money orders, or by bank drafts on banks in New York City or Washington, D. C., payable to the order of the International Bureau of the American Republics. Individual checks on banks outside of New York or Washington, or postage stamps can not be accepted.

PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

	PRICE.
Annual Reports of the Director of the Bureau, 1891-1902. (Sent upon request.)	
Bulletin of the Bureau, published monthly since October, 1893, in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French. Average 225 pages, two volumes a year.	
Yearly subscription	\$2.00
Yearly subscription, foreign.....	2.50
Single copies.....	.25
Orders for the Bulletin should be addressed to the Chief Clerk of the Bureau.	
Code of Commercial Nomenclature, 1897. (English, Spanish, and Portuguese.) 670 pages, 4°, cloth	2.50
Code of Commercial Nomenclature, 1897. (Spanish, English, and Portuguese.) 645 pages, 4°, cloth	2.50
Code of Commercial Nomenclature, 1897. (Portuguese, Spanish, and English.) 640 pages 4°.....	2.50
NOTE.—Designates in alphabetical order, in equivalent terms in English, Portuguese, and Spanish, the commodities of American nations on which import duties are levied.	
<i>Special commercial bulletins.</i>	
Commercial Directory of the American Republics, 1897-98, 2 vols. in 4°, cloth.	5.00
Worthington's Commercial Report, 1899. (Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay.) 178 pages, 8°.....	.35
(A reprint of reports 1 to 6 received from a special commissioner appointed by the British Board of Trade to report upon trade in certain South American countries.)	
Money, Weights, and Measures of the American Republics, 1891. 12 pages, 8°.	.05
Report on Coffee, with special reference to the Costa Rican product, etc. Washington, 1901. 15 pages, 8°.....	.10
El café. Su historia, cultivo, beneficio, variedades, producción, exportación, importación, consumo, etc. Datos extensos presentados al Congreso relativo al café que se reunió en Nueva York el 1° de octubre de 1902. 167, iii pp., 8°. Bibliography, p. 164.....	.50
Coffee. Extensive information and statistics. (English edition of the above.) 108 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 100.....	.50

Handbooks (general description and statistics).

	PRICE.
Argentine Republic. A geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions, actual development, and prospects of future growth. 1903. 28 illustrations, 3 maps, 366 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page —. (Price will be given later.)	
Brazil. A geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions and prospects of future development. 1901. 233 pages, 8°	\$0. 75
Guatemala. 1897. (2d edition revised.) Illustrations, 119 pages, 8° .....	. 25
Mexico. A geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions and prospects of future development. 1900. 385 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 354 .....	. 75
Paraguay. Second edition, revised and enlarged, with a chapter on the native races. 1902. Illustrations, map, 187 pages, 8° .....	. 75
Venezuela. Second edition revised. 1899. In two parts.	
Part 1. English, 138 pages, 8°: Bibliography, page 135 .....	. 25
Part 2. Spanish, 278 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 275 .....	. 25

Bibliographical bulletins.

Brazil. A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Brazil. 1800–1900. Washington, 1901. 145 pages, 8°	1. 00
Central America. A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Central America, including the republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador. 1800–1900. Washington, 1902. 109 pages, 8° .....	. 50
Chile. A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Chile. Washington, 1903. 110 pages, 8°	1. 00

Maps.

Guatemala. From official and other sources. 1902. Scale of 12.5 miles to 1 inch (1:792,000). In 2 sheets, each sheet 71 x 76 cm. No. 1. General features. No. 2. Agricultural	1. 00
Mexico. From official Mexican and other sources. 1900. Scale of 50 miles to 1 inch. In 2 sheets, each sheet 108 x 80 cm. No. 1. General map. No. 2. Agricultural areas	1. 00

LIST OF BOOKS AND MAPS IN COURSE OF PREPARATION.

Handbooks.

The United States. (In Spanish.) Manual de los Estados Unidos de America.
Bolivia. (Spanish and English. Vol. 1. Spanish ed. completed.)
Cuba.
Dominican Republic.
Haiti.
Honduras. (Nearly completed.)
Mexico. (Edition of 1900 thoroughly revised and enlarged.)
Nicaragua.
Venezuela. (Ed. of 1899 enlarged and revised.)

Law manuals.

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

Maps.

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

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

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

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

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

JULY 1, 1903.

VALUE OF LATIN-AMERICAN COINS.

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

ESTIMATE JULY 1, 1903.

Countries.	Standard.	Unit.	Value in U. S. gold or silver.	Coins.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	Gold	Peso	\$.965	Gold—Argentine (\$4.824) and $\frac{1}{2}$ Argentine. Silver—Peso and divisions.
BOLIVIA	Silver	Boliviano	.384	Silver—Boliviano and divisions.
BRAZIL	Gold	Milreis	.546	Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver— $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 milreis.
CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES—				
Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	.465	Gold—2, 5, 10, and 20 colons (\$9.307). Silver—5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.
British Honduras	Gold	Dollar	1.000	
Guatemala	Silver	Peso	.384	Silver—Peso and divisions.
Honduras				
Nicaragua				
Salvador				
CHILE	Gold	Peso	.365	Gold—Escudo (\$1.825), doubloon (\$3.650), and condor (\$7.300). Silver—Peso and divisions.
COLOMBIA	Silver	Peso	.384	Gold—Condor (\$9.647) and double condor. Silver—Peso and divisions.
CUBA	Gold	Peso	.926	Gold—Centen (\$5.017), alphonse (\$4.823). Silver—Peso.
ECUADOR	Gold	Sucre	.487	Gold—10 sucres (\$4.8665). Silver—Sucre and divisions.
HAITI	Gold	Gourde	.965	Gold—1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes. Silver—Gourde and divisions.
MEXICO	Silver	Dollar	.418	Gold—Dollar (\$0.983), 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver—Dollar (or peso) and divisions.
PERU	Gold	Sol	.487	Gold—Libra (\$4.8665). Silver—Sol and divisions.
URUGUAY	Gold	Peso	1.034	Gold—Peso. Silver—Peso and divisions.
VENEZUELA	Gold	Bolivar	.193	Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver—5 bolivars.

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

BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

VOL. XV.

JULIO DE 1903.

No. 1.

EL ANIVERSARIO DE LA DECLARACIÓN DE INDEPENDENCIA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA.

El BOLETÍN del mes de julio no debe salir al público sin conterer siquiera una palabra en conmemoración del gran suceso que abrió para la América las puertas del santuario de la Libertad.

El enunciado explícito y terminante, que el mundo oyó estupefacto el 4 de julio de 1776, y que cuarenta y seis años más tarde estaban todavía condenando las Potencias de Europa, reunidas en lo que se llamó "La Santa Alianza," de que los Gobiernos han sido instituidos en el mundo para servir á los pueblos, no los pueblos para servir á los Gobiernos—de que el fin y objeto de los Gobiernos es facilitar y asegurar á los pueblos el uso amplio y pacífico de sus inmanentes derechos—de que los justos poderes y la autoridad de los Gobiernos se derivan del consentimiento de los gobernados—y de que cuando quiera que esos mismos Gobiernos en vez de realizar los fines para que fueron establecidos se convierten en fuerzas destructoras de los mismos,—están los pueblos en perfecto derecho de cambiarlos ó abolirlos, sustituyéndolos por cosa mejor y que más cuadre á los fines y propósitos de su institución,—vibró, como era justo, en los oídos del mundo, y sembró con abundancia la semilla cuyo glorioso resultado se contempla en América.

Desde el año de 1612, había comprendido España, que entonces era la Potencia dominante en el Nuevo Mundo, cuanto había que temer de declaraciones semejantes, aunque mucho menos explícitas, que de vez

en cuando se esnechaban en la especie de Asamblea Legislativa de la Colonia de Virginia, que se llamaba "Virginia Quarterly Courts." El Embajador de España en Londres no anduvo remiso en condenarlas como "malas ideas," añadiendo que la Asamblea en que se habían emitido era "un foco de revolución," y germen de "un Parlamento sedicioso."

Cuando llegó el año de 1810, se demostró palpablemente que las declaraciones hechas en 1776 en la Casa de la Independencia, en Philadelphia, del Estado, entonces Colonia, de Pennsylvania, habían hallado resonancia, en cuatro puntos, bien alejados entre sí, de la América española. Lo que es hoy la República del Ecuador se había lanzado por el camino de la independencia desde el 10 de agosto de 1809; haciéndose lo mismo por lo que es hoy la República Argentina, en mayo 25 de 1810; Colombia, en julio 20 de 1810, y México en 16 de setiembre de 1810.

La heroica y noble Venezuela vino luego, el 5 de julio de 1811, con su declaración de independencia, constituyéndose en forma federal bajo el nombre de "Confederación americana de Venezuela."

El 11 de mayo de 1811 tocó su turno á Paraguay. Chile se declaró independiente el 18 de setiembre de 1820. Perú hizo lo mismo el 28 de julio de 1821, y las Repúblicas de Centro América, que son Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua y Costa Rica, procedieron de idéntica manera el 15 de setiembre de 1821.

Bolivia entró también á la vida independiente y republicana el 6 de agosto de 1825.

La declaración de la independencia de Haití había sido hecha desde el 1º de enero de 1804, obedeciendo á causas que más tienen que ver con la revolución francesa de 1789 y sus consecuencias, que con los dogmas proclamados en Philadelphia en 1776.

La República Dominicana proclamó su independencia el 1º de diciembre de 1821.

Cuando el 2 de octubre de 1889 se inauguró en WASHINGTON la primera Conferencia Internacional Americana, había en el Nuevo Mundo, además de los Estados Unidos de América, diez y ocho Repúblicas. Todo lo demás se hallaba sometido á gobiernos monárquicos, bien, como el Brasil, bajo la forma de un Imperio, bien, como todo el resto, bajo la forma de colonias más ó menos liberalmente gobernadas.

El cuarto día de la conferencia, noviembre 21 de 1889, al saberse que el Brasil, sin sacudimientos y sin sangre, había derrocado el imperio y constituídose en la constelación de Estados libres, que bajo el nombre de Los Estados Unidos del Brasil brilla en grado tan eminente en América, el Señor Presidente de la Delegación de los Estados Unidos de América, Mr. JOHN B. HENDERSON, sometió á la Asamblea la resolución que consta de las Actas, por la cual se expresaba la compla-

encia de aquélla "al dar la bienvenida á los Estados Unidos del Brasil á la hermandad de las Repúblicas americanas."

El día antes de cerrarse la misma Conferencia, 18 de abril de 1900, tocó á su vez al Brasil, por boca de su dignísimo representante el Señor DON SALVADOR DE MENDONÇA, hacer el ruego al Hacedor Supremo de que en el siglo XX, que ya estaba casi alboreando, "no se viese ninguna posesión europea sobre el suelo libre de América."

Cuba es una República desde el 20 de mayo de 1902.

MÉXICO Y LA REFORMA MONETARIA.^a

El Gobierno de México, secundado por el de China, ha tomado importante iniciativa para procurar una inteligencia y acción internacionales, con el fin de resolver las dificultades monetarias originadas en la constante fluctuación del valor de la plata. A este efecto los dos Gobiernos conjuntamente, se dirigieron en enero último al Departamento de Estado de Wáshington, donde la gestión fué tan bien acogida, que el Presidente de los Estados Unidos la trasmitió enseguida con especial recomendación al Congreso nacional, solicitando se le facultase para ofrecer la cooperación necesaria en las medidas que puedan dar por resultado el establecer y mantener una relación fija de valor entre la moneda de los países donde el patrón de ésta es el oro y la de aquellos donde es de plata. El Congreso, sin demora, dió al Ejecutivo las facultades solicitadas, y, en consecuencia, fué creada una Comisión, que, uniéndose á otra anteriormente nombrada por el Gobierno de México, las dos han comenzado á estudiar el asunto y procederán á tratarlo con autoridades competentes de otros países cuyo concurso pueda serles útil para el propósito de formular, si fuere posible, las medidas que consideren conducentes á una solución favorable del arduo problema de que se trata. El Gobierno de México busca además y especialmente la cooperación de los Gobiernos de las Repúblicas Centro y Suramericanas, y á ellos se ha dirigido por conducto de los respectivos representantes diplomáticos acreditados en Wáshington.

Se funda la gestión de México, entre otras razones, en que la moneda de plata ha desempeñado papel importantísimo en el comercio del mundo; y en que, no obstante el vigoroso movimiento en favor del monometalismo oro, se ha seguido haciendo uso de la plata, con poder liberatorio ilimitado, por otros países con una población de ochocientos

^a El BOLETIN, que se honra en la publicación de este importante artículo, escrito á su ruego por el Señor DON JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, cuya competencia en estas materias es notoria, considera de su deber expresar en este punto su agradecimiento.

millones de habitantes, que tienen en circulación cerca de tres mil millones de pesos en plata, y que representan un comercio de importación de cerca de seiscientos millones de *dollars* al año, precedente casi en su totalidad de aquellos cuya moneda es de oro; todo lo cual indica que de igual modo están interesadas en la solución del problema todas las naciones comerciales de la tierra; pues la perturbación no consiste solamente en las variaciones del valor de la moneda y en las fluctuaciones de los cambios internacionales, sino que se hace extensiva á todos los elementos de la riqueza pública y privada, en los cuales está ocasionando un trastorno de tal manera grave, que pone en peligro la vida y subsistencia de las grandes empresas, y sacude y commueve el delicado problema de jornales, repercutiendo todos sus efectos alia-torios y peligrosos á todas las clases sociales.

Se considera desde luego que no podría hallarse el remedio de todos estos males en la adopción del monometalismo oro por todos los gobiernos del mundo, porque aun dando por supuesto que todos ellos estuvieran preparados para adoptarlo, si los países plata hubieran de ocurrir á los países oro para llenar las necesidades de su circulación, provocarían desde luego el mayor trastorno económico que se haya conocido en la historia del mundo.

La moneda de plata, no obstante la depreciación del metal, conserva un valor en la circulación que no depende solamente del valor comercial de aquél; y siendo en cantidad tan grande que esta moneda es necesaria, lo más sabio es utilizarla en vez de desecharla; y lo más práctico, convertirla en la base de un nuevo sistema, que aleje, por una parte, los peligros que el actual está presentando, y por otra, pueda conciliar la vida propia económica de cada país con sus relaciones internacionales.

El Gobierno de México, que ha dedicado particular atención al estudio de la materia, cree haber encontrado la solución del problema en el uso de una moneda de plata, con valor fijo en oro, garantizado por el Gobierno emisor y en cantidad y condiciones limitadas prudentialmente.

En cuanto á la relación, se indica que pudiera ser la de 1 á 32, ó sea, un peso de plata de 50 centavos en oro. En estas condiciones la moneda de plata tendría muchas de las ventajas que ofrece como signo de cambio la moneda de oro, y no se causaría una alteración muy seria, ni respecto de jornales, ni en la liquidación de créditos.

La posibilidad de llegar al resultado de dar á la moneda de plata un valor fijo en oro no es ciertamente un experimento nuevo, ni por otra parte presenta dificultades insuperables. En los países oro se usa la moneda de plata aún en unidades de un peso, y mantiene la paridad de su valor con el oro. Lo mismo sucede en la Unión Latina, y en la India no sólo se pudo mantener una relación de valor fija con una cir-

culación de mil quinientos millones de pesos en plata, sino que para llenar las necesidades de ésta se hizo una nueva acuñación de cien millones sin que esa relación de valor se alterase en lo mínimo. Holanda obtuvo igual resultado en sus posesiones de Oriente, siendo de notar que ni en éstas ni en la India se estableció reserva en oro, sino que el valor de la moneda de plata se ha mantenido sin variación, en virtud del límite señalado á la acuñación y del precio fijo en oro á que es recibida en las oficinas del Gobierno. Además, este proyecto de México coincide con el plan adoptado por los Estados Unidos para las islas Filipinas, y que pronto se pondrá allí en práctica; de suerte que todo parece concurrir de un modo favorable á su realización.

Las publicaciones de la prensa, de las cuales la Comisión de los Estados Unidos ha coleccionado y reproducido en interesante folleto varias de las más importantes, están conformes en la practicabilidad de la reforma por acuerdo entre los países plata, é indican que, si por alguna circunstancia esto no pudiera realizarse, México por sí solo seguirá adelante en su propósito, contando con los medios necesarios para llevarlo á feliz término. Al efecto emitirá cien millones de pesos en monedas de plata, con valor relativo de cincuenta centavos en oro, y para mantener fija esta relación de valor, creará una reserva de veinte y cinco millones de pesos en oro, y dictará todas las demás disposiciones que puedan conducir al afianzamiento del nuevo sistema monetario.

Se han decretado ya como parte de este plan, y para la necesaria protección de la reserva en oro, las leyes que modifican la forma en que habrá de hacerse el pago de los derechos de aduana y se reglamenta la manera como habrá de fijarse el valor comercial de dicho metal, según los decretos publicados en el número 2, Vol. XIV, de este BOLETÍN, correspondiente al mes de febrero último.

Son éstos, en resumen, los datos que en lo principal arrojan las publicaciones oficiales y de la prensa, que sobre tan importante materia se han tenido á la vista al escribir esta ligera reseña sobre el proyecto de México y los medios de llevarlo á la práctica.

LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA EN 1902.

No es indebida jactancia asegurar que en punto á riqueza, y á todo lo demás que con la riqueza viene necesariamente, se hallaban los Estados Unidos de América, al cerrar el año de 1902, á la cabeza de las naciones del mundo. No es esto decir, ni con mucho, que en todo lo demás, que deriva su perfección del transcurso del tiempo, y de otras circunstancias que hasta ahora no han rodeado á la grande Unión americana, no se la pueda colocar igualmente en lugar muy elevado.

Según los datos publicados por el Señor Secretario del Tesoro (Ministro de Hacienda, que se diría en los países españoles) los ingresos en las Arcas federales durante el año fiscal que terminó el 30 de junio de 1902, ascendieron á \$688,633,042—mientras que los egresos del mismo género, en el mismo período, importaron \$588,633,042, lo cual muestra un exceso de las entradas contra las salidas de nada menos que cien millones de pesos. Un *superávit* de este tamaño es cosa verdaderamente asombrosa.

El último Censo que se tomó en la Unión con arreglo al precepto constitucional, y se efectuó el año de 1900, acusó una población total de 76,303,387 habitantes, incluyendo en este número los del Territorio Indio, los de las Reservas indias, los de Alaska, y los de Hawaii. Añadiendo á estos gnarismos los que arrojan los censos de las “posiciones ultramarinas,” ó sean Puerto Rico, Guam, el grupo Tutuila de Samoa, y el Archipiélago Filipino, sube el total á 84,233,069.

El número de inmigrantes en el año fiscal de 1901 á 1902, fué 648,743, de los cuales 466,369 fueron hombres y 182,374 mujeres. El año anterior, de 1900 á 1901, el total de los inmigrantes había sido 487,918, ó sea 160,825 menos.

Italia, Austria-Hungría y Rusia contribuyeron más del 70 por ciento de la inmigración de 1901 á 1902.

Con respecto á la producción agrícola, que es la base de la riqueza de los pueblos, bastará indicar que de todo el trigo producido en el mundo en el año de que se está tratando, que fué estimado en 3,072,000,000 *bushels*, correspondieron á los Estados Unidos de América 680,000,000. El resto del Nuevo Mundo produjo 235,000,000; y toda la Europa, 1,797,600,000.

Los Estados Unidos de América produjeron en el mismo año el 84 por ciento del total del maíz cosechado en el mundo. Su cuota fué 2,523,000,000 *bushels*.

En la producción de los demás granos, á saber, la cebada, el trigo sarraceno, la avena, el arroz, el centeno, etc., han ocupado también un alto puesto. La cosecha de cebada fué de 178,795,890 *bushels*, y representó un valor de \$50,446,674. La de trigo sarraceno fué de 11,233,447 *bushels*, que rindieron \$5,912,311. La de avena subió hasta 1,171,779,375 *bushels*, que se vendieron por \$198,972,533. La de arroz, que fué de 283,665,627 *bushels*, rindió \$7,886,213. La de centeno fué de 25,566,418 *bushels* y rindió \$12,180,338.

La cantidad y valor del algodón cosechado en el año de que se trata fué como sigue:

	Cantidad.	Valor.
Algodón llamado:	<i>Libras.</i>	
Upland cotton	4,796,248,574	\$430,163,544.00
Sea island cotton	84,637,152	6,766,638.18
Total.....	4,880,885,726	436,930,182.18

Hay que agregar á esto \$77,284,489, valor de las semillas del algodón cosechado, que pesaron 4,830,280 libras.

De azúcar de remolacha se obtuvieron 780,774 toneladas, con el valor de \$3,329,189. De la de caña se sacaron 664,020,814 libras, valor de \$39,052,153. De la de muelle hubo 11,928,370 libras, por valor de \$2,636,774.

La producción del tabaco llegó á \$37,696,770; la del heno á \$342,023,111.

Si de los productos agrícolas se pasa á los productos minerales, se encuentra lo siguiente:

La total producción de plata en el mundo, en 1902, fué de 184,213,892 onzas de Troy, valuadas en \$96,196,494. De ellas correspondieron á los Estados Unidos de América 67,152,958 onzas.

La de oro en todo el mundo, en el mismo año, fué de 14,882,618 onzas finas, valuadas en \$306,723,462. La cuota de los Estados Unidos de América en esa suma fué 4,243,357 onzas finas, representando un valor de \$87,710,189.

Nada hay que decir que no se sepa de sobra en cuanto á la industria. El Censo de 1900 da los siguientes resultados: Número de establecimientos industriales, 512,726; capital invertido en ellos, \$9,874,664,087; número de empleados á sueldo, 397,730; importe de los sueldos, \$404,837,591; jornaleros, 5,321,087; jornales que devengan, \$2,330,273,021.

En la construcción de buques, industria en que la Gran Bretaña llevó la primacía en 1902, los Estados Unidos de América ocuparon el segundo lugar. El tercero correspondió á Alemania, y el cuarto á Francia.

La Exposición universal que ha de empezar en St. Louis, Missouri, el 1º de mayo de 1904, en conmemoración de la compra de Louisiana, pondrá debidamente de relieve todo lo que se ha adelantado en esta potente Unión durante los últimos cien años.

Con respecto al comercio extranjero de los Estados Unidos de América, hay que decir sin riesgo de incurrir en error, que las cifras que arroja la estadística son tan sorprendentes en todos los respectos como las relativas á la riqueza agrícola, mineral é industrial del país. El valor total de las mercaderías nacionales exportadas de los Estados Unidos de América, en el año fiscal que concluyó el 30 de junio de 1902, subió á \$1,355,481,861. Á esa enorme cifra hay que agregar lo siguiente:

Valor de las mercaderías de origen extranjero exportadas de los Estados Unidos de América.....	\$26,237,540
Valor del oro del país exportado	46,761,438
Valor del oro extranjero exportado	1,807,512
Valor de la plata nacional exportada.....	45,971,249
Valor de la plata extranjera exportada.....	3,761,141

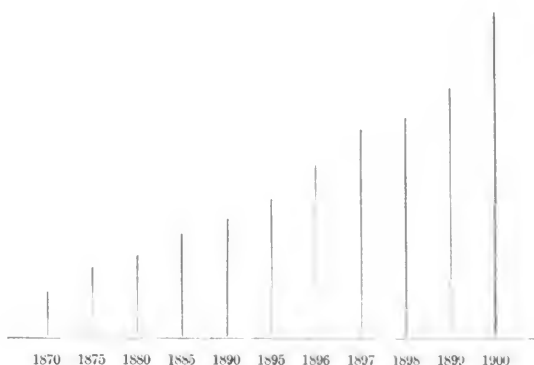
8 OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

El total general importa la suma de \$1,480,020,741.

En cuanto á las importaciones, tenemos lo siguiente:

Total importado, con exclusión del oro y plata acuñados	\$903,327,071
Oro acuñado	52,021,254
Plata acuñada	28,232,254
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total general.....	983,580,579

El diagrama que se pone á continuación indica clara y gráficamente el crecimiento de la exportación de artículos manufacturados en los Estados Unidos de América de 1870 á 1900.

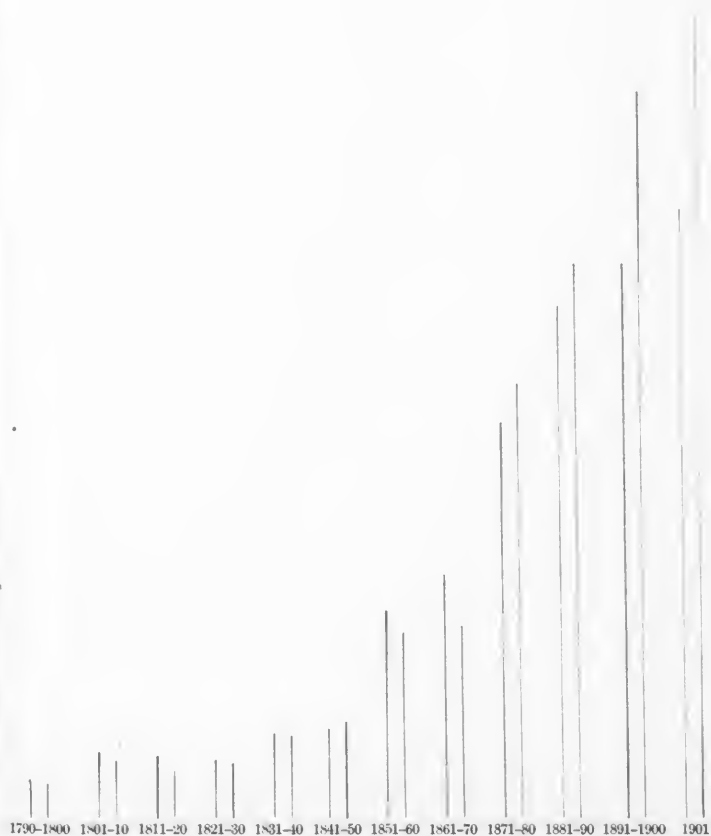


Antes de 1870 el total de las importaciones fué siempre mayor que el de las exportaciones. Ese exceso en los ochenta años transcurridos de 1790 á 1870 puede calcularse en conjunto, de una manera aproximada, en \$2,000,000,000. En 1874 las exportaciones empezaron á exceder á las importaciones, y el hecho ha continuado observándose casi sin interrupción. De 1870 á 1902 el exceso de las exportaciones sobre las importaciones ha representado en conjunto \$5,000,000,000.

Se deben estos datos al Hon. Señor O. P. AUSTIN, Jefe de la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento del Tesoro de los Estados Unidos de América.

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El diagrama que sigue pone del mismo modo de manifiesto de un modo gráfico el crecimiento del comercio extranjero de los Estados Unidos de América de 1790 á 1901, estudiado por décadas. De las dos columnas que marcan cada década, la de la izquierda del que lee representa el comercio de importación, y la de la derecha el de exportación.



LOS TRATADOS ENTRE LA REPÚBLICA DE CUBA Y LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA.

I. EL TRATADO SOBRE LA ISLA DE PINOS.

Deseando la República de Cuba y los Estados Unidos de América cumplir en todos sus extremos el artículo sexto de la disposición que—relativa á las relaciones que deberán existir entre los Estados Unidos y Cuba—está contenida en la ley del Congreso de los Estados Unidos de América aprobada el 2 de marzo de 1901, estando dicho artículo sexto antes mencionado incluído en el Apéndice á la Constitución de la República de Cuba que fué promulgada el 20 de mayo de 1902 y en el cual se dispone que “La isla de Pinos queda omitida de los límites de Cuba propuestos por la Constitución, dejándose para un futuro tratado la fijación de su pertenencia.” han nombrado con ese objeto como plenipotenciarios suyos para concertar un tratado á ese fin:

El Presidente de la República á JOSÉ M. GARCÍA MONTES, Secretario de Hacienda é interino de Estado y Justicia.

Y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América á HERBERT G. SQUIERS, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario en la Habana, quienes previo el canje de sus plenos poderes que encontraron en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los siguientes artículos:

ARTÍCULO I. Los Estados Unidos de América renuncian á favor de la República de Cuba toda reclamación que acerca del derecho á la isla de Pinos, situada en el Mar Caribe cerca de la parte sudoeste de la isla de Cuba, se haya hecho ó hiciere en virtud de los artículos I y II del Tratado de Paz entre los Estados Unidos y España, firmado en París el 10 de diciembre de 1898.

ART. II. Esta renuncia—por parte de los Estados Unidos—de pretensión á la propiedad de dicha isla de Pinos, se hace en consideración á las concesiones de estaciones carboneras y navales en la isla de Cuba que antes de ahora se han hecho á los Estados Unidos de América por la República de Cuba.

ART. III. Los ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos de América que—en la fecha del canje de ratificaciones de este tratado—residieren ó poseyeren propiedades en la isla de Pinos, no sufrirán menoscabo alguno en los derechos y privilegios que hayan adquirido con anterioridad á la fecha del canje de ratificaciones de este tratado; podrán permanecer en ella ó salir de ella, conservando en uno ú otro caso todos sus derechos de propiedad, incluyendo el derecho de vender ó disponer de dichos bienes ó de sus productos; y tendrán así mismo derecho á ejercer sus industrias, comercio y profesiones sujetándose con respecto á las mismas á aquellas leyes que sean aplicables á otros extranjeros.

ART. IV. El presente tratado será ratificado por cada una de las partes de conformidad con las respectivas Constituciones de ambos

países, y las ratificaciones serán canjeadas en la ciudad de Washington dentro de siete meses después de esta fecha.

En testimonio de lo cual, nosotros, los respectivos Plenipotenciarios, hemos firmado este tratado y hemos estampado en el mismo nuestros Sellos.

Hecho en la Habana, por duplicado, en castellano y en inglés, hoy día dos de julio de mil novecientos tres.

JOSÉ M. GARCÍA MONTES.
HERBERT G. SQUIERS.

II. CONVENIO SOBRE LAS ESTACIONES NAVALES DE GUANTÁNAMO Y BAHÍA HONDA.

Deseando la República de Cuba y los Estados Unidos de América dejar determinadas las condiciones del arrendamiento de las áreas de terreno y agua que, para el establecimiento de estaciones navales ó carboneras, en Guantánamo y Bahía Honda, hizo la República de Cuba á los Estados Unidos, por el Convenio de 16-23 de febrero de 1903 llevado á cabo en cumplimiento de lo preceptuado en el artículo 7 del Apéndice Constitucional de la República de Cuba, han nombrado con ese objeto sus Plenipotenciarios:

El Presidente de la República de Cuba á JOSÉ M. GARCÍA MONTES, Secretario de Hacienda é interino de Estado y Justicia.

Y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América á HERBERT G. SQUIERS, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario en la Habana, quienes previo el canje de sus respectivos planos poderes, que encontraron estar en debida forma, han convenido en los siguientes artículos:

ARTÍCULO I. Los Estados Unidos de América acuerdan y estipulan pagar á la República de Cuba la suma anual de dos mil pesos en monedas de oro de los Estados Unidos durante todo el tiempo que éstos ocuparen y usaren dichas áreas de terreno en virtud del mencionado Convenio.

Todos los terrenos de propiedad particular y otros bienes inmuebles comprendidos en dichas áreas serán adquiridos sin demora por la República de Cuba. Los Estados Unidos de América convienen en suministrar á la República de Cuba las cantidades necesarias para la compra de dichos terrenos y bienes de propiedad particular, y la República de Cuba aceptará dichas cantidades como pago adelantado á cuenta de la renta debida en virtud de dicho Convenio.

ART. II. Dichas áreas serán deslindadas y sus linderos marcados con precisión por medio de cercas ó vallados permanentes. Los gastos de construcción y conservación de estas cercas ó vallados serán sufragados por los Estados Unidos.

ART. III. Los Estados Unidos de América convienen en que no se permitirá á persona, sociedad ó asociación alguna establecer ó ejercer

empresas comerciales, industriales ó de otra clase dentro de dichas áreas.

ART. IV. Los delinquentes prófugos de la justicia acusados de delitos ó faltas sujetos á la jurisdicción de las leyes cubanas y que se refugiaren dentro de dichas áreas serán entregados por las autoridades de los Estados Unidos cuando lo pidieren las autoridades cubanas debidamente autorizadas.

Por otra parte, la República de Cuba conviene en que—los prófugos de la justicia acusados de delitos ó faltas sujetos á la jurisdicción de las leyes de los Estados Unidos cometidos dentro de dichas áreas y que se refugiaren en territorio de Cuba—serán, cuando se le pida, entregados á las autoridades de los Estados Unidos debidamente autorizadas.

ART. V. Los materiales de todas clases, mercancías, pertrechos y municiones de guerra importados en dichas áreas, para uso y consumo exclusivo de las mismas, no estarán sujetos al pago de derechos arancelarios, ni á ningún otro derecho ó carga, y los buques que los condujeren no estarán sujetos al pago de derechos de puerto, tonelaje, anclaje ni á cualquier otro, salvo cuando dichos buques se descargaren fuera de los límites de las referidas áreas; y dichos buques no serán descargados fuera de los límites de las referidas áreas á menos que no sea por un puerto habilitado de la República de Cuba, y en este caso tanto el cargamento como el buque estarán sujetos á todas las leyes y reglamentos de aduanas cubanos y al pago de los derechos correspondientes.

Se acuerda, además, que esos materiales, mercancías, pertrechos y municiones de guerra no podrán ser transportados de dichas áreas á territorio cubano.

ART. VI. Con excepción de lo dispuesto en el artículo anterior, los buques que entren ó salgan de las Bahías de Guantánamo y Bahía Honda dentro de los límites del territorio cubano estarán exclusivamente sujetos á las leyes y autoridades cubanas, y á las disposiciones emanadas de éstas en todo lo concerniente á la policía de puerto, á las aduanas y á la sanidad; y las autoridades de los Estados Unidos no opondrán ningún obstáculo á la entrada y salida de dichos buques, excepto en el caso de un estado de guerra.

ART. VII. Este arrendamiento será ratificado y las ratificaciones serán canjeadas en la ciudad de Wáshington dentro de los siete meses después de la fecha.

En testimonio de lo cual, nosotros, los respectivos Plenipotenciarios, hemos firmado este arrendamiento y estampado en el presente nuestros sellos.

Hecho en la Habana, por duplicado, en castellano y en inglés, hoy día dos de julio de mil novecientos tres.

JOSÉ M. GARCÍA MONTES.

HERBERT G. SQUIERS.

NOMBRAMIENTO DEL HONORABLE SEÑOR JOHN BARRETT, DE OREGON, PARA ENVIADO EXTRAORDINARIO Y MINISTRO PLENIPOTENCIARIO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA EN LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

El 1° del corriente mes de julio tuvo á bien el Señor Presidente ROOSEVELT nombrar al Honorable Señor JOHN BARRETT, de Oregon, para el puesto de Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos de América en la República Argentina, que quedó vacante por renuncia del Honorable Señor WILLIAM P. LORD, también de Oregon, después de un largo y honroso servicio desde el 16 de octubre de 1899.

No es nuevo el Señor BARRETT en el servicio diplomático de su país, ni es extraño tampoco á las cuestiones de todo género que naturalmente se suscitan en el trato internacional. En 1894 sirvió con notable éxito como Ministro de los Estados Unidos de América en Siam, consiguiendo entre otras cosas el arreglo definitivo de una reclamación americana contra aquel Gobierno, que envolvía cuantiosas sumas de dinero, y el reconocimiento por tratado de importantes derechos.

Después de renunciar su puesto, y de haber hecho extensos viajes por China, el Japón, la India y las Islas Filipinas, en que estudió á fondo las posibilidades que allí existen para el comercio de los Estados Unidos de América, fué nombrado por el Señor Presidente MCKINLEY, para que fuese á México, como miembro de la Delegación de los Estados Unidos de América, en la Segunda Conferencia Panamericana, que celebró sus sesiones en aquella capital desde el 22 de octubre de 1901 hasta el 31 de enero de 1902. Allí se le encomendó la Presidencia de tres Comisiones muy importantes, á saber: la del Tribunal Panamericano de Equidad, ó de Reclamaciones; la de Reorganización de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas; y la de Reglamento y Credenciales.

Á poco de haberse terminado la Conferencia Internacional fué nombrado el Señor BARRETT por el Directorio de la Exposición de St. Louis Comisionado-General para visitar varios países de Asia, y también la Australia, d fin de obtener en beneficio del certamen la cooperación de aquellos pueblos y de sus Gobiernos. En esta importante tarea tuvo el Señor BARRETT el éxito más completo.

El nombramiento del Señor BARRETT para Ministro de los Estados Unidos de América en la República Argentina fué un acto espontaneo del Señor Presidente. El Señor BARRETT no solicitó el puesto.

Si nada ocurre que lo impida saldrá el Señor BARRETT para su nuevo destino el próximo setiembre.

Todo indica que su recepción en Buenos Aires será en extremo cordial.

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

PRODUCCIÓN DE MAÍZ EN 1903.

La División de Estadística del Ministerio de Agricultura ha terminado, después de prolijo trabajo, la estadística del área sembrada con maíz en toda la República.

Según dichos cálculos, las hectáreas sembradas alcanzan á 1,741,288, que se descomponen en lasiguiente forma: Provincia de Buenos Aires, 852,975; Santa Fé, 548,970; Córdoba, 62,662; Entre Ríos, 86,560; otras provincias y territorios, 190,121.

Calculando un término medio por hectárea de 2.100 kilogramos, da un total de 3,656,683 toneladas, que al precio de \$35 la tonelada produce un total de 127,983,905 pesos.

COMERCIO EXTERIOR—ESTADÍSTICA DEL PRIMER TRIMESTRE DE 1903.

La Dirección General de Estadística de la nación ha publicado la de inimportación y exportación, correspondiente al primer trimestre de este año. Cotejando los totales de las cifras que representan tanto la inimportación como la exportación, nos encontramos que en ambos conceptos ha habido un aumento considerable en los tres primeros meses del corriente año, como lo comprueba el siguiente resumen, y con excepción del metálico:

Importación en oro.—Sujeta, \$26,917,130; libre, \$6,622,368; total, \$33,539,498; metálico, \$7,448,438.

Exportación en oro.—Sujeta, \$31,943,627; libre, \$37,407,572; total, \$69,351,199; metálico, \$234,684.

Comparadas estas cifras con las de igual tiempo del año 1902, tenemos el siguiente aumento:

Importación.—Sujeta, \$4,249,338; libre, \$1,705,885; total, \$5,955,223; metálico, \$7,443,100.

Exportación.—Sujeta, \$3,130,041; libre, \$9,509,210; total, \$12,639,251.

La exportación de metálico disminuyó en \$631,976.

En la inimportación las naciones que han sido más favorecidas son: Estados Unidos, con un aumento de \$988,645; Francia, con \$767,545; Italia, con \$419,007. En cambio Bélgica ha disminuído en \$490,273 y el Paraguay en \$88,481.

En la exportación figura en primera línea Francia, con un aumento de \$2,400,459; África, \$2,239,495; Alemania, 501,854; Bélgica, \$468,993; Brasil, \$347,169; Chile, \$196,934; España, \$139,943.

Ha disminuído la exportación á los Estados Unidos en \$746,747, Países Bajos en \$213,910, Cuba en \$151,198, Italia en \$98,526, Bolivia en \$75,829.

IMPUESTOS INTERNOS.

Recaudación en 1901 y 1902.

[De "La Nación," núm. 10581.]

Impuestos.	1901.	1902.	Más ó menos en 1902.
Tabacos	\$10,997,506.27	\$10,855,796.82	- \$111,709.45
Alcoholes.....	13,190,470.43	12,034,920.15	- 1,155,550.28
Vinos.....	3,571,442.78	3,381,044.09	- 190,398.69
Naipes.....	94,772.78	86,875.33	- 7,896.88
Cervezas.....	1,165,157.85	1,258,255.23	+ 93,097.38
Azúcares.....	8,993,312.31	8,253,800.87	- 739,511.44
Fósforos.....	1,958,062.12	2,124,737.55	+ 166,675.43
Bebidas artificiales.....	24,127.57	15,957.31	- 8,170.23
seguros (moneda nacional).....	250,031.39	253,063.92	+ 36,970.47
seguros (oro).....	7,000.28	26,706.85	+ 19,706.57
Eventuales:			
Multas.....	152,331.46	261,936.77	+ 109,605.31
Intereses (moneda nacional).....	106,832.55	221,528.58	+ 114,696.03
Intereses (oro).....	216.18	-	+ 216.18
Almacenes.....	-	2,820.80	+ 2,820.80
Venta de Impresos.....	1,756.46	555.46	- 1,201.00
Sombreros, aceites, y análisis.....	588.40	110.40	- 478.00
Total en moneda nacional.....	40,546,394.80	38,751,433.31	- 1,794,961.49
Total en oro.....	7,216.46	26,706.85	+ 19,490.39

Como se ve, la disminución de la renta en 1902 ha sido de 1,794,961.49, correspondiendo la partida más importante á los alcoholes, cuyos impuestos han disminuído en pesos 1,155,550.28. De los aumentos figuran en primera línea los fósforos con \$166,675.43.

COMERCIO POR VARIOS PUERTOS EN MARZO DE 1903.

BUENOS AIRES.

Mafz.....bolsas..	93,600	Quebracho.....toneladas..	3,520
Trigo.....fd....	1,270,740	Quebracho, extracto.bolsas..	21,072
Lino.....fd....	551,110	Minerales.....fd.....	632
Harina.....fd....	140,702	Tripas.....bordalesas..	197
Lana.....fardos..	30,177	Vacuno.....	10,190
Cueros lanares.....fd....	4,573	Lanar.....	32,555
Cueros vacunos:		Caballos.....	426
Secos.....	42,326	Mulas.....	40
Salados.....	78,894	Cerdos.....	89
Cueros potros:		Sebo.....pipas..	711
Salados.....	19,588	Íd.....bordalesas..	6,316
Secos.....	5,334	Tasajo.....fardos..	10,748
Cueros de becerro...fardos..	5,095	Carneros congelados.....	50,893
Cerda.....fd....	204	Carne conservada...cajones..	6,440
Cueros diversos.....fd....	147	Lenguas.....fd.....	613
Tortito de lino.....bolsas..	19,586	Pasto.....fardos..	35,008
Afrecho.....fd....	174,423	Ovejas refrigeradas...trozos..	10,539
Huesos y ceniza...toneladas..	1,916	Tabaco.....fardos..	115
Astas.....	42	Corderos congelados.....	13,679
Manteca.....cajones..	11,541	Sangre seca.....bolsas..	1,003

LA PLATA.

En el mes de marzo, 1903, salieron del puerto de La Plata 12 vapores, llevando 749,254 kilos de trigo y 34,274 kilos de lino.

BAHÍA BLANCA.

En el mes de marzo, 1903, salieron del puerto de Bahía Blanca 8 vapores, llevando los siguientes productos á los países que se expresan:

Bélgica.—Trigo, 25,680 bolsas.

Holanda.—Trigo, 50,771 bolsas.

Francia.—Trigo, 22,951 bolsas; lana, 2,890 fardos.

Alemania.—Trigo, 31,135 bolsas; lana, 108 fardos.

Varios.—Trigo, 325,164 bolsas.

SAN NICOLÁS.

Del puerto de San Nicolás salieron en el mes de marzo, 1903, 10 vapores, llevando productos del país á:

Inglaterra.—Lino, 17,856 bolsas; quebracho extracto, 224 bolsas.

Francia.—Lino, 10,000 bolsas.

Holanda.—Lino, 26,457 bolsas.

Alemania.—Lino, 36,162 bolsas; Lana, 212 fardos.

Varios.—Trigo, 14,320 bolsas; lino, 70,000 bolsas.

BOLIVIA.

ACUERDO CON EL PERÚ PARA LA LIBRE IMPORTACIÓN DE VARIOS PRODUCTOS.

[Del "Comercio de La Paz," núm. 5328.]

Reunidos en el local del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores del Perú los Excmos. Señores Doctor Don FELIPE DE OSMA, Ministro del Ramo, y Don JOSÉ MANUEL BRAUN, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Bolivia, celebraron el siguiente acuerdo:

1ª. No se cobrará en Bolivia impuesto alguno, fiscal ó municipal, sobre los siguientes artículos peruanos, cuya importación se declara que es libre y exenta de todo documento consular ó aduanero:

Frutas frescas, pescado fresco, carne fresca, quesos frescos y secos, leche, huevos, papas, chuño, quínuá, cañagua, maíz, cebada en grano, camarones frescos.

2ª. Igualmente no se cobrará en el Perú impuesto alguno, fiscal ó municipal, sobre los siguientes artículos bolivianos, cuya importación se declara que es libre y, además, exenta de todo documento consular ó aduanero:

Julio
Ago
Sept
Octu
Novi
Dicie
Ener
Febr
Marz
Abri
Mayo
Junio

Frutas frescas, carne fresca, quesos frescos y secos, chuño, quínuva, cañagna, maíz, cebada en grano, leche, huevos.

3ª. No se cobrará en Bolivia impuesto alguno, fiscal ó municipal, sobre los siguientes artículos peruanos, dentro de los límites que se expresan:

Chalonas hasta 10 kilogramos, carnes secas y chibarrones hasta 23 kilogramos, cueros de vaca ú oveja hasta 23 kilogramos.

4ª. Tampoco se cobrará en el Perú impuesto alguno, fiscal ó municipal, sobre los siguientes artículos bolivianos, dentro de los límites que se expresan:

Coca hasta 12 kilogramos, chocolate hasta 3 kilogramos, cacao hasta 6 kilogramos, café hasta 12 kilogramos.

5ª. Los certificados de origen á que se refieren las cláusulas 3ª y 4ª de la importación limitada serán expedidos gratuitamente.

6ª. La duración de este acuerdo será de cinco años, después de los cuales, quedará en vigencia, indefinidamente, si no lo denuncia alguno de los dos Gobiernos.

En fe de lo cual, firmaron en doble ejemplar, en Lima, el día 1º de marzo de 1903.

FELIPE DE OSMA.
JOSÉ M. BRAUN.

BRASIL.

En la parte inglesa y portuguesa del Boletín, páginas 115, vol. xv, y 1777, vol. xiv, respectivamente, se dan al público el Tratado de extradición concluido entre los Estados Unidos de América y los Estados Unidos del Brasil el 14 de mayo de 1897 y los Protocolos explicativos del mismo de mayo 28 y 29 de 1901.

CUBA.

PRODUCTOS DE LA ADUANA DE LA HABANA.

Recaudación, año fiscal de 1901 á 1902.

Julio	\$847, 156. 67
Agosto	869, 776. 53
Septiembre	793, 608. 32
Octubre	1, 026, 871. 41
Noviembre	900, 638. 54
Diciembre	824, 160. 77
Enero	1, 011, 344. 54
Febrero	726, 728. 19
Marzo	892, 717. 91
Abril	988, 362. 91
Mayo	858, 934. 53
Junio	889, 193. 64
	\$10, 629, 493. 96

Reanudación, año fiscal de 1902 á 1903.

Juho	\$874, 875. 61	
Agosto	735, 885. 74	
Septiembre	1, 001, 705. 09	
Octubre	961, 975. 88	
Noviembre	701, 254. 62	
Diciembre	936, 888. 38	
Enero	976, 282. 84	
Febrero	814, 635. 50	
Marzo	947, 156. 31	
Abril	863, 005. 99	
Mayo	814, 134. 34	
Junio	938, 755. 77	
		\$10, 566, 556. 07
Diferencia á favor de 1901 á 1902		62, 937. 89

HABANA 30 de Junio de 1903.

POBLACIÓN.

[Del "Diario de la Marina" de la Habana.]

La Secretaría de Hacienda ha dado á luz un libro colmado de estadísticas minuciosas, aunque incompletas, sobre el movimiento de población de la isla de Cuba durante los años de 1900 y 1901. Es un cuaderno en folio de 200 páginas, con multitud de estados numéricos y diagramas; obra detalladísima que, si está hecha con esmerpulosidad, representa un trabajo enorme. Sobre los datos generales que presentan las referidas estadísticas, hacemos las consideraciones siguientes.

Comparando el movimiento de población de la Isla en los dos años de referencia nótase á favor de 1901 un aumento de nacidos ó una disminución notable de muertos, en más de mil á favor de los primeros. En 1901 hubo en toda la Isla 28,946 defunciones, y los nacimientos alcanzaron la cifra de 44,789. La diferencia en favor de la población llega á 15,843.

Es de lamentar que un cuaderno tan voluminoso, destinado á estudios demográficos, no contenga un solo número referente á la inmigración; dato de suma importancia para conocer con alguna exactitud el verdadero movimiento de población en esta Isla.

Por las cifras normales de la estadística puede conjeturarse que llegan á Cuba todos los años unos 10,000 inmigrantes. Sumados con los 15,000 nacimientos, que sobrepujan al número de los fallecidos, resulta un aumento anual de 25,000 habitantes. Ese aumento, repetido progresivamente en 60 años, podría duplicar la población actual de Cuba. Precisamente hace unos 60 años, en 1840, había en esta tierra 800,000 habitantes, que es la mitad de los que hay ahora. No es muy extraordinaria que digamos esa potencial de crecimiento, si bien es verdad que hoy día muy pocas naciones del mundo la superan.

Las cifras de mortalidad que arroja el mencionado cuaderno se

prestan á una observación muy extraña y curiosa. Generalmente, el tanto por mil de defunciones es mayor en una capital que en la respectiva Provincia. Así ocurre en todas partes, y aun en la Isla de Cuba en todas las Provincias, excepto la de la Habana.

Véase, como demostración de lo dicho, los siguientes números, entresacados de la estadística oficial de mortalidad por mil habitantes que tenemos á la vista:

	Provincia.	Capital.
Habana	22.78	19.34
Matanzas	19.21	21.74
Pinar del Río	16.84	38.2
Santa Clara	17.35	25.5
Puerto Príncipe	13.35	33.7
Santiago de Cuba	11.95	23.27

Por lo que rezan estos números, venimos á saber que la capital de la Isla de Cuba renne mejores condiciones de salubridad que el resto de la Provincia—caso no visto en ninguna otra región del mundo con respecto á los campos y poblados pequeños que rodean las ciudades. Esto es lo que se llama un verdadero fenómeno sanitario, digno de que lo estudien los demás higienistas del globo.

Respecto á la natalidad, el aumento de 15,832 nacidos que hubo en 1901 sobre la cifra de los muertos, se detalla por Provincias en esta forma:

Habana	2,302	Santa Clara	3,635
Matanzas	1,797	Puerto Príncipe	1,424
Pinar del Río	2,094	Santiago de Cuba	4,580

Puede observarse bien cómo las Provincias cuya mortalidad es menor arrojan mayor proporción de nacidos respecto á las defunciones.

Fijando ahora la vista sobre el cuadro estadístico de las enfermedades dominantes como causa de muerte, se observa poca variación. La tuberculosis pulmonar arrebató un 24 por 100 de las víctimas; siguen las afecciones cardíacas con un 20 por 100, el paludismo con 17 por 100, la bronquitis con 14, la enteritis con 13, y el resto las demás enfermedades.

No está demás advertir que, en esto de las estadísticas, aquí y en todas partes se cometen errores de bulto, y á veces se hace decir á aquellas todo lo contrario de la verdad. Sobre la mortalidad de Nueva York hemos leído en trabajos recientes estas cantidades: 26, 38, 19 y 21 por mil. Esta desigualdad de cifras demuestra cuán poca fe merecen tales estudios. En los tratados de ciencia estadística se hace presente lo difícil que es encontrar la verdad, y cuán pocos son los hombres que saben estudiar y presentar debidamente los hechos colectivos, para desentrañar el fondo de su significación social.

La experiencia ha venido señalando que por lo común, cuando baja

el promedio de la mortalidad, suele disminuir también el de los nacimientos.

El fenómeno se explica sencillamente. Poca mortalidad quiere decir que los habitantes viven más años; y como esta circunstancia no aumenta la potencial reproductiva, resulta que los nacimientos no guardan la proporción de esta mayor vitalidad.

Parece comprobado que los adelantos de la higiene contribuyen en mucho á esa disminución de la mortalidad en los pueblos civilizados; pero las estadísticas generales harían más luz sobre el problema si precisasen las variaciones de vitalidad en las tres principales épocas de la vida: la niñez, la juventud y la edad avanzada. El aumento de natalidad solo puede corresponder cuando mueren menos personas en las dos primeras etapas de la existencia, ó cuando el refinamiento de las costumbres no es opuesto á la procreación. Lo que se observa hoy en Francia, y se acentúa generalmente en todos los países adelantados, cuya cifra de natalidad disminuye, parece comprobar la ley zoológica por la cual la facultad procreadora está en razón inversa de la superioridad fisiológica.

Estos misterios de la vida orgánica no puede aclararlos del todo la Estadística, por imposibilidad absoluta de conocer todos los factores del desarrollo social. Hay muchas causas que nuestra percepción no puede señalar, y de aquí que sean muy imperfectas las apreciaciones deducidas de la estadística más esmerada. Sin embargo no sería justo negar mérito á los recientes trabajos publicados por la Secretaría de Hacienda, ni dejar de consignar la satisfacción con que advertimos en ellos el progreso de la natalidad sobre las defunciones, debido principalmente, por no decir únicamente, á las mejoras que se han realizado en la higiene y el régimen sanitario.

COMERCIO.

[Del "Diario de la Marina" de la Habana.]

La Secretaría de Hacienda ha publicado la Estadística comercial de la República de Cuba correspondiente al último trimestre del año pasado, con una comparación del movimiento general habido en 1902 con el de los tres años anteriores, de la cual resulta que mientras nuestras importaciones han ido constantemente en disminución, han aumentado gradualmente las exportaciones, según se verá en el siguiente cuadro:

	Importaciones.	Exportaciones.	Á favor de Importaciones.	Á favor de Exportaciones.
1899	\$66,783,100	\$45,067,300	\$21,715,800	.....
1900	66,658,600	48,904,600	17,754,000	.....
1901	66,584,000	63,278,400	3,305,600	.....
1902	60,584,800	64,329,700	.....	\$3,744,900

Estas cantidades son en oro americano y en ellas no figuran la importación ni la exportación de moneda acuñada.

La importación de mercancías en el pasado año, comparada con la del anterior de 1901, arroja una diferencia en menos de \$6,000,000, equivalentes á un 9 por 100; y la exportación, que excede en \$1,051,000 á la del año anterior, representa un aumento de cerca de 2 por 100.

Desde el año 1899 las importaciones, con exclusión de la moneda, han bajado \$6,200,000, y las exportaciones han aumentado \$19,300,000. Con estos datos debe relacionarse el bajo precio á que se ha vendido el azúcar, cuyo valor, no obstante haberse exportado 1,809 millones de libras apenas llegó á 30 millones de pesos, mientras que en 1901 solamente 1,300 millones de libras produjeron proximamente 31 millones de pesos, por lo que es de suponer que el balance de este año será muy superior al de 1902 á favor de las exportaciones, con motivo de haber sido mayor la zafra.

La disminución en las importaciones se debe principalmente al decrecimiento considerable que ha habido en la introducción de ganado extranjero, cuyo valor fué de \$12,150,000 en 1899; de \$8,596,000 en 1900; de \$9,318,000 en 1901 y solamente de \$5,897,000 en 1902. El valor total del ganado importado durante los cuatro últimos años fué pues de \$35,961,000.

Ha contribuido también á la baja la menor importación de sustancias alimenticias, cuyas importaciones en 1902 fueron de \$23,608,000 contra \$25,738,000 en 1901, ó sea una diferencia de \$2,130,000 en contra del año último, correspondiendo principalmente dicha baja á las carnes saladas (tasajo y otras) manteca y cereales; el resto está repartido entre varios artículos, figurando en primera línea los tejidos de algodón y la maquinaria.

El aumento de las exportaciones se debe á la mayor producción de nuestras minas, principalmente las de hierro y asfalto y á la de la agricultura en general, no incluyendo el azúcar. El valor de los productos mineros exportados ascendió á \$1,776,000 en 1902, contra \$955,000 en 1901 y solamente \$516,700 en 1899, siendo por lo tanto el aumento de \$821,000 sobre el año anterior y \$1,260,000 sobre 1899.

Es notable también el aumento habido en el grupo de productos generales de nuestra agricultura, excluido el tabaco. Este grupo, que comprende frutas, viandas, animales, cueros crudos, miel de abejas y cera, alcanzó en 1902 una exportación de \$4,920,000, con un aumento de \$1,358,000 sobre la de 1901, de los cuales muy cerca de \$1,000,000 corresponde á los productos vegetales; \$464,000 á las frutas y plantas alimenticias, y \$519,000 á los productos forestales. De los \$375,000 restantes del aumento en la exportación la mayor parte corresponde á la industria apícola cuya exportación tuvo en 1902 un valor de \$681,000 contra \$460,000 en 1901 y \$250,000 en 1899.

Llama extraordinariamente la atención el rápido crecimiento de esta clase de exportaciones, que en el transcurso de tres años han tenido un aumento de 172 por 100 sobre las de 1899. En cambio la exportación de azúcar y otros productos derivados de la caña, como son las mieles, ron, aguardiente, lieores y dulces, ha tenido una baja de \$1,400,000, siendo el valor total de lo exportado \$30,900,000 contra \$32,300,000 en 1901; de esta baja, corresponden \$825,000 al azúcar, \$566,000 á las mieles, y el resto á los demás artículos que se mencionan más arriba.

La exportación del tabaco en rama tuvo con relación al año 1901 un aumento de \$135,000 y el manufacturado una disminución de \$60,000.

El valor total de los productos agrícolas exportados en 1902 asciende á \$48,000,000, y representa el 77 por 100 del total general de la exportación, ó sea un aumento de 14 millones sobre el año 1900, y de 20 millones sobre el de 1899. Si al anterior total se agrega el valor de los artículos fabricados con materias primas producidas en el país, ó sea 13 millones de pesos (el 2 por 100 del total general) obtendremos la importante suma de 61 millones de pesos, equivalente al 95 por 100 del total general.

En términos generales puede decirse que el azúcar representa el 50 por 100 de nuestras exportaciones; el tabaco el 40 por 100; los demás productos agrícolas de 6 á 7 por 100; los productos minerales de 2 á 3 por 100, y los demás artículos de 1 á 2 por 100.

De los 6 millones de pesos á que asciende la baja en las importaciones del año pasado, \$2,800,000 corresponden á los Estados Unidos y el resto á los demás países de América. Las importaciones de Europa han tenido un ligero aumento, con excepción de las procedencias de Inglaterra, que han experimentado una baja de cerca de medio millón de pesos.

El aumento de las exportaciones se debe casi exclusivamente al crecimiento de nuestras ventas para los Estados Unidos, habiendo disminuído algo las hechas para los demás países, exceptuando solamente las que se realizaron para España, que tuvieron un aumento de \$350,000.

He aquí el cuadro de los cambios entre Cuba y los demás países durante el año 1902:

	Importaciones.	Por ciento.	Exportaciones.	Por ciento.
Los Estados Unidos	\$25,200,000	42	\$49,500,000	77
Inglaterra	9,000,000	15	5,800,000	9
Alemania	3,600,000	5	3,960,000	6
España	9,500,000	16	1,060,000	2
Francia	3,040,000	5	1,300,000	2
Otras naciones de América	1,200,000	14	1,300,000	2

El valor de las exportaciones á los Estados Unidos en 1902 excedió al de las importaciones en \$24,300,000, observándose en las importaciones una baja constante de \$2,800,000, comparadas con las de 1901 y de cerca \$4,000,000 con relación á 1900; mientras que las exportaciones han aumentado de \$1,400,000 sobre las de 1901 y \$16,000,000 sobre las de 1900. El saldo que resulta á favor de Inglaterra excede de \$3,000,000.

Las exportaciones á Alemania han disminuido cerca de dos millones de 1900 á 1902, y el saldo á favor de nuestras exportaciones ha disminuído de \$2,500,000 en 1900 á \$750,000 en 1901, siendo solamente de \$360,000 en 1902.

Nuestras exportaciones á España, que fueron de \$800,000 en 1900 y de \$700,000 en 1901, subieron á \$1,060,000 en 1902. Los saldos á favor de las importaciones han sido siempre muy crecidos y el del año último alcanzó á \$8,500,000. Lo mismo resulta con Francia, cuyo saldo á favor de las importaciones fué en 1902 de \$1,700,000.

Las importaciones de las diversas Repúblicas de América, con excepción de los Estados Unidos, arrojan también un saldo de siete millones de pesos en contra de las exportaciones.

En resumen, resulta que los Estados Unidos nos han comprado \$24,000,000 más de lo que nos han vendido y las demás naciones nos han vendido \$21,000,000 más de lo que nos han comprado.

IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

El Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América ha hecho público un despacho de Mr. HERBERT G. SQUIERS, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos de América, en la Habana, fechado el 6 de febrero de este año, en que da, calculado en moneda de los Estados Unidos de América, el valor de las importaciones en Cuba durante el trimestre comprendido entre el 1° de julio y el 30 de septiembre de 1902.

El valor total de las importaciones de todos los países en las expresados tres mes fué \$14,316,272.

Este total se descompone como sigue:

Los Estados Unidos.....	\$5,631,795
Alemania.....	744,194
España.....	2,411,405
Francia.....	718,444
Inglaterra.....	1,845,049

Los principales artículos importados fueron los que demuestra la siguiente tabla:

Clase.	Estados Unidos.	Alemania.	España.	Francia.	Inglaterra.
Metales y manufacturas metálicas.....	\$308,748	\$104,751	\$28,821	\$46,222	\$190,510
Piedra, vidrio, y porcelana.....	185,660	57,663	81,676	35,394	35,010
Drogas.....	233,281	26,066	211,178	120,794	74,477
Géneros.....	130,815	82,184	459,936	280,523	854,202
Papel, libros, etc.....	77,454	54,896	120,566	51,057	2,479
Madera.....	157,701	9,716	83,803	12,883	16,272
Ganado vivo.....	449,175	.....	165	.....	.....
Cueros y pieles.....	26,583	.....	25,951	5,573	381
Productos de carne.....	168,462	3,580	360,055	11,756	3,059
Carne de buey.....	1,144,931	692	45,652	1,058	2,366
Pescado.....	38,277	609	83,993	736	34,906
Cereales.....	778,784	294,733	28,833	534	478,500
Legumbres.....	223,178	20,536	206,065	10,892	5,672
Instrumentos, maquinarias, y herramien- tas.....	411,213	43,894	6,641	28,562	21,213
Frutas.....	20,288	12	23,255	3,202	.....
Vinos y licores.....	40,803	10,707	556,454	35,095	66,686
Leche condensada.....	105,613	3,114	13,611	395	24,594
Provisiones.....	408,057	1,143	12,253	2,004	2,579

«La América Central y la Meridional contribuyeron también con ganado vivo hasta \$1,505,706.

Las exportaciones en el mismo período llegaron á \$21,194,173, contra \$11,804,058 en igual período de 1901.

De ese total recibieron los Estados Unidos unos \$17,500,000; Inglaterra, \$1,500,000; España, cerca de \$600,000, y Alemania, \$900,000.

El azúcar representó más de \$13,000,000 del total, contra \$3,000,000 en 1901; y el tabaco \$5,600,000.

EL COMERCIO EXTRANJERO.

El mismo Departamento del Estado de los Estados Unidos de América ha hecho también público otro informe de Mr. SQUIERS, del que se extracta lo que sigue:

“España domina el comercio del calzado en Cuba. Los fabricantes españoles hacen este negocio al contado al tiempo del embarque. Los comisionistas, que son los más entre los dedicados á este comercio, conceden seis meses de plazo, con interés al 6 por ciento anual, y cobran una comisión de 2 por ciento.

Los químicos ingleses venden sus productos generalmente al contado, pero á veces conceden plazos de tres ó cuatro meses. Si se paga de contado, hacen un descuento que varía entre 1 y 2 por ciento. Los químicos del continente de Europa dan de seis á ocho meses de plazo.

Los ingleses y los alemanes venden géneros de algodón á cuatro meses de plazo, cobrando 5 por ciento de interés. Hacen el descuento de 1 por ciento si se paga al contado.

Las casas españolas venden á cuatro meses de plazo y conceden un descuento de 4 á 8 por ciento cuando se paga al contado.

El comercio de cuchillería está casi todo en manos de comisionistas de casas inglesas. Hacen el negocio á seis meses de plazo, y conceden 1 por ciento al mes por cada pago que se anticipe.

Inglaterra y Alemania venden artículos eléctricos á nueve meses de plazo, sin interés; si el pago se demora más de nueve meses, cargan el interés de 6 por ciento.

El negocio de artículos de fantasía está por regla general en manos de comisionistas y lo común es conceder seis meses de plazo, cargando interés al 6 por ciento anual. Algunos fabricantes franceses restringen el plazo á cuatro meses, sin cobrar interés.

El comercio de muebles se hace en su mayor parte por los Estados Unidos. El que se hace con Austria, que es de poca extension, es á seis meses de plazo y con interés al 6 por ciento.

Los fabricantes de guantes en Europa conceden á los que en Cuba se dedican á este comercio, plazos que varían de tres á seis meses y hacen un descuento de 6 por ciento si se les paga al contado. Los comisionistas cargan 5 por ciento de comisión.

El negocio de ferretería y herramientas, tanto á mano como por máquina, está á cargo de comisionistas, haciéndose las ventas á seis meses, sin interés. Se hace un descuento de medio por ciento al mes cuando se paga al contado.

Los fabricantes de medias en Alemania y España venden para Cuba al contado. Pero los comisionistas alemanes conceden cuatro meses de plazo y cargan un interés de 4 por ciento.

ESTADÍSTICAS DEL TABACO.

El periódico mensual que ve la luz en Paris con el título de *Journal d'Agriculture Tropicale*, publica en su número del 30 de abril último los interesantes datos que se ponen á continuación, y le fueron comunicado desde Cuba por el Señor Don A. PEDROSO, relativos á la industria del tabaco en 1902.

El mejor mercado para el tabaco en rama de la Isla de Cuba es el de los Estados Unidos. La exportación total del artículo en esta forma representa en kilogramos la cantidad de 13,499,102. De ellos salen 10,128,891 para los Estados Unidos de América y 3,370,211 para todos los demás países reunidos.

Inglaterra es la que compra en mayor cantidad los tabacos torcidos; después vienen los Estados Unidos, y á ellos siguen los demás países.

	Tabacos.
Inglaterra	97,319,558
Los Estados Unidos	42,285,815
Los demás países	68,903,177
Total	208,508,550

Se exportaron también de Cuba en 1902:

Cajetillas de cigarros	11,670,155
Paquetes de picadura	65,359

De las cajetillas de cigarros, casi la mitad fué enviada á Colombia.

La región de la Vuelta Abajo, de Consolación del Sur á Guanabacoa produjo 179,131 tercios. La de la sección entre Candelaria y Herradura 13,297. La de la sección entre La Artemisa y la Habana, 60,864; la Provincia de Matanzas, 108; el distrito de Remedios, 145,018; la Provincia de Santiago de Cuba, 426. Producción total, 398,844 tercias.

ZAFRA DE 1902 Á 1903.

[Del "Diario de la Marina," Habana.]

Fincas.	Sacos.	Libras.	Fincas.	Sacos.	Libras.
CÁRDENAS.			Á CIENFUEGOS.		
Perseverancia.....	115,000	47,560,000	Notas anteriores.....	1,130,000	368,351,000
Alva.....	138,000	44,850,000	Manuelita (no incluido).....	60,000	19,500,000
Santa Gertrudis.....	130,000	42,250,000			
Tingüaro.....	110,000	35,420,000	Total.....	1,190,000	387,851,000
San José.....	80,000	26,000,000			
España.....	70,000	22,540,000	Á SAGUA LA GRANDE.		
Esperanza.....	65,000	21,255,000	Notas anteriores.....	433,000	140,783,000
Reglita.....	63,000	20,664,000	Purio.....	16,000	5,200,000
Algorta.....	40,000	13,000,000	Marina.....	16,000	5,200,000
Soledad.....	40,000	13,120,000	Luisa y Antonia.....	16,000	5,200,000
Aguada.....	40,000	13,000,000	Total.....	481,000	156,383,000
Dolores (á Cárdenas).....	37,000	12,025,000			
Gulpuzcoa.....	35,000	11,375,000	Á SANTIAGO DE CUBA.		
Neta.....	32,000	10,400,000	Unión.....	35,000	11,200,000
Olimpo.....	35,000	11,375,000	Hatillo.....	28,750	9,200,000
Aguadita.....	30,000	9,660,000	Santa Ana.....	28,750	9,200,000
Progreso.....	28,000	8,820,000	San Sebastián.....	25,500	8,680,000
Angelita.....	25,000	8,150,000	Total.....	104,000	33,280,000
Por Fuerza (á Cárdenas).....	25,000	8,125,000			
San Vicente, id. id.....	25,000	8,025,000			
Precioso.....	25,000	7,750,000			
Dulce Nombre.....	18,000	5,760,000			
Dos Rosas.....	16,000	4,960,000			
San Pedro, (á Cárdenas).....	12,000	3,840,000			
La Paz (azúcar mc).....	5,000	1,650,000			
Total.....	1,269,000	411,565,000			

Por las anteriores cifras publicadas y las que expresa este nuevo Estado, se verá que los puertos exportadores de la Isla á cuya cabeza figura el de Cárdenas, tienen esta escala en la producción total:

Plazas.	No.	Sacos.	Libras.	Plaza.	No.	Sacos.	Libras.
Cárdenas.....	25	1,269,000	411,565,000	Chaparra.....	2	250,000	81,250,000
Cienfuegos.....	20	1,190,000	387,851,000	Gibara.....	2	210,000	68,250,000
Matanzas.....	33	959,000	314,054,000	Nuevitas.....	2	139,000	42,950,000
Habana.....	27	900,000	295,981,000	S. de Cuba.....	4	104,000	33,280,000
Sagua la Grande.....	22	481,000	156,383,000	Trinidad, Cuba.....	1	80,000	26,000,000
Manzanillo.....	10	455,000	139,200,000	Total.....	171	6,755,000	2,194,129,000
Caibarién.....	12	424,000	137,885,000				
Guantánamo.....	11	314,000	99,680,000				

Aunque en los estados publicados figuran 171 ingenios, sólo deben considerarse 167, porque hay 3 fincas que remesan sus frutos á la plaza de Cárdenas y Matanzas, y 1 á Cárdenas y Sagua. Como resultado de estas alteraciones los 6,755,000 sacos producirán 2,194,129,000 equivalentes á 996,134 toneladas.

Cárdenas, Marzo 18 de 1903.

MISCELÁNEA.

En la parte inglesa del presente BOLETÍN, de páginas 133 á 134 se da cuenta de un interesante y bien escrito informe consular, publicado por el Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América, relativo al comercio de importación y exportación de la isla de Cuba, por el puerto de Cienfuegos.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 152 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Hacienda de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de mayo de 1903, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los once meses que terminaron en mayo de 1903, comparados con igual período del año fiscal de 1902. Debe explicarse que la estadística de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referente á un mes cualquiera, no se recibe en el Departamento de Hacienda hasta el 20 del próximo mes, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión, de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de mayo, por ejemplo, no se publican sino en julio.

GUATEMALA.

DATOS ESTADÍSTICOS CORRESPONDIENTES AL AÑO ECONÓMICO DE 1902.

[Del Informe de la Comisión de Fomento de 24 de abril de 1903.]

* * * * *

La fundación de la nueva ciudad de Quezaltenango y la edificación de la de San Marcos, asumen importancia política, histórica, económica y transcendental en todos los órdenes que afectan los intereses más caros de la patria.

* * * * *

Plausible es la idea que ha inspirado al Ministerio de Fomento al procurar la conservación, entretenimiento y apertura de caminos y vías

públicas, que faciliten las comunicaciones y den amplitud al comercio, ya que en territorios fértiles y poco poblados se hace preciso suprimir las distancias y acercar los productos. Si un publicista de nuestra raza formuló el aforismo político de que *publar es gobernar*, diríamos nosotros aquí, que abrir caminos es imprimir vida á las riquezas muertas que atesora nuestro suelo.

La carretera del norte que por rumbo lleva la prosperidad y el ensauche de la producción agrícola y mercantil, está cerca de Sanarate, es decir, á punto de ofrecerse al servicio público y de poder utilizarse directamente el ferrocarril de aquella zona en que se cifran esperanzas de alta significación para el país.

* * * * *

Los puentes metálicos que en varios ríos del trayecto al norte de aquella carretera se han tendido, así como la construcción durable de ella, sus desagües apropiados á lluvias tropicales, su pendiente suave y gradual, que no excede del 6 por ciento, y las demás condiciones que la avaloran, harán de esa obra, costosa y difícil, una de las más útiles y prácticas de cuantas se han emprendido.

Las otras catorce carreteras á que alude la Memoria, han de contribuir al tráfico y á la riqueza general, así como los sesenta y cinco puentes que se levantaron y que detalla y especifica ese documento importante, demuestran bien que la labor administrativa, en lo que á obras públicas concierne, ha sido digna de todo elogio.

La más importante de ellas, la que ha de traer, con el tiempo, gran crecimiento y desarrollo, es el Ferrocarril del Norte, que se ha conservado con acuciosidad en la gran parte construida, y se sigue con empeño, á juzgar por el informe técnico del Gerente Mr. Thompson, y del crecido número de trabajadores que ha empleado constantemente.

El Ferrocarril de "Los Cocales á Mazarenando," que está para concluirse, según indica la Secretaría de Fomento, tiene tanta importancia, que ya se palpan prácticamente los resultados que, en mayor escala, ha de producir cuando esté terminado.

* * * * *

Halagadora, dice la Memoria, es la situación rentística del Telégrafo y la del Teléfono, habiendo habido un aumento en 1902, en dinero efectivo, de \$136,042.97, sobre los ingresos de 1901, según lo demuestra el cuadro que se detalla. No pudiéndose considerar ese servicio como renta, de desear es que cuanto produzca se emplee en acrecentarlo y mejorarlo, cada vez con más anhelo, siendo motivo de justa complacencia que 137 kilómetros más de alambre telegráfico se hayan tendido en las líneas nacionales, que hoy suben á 4,998 kilómetros.

El telégrafo en Guatemala, por su buena organización, dirección y cumplido servicio, es uno de los ramos que ha alcanzado mejor éxito en el orden administrativo. El teléfono tiene que irse ampliando,

como lo ha sido durante el último año económico, con eficacia y constante afán, favoreciendo á la vez la iniciativa particular en tan importante ramo.

El Correo, cuya utilidad es palmaria, constituye otro servicio que sin exageración se halla entre nosotros á la altura de los mejores del mundo, relativamente, y es de desear, por lo mismo, que el saldo en Caja de \$29,295.85, que dejó en sus operaciones á fin de año, se emplee en mejorar cada vez tan importante ramo, que tiene en otros países, como en los Estados Unidos, casi siempre asignadas rentas cuantiosísimas, á más de sus rendimientos. Con satisfacción contémpanse, pues, por el Poder Legislativo, todas las mejoras que enuncia la Memoria de Fomento, referentes á la Administración de Correos.

* * * * *

La prórroga del contrato hecho con la Compañía de Cortes de Madera, por cinco años más, para explotar el Petén, y el contrato que se celebró para extraer también madera de las márgenes del río Moho y de sus afluentes, en las cercanías de San Luis y en las orillas del Sarstoon, han merecido particular atención por parte del Ministerio de Fomento, á fin de resguardar los intereses nacionales al propio tiempo que obtener la debida utilidad.

* * * * *

La agricultura, la industria, los caminos, los puentes, las ferias, telégrafos, correos y demás ramos que abraza el importante Ministerio de Fomento, recibieron cuanta atención era dable, y aparecen perfectamente enumerados en aquel prolijo documento que merece todo el aprecio de la Asamblea.

No concluirá la Comisión * * * sin hacer una reseña de los principales contratos celebrados por el órgano de la Secretaría de Fomento * * *

Se dirigen los unos á construir ó refaccionar algunas obras de notoria y positiva utilidad, ó á dar facilidad á las importantes empresas establecidas en el país. Regístranse, en efecto, los convenios relativos á la construcción de un puente sobre el Río Agua Blanca en la carretera del Norte, y de otro puente colgante sobre el Río Choxoy en el Paso de La Primavera.

El celebrado para reparar, construir, explotar, y conservar el Ferrocarril del Norte, modificando los ajustados el 31 de agosto y 28 de noviembre de 1900.

Los referentes á la construcción de líneas telegráficas entre Sacapulas y San Cristóbal Verapaz y entre Chiquimulilla y El Ahumado, Departamento de Santa Rosa.

El celebrado entre el Subsecretario-General del Gobierno, Encargado del Ministerio de Fomento, Señor Licenciado JOSÉ FLAMENCO, y Señor ANTONIO FORTUNY, el 8 de Marzo del año próximo anterior, y el que se tuvo con la Compañía Kosmos para el servicio de la correspondencia.

**MOVIMIENTO DEL CUERPO CONSULAR GUATEMALTECO DURANTE
EL AÑO CONSTITUCIONAL DE 1902-3.**

(El Guatemalteco, abril 1º de 1903.)

Nombres.	Clase.	Lugar.
Carlos Melhado.....	Cónsul ad honorem.....	Belice.
Mariano Zúñiga.....	Vice-Cónsul ad honorem.....	Puntarenas, Costa Rica.
Juan Buffand.....	Cónsul.....	Lyon, Francia.
Emilio Bernays.....	Vice-Cónsul ad honorem.....	París, Francia.
S. Schwab.....	Cónsul ad honorem.....	Galatz, Rumania.
Anatolio Dumilly.....	.....	Reims, Francia.
C. Meany y Meany.....	Cónsul.....	Barcelona, España.
Rafael Casases.....	Cónsul honorario.....	Jerusalem.
Juan E. Andrade.....	Cónsul General.....	Habana, Cuba.
Pablo C. Secondi.....	Id.....	Milán, Italia.
Enrique Wiswald.....	Cónsul General honorario.....	Suiza.
Joaquín de Miranda.....	Cónsul ad honorem.....	Santiago, Cuba.
José Fernández Pellón.....	Id.....	Cienfuegos, Cuba.
Gustavo Niederlein.....	Id.....	Philadelphia, Estados Unidos.
Rodolfo Krebs.....	Vice-Cónsul ad honorem.....	Liverpool, Gran Bretaña.
Evaristo Carrance.....	Cónsul ad honorem.....	Agou, Francia.
Oswaldo Castro.....	Id.....	Coquimbo, Chile.
Manuel Martínez Ramos Gulmeráes.....	Cónsul.....	Oporto, Portugal.
Eduardo Federico Boetzow.....	Vice-Cónsul honorario.....	Berlin, Alemania.
Vicente Agleri.....	Cónsul honorario.....	Mentón, Francia.
Juan Sutiliffe.....	Cónsul ad honorem.....	Grimsbý, Francia.
J. Merrow.....	Id.....	Galveston, Texas, Estados Unidos.
Francisco Renkfn.....	Id.....	Lieja, Bélgica.
Próspero Leconte.....	Cónsul honorario.....	Havre, Francia.
Andersen Aars.....	Vice-Cónsul.....	Christiania, Noruega.
F. G. Blom.....	Id.....	Norköping, Noruega.
Carlos Fighetti.....	Cónsul-General.....	Milán Italia.

CUERPO CONSULAR EXTRANJERO ACREDITADO EN GUATEMALA.

Nombres.	Clase.	Nación que representan.	Lugar.
Arturo Pallais.....	Cónsul.....	Nicaragua.....	Guatemala.
Edwin H. Melville.....	Vice-Cónsul.....	Inglaterra.....	Puerto de San José.
Carlos List.....	Agente Consular.....	Chile.....	Puerto de Ocós.
Carlos Sauerbrey.....	Vice-Cónsul.....	Imperio Alemán.....	Quezaltenango.
José Camacho.....	Cónsul honorario.....	España.....	Guatemala.
Luis Pajella.....	Vice-Cónsul.....	Italia.....	Id.
J. A. C. Kaufmann.....	Agente Consular.....	Chile.....	Puerto de Champerico.
Edwin H. Melville.....	Id.....	Id.....	Puerto de San José.
Gullermo Sachs.....	Vice-Cónsul.....	Imperio Alemán.....	Livingston, con jurisdicción en Izabal.
J. A. C. Kaufmann.....	Agente Consular.....	Estados Unidos de América.....	Puerto de Champerico.
Fidel Rodríguez Parra.....	Cónsul.....	México.....	Guatemala.
Gustavo Arguedas.....	Id.....	Perú.....	Id.
Carlos List.....	Vice-Cónsul.....	México.....	Puerto de Ocós.
José Santos Chocato.....	Cónsul General.....	Perú.....	Guatemala.
Francisco Sims Swan.....	Agente Consular.....	Estados Unidos de América.....	Puerto de San José.
José Joaquín Palma.....	Cónsul.....	Cuba.....	Guatemala.
Alberto Hillon.....	Agente Consular.....	Chile.....	Puerto de Ocós.
Agustín H. Cosmelli.....	Id.....	Id.....	Puerto de San José.
José H. Muñoz.....	Vice-Cónsul.....	Brasil.....	Guatemala.

**PROHIBICIÓN DE EXPORTAR MADERA SIN LA MARCA
NACIONAL.**

PALACIO DEL PODER EJECUTIVO,
Guatemala, 6 de abril de 1903.

Siendo conveniente á los intereses del país que la madera destinada á la exportación lleve la marca correspondiente, el Presidente Constitucional de la República acuerda:

Los Comandantes y Administradores de Aduana de los puertos no permitirán la exportación de la madera que no lleve la marca nacional. Comuníquese.

ESTRADA C.

HONDURAS.

CONCESIÓN RELATIVA AL CORTE DE CAOBAS Y CEDROS.

TEGUCIGALPA, 23 de mayo de 1903.

Con vista de la contrata que dice:

“JERÓNIMO J. REINA, Subsecretario de Estado en el despacho de la Guerra, en nombre del Gobierno, por una parte, y el Señor ALBERTO R. MILLER, ciudadano de los Estados Unidos de América, en su propia representación, por otra, han convenido en celebrar la contrata siguiente:

“ARTÍCULO 1°. El Gobierno de Honduras concede á Mr. ALBERTO R. MILLER el derecho exclusivo de cortar madera de caoba y cedro en los bosques nacionales contiguos á las márgenes del río Patuca y sus tributarios y de los ríos Sierir y Plátano, que desembocan el primero en la laguna Brewers y el segundo en el Atlántico, en la costa norte de la República. Esta concesión durará cinco años, contados desde el día primero de enero de mil novecientos cuatro en adelante.

“ART. 2°. El concesionario Mr. MILLER se obliga y compromete á labrar en cada año, de los que comprende la concesión, un millón de pies de madera de la referida, por lo menos.

“ART. 3°. El concesionario MILLER pagará al Gobierno por cada mil pies de madera que extraiga la cantidad de diez pesos plata. La madera será medida según el sistema Scribner y el precio de ella se pagará siempre adelantado, en los términos siguientes: cinco mil pesos (\$5,000) dentro de sesenta días, contados desde la fecha de la aprobación de esta contrata; cinco mil pesos (\$5,000) el día primero de enero de mil novecientos cuatro; diez mil pesos (\$10,000) el día primero de enero de mil novecientos cinco; y diez mil pesos (\$10,000) el día primero de enero de cada uno de los años sucesivos, mientras esta contrata tenga existencia.

“ART 4°. El día 31 de diciembre de cada año, se ajustarán las cuentas de las maderas que el concesionario hubiese exportado en el curso del año, y en caso de exceder de un millón de pies de la medida indicada, pagará el valor del exceso, cualquiera que sea, inmediatamente al contado.

“ART. 5°. El concesionario pagará, además, en la forma y tiempo determinado por las leyes y reglamentos nacionales, los derechos establecidos, ó que en lo futuro se establezcan, por la exportación de maderas, y que cause la que él exporte.

“ART. 6°. El concesionario tendrá derecho para introducir, libre de todo impuesto general y local, los artículos siguientes: hachas,

machetes, cadenas y toda clase de sierras, conos é instrumentos y útiles de hierro, que necesite para la instalación, mantenimiento y desarrollo de los trabajos; y además, harina, galleta, arroz, frijoles y otros granos, papas, sal y manteca, que también necesite para el mantenimiento de los empleados y trabajadores ocupados en la empresa.

“ART. 7º. Asimismo tendrá derecho el concesionario para usar, sin gravamen ninguno y gratuitamente, cualesquiera clase de maderas que necesite y encuentre en los bosques referidos, para construir casas, campamentos, vagones, puentes y demás cosas necesarias para la conclusión de los trabajos, y también tendrá derecho el concesionario para emplear y usar lanchas de vapor y de cualquiera otra clase, para conducir las trozas hasta las embarcaciones en que han de exportarse.

“ART. 8º. Los empleados y trabajadores hondureños al servicio de la empresa estarán exentos del servicio militar durante el tiempo que permanezcan ocupados en ella; y en el caso que el Gobierno juzgue necesario doctrinarlos y disciplinarlos como milicianos, designará la persona que deba hacerlo, en cada campamento, y el concesionario, á dicha persona ó personas, pagará veinticinco pesos mensuales, y les suministrará, además, los alimentos, todo sin retribución alguna. Sin embargo, cuando fuere absolutamente necesario ocupar dichos trabajadores y empleados, fuera de los campamentos referidos, estarán exentos de los ejercicios, por el tiempo que dure la ocupación en esa forma.

“ART. 9º. Es convenido que el concesionario podrá descombrar, limpiar y usar los terrenos nacionales, gratuitamente, ya sea para sembrar granos y legumbres, ó ya para formar potreros para el servicio de la empresa; lo mismo que usar la hoja del árbol denominado (maciea ú ojuste), para alimento de bestias; pero sin destruir ó cortar el árbol.

“ART. 10. Siendo indispensable para el concesionario proceder desde luego á la construcción é instalación de algunas obras preparativas para la iniciación de la empresa de que aquí se trata, es convenido que aquél gozará de los derechos comprendidos en los artículos 6º, 7º, 8º, y 9º, desde la fecha en que esta contrata sea aprobada por el Congreso Nacional.

“ART. 11. En caso de desacuerdo entre el Gobierno y el concesionario que pudiera surgir de la interpretación y práctica de esta contrata, la diferencia se someterá á la decisión de dos amigables componedores, nombrados uno por cada una de las partes. El Tribunal se organizará en la ciudad puerto de Trujillo; y el fallo que ellos, ó el tercero, en tal caso emitan, será aceptado por las partes como sentencia pasada en autoridad de cosa juzgada. Los arbitradores deberán dar su laudo dentro del término que se les fije al nombrarlos.

“ART. 12. Es convenido y aceptado entre las partes, que los derechos, franquicias y privilegios otorgados al concesionario, Señor

MILLER, por la presente contrata, no afectarán de ningún modo los derechos de tercero adquiridos legalmente y con autoridad. Así mismo es convenido y aceptado, que esa contrata quedará de hecho rescindida y sin efecto ninguno, por la falta de cumplimiento del concesionario de cualquiera de las obligaciones que por la misma contrae.

“ART. 14°. Siempre que el concesionario, Señor Miller, tenga que importar artículos de los que comprende la estipulación 6ª de esta contrata, dará aviso previo al Ministro de Fomento, y el registro de los útiles se verificará con vista de la factura respectiva, que deberá presentar el Señor Miller al Agente Fiscal que corresponda en el puerto por donde haya de hacerse la introducción. En fe de lo cual, firman la presente por duplicado en Tegucigalpa, á veintidos de mayo de mil novecientos tres.

“República de Honduras, Ministerio de Guerra.

[SELLO.]

“JERÓNIMO J. REINA.

“ALBERTO R. MILLER.”

y considerando: que el Subsecretario de la Guerra se ha conñido á las instrucciones que recibió del Poder Ejecutivo, el Presidente de la Republica acuerda:

1°. Aprobar en todas sus partes la contrata presente; y

2°. Que para los fines de ley, se dé cuenta con ella al Congreso Nacional en sus presentes sesiones. Comuníquese.

BONILLA.

El Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de la Guerra, encargado de la Cartera de Fomento y Obras Públicas,

SALOMÓN ORDÓÑEZ.

CONCESIÓN PARA EL ESTABLECIMIENTO DE UNA FÁBRICA DE VELAS Y JABÓN.

[De “La Gaceta,” núm. 2291.]

El Congreso Nacional, con vista de la solicitud presentada por el Señor Lee Christmas, ciudadano americano, decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Concedese al Señor Lee Christmas, por el término de diez años, el derecho de importar, libre de impuestos fiscales y municipales, la maquinaria, materias primas, enseres y demás útiles que necesite para establecer y sostener, en el Departamento de Cortés, fábricas de velas y jabón.

ART. 2°. El Señor Christmas podrá exportar, también libre de toda clase de derechos é impuestos fiscales ó municipales, los productos de la empresa por el mismo término de diez años, los cuales se contarán desde la fecha en que se reciba la primera factura de maquinaria, útils y materias primas que pida para dar principio á la empresa.

ART. 3º. Queda obligado el Señor Christmas á implantar los trabajos correspondientes para fabricar los artículos referidos, dentro de un año, contado desde la promulgación de esta concesión; pero si no cumpliese con esta condición, quedarán, por el mismo hecho, sin efecto las presentes concesiones.

ART. 4º. Para el fiel cumplimiento de lo prescrito en el artículo 1º, el concesionario tendrá la obligación de presentar al Ministerio de Hacienda las facturas originales para obtener las órdenes respectivas.

Dado en Tegucigalpa, en el Salón de Sesiones, á los veintiocho días del mes de mayo de mil novecientos tres.

MÉXICO.

COMERCIO.

TRÁFICO EXTERIOR DE LA REPÚBLICA EN LOS NUEVE PRIMEROS MESES DEL AÑO FISCAL DE 1902-3.

La Sección de Estadística de la Secretaría de Hacienda acaba de dar á conocer el resultado del comercio exterior de los nueve primeros meses del ejercicio económico que terminó el 30 del mes de junio próximo pasado, cuyas cifras, comparadas con las del mismo período de 1901-2, se muestran en las tablas siguientes:

IMPORTACIÓN.

Productos.	Valor de factura.	
	1902-3.	1901-2.
Materias animales	\$3,560,576.39	\$3,680,073.45
Materias vegetales	10,025,553.77	8,022,001.24
Materias minerales	18,232,399.17	13,151,111.68
Tejidos y sus manufacturas	7,461,813.74	6,222,567.44
Productos químicos y farmacéuticos	1,983,725.34	1,914,921.43
Bebidas espirituosas, fermentadas y naturales	2,498,167.40	1,965,446.79
Papel y sus aplicaciones	1,432,087.55	1,403,114.53
Máquinas y aparatos	7,431,870.80	5,594,512.55
Vehículos	1,175,769.67	958,395.85
Armas y explosivos	1,205,555.86	995,975.43
Diversos	1,553,417.10	1,406,984.11
Total importación	56,364,836.79	45,316,070.70

Reduciendo á plata estos valores, se obtienen las siguientes cantidades:

Valor en plata de las importaciones en los nueve primeros meses de 1902-3	\$143,797,908.52
Valor en plata de las importaciones en los nueve primeros meses de 1901-2	101,423,725.86
Aumento	42,374,182.72

EXPORTACION.

Productos.	Valor declarado.	
	1902-3.	1901-2.
PRODUCTOS MINERALES.		
Oro acuñado mexicano	\$91,145.00	\$58,446.00
Oro acuñado extranjero	6,320.00	75,144.00
Oro en pasta	8,794,714.63	6,405,854.65
Oro en otras especies	466,118.19	329,130.26
Total oro	9,358,327.82	6,868,574.91
Plata acuñada mexicana	19,067,330.00	11,270,765.00
Plata acuñada extranjera	81,006.67	131,709.98
Plata en pasta	35,462,920.01	29,806,405.91
Plata en otras especies	5,840,581.85	5,553,317.92
Total plata	60,451,937.53	46,914,198.81
Total oro y plata	69,810,265.35	53,782,773.72
Cobre	15,209,912.29	12,180,321.07
Plomo	4,576,224.05	4,132,909.80
Demás productos minerales	707,219.77	175,657.07
Total de productos minerales	90,303,621.46	70,271,661.16
PRODUCTOS VEGETALES.		
Café	6,102,999.30	6,126,955.90
Henequén en rama	23,315,005.50	19,274,272.00
Maderas	1,451,706.40	1,421,681.56
Palo de tinte	561,080.81	774,334.76
Tabaco en rama	190,179.00	258,235.32
Demás productos vegetales	8,553,041.64	6,249,784.88
Total de productos vegetales	40,479,012.65	34,105,264.42
PRODUCTOS ANIMALES.		
Carne	4,133,681.50	3,077,951.36
Pielos sin curtir	5,783,890.30	4,948,751.59
Demás productos animales	540,462.94	427,103.70
Total de productos animales	10,758,034.74	8,453,806.65
PRODUCTOS MANUFACTURADOS.		
Henequén jarcia	607,863.00	978,340.00
Tabaco labrado	523,214.09	408,457.08
Demás productos manufacturados	935,127.77	1,025,775.61
Total de productos manufacturados	2,066,204.86	2,482,572.69
Diversos	597,545.27	339,774.58
TOTAL EXPORTACIÓN.		
Metalos preciosos	69,810,265.35	53,782,773.72
Demás artículos	74,394,153.63	61,870,305.78
Total	144,204,418.98	115,653,079.50

Reduciendo á valores en plata los valores en oro, se obtienen las siguientes cantidades:

Valor en plata de las exportaciones en los nueve primeros meses del año fiscal de 1902-3	\$158,897,711.05
Valor en plata de las exportaciones en los nueve primeros meses del año fiscal de 1901-2	124,133,764.56
Aumento	34,763,946.49

Estos valores se descomponen en esta forma:

	1902-3.	1901-2.
Valor de la plata exportada	\$60,451,937.53	\$46,914,198.81
Valor de las exportaciones de los demás productos	98,445,773.52	77,219,565.75
Sumas	158,897,711.05	124,133,764.56

Por manera que se obtienen los resultados siguientes:

Aumento en el valor de la plata exportada en los nueve primeros meses de 1902-3, sobre el mismo espacio de tiempo de 1901-2.....	\$13, 537, 738. 72
Aumento en el valor de los demás productos exportados en los nueve primeros meses de 1902-3, sobre el mismo período de tiempo de 1901-2.....	21, 226, 207. 77

USO DE LA PALABRA "BANCO" POR SOCIEDADES ANÓNIMAS.

[Del "Diario Oficial," núm. 127.]

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

Que el Congreso de la Unión ha tenido á bien decretar lo siguiente:

"El Congreso de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, decreta:

"ARTÍCULO 1. Sólo las sociedades anónimas legalmente constituidas para la explotación de instituciones de crédito, por virtud de concesiones otorgadas por el Gobierno, podrán usar la palabra "banco" ó su traducción á cualquier idioma extranjero, en su denominación ó en la de sus establecimientos.

"ART. 2º. La escritura constitutiva de cualquiera sociedad de cuya denominación forme parte la palabra "banco," ó su traducción á cualquier idioma extranjero, no podrá inscribirse en el Registro de Comercio, á no ser que la propia escritura contenga la inserción de documentos oficiales que comprueben la existencia de una concesión otorgada á dicha Sociedad por la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público, de conformidad con lo que previene la ley general de Instituciones de Crédito.

"ART. 3º. No obstante lo prevenido en el art. 1º de esta ley, las sociedades anónimas, nacionales ó extranjeras, que existen actualmente en la República y llevan en su denominación la palabra "banco," ó su traducción á cualquier idioma extranjero, podrán seguir usando la misma denominación que hasta la fecha, agregándole las palabras "sin concesión," cada vez que hagan uso de su denominación comercial.

"ART. 4º. Tendrán derecho de hacer uso de la palabra "banco," las sociedades anónimas extranjeras que establecieron ó hubieren establecido ya sucursales en la República, con arreglo á las leyes mexicanas.

"Para usar de este derecho, las sociedades extranjeras deberán recabar previamente un permiso especial de la Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público, el cual sólo dará dicha Secretaría, con las condiciones que juzgue oportunas, cuando, á su juicio, se justifique que la Casa matriz funciona como banco en el país donde fué fundada, y que no existen motivos serios para temer que se quiera hacer un uso indebido de esta franquicia.

"ART. 5º. Dentro de un año contado desde la fecha de la presente ley, las sociedades anónimas, nacionales ó extranjeras, existentes en

la República que usan en su denominación la palabra 'banco' ó su traducción á cualquier idioma extranjero, deberán cambiar su denominación, suprimiendo dicha palabra, ó en caso contrario, hacer uso del derecho que otorgan los artículos 3° y 4° de esta ley.

"ART. 6. La infracción de los preceptos de esta ley, bien sea usando indebidamente la palabra "banco," ó bien no agregándole constantemente las palabras "sin concesión," cuando ella lo previene, se perseguirá de oficio ante los tribunales del orden federal y se castigará con multa de segunda clase. Si se tratare de una sociedad, la pena se aplicará á sus gerentes y administradores."

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

Dado en el Palacio del Poder Ejecutivo Federal, en México, á veintiocho de mayo de mil novecientos tres.

PORFIRIO DÍAZ.

IMPUESTO SOBRE LA DINAMITA Y OTROS EXPLOSIVOS INDUSTRIALES.

[Del "Diario Oficial" núm. 131.]

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

Que el Congreso de la Unión ha tenido á bien decretar lo siguiente:

"El Congreso de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, decreta:

"ARTÍCULO 1°. Se faculta al Ejecutivo para que de acuerdo con el contrato celebrado por la Secretaría de Fomento con la Compañía Nacional de Dinamita y Explosivos S. A., establezca un impuesto interior de consumo sobre todas las dinamitas y explosivos industriales que se importen del extranjero ó se fabriquen en la República, el cual impuesto se causará desde la fecha y en la forma que el mismo Ejecutivo señale.

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

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

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

"III. La Compañía Nacional Mexicana de Dinamita y Explosivos S. A., satisfará el impuesto interior de consumo que causen los productos que manufacture, en la forma y bajo las condiciones que deter-

mina el referido contrato que celebró con la Secretaría de Fomento en 12 de agosto de 1901."

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

Dado en el Palacio del Poder Ejecutivo Federal, en México, á dos de junio de mil novecientos tres.

PORFIRIO DÍAZ.

DECRETO QUE AUTORIZA AL EJECUTIVO Á REFORMAR LAS LEYES VIGENTES SOBRE PATENTES DE INVENCION Y MARCAS DE FÁBRICA.

[Del Diario Oficial " núm. 128.]

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

Que el Congreso de la Unión ha tenido á bien dirigirme el decreto que sigue:

"El Congreso de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, decreta:

"ARTÍCULO 1º. Se autoriza al Ejecutivo para que reforme la legislación vigente sobre patentes de invención, marcas de fábrica y demás propiedad industrial, con arreglo á las bases siguientes:

"A. Las marcas de fábrica se registrarán sin examen previo de su novedad ú originalidad, y las patentes de invención se expedirán sin examen previo, en cuanto á su novedad y utilidad y sin responsabilidad de ninguna especie para la Nación, ni para la autoridad en cuyo nombre se expidan.

"B. La tramitación de las solicitudes será sencilla y rápida. Los derechos por la expedición de títulos no excederán al gasto que aproximadamente originen. El impuesto si lo hubiere, por el goce del monopolio, será progresivo.

"C. Se establecerá una penalidad especial para los delitos contra la propiedad industrial, modificando, si fuere necesario, las disposiciones del Código Penal.

"D. La transación de dominio de cualquiera propiedad industrial, ya sea parcial ó total, para ser válida, deberá hacerse constar en el Registro correspondiente, modificándose al efecto las prevenciones del Código de Comercio, en cuanto sea necesario.

"E. Se dictarán disposiciones eficaces para favorecer la construcción y elaboración en el país de los aparatos y productos de utilidad notoria que sean objeto de una patente.

"F. Se establecerá un Museo Público para que en él se depositen todos los modelos de aparatos, planos, perfiles, dibujos, descripciones, productos y artefactos relacionados con las patentes de invención que se expidan y con las marcas de fábrica que se registren.

"G. Se publicará un periódico, que con suficiente claridad describa, represente y enumere, los inventos, patentes y las marcas depositadas

“ART. 2º. El Ejecutivo dará cuenta al Congreso del uso que haga de la presente autorizaci6n.”

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

Dado en el Palacio del Poder Ejecutivo de la Uni6n, en Méjico, á veintiocho de mayo de mil novecientos tres.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

CONTRATO QUE AUTORIZA EL ESTABLECIMIENTO DE NUEVAS LÍNEAS DE VAPORES.

[Del “Diario Oficial” núm. 145.]

ARTÍCULO 1º. Se autoriza á los Señores ANTONIO BASAGOITI, CÉSAR CASTRO y LUIS BARROSO ARIAS, ó la Compañía que organicen, para establecer dos líneas de vapores; una que partiendo del puerto de Veracruz, toque en Coatzacoalcos y Progreso, en Santiago de Cuba, y en Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia y Venezuela, pudiendo celebrar contratos con los Gobiernos de estos países para fijar las condiciones de acuerdo con los que hayan de tocar en sus puertos, y otra que partiendo también de Veracruz, toque en Coatzacoalcos, Progreso, Puerto Morelos, Bahía de la Ascensi6n y Xcalak, con facultad de prolongar el servicio hasta Belice y puertos de Guatemala y Honduras.

ART. 2º. La línea de vapores de Veracruz á Bahía de la Ascensi6n y Xcalak hará, cuando menos, un viaje redondo cada mes, tocando á la ida y á la vuelta, en los puertos á que se refiere el artículo anterior; y la línea de vapores del Atlántico hará también un viaje mensual, tocando á la ida y á la vuelta, en los puertos donde se estipule, de acuerdo con los itinerarios que apruebe la Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Obras Públicas.

ART. 3º. Todos los buques destinados á hacer los servicios á que se refiere este contrato, serán de la propiedad de la compañía y serán barcos de vapor de primera clase con cámaras para pasajeros de primera y segunda, y cuando menos de dos mil toneladas de capacidad libre para carga y un andar mínimo de diez millas por hora.

La Compañía queda autorizada sin embargo durante los diez años de duraci6n de este contrato, para arrendar y poner al servicio buques extranjeros, á condici6n de que los contratos de arrendamiento abracen por lo menos un período de seis meses, lo que deberá comprobarse oportuna y previamente ante la Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Obras Públicas.

ART. 4º. Cuando el Gobierno necesite que alguno ó algunos de los buques se arme con objeto de utilizarlos como cruceros en caso de guerra, la empresa se prestará á hacer el servicio, mediante la remuneraci6n que se convenga y las condiciones que se establezcan que serán motivo de arreglo especial en cada caso entre la com-

pañía y el Gobierno, el que dará el aviso respectivo con anticipación cuando menos de un mes.

ART. 5°. El servicio se hará con entera sujeción á los itinerarios que previamente apruebe esta Secretaría, salvo caso de fuerza mayor debidamente comprobada y aceptada por la misma; y cuando sea preciso hacer alguna alteración en dichos itinerarios, ésta será anunciada al público con la debida anticipación, recabando previamente la autorización del Gobierno.

Los agentes de la Compañía en todos los puertos mexicanos á que se refiere este contrato tendrán el deber de dar aviso con la anticipación conveniente, á las Administraciones de Correos respectivas, de la hora de salida de los vapores.

ART. 6°. Los vapores de propiedad de la empresa serán abanderados con el pabellón mexicano, y los que ésta arriende de conformidad con el presente contrato, aun cuando naveguen con bandera extranjera, durante el tiempo del arrendamiento serán considerados como mexicanos para los efectos de este contrato.

ART. 7°. La Compañía se comprometa á recibir en sus agencias y á entregar en las Oficinas de Correos de los puertos en que toquen sus vapores, toda la correspondencia pública y oficial, impresos, paquetes, bultos postales y valores transmisibles por correo, que se le confien para su transporte, haciendo este libre de todo gasto para el Gobierno de México y en la inteligencia de que en cada vapor deberá destinarse un lugar adecuado para la vigilancia y conservación de las valijas.

La Secretaría de Comunicaciones tiene derecho de nombrar un agente postal que será conducido á bordo entre puertos mexicanos con pasaje libre; recibiendo camarote y alimentos de primera clase, á efecto de que se encargue del recibo, cuidado y entrega de las valijas.

La Compañía recibirá la correspondencia hasta la hora de zarpar el vapor. En aguas territoriales mexicanas no será permitido al personal de los buques recibir para su conducción, ni transportar fuera de las valijas, correspondencia que no sea relativa al servicio de los mismos vapores, y la que sea entregada en alta mar con destino á puertos mexicanos, solo podrá ser recibida por el agente del Gobierno ó en su defecto, por el empleado de la empresa que tuviere á su cargo ese servicio.

La Compañía quedará relevada de toda responsabilidad por el retardo en la conducción de la correspondencia, si se dejaren de cumplir por parte de los Jefes de puerto ó de las Administraciones de las Aduanas, las estipulaciones contenidas en el presente contrato referentes á recibo y despacho de los vapores de la compañía en puertos mexicanos.

ART. 8°. Los vapores podrán cargar y descargar á la vez, cuando haya bodega vacía, sujetándose á las reglas que las Aduanas dicten para asegurar los intereses fiscales en esas operaciones. Asimismo podrán cargar y descargar de noche y en los días de fiesta que no sean

nacionales, denando todos y cada uno de los requisitos que exige el artículo 93 de la Ordenanza General de Aduanas, reformado por el decreto de 12 de noviembre de 1898 y acatando las prescripciones que tenga á bien determinar la Secretaría de Hacienda, de conformidad con lo prevenido en el inciso A de la fracción II del citado artículo 93 de la Ordenanza.

ART. 9º. Cuando algunos bultos fueren desembarcados por error plenamente justificado, se permitirá á la Compañía que vuelva á embarcarlos sin quedar sujeta á pena de ningún género. En caso de faltar alguno ó algunos de los bultos de los expresados en los manifiestos, sin que se presente la rectificación permitida por el segundo párrafo del artículo 26 de la Ordenanza General de Aduanas, reformado por el decreto de 12 de noviembre de 1898, se concederá á la Compañía un plazo hasta de seis meses para desembarcarlo por otro vapor sin quedar sujeta durante ese plazo á multa alguna; en la inteligencia de que dicha concesión es exclusiva para los bultos que por error se hayan desembarcado en los puertos de escala mexicanos y no para los que no se hayan embarcado en los de procedencia ó se hayan desembarcado en algún otro puerto extranjero; y que cuando se haga el reembarque en el puerto mexicano en que por error se desembarcaron, se ampare con los certificados expedidos por las Aduanas respectivas, de conformidad con lo prevenido por el artículo 99 de la Ordenanza General del ramo.

ART. 10. Los agentes de la Compañía en los diversos puertos mexicanos en donde toquen sus vapores, podrán abrir registro de carga tres días antes de aquel en que, según los itinerarios, deba llegar el buque al puerto de que se trate; pero si los embareadores solicitaren hacer el despacho aduanal de las mercancías antes de la llegada del buque que deba conducir las, éstas deberán quedar en lugar adecuado para su custodia y que sea del dominio exclusivo de las Aduanas.

En el comercio de cabotaje y para los efectos del artículo 293 de la Ordenanza General de Aduanas, se estimará abierto el registro solamente desde el momento en que los buques lleguen á los puertos respectivos.

ART. 11. La Compañía se compromete á transportar entre los puertos en que toquen sus vapores, á todos los empleados civiles y militares que viajen en comisión y servicio del Gobierno, así como á las tropas con sus equipos y provisiones de boca y guerra, y el Gobierno sólo pagará por aquéllos la mitad del pasaje común y por estas la tercera parte.

Asimismo, el Gobierno tendrá derecho de hacer transportar en cada viaje de los vapores de la empresa, hasta diez toneladas métricas de carga que sean remitidas por el mismo Gobierno, del exterior y para él, ó entre puertos mexicanos; computándose dichas diez toneladas á razón de 2.204 libras inglesas, por cada mil kilos, cuando se tome por

base el peso de la mercancía, ó bien á razón de cuarenta pies cúbicos ingleses por tonelada, cuando se tome por base el volumen de las mismas.

Al carbón de piedra se darán cuarenta y cuatro pies cúbicos por tonelada.

Si la carga remitida por el Gobierno excediere de las diez toneladas métricas, el flete sobre el exceso será cobrado á la Secretaría que lo hubiere causado, de acuerdo con las tarifas que tuviere vigentes la empresa. En lo que respecta á la línea de Veracruz á Bahía de la Ascensión y Xcalak, los fletes serán 30 por ciento menos que los que al público se cobren; pero en ningún caso excederá de \$14 la tonelada.

ART. 12. Para los efectos del artículo anterior, la empresa someterá al estudio y aprobación de la Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Obras Públicas sus tarifas antes de ponerlas en vigor.

ART. 13. En atención á que las líneas de vapores de la Compañía están destinadas á establecer un servicio rápido en el Territorio de Quintana Roo y abrir el comercio con los puertos de Centro y Sud América, la Compañía gozará de las siguientes subvenciones:

El Gobierno mexicano pagará á la Compañía por cada viaje redondo que haga la línea de vapores de Veracruz á la Ascensión y Xcalak dos mil pesos (\$2,000), y por cada viaje redondo que hagan los vapores de la línea de Veracruz á Venezuela ocho mil quinientos pesos (\$8,500).

ART. 14. La Compañía podrá reparar sus vapores en los arsenales que el Gobierno tenga en los puertos del Golfo de México, por su justo precio, pero con preferencia á cualquier otro buque mercante.

ART. 15. La empresa deberá tener en cada vapor á disposición de los pasajeros embarcados en puertos mexicanos, un registro para que formulen las quejas que tuvieren por mal servicio, ó abuso de los empleados de la Compañía.

ART. 16. Para los efectos de este contrato las personas que forman la Compañía concesionaria serán consideradas como mexicanas y, en consecuencia, no podrán alegar derecho alguno de extranjería, ni invocar otras leyes que las vigentes en el país, ni ocurrir á otros tribunales que á los competentes de la República.

ART. 17. La Compañía conservará siempre un representante en esta capital, ampliamente autorizado para entenderse con el Gobierno mexicano en todo lo relativo á este contrato.

ART. 18. Los vapores de la Compañía permanecerán en los puertos el tiempo necesario para la carga y descarga de las mercancías y para el despacho del servicio postal, sin que exceda de seis horas, después de terminar sus operaciones.

ART. 19. La obligación de permanecer en los puertos el tiempo de que habla el artículo anterior no cesará aunque por causa de temporal ú otra fuerza mayor ó caso fortuito fuese imposible comunicar con tierra y verificar la carga y descarga, salvo en el caso de que por permanecer frente al puerto corran los vapores peligro de perderse.

ART. 20. Salvas las excepciones contenidas en este contrato, los vapores de la Compañía quedarán sujetos á todas las leyes y disposiciones vigentes sobre tráfico marítimo de los puertos mexicanos ya sea de altura ó de cabotaje, según el caso, así como a las prevenciones sanitarias.

ART. 21. Este contrato durará diez años contados á partir de la fecha de su promulgación y se entenderá prorrogado por iguales períodos de tiempo si no se denuncia seis meses antes de su expiración por alguna de las partes contratantes.

ART. 22. Para garantizar el cumplimiento de las obligaciones que la empresa contrae por el presente contrato, queda constituido en la Tesorería General de la Federación, un depósito de diez mil pesos (\$10,000), en bonos de la Deuda Pública Consolidada, los que perderá en favor del Gobierno en caso de caducidad.

ART. 23. Este contrato caducará:

I. Por no establecer el servicio del Golfo y del Atlántico dentro un año contado desde la fecha de la promulgación de este contrato.

II. Por suspender el tráfico por más de tres meses consecutivos sin causa justificada y aceptada por la Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Obras Públicas.

III. Por traspasar la presente concesión á un Gobierno extranjero ó admitirlo como socio.

IV. Por traspasar este contrato á alguna Compañía ó particular sin consentimiento previo de la Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Obras Públicas.

V. La caducidad será declarada administrativamente por el Ejecutivo Federal.

ART. 24. Para los efectos de la subvención de que habla este contrato se someterá á la aprobación del Congreso de la Unión.

ART. 25. Las estampillas para legalizar este contrato serán ministradas por la Compañía concesionaria.

LEANDRO FERNÁNDEZ.
ANTONIO BASAGOITI, P. P.
M. ROMANO GAVITO.
CÉSAR CASTRO.
LUÍS BARROSO ARIAS.

MÉXICO, *mayo 23 de 1903.*

NICARAGUA.

ACTA PRESENTADA AL SR. PRESIDENTE ZELAYA EN 18 DE JUNIO DE 1903.

Los abajo firmados, amantes de la paz, y ajenos por completo á toda tentativa que tienda á perturbarla; condenando y reprobando las

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que hasta hoy se han verificado, de que el país no ha reportado otra cosa que abundante cosecha de males, como pérdidas materiales, paralización del comercio y la agricultura, descrédito fuera, y, lo que es más sensible, la sangre inútilmente derramada. En presencia de este cuadro luctuosísimo, se hace preciso alzar la voz muy alto, para que se sepa, dentro y fuera de la República, que la mayoría de los nicaragüenses no aspira á otra cosa que á la consolidación de la paz; que reprueba y condena como criminales cualesquiera tentativas tendentes á perturbarla, vengan de donde vinieren, y leales y firmes en este pensamiento, los infrascriptos de una manera espontánea declaran:

1°. Estar prontos á rodear al Gobierno y apoyarle incondicionalmente por todos los medios que estén á su alcance contra quienes intenten perturbar la paz de la República, sea por movimientos interiores ó exteriores, de cualquiera naturaleza que sean.

2°. Que una comisión compuesta de los Señores Don MANUEL LACAYO, Don FAUSTINO ARELLANO, Don OCTAVIANO CÉSAR, Don LUIS ARGÜELLO, Don DIONISIO CHAMORRO, Don CONSTANTINO MARENCO, Dr. Don JUAN JOSÉ MARTÍNEZ Y LIC, Don JOSÉ MIGUEL OSORNO pase á la capital á poner en manos del Presidente esta franca y leal resolución.

GRANADA, 18 de junio de 1903.

Esta acta está suscrita por todas las principales personas de Granada, centro de la oposición, abogados, médicos, comerciantes, etc.

PARAGUAY.

MENSAJE DEL SEÑOR PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA.

Los siguientes extractos del último Mensaje enviado al Congreso Nacional del Paraguay por el Señor Presidente de aquella República serán leídos con interés.

RELACIONES EXTERIORES.

La República se halla con todas las naciones del mundo en la mejor inteligencia, siendo la más perfecta cordialidad el lazo que las vincula recíprocamente, y ello es debido, con complacencia debo consignarlo, á los esfuerzos continuados de este Gobierno y á la correspondencia benévola de los otros y de los distinguidos diplomáticos que desempeñan ante él la representación de varias de esas naciones amigas.

A mediados del año fenecido ha estado de regreso en el país, el ciudadano Doctor Don CECILIO BÁES, después de ejercer la Delegación del Paraguay en la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, celebrada en la ciudad de México desde fines del año 1901 hasta principios del de 1902. En ese Congreso el Delegado de la Nación,

cumpliendo sus instrucciones, ha firmado varios tratados y convenciones, que en el presente período legislativo serán sometidos á vuestra consideración. Desde ya os debo declarar que la aprobación de aquellos pactos, por parte de V. H., colocaría á la Nación al amparo de avanzados principios del Derecho Internacional Americano, los cuales no solamente le auxiliarían en su desarrollo, sino muy principalmente en la consolidación de sus relaciones de todo orden con las otras naciones del continente.

El Doctor BÁEZ, en el ejercicio de las funciones diplomáticas de que fué investido, así mismo firmó un tratado de Amistad y Convención Consular con el Gobierno Mexicano, el que igualmente será elevado á vuestra consideración.

La República ha tomado participación también en varios Congresos científicos internacionales que se reunieron en Alemania, España, Bélgica, Italia y los Estados Unidos de Norte América y de cuyos resultados informará la Memoria del respectivo Departamento de Estado.

El Gobierno Argentino ha invitado al del Paraguay á tomar parte en el Segundo Congreso Médico Latino Americano que se reunirá en Buenos Aires en el mes de abril del año de 1904 y oportunamente nuestro Gobierno, no solamente por corresponder á los deseos del de aquel país amigo, sino para atribuir la mayor importancia á la proyectada asamblea científica, cuyas decisiones indudablemente deben ser de aplicabilidad inmediata y útil en la República, designará la Delegación que la ha de representar en ella.

Existe entre los dos Gobiernos, pendiente de solución, una gestión de alto interés nacional. Refiérome á la canalización de los ríos Paraná y Paraguay que bañan en grandes extensiones las costas de ambas Repúblicas. A iniciativa del Gobierno amigo sobre este asunto el nuestro ha ofrecido costear por sí la dirección técnica y el personal de operarios en tal obra en el río Paraguay, siempre que el otro contribuya con las dragas necesarias. Si la gestión en referencia llega á tener el éxito deseado, oportunamente será sometido á vuestro estudio el proyecto de ley por la cual se arbitrarán los recursos necesarios para hacer frente á la realización de esa obra de indudable necesidad para el más pronto desarrollo de nuestro comercio internacional, y por ende de las cuantiosas riquezas que poseemos inexploradas.

El distinguido diplomático que representa en este país á la poderosa República Francesa, mediante sus generosos empeños ante su Gobierno, en pro de los intereses que representa y el de nuestra República, ha obtenido que una importante Compañía de navegación francesa colocara el primer escalón del comercio directo con Europa, admitiendo efectuar el intercambio de productos entre puertos franceses y la Asunción y vice versa, sin que los expedidores tuvieran que ocuparse de numerosas y costosas tramitaciones para el transbordo en los puertos del Río de la Plata.

El mismo diplomático, á gestión de nuestra Cancillería ha comunicado, á fines del año de 1902, que la Dirección General de Manufacturas del Estado en París, ha aceptado el tabaco paraguayo para sus elaboraciones industriales y que apoyará la idea de hacer importantes compras de aquel producto en este país.

Un acontecimiento internacional de gran transcendencia tuvo lugar á mediados del año próximo pasado. Hago alusión al nacimiento á la vida libre de un pueblo hermano, la República de Cuba. El Paraguay ha tomado la parte que le correspondía en el regocijo producido en las naciones hermanas del continente por aquel feliz suceso, demostrando así á la naciente nacionalidad los sinceros afectos y simpatías del pueblo y Gobierno paraguayos.

* * * * *

En obsequio á la solidaridad americana y á la conveniencia nacional, el Poder Ejecutivo ha acogido con la debida deferencia la invitación del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de Norte América para que nuestro país concorra á la Exposición Universal de San Luis, que debe celebrarse el año próximo venidero, conmemorando el centenario del hecho transcendental de la incorporación del vasto y rico territorio de la Louisiana á la poderosa nación amiga. Una comisión especial trabaja actualmente en los preparativos necesarios para que el Paraguay figure dignamente en el grandioso certamen.

HACIENDA.

La cuestión monetaria, cuyos caracteres y transcendencia son harto conocidos por V. H., ha influido sensiblemente en la Hacienda Pública, determinando la disminución de las rentas y ocasionando en consecuencia dificultades para la buena marcha de la administración.

La alta cotización del oro y las oscilaciones de los cambios, que tan graves trastornos ocasionan en el orden económico, han originado naturalmente la restricción de la importación y el debilitamiento de la principal fuente de recursos ordinarios del Estado, á tal punto que durante el año de 1902, á pesar de habese sancionado nuevos impuestos, las entradas acusarán una disminución de \$410,843.92 en relación con las de 1901.

Estas circunstancias, unidas á la falta material de tiempo, han imposibilitado hasta hoy la ejecución de algunos planes esbozados en mi programa de gobierno, obligándome á postergarlos para cuando la normalidad se restablezca en las finanzas nacionales. Ello no ha de tardar si el éxito corona, como es de esperar, los propósitos del Gobierno, con el eficaz apoyo del alto Cuerpo Legislativo que le ha prestado siempre su valiosa cooperación.

En este sentido cábeme la satisfacción de anunciaros que las ideas del Gobierno en tan importante materia han hallado la más favorable acogida en el gremio comercial é industrial de la República, y que

ellas han de traducirse en breve en varios proyectos tendentes á evitar las oscilaciones del metálico, á valorizar paulatinamente el papel moneda, á nivelar los atrasos del Tesoro y mejorar en lo posible la condición del Banco Agrícola y de las oficinas recaudadoras. Estas medidas, juntas con otras de carácter administrativo que ya se van poniendo en práctica y de las cuales se os dará cuenta oportunamente, colocarán al Estado en condiciones de cumplir con mayor holgura sus elevados fines.

Durante el año 1902 han ingresado en la Tesorería General de la Nación por las Oficinas Recaudadoras la cantidad de \$11,007,222.05, distribuido como sigue:

Aduanas.....	\$9,479,624.23
Oficina Recaudadora de Impuestos Internos.....	1,246,740.39
Dirección General de Correos y Telégrafos.....	196,250.15
Diversos.....	84,607.28
Total.....	11,007,222.05

Las erogaciones efectuadas por el Gobierno durante el mismo tiempo no pueden precisarse todavía en razón de que las operaciones de dicho ejercicio no pueden completarse antes del 31 de marzo; pero de ellas se os dará cuenta con la brevedad posible al remitiros la Memoria del Departamento de Hacienda.

No obstante, podré informar acerca de los gastos que han originado varias deudas.

DEUDA EXTERNA.

Su monto en 31 de diciembre de 1901 fué en oro.....	\$4,787,077.86
Amortización durante 1902.....	24,866.04
Amortización proveniente de la compra de bonos en Londres con las remesas de 1901.....	114,127.94
	138,993.98
Saldo en diciembre de 1902.....	4,648,083.88

El servicio de esta deuda ha costado lo siguiente:

Amortización, oro sellado.....	\$24,866.04
Intereses.....	99,463.92
Comisión.....	1,865.04
Premio sobre el oro.....	1,137,858.23
Total.....	1,264,053.23

El mismo servicio ha costado durante el año de 1901 \$977,360.48.

DEUDA INTERNA.

El total de la deuda interna, consistente en Títulos de Deuda interna y Certificados de Tesorería, monta á \$637,890, que por concepto de amortización é intereses, ha originado gastos, durante el año 1892 por \$260,410.66.

El servicio de ambas deudas se efectúa con la más escrupulosa puntualidad, lo cual ha ocasionado el mejoramiento gradual de la cotización de los títulos paraguayos en el mercado de Londres.

* * * * *

La Oficina de la Deuda Pública sigue funcionando con arreglo á la ley de su creación.

La emisión en circulación asciende, según balance de diciembre 31 de 1902, á \$12,569,999.69, á cuya cantidad debe agregarse el importe de la moneda de níquel emitida conforme á la ley de 31 de Agosto de 1899 y que asciende á \$200,000.

* * * * *

El Banco Agrícola sigue así mismo prestando en la medida de sus fuerzas, todo el impulso posible á la producción nacional; y el resultado de sus labores se os dará á conocer detalladamente en la próxima Memoria del Ministro de Hacienda.

Á fin de vigorizar la acción de tan importante establecimiento, se os presentará en breve un proyecto que aumente su capital, en la forma y monto compatibles con nuestra situación actual.

INSTRUCCIÓN PÚBLICA.

Los adelantos obtenidos en la instrucción pública acusan el marcado interés del Gobierno para levantar el nivel intelectual de la República, realizando el ideal de la democracia por la difusión de sus luces en todas las masas sociales. A este respecto, se han dictado leyes de educación general y completos planes de estudios que respondan á los progresos de la enseñanza moderna.

Encomendada la instrucción primaria al Consejo Nacional de Educación, ha recibido, después de grandes zozobras, impulso cierto y una fisonomía propia, encaminándola por rumbos mejor definidos. Actualmente cuenta la República con doscientas ochenta y cinco escuelas nacionales (285), seiscientos cincuenta y siete maestros (657) y veinte y cuatro mil setecientos treinta y dos alumnos (24,732); veinte escuelas subvencionadas (20) con treinta maestros (30), y mil cincuenta alumnos (1,050); cincuenta y nueve escuelas particulares (59), con ciento seis maestros (106) y dos mil ochocientos treinta y dos alumnos (2,832) inscriptos, lo que dá un total de 364 escuelas, 793 maestros y 28,614 alumnos matriculados. La instrucción primaria cuesta entre sueldos, subvenciones, jubilaciones y otros gastos, \$1,399,349.67; por alquileres, \$63,898.14, ó sea un total de \$1,463,247.81. Estas cifras demuestran con entera evidencia el desenvolvimiento intelectual del país y el grado de su prosperidad relativa.

La edificación de casa-escuelas es un pensamiento que preocupa al Poder Ejecutivo, conocida como es la influencia benéfica que ellas ejercen en el desarrollo de las facultades del educando. Felizmente hoy se dá comienzo á la obra con mucho éxito y una gran cantidad

de pueblos cuenta con edificios escolares. Es justo recordar que en esta tarea han servido de eficaz ayuda la empeñosa actividad y el entusiasmo del vecindario que con sus esfuerzos personales y recursos pecuniarios ha secundado al Consejo Nacional de Educación.

Escuela de Agricultura.—Este centro de enseñanza va realizando inmensos progresos que muy pronto le permitirán tener existencia independiente. Los alumnos agrónomos son ocupados en la dirección de los secaderos, ó como Vicedirectores de las escuelas elementales para atender las chaeras escolares. Su reducido número no ha permitido hasta la fecha hacer más sensibles los importantes servicios que pueden prestar á la agricultura especialmente.

La enseñanza secundaria y superior ha experimentado reformas de importancia, tanto en su organización interna como en el régimen de la enseñanza, siendo evidente el signo de vida próspera por que atraviesa muy particularmente en lo que se refiere á la superior, ya que no es posible decir lo mismo de la secundaria.

Con efecto, el estado de los colegios nacionales de la campaña no es nada satisfactorio. La ley de instrucción secundaria debe sufrir radicales modificaciones para dar nuevo vigor y carácter á esa enseñanza.

Las escuelas normales comenzaron á funcionar desde el año de 1896, y, gracias á la hábil y sana dirección imprimídoles desde sus comienzos, ha llegado á dotar á las escuelas de la República de maestros con diploma que hoy realizan verdaderos triunfos en los centros educacionales del país.

Las tres becas otorgadas recientemente por el Gobierno Argentino para la Escuela del Paraná han sido llenadas con dos maestras y un maestro. Los profesores normales paraguayos llegados de aquella Escuela están prestando importantes servicios á la educación.

La Universidad Nacional ha entrado en un período de verdadera labor, funcionando las dos Facultades con entera regularidad. Está atendida por un Consejo Secundario y Superior, un Rector y dos Decanos. Es encomiable la actividad y celo desplegados por estas autoridades en el cumplimiento de su sagrado deber.

Las dificultades con que tropiezan los alumnos de la Facultad de Medicina son muchas en atención á la falta de los medios de estudios y pabellones propios destinados á las distintas enseñanzas.

El Consejo Universitario ha sabido, no obstante, vencerlas con combinaciones hábiles, haciendo de esta manera posible la enseñanza en esta facultad.

Las escuelas anexas á estas facultades, suspendidas antes de ahora, funcionarán nuevamente con un plan más metódico y científico.

En la imposibilidad de que la Facultad de Matemáticas funcione por hoy, el Consejo Secundario y Superior ha sido autorizado para incluir

en el presupuesto de gastos una partida destinada al sostenimiento de cinco alumnos en Europa para estudiar ingeniería.

El Poder Ejecutivo, en el interés de establecer la verdadera correlación en la enseñanza, ha nombrado una comisión encargada de revisar los planes de estudios primarios, secundarios y superior, y presentar en un tiempo brevemente posible, al Ministerio de Instrucción Pública, este trabajo para dar unidad y establecer la debida dependencia entre los distintos ramos de la educación nacional.

PERÚ.

EXPORTACIÓN DE IQUITOS.

[Del "Loreto Comercial" de Iquitos.]

	1900.			1901.			1902.		
	Para Liverpool.	Para el Havre.	Total.	Para Liverpool.	Para el Havre.	Total.	Para Liverpool.	Para el Havre.	Total.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Jebe fino	94,579	202,249	296,828	199,985	189,616	389,601	221,010	101,295	412,395
Entrefino	997	20,991	21,988	10,694	32,191	42,885	8,486	17,266	25,752
Sernambú de jebe	56,770	86,222	142,992	106,789	117,647	224,436	93,608	62,381	153,989
Caucho	42,958	39,001	81,959	38,600	21,167	59,767	39,417	33,624	73,041
Sernambú de caucho	87,408	228,152	315,560	270,769	238,886	509,655	335,560	288,416	623,976
Jebe débil				2,816	1,206	4,019	6,994	1,642	8,636
Total	282,712	576,615	859,327	629,653	600,650	1,230,306	705,075	594,614	1,299,689

Cuerpos secos, 1902.

Para el Havre	Kilos.	1,471
Para Liverpool		6,138
Total		7,609

En la exportación de 1902 la proporción que corresponde á cada vapor es la siguiente:

Mes.	Buque.	Gomas.	
		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Enero	Huáscar	153,142	729
Marzo	Yavari	176,212	296
Abril	Genyull	136,767	1,350
Mayo	Bolívar	90,883	840
Junio	Napo	147,834	1,235
Agosto	Yavari	38,898	998
Id	Huáscar	41,859	
Septiembre	Ithaka	43,501	
Octubre	Genyull	59,390	
Noviembre	Bolívar	194,701	1,235
Diciembre	Napo	216,502	995
Total		1,299,689	7,609

En el mismo año la proporción que corresponde en la exportación á cada una de las Compañías de navegación es la siguiente:

	Gomas.	Cueros.
	Kilos.	Kilos.
Red Cross Steamship Company, Limited.....	775,603	4,814
Booth Iquitos Steamship Company, Limited.....	480,585	2,795
Hamburg-American Line.....	43,501	.....
Total.....	1,299,689	7,609

El valor de la exportación en los años anotados fué el siguiente:

	Soles.
1900.....	2,332,586.00
1901.....	2,833,925.00
1902.....	2,805,483.13

El precio medio de las gomas durante el mismo período fué como sigue, por arroba de 15 kilos:

	1900.	1901.	1902.
	Soles.	Soles.	Soles.
Jebe fino.....	47.00	43.00	39.00
Entrefino.....	41.00	39.00	36.00
Sernamby de jebe.....	37.00	31.00	30.00
Caucho.....	24.70	20.00	20.00
Sernamby de caucho.....	35.00	31.00	30.00
Débil fino.....	No habla.	33.00	25.00

INDUSTRIA MANTEQUERA.

[Del Informe del Ministerio de Fomento.]

La elaboración de manteca figura entre las industrias más antiguas, y como una de las más lucrativas, mientras ella proveía exclusivamente al consumo nacional. El progreso agrícola é industrial de los Estados Unidos del Norte, unido á la facilidad de las comunicaciones, dió por resultado la importación de grandes cantidades de manteca norteamericana. Esta invasión de manteca extranjera perturbó la marcha tranquila y próspera de los agricultores dedicados á la ceba de chanchos, que había adquirido gran importancia, sobre todo en los valles de Pativilca, Barranca, Supe, Huaura, Chancay, y Pasamayo. La imposición del fuerte derecho de 15 centavos al kilogramo de manteca, hoy reducido á 13 centavos, ha dado lugar á que reviva esta industria; no debido al perfeccionamiento en la cría y ceba de los cochinos, ni al de la elaboración de la manteca y aprovechamiento de las carnes de los cerdos, sino gracias al encarecimiento artificial del precio de venta de la manteca importada, por causa del mencionado impuesto.

Existen en Lima seis mantequeras y dos en el Callao. Las fábricas de Lima benefician al año aproximadamente 24 mil cochinos y las del Callao alrededor de 4,000. Computándose el promedio del rendi-

miento de manteca de cada cochino en 35 kilogramos, resulta que entre Lima y el Callao se elaboran anualmente cerca de 1,000 toneladas de manteca.

El Señor GRANADINO estableció en el valle de Pasamayo, con maquinaria moderna importada de los Estados Unidos, una fabricación completa para elaborar manteca y preparar salchichas y jauones; pero su ubicación á varias leguas de Lima y el Callao, que son los mercados principales para el consumo de las carnes y restos de los cerdos beneficiados, entrabó el desarrollo de la empresa, y actualmente se ocupa el Señor GRANADINO de trasladar su maquinaria á las inmediaciones de la capital.

La reciente inauguración del caual de cerdos, y la reglamentación municipal para la matanza y elaboración de la manteca, contribuirá á mejorar la condición de esta industria, y, por lo tanto, la de un artículo tan importante y de primera necesidad como lo es la manteca de puerco en toda la costa del Perú.

FABRICACIÓN DE GALLETAS.

[Del Informe del Ministerio de Fomento.]

Puede decirse que en todo el Perú sólo existe una fábrica en forma dedicada á la producción de galletas; nos referimos á la fábrica implantada por el Señor ARTURO FIELD y que hoy se ha convertido en una Compañía anónima por acciones, asumiendo el nombre de Sociedad Industrial de Arturo Field, con un capital social de 400,000 sucres.

Los negocios de esta fábrica han adquirido bastante importancia, y el expendio de sus galletas se efectúa en vasta escala en Lima y el Callao. La antigua fábrica de S. VIGNOLO Y CA. ha sido absorbida por aquella; pero es indudable que podría explotarse con provecho esta industria en algunos otros centros de la costa.

FABRICACIÓN DE CONSERVAS.

[Del Informe del Ministerio de Fomento.]

No obstante que la preparación de conservas de frutas, vegetales, mariscos, etc., no requiere en el Perú grandes esfuerzos, porque se dispone en abundancia de los elementos necesarios para llevarla á cabo, nada se ha hecho hasta ahora por implantarlas en forma.

Esta industria se encuentra aún en estado rudimentario, representando todavía la introducción de las conservas de todas clases, un fuerte renglón en las importaciones del país.

Por ejemplo, la preparación de conservas y compotas de frutas destinadas al consumo interno y á la exportación tiene que ser una industria muy lucrativa en el Perú. La falta de lluvias en la costa, la bondad del clima y la fertilidad de las tierras favorecen extraordinariamente el cultivo de las frutas, cuya variedad y excelencia son notables;

y si á esto se une la baratura del azúcar, fácilmente se comprende que una fábrica moderna para producir conservas, jaleas y frutas al jugo tiene gran porvenir. Algunas especialidades del país convenientemente preparadas, alcanzarían precios muy remuneradores en los mercados extranjeros.

PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS.

[Del Informe del Ministerio de Fomento.]

Esta gran sección de la industria moderna casi no se explota en el Perú. Fuera de la cocaína, y de la producción de benzina que se obtiene de la fabricación del kerosene; del amoniaco que deja la elaboración del gas de alumbrado del carbón de piedra, y la preparación en pequeña escala, con destino exclusivamente al consumo nacional, de algunos medicamentos y específicos peruanos preparados con productos del país, nada se hace en este ramo, no obstante que existen condiciones favorables para que puedan producirse algunos específicos y ciertos artículos químicos con provecho.

Por ejemplo, pudiendo adquirirse á precio ínfimo el azufre, que tanto abunda en Sechura y Moquegua fácilmente podría producirse á poco costo ácido sulfúrico, que es un artículo que adquiere cada día mayores aplicaciones industriales, á tal punto que hoy se puede juzgar del adelanto industrial del país, por la cantidad del ácido sulfúrico que consume.

Asimismo, pudiendo adquirirse alcohol de 40 á 10 centavos el litro, podrían explotarse con éxito varias de las industrias químicas de alcohol, como la de barnices, clarificación de barnices, tinturas, etc. Todas estas fabricaciones son sumamente fáciles, poco costosa su instalación, y, por consiguiente, deberían ser muy lucrativas.

Pero como se vé en este ramo queda todo por hacerse.

INDUSTRIAS DIVERSAS.

[Del Informe del Ministerio de Fomento.]

Respecto á las demás industrias: algunas como las de litografía, imprenta, encuadernación, han prosperado bastante en los últimos años. También las fábricas de camisas, de las cuales existen nueve en Lima, han adelantado, lo mismo las de corbatas, de flores artificiales y otras de su género. Existen también en Lima dos fábricas de escobas y escobillas, cuatro cererías y todas aquellas industrias que pueden calificarse como urbanas; pero muchas de estas pequeña industrias permanecen estacionarias y aún falta por introducir algunas. En este ramo, cualquier industrial que poseyera los conocimientos necesarios encontraría vasto campo para prosperar.

EL SALVADOR.

IMPORTACIÓN POR LOS PUERTOS DE LA REPÚBLICA DURANTE EL AÑO DE 1902.

[Del "Diario Oficial," Núm. 100.]

	Bultos.	Peso.	Valor.
DE ALEMANIA.			
		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Oros.</i>
Abonos.....	170	10,285	\$612.75
Aguas minerales.....	46	2,859	207.62
Algodón: En hilo.....	92	10,204	7,691.77
En tejidos y manufacturado.....	758	87,796	63,289.56
Artículos de fantasía.....	11	1,062	1,801.57
Diversos y libros.....	4,890	448,188	76,141.97
Cal y cemento.....	210	37,740	499.75
Calzado y artefactos de zapatería.....	286	24,391	\$3,920.45
Cáñamo en toda forma.....	40	3,235	1,377.16
Cerveza y ginger ales.....	722	47,821	4,204.72
Comestibles.....	408	16,655	3,444.97
Cristalería.....	503	56,497	7,491.86
Cueros en artefactos.....	5	213	289.50
Drogas y medicinas.....	1,155	73,669	25,919.70
Especias y té.....	149	8,419	2,322.72
Ferretería.....	3,863	199,597	20,965.01
Fósforos.....	1,802	33,873	5,606.68
Harina.....	3	109	29.74
Joyería.....	8	325	322.84
Lana: En hilo.....	7	921	1,228.62
En tejidos y manufacturada.....	86	7,672	8,144.90
Libros impresos.....	10	1,174	745.96
Lieores.....	84	4,947	1,596.81
Lino: En hilo.....	1	11	10.00
En tejidos y manufacturado.....	18	2,731	1,752.94
Loza y porcelana.....	1,783	183,767	18,711.09
Madera y cerechos.....	22	623	413.36
Maquinaria.....	15	2,282	726.95
Materiales para jabón y candelas.....	2,079	185,876	34,652.40
Mercería.....	152	10,499	6,119.69
Muebles y obras de ebanistería.....	33	2,705	509.47
Moneda y plomo.....	34	1,766	268.00
Papel y artículos de escritorio.....	529	61,419	11,669.37
Perfumería.....	15	1,262	781.17
Plantas y semillas.....	2	57	10.00
Quesos y mantequilla.....	24	1,568	635.10
Sacos para café.....	358	90,329	10,748.64
Seda manufacturada.....	6	114	191.00
Tobaco en rama.....	4	263	205.00
Sombreros y otras clases.....	1	17	51.94
Vinos.....	1,025	60,910	6,650.81
	21,410	1,684,864	361,423.56
DE AUSTRIA.			
Algodón en tejidos y manufacturados.....	2	168	328.80
Artículos diversos.....	1	21	25.00
Cristalería.....	8	829	220.35
Joyería.....	1	51	78.00
Loza y porcelana.....	1	195	49.30
Mercería.....	3	208	44.66
Papel y artículos de escritorio.....	8	932	104.45
Sombreros y otras clases.....	1	29	56.00
	25	2,433	906.56
DE AUSTRALIA.			
Materiales para jabón y candelas.....	30	6,200	870.33
DE BÉLGICA.			
Algodón en tejidos y manufacturados.....	3	531	\$50.11
Artículos diversos.....	30	5,754	267.50
Cristalería.....	163	6,690	456.36
Ferretería.....	105	5,347	249.25
Lieores.....	15	964	62.00
Loza y porcelana.....	1	152	7.28
Materiales para jabón y candelas.....	3,044	244,929	42,804.68
Muebles y obras de ebanistería.....	1	220	19.68
Papel y artículos de escritorio.....	18	2,867	1,342.60
	3,380	266,854	45,549.46

Importación por Los Puertos de la República durante el año de 1902—Continúa.

	Bultos.	Peso.	Valor.
DE COLOMBIA.			
Algodón en tejidos.....	1	Kilos. 99	.....
Artículos diversos.....	39	2,138	\$800.00
Cáñamo en toda forma.....	1	29	.....
Cristalería.....	2	88	.....
	43	2,354	800.00
DE COSTA RICA.			
Artículos diversos.....	26	1,196	272.00
Ferretería.....	2	127	.....
Mármol.....	14	833	.....
	42	2,156	272.00
DE CUBA.			
Tabaco labrado.....	12	355	1,469.85
DE CHILE.			
Artículos libres.....	60	6,427	10,075.00
Libros impresos.....	1	97	608.00
Vinos.....	20	2,190	1,100.00
	81	8,721	11,783.00
DE CHINA.			
Algodón manufacturado.....	1	9	15.00
Artículos diversos.....	66	3,497	914.81
Comestibles.....	11	473	78.35
Drogas y medicinas.....	1	6	1.50
Especias y té.....	8	217	109.11
Papel y artículos de escritorio.....	3	102	37.55
Seda: En hilo.....	6	442	3,835.40
Manufacturada.....	10	716	7,467.30
	109	5,462	12,459.02
DEL ECUADOR.			
Artículos diversos.....	1	1	250.00
Cacao.....	313	23,919	11,509.69
Sombreros de junco.....	28	1,221	5,077.50
	372	25,141	16,837.19
DE ESPAÑA.			
Algodón: En hilo.....	11	1,600	520.00
Manufacturado.....	31	3,384	3,885.36
Artículos diversos.....	158	11,795	3,415.25
Calzado y artefactos de zapatería.....	23	1,431	1,304.95
Comestibles.....	303	9,371	2,179.77
Cristalería.....	1	3	15.35
Drogas y medicinas.....	5	171	36.25
Especias y té.....	1	70	60.00
Ferretería.....	158	10,245	113.60
Granos.....	1	102	17.00
Libros impresos.....	3	255	334.40
Licores.....	142	4,581	980.75
Madera y corcheros.....	28	977	665.00
Papel y artículos de escritorio.....	50	6,023	1,972.33
Vinos.....	712	63,073	10,201.49
	1,630	113,084	26,001.50
DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.			
Aguas minerales.....	2	48	80.00
Algodón: En hilo.....	137	14,376	7,200.35
Manufacturado.....	5,385	649,765	261,877.48
Animales vivos.....	5	880	545.50
Artículos diversos.....	27,954	1,948,084	183,489.71
De fantasía.....	3	284	268.50
Barniz.....	2	48	25.00
Cacao de Guayaquil.....	3	150	59.50
Cal y cemento.....	10	307	26.00
Calzado y artefactos de zapatería.....	275	13,445	14,780.26
Cáñamo en toda forma.....	39	5,111	1,607.83
Cerveza y ginger ales.....	968	107,430	7,916.25
Comestibles.....	3,211	136,140	14,507.93
Cristalería.....	133	5,632	940.38
Cueros en artefactos.....	3	99	197.09
Drogas y medicinas.....	2,108	144,121	45,946.55
Especias y té.....	296	13,073	5,061.00

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Importación por Los Puertos de la República durante el año de 1902—Continúa.

	Bultos.	Peso.	Valor.
DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS—continúa.			
		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Oro.</i>
Ferretería	2,666	170,592	\$25,596.72
Harina	67,149	1,615,976	167,070.64
Joyería	24	1,780	2,720.52
Lana manufacturada	2	46	239.00
Libros impresos	51	2,857	1,255.73
Loza y porcelana	19	1,747	256.20
Licores	530	21,618	8,091.41
Madera y corchos	227	25,035	751.41
Maíz	10	666	33.00
Maquinaria	170	15,999	7,393.30
Mármol	33	3,817	633.49
Materiales para jabón y velas	221	41,451	3,099.69
Mercería	33	1,794	567.46
Moneda	1	33	514.00
Muebles y obras de ebanistería	131	7,281	1,993.26
Papel y artículos de escritorio	232	27,424	4,000.15
Petróleo y aceites para el alumbrado	1,176	293,481	13,486.82
Perfumería	115	9,286	2,017.57
Plantas y semillas	41	2,544	1,114.74
Quesos y mantequilla	15	414	135.02
Sacos para café	11	1,038	157.50
Seda: En hilo	50	3,483	28,805.75
Manufacturada	48	2,695	31,097.35
Sombreros y otras clases	8	273	559.17
Tabaco labrado	1	48	.....
Vinos	1,280	160,209	17,131.86
	120,781	8,454,406	803,323.99
DE FRANCIA.			
Aguas minerales	80	7,726	412.00
Algodón en hilo	55	4,598	3,996.80
Idem manufacturado	1,367	192,875	91,137.12
Artículos diversos	1,292	95,717	40,571.41
Idem de fantasía	6	383	168.90
Calzado y artículos de zapatería	131	10,871	13,658.29
Cáñamo en toda forma	11	1,562	421.48
Cerveza y ginger-ales	35	4,044	251.60
Comestibles	746	31,788	6,888.82
Conservas	4	249	103.00
Cristalería	162	12,705	2,384.68
Cueros en artefactos	9	295	344.50
Drogas y medicinas	799	68,708	43,856.81
Ferretería	415	35,363	5,774.46
Joyería	5	112	135.60
Lana en hilo	22	2,639	2,889.27
Idem manufacturada	144	13,937	18,003.44
Libros impresos	117	12,706	3,680.18
Licores	676	32,804	11,232.66
Lino manufacturado	19	1,810	1,145.25
Loza y porcelana	181	16,363	2,082.77
Madera y corchos	18	529	382.36
Maquinaria	4	1,401	2,586.00
Mármol	2	542	30.00
Materiales para jabón y velas	649	59,766	11,314.00
Mercería	300	23,506	15,984.01
Muebles y obras de ebanistería	36	5,843	2,831.96
Papel y artículos de escritorio	168	19,063	4,169.90
Perfumería	172	16,031	7,276.60
Petróleo y aceites para el alumbrado	234	7,315	380.00
Quesos y mantequilla	33	1,771	573.70
Sacos para café	342	70,146	4,330.79
Seda en hilo	1	25	49.60
Seda manufacturada	19	650	2,580.39
Sombreros y otras clases	38	2,519	2,563.65
Tabaco labrado	1	36	.....
Vinos	1,200	100,391	19,081.44
	9,463	859,792	323,544.32
DE LA GRAN BRETAÑA.			
Abonos	100	7,250	422.00
Aguas minerales	69	5,797	4,636.84
Algodón en hilo	1,240	147,287	111,555.40
Idem en tejidos y manufacturado	7,380	1,020,687	588,433.91
Artículos diversos	6,276	573,736	126,341.93
Idem de fantasía	4	282	554.90
Cal y cemento	680	129,945	1,257.56
Calzado y artefactos de zapatería	27	2,075	2,106.86

Importación por Los Puertos de la República durante el año de 1902—Continúa.

	Bultos.	Peso.	Valor.
DE LA GRAN BRETAÑA—continúa.			
Cáñamo en toda forma.....	36	Kilos. 6,586	Oro. \$3,015.10
Cerveza y ginger-ales.....	381	25,879	2,243.16
Comestibles.....	146	7,835	1,397.64
Cristalería.....	99	7,854	552.67
Cueros en artefactos.....	6	318	514.83
Drogas y medicinas.....	460	33,582	11,781.35
Especias y té.....	42	3,822	720.60
Ferretería.....	7,247	473,584	49,684.35
Harina.....	4	254	5.00
Joyería.....	1	44	70.00
Lana en hilo.....	5	755	1,248.25
Idem manufacturada.....	130	16,471	19,090.22
Libros impresos.....	11	643	461.72
Licores.....	150	5,716	1,673.73
Lino en hilo.....	5	450	570.00
Idem manufacturada.....	50	6,573	5,267.79
Loza y porcelana.....	29	3,364	319.44
Maquinaria.....	63	6,618	1,726.24
Materiales para jabón y candelas.....	150	18,909	2,422.87
Mercería.....	21	3,809	1,363.71
Papel y artefactos de escritorio.....	42	6,272	1,924.15
Petróleo y aceites para el alumbrado.....	12	632	85.00
Perfumería.....	35	1,796	478.38
Quesos y mantequilla.....	3	124	67.08
Sacos para café.....	6	236,861	30,491.95
Seda en hilo.....	873	1,459	1,452.88
Idem manufacturada.....	1	29	26.20
Sombreros y otras clases.....	18	984	1,186.21
Vinos.....	120	9,098	2,030.92
	25,932	2,767,388	975,890.84
DE GUATEMALA.			
Artículos diversos.....	254	20,203	4,860.50
Cacao.....	31	1,418	1,439.50
Comestibles.....	72	3,484	—
Libros impresos.....	25	989	275.00
	382	26,094	6,575.00
DE HOLANDA.			
Algodón manufacturado.....	1	196	89.45
Loza y porcelana.....	10	1,408	90.32
Materiales para jabón y candelas.....	187	15,506	2,710.40
	198	17,110	2,890.17
DE HONDURAS.			
Artículos diversos.....	143	3,055	2,778.00
Maíz.....	60	737	125.00
Papel y artículos de escritorio.....	1	59	404.02
Quesos.....	874	20,082	2,420.00
	1,078	23,933	5,727.02
DE ITALIA.			
Aguas minerales.....	4	200	10.00
Algodón manufacturado.....	137	17,808	13,890.79
Artículos diversos.....	485	36,282	13,929.97
Calzado y artículos de zapatería.....	5	848	217.52
Cáñamo en toda forma.....	8	474	178.00
Comestibles.....	617	22,383	3,335.18
Cristalería.....	22	777	92.00
Drogas y medicinas.....	219	13,440	2,978.24
Especias y té.....	27	1,810	490.20
Ferretería.....	5	1,256	214.80
Lana manufacturada.....	19	1,590	2,411.21
Libros impresos.....	1	13	2.00
Licores.....	3	85	81.00
Lino manufacturado.....	2	66	191.00
Madera y corchos.....	6	330	135.50
Maquinaria.....	2	116	35.00
Mármol.....	213	54,517	5,392.80
Mercería.....	8	617	420.88
Muebles.....	1	5	1.20
Papel artículos de escritorio.....	57	6,408	1,402.10
Perfumería.....	1	6	—
Quesos y mantequilla.....	30	2,261	882.32
Sacos para café.....	45	10,834	1,433.00

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Importación por Los Puertos de la República durante el año de 1902—Continúa.

	Bultos.	Peso.	Valor.
DE ITALIA—CONTINUA.			
Sombreros de fieltro.....	17	Kilos. 903	Oro. \$1,622.80
Seda manufacturada.....	1	33	82.00
Vinos.....	378	33,411	4,720.44
	2,383	207,973	54,279.75
DE MÉXICO.			
Artículos diversos.....	543	40,887	11,473.48
Tabaco labrado.....	6	494	855.11
	549	41,381	15,308.59
DE NICARAGUA.			
Artículos diversos.....	7,653	215,822	9,854.97
Cieno.....	86	2,181	902.30
Calzado y artículos de zapatería.....	6	378	177.00
Comestibles.....	338	11,073	182.40
Jabón común.....	122	3,480	528.60
Libros impresos.....	3	197	92.00
Maíz.....	100	36	200.00
Manteca.....	11	372	76.00
Moneda.....	2	39	1,288.00
Petróleo.....	107	3,922	100.00
Quesos.....	1,155	37,481	4,915.40
Tabaco labrado.....	10	4	8.00
	9,543	274,985	18,323.97
DE NORUEGA.			
Drogas y medicinas.....	1	62	23.50
DE PORTUGAL.			
Vinos.....	7	413	77.50
DE SUECIA.			
Fósforos.....	300	5,970	937.50
DE SUIZA.			
Algodón manufacturado.....	16	1,212	1,536.28
Artículos diversos.....	6	862	173.83
	22	2,074	1,710.11
DE VENEZUELA.			
Drogas y medicinas.....	10	191	400.00

RESUMEN.

De Alemania.....	21,410	1,684,864	\$361,423.56
De Austria.....	25	2,433	906.56
De Australia.....	30	6,200	870.58
De Bélgica.....	3,380	266,854	45,549.46
De Colombia.....	43	2,354	800.00
De Costa Rica.....	42	2,156	272.00
De Cuba.....	12	355	1,469.85
De Chile.....	81	8,724	11,783.00
De China.....	109	5,462	12,459.02
De Ecuador.....	1,372	25,141	16,837.19
De España.....	1,630	113,084	26,001.60
De los Estados Unidos.....	120,781	8,454,406	863,323.99
De Francia.....	9,463	831,792	323,544.32
De la Gran Bretaña.....	25,332	2,767,388	973,890.84
De Guatemala.....	382	25,094	6,575.00
De Holanda.....	198	17,110	2,890.17
De Honduras.....	1,078	23,933	5,727.02
De Italia.....	2,383	207,973	54,279.75
De México.....	549	41,381	15,308.59
De Nicaragua.....	9,543	274,985	18,323.97
De Noruega.....	1	62	23.50
De Portugal.....	7	413	77.50
De Suecia.....	300	5,970	937.50
De Suiza.....	22	2,074	1,710.11
De Venezuela.....	10	191	400.00
Total.....	197,783	14,799,399	2,747,385.06

Importación por Los Puertos de la República durante el año de 1902—Continúa.

RESUMEN POR MERCADERÍAS.

	Bultos.	Pesos.	Valor.
Abonos	270	17,535	\$1,034.75
Agua mineral	201	16,630	5,406.46
Algodón en hilo	1,535	178,065	130,364.52
Idem manufacturado	15,083	1,974,530	1,025,133.86
Artículos diversos	49,878	3,413,675	488,635.33
Idem de fantasía	27	2,011	2,791.77
Animales vivos (cabezas)	5	890	545.50
Barniz	2	48	25.00
Cacao	413	27,668	13,910.89
Cal y cemento	910	167,992	1,783.31
Calzado y artículos de zapatería	753	52,942	66,195.13
Cáñamo en toda forma	135	17,000	6,609.27
Cerveza y ginger-ales	2,106	185,174	14,615.73
Comestibles	5,855	242,202	32,015.06
Conservas	4	219	103.00
Cristalería	1,093	91,075	12,153.65
Cueros en artefactos	23	925	1,345.92
Drogas y medicinas	4,788	334,190	130,943.90
Especias y té	522	28,011	8,763.63
Ferretería	14,461	896,111	102,898.19
Fósforos	2,102	39,843	6,544.18
Harina	67,156	4,616,329	167,105.38
Jabón común	122	3,480	528.00
Joyería	39	2,312	3,326.96
Lana en hilo	34	4,323	5,366.14
Idem manufacturada	381	39,716	47,888.77
Libros impresos	222	18,931	7,434.99
Licores	1,600	73,115	23,681.36
Idem manufacturado	6	461	580.00
Loza y porcelana	89	11,183	8,356.96
Madera y corchos	2,024	206,996	21,516.40
Molinos	301	27,494	2,347.63
Maíz y granos	171	1,541	375.00
Manteca	111	372	76.00
Maquinaria	252	26,416	12,467.69
Mármol	292	59,709	6,056.29
Materiales para jabón y velas	6,360	573,637	97,874.57
Mercedía	517	40,433	24,500.41
Muebles y obras de ebanistería	292	16,654	5,355.57
Moneda	37	1,838	2,100.00
Papel y artículos de escritorio	1,108	130,569	27,016.82
Perfumería	338	28,301	10,583.72
Petróleo y aceites para el alumbrado	7,499	305,353	14,051.82
Plantas y semillas	43	2,601	1,151.74
Quesos y mantequilla	2,143	63,704	9,728.62
Sacos para café	1,632	409,278	47,161.88
Seda en hilo	63	5,409	32,853.63
Idem manufacturada	85	4,237	41,444.24
Sombreros de junco	28	1,221	5,077.50
Idem de otras clases	83	4,725	6,039.77
Tabaco en rama	4	263	205.00
Idem labrado	30	937	2,312.96
Vinos	4,742	431,696	60,937.61
Total	197,783	14,799,399	2,747,385.08

URUGUAY.

COMERCIO DE LOS PUERTOS EN MARZO DE 1903.

MONTEVIDEO.

En sus detalles la estadística de la exportación por el puerto de Montevideo en el mes de marzo de 1903 consigna las cifras siguientes:

Salieron de dicho puerto 108 vapores y 6 buques de vela, que llevaron las siguientes cantidades de productos del país:

Bull. No. 1—03—6

A los Estados Unidos.—Cueros vacunos secos, 60,034; cerda, 140 fardos; lana, 32 fardos; tasajo, 962 fardos; astos, 15,050.

A Italia.—Cueros vacunos secos, 5,150; cerda, 20 fardos; cueros lanares, 45 fardos; sebo, 482 pipas.

A Francia.—Cueros vacunos secos, 260; cueros vacunos salados, 16,820; cerda, 27 fardos; lana, 1,633 fardos; cueros lanares, 449 fardos; astas, 18,514; alpiste, 484 bolsas; huesos y ceniza, 3,398 bolsas.

A Portugal.—Cueros vacunos secos, 13,460; tasajo, 260 fardos; trigo, 500 bolsas.

A España.—Cueros vacunos secos, 6,268; cueros vacunos salados, 200; sebo, 256 pipas y 497 bordalesas; alpiste, 558 bolsas; tripas, 25 fardos.

A Bélgica.—Cueros vacunos salados, 44,628; lana, 6,556 fardos; lenguas, 1,141 cajones; cerda, 17 fardos; cueros vacunos secos, 3,494.

A Alemania.—Cueros vacunos secos, 7,145; cueros vacunos salados, 36,771; lana, 1,955 fardos; afrecho, 1,130 bolsas y 26 toneladas; afrechillo, 400 bolsas y 30 toneladas.

A Inglaterra.—Lana, 511 fardos; maíz, 2,456 bolsas; huesos y ceniza, 1,250 bolsas; lenguas, 1,608 cajones; tasajo, 175 fardos; trigo, 5,136 bolsas; lino, 1,700 bolsas; carne conservada, 4 cajones.

Al Brasil.—Cueros vacunos secos, 505; cueros vacunos salados, 8,805; tasajo, 36,482 fardos; sebo, 30 bordalesas; alpiste, 856 bolsas; trigo, 100 bolsas; vacuno, 300; mulas, 50; ovinos, 2,060; caballos, 31; lenguas, 4 cajones; carne conservada, 2 cajones.

A Cuba.—Tasajo, 21,778 fardos.

A Chile.—Sebo, 841 pipas y 1,358 bordalesas; harina, 165 bolsas; afrecho, 25 bolsas; maíz, 370 bolsas; grasa, 530 cajones, 10 cascos, 962 cuarterolas y 50 barriles.

A las Islas Malvinas.—Harina, 75 bolsas; afrecho, 30 bolsas; maíz, 95 bolsas.

A las Indias Occidentales.—Tasajo, 100 fardos.

A varios.—Sebo, 1,535 pipas y 570 bordalesas.

VENEZUELA.

SUPRESIÓN TEMPORAL DE SEIS ADUANAS.

CIPRIANO CASTRO, Presidente constitucional de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, en uso de la facultad que otorga el artículo 10 de la Ley XIV del Código de Hacienda y de la facultad que me conceden los

Acuerdos del Congreso Nacional de 6 de mayo de 1902 y 11 de abril de 1903, decreto:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Se suprimen temporalmente las Aduanas de la Vela de Coro, Guanta, Puerto Suere, Güiría, Caño Colorado y Ciudad Bolívar.

Parágrafo único. Se conceden los siguientes plazos para que puedan llegar á los puertos de las Aduanas suprimidas las mercancías que hayan sido embarcadas en los puertos de Europa, de los Estados Unidos de Norte América y de las Antillas: Para los de Europa, 30 días para los buques de vapor, y 60 días para los de vela; para los de los Estados Unidos, 15 días para los de vapor, y 30 para los de vela; 10 días para los de las Antillas y Demerara, sean de vapor ó de vela, y para Trinidad y Granada dos días á contar desde 1° de junio próximo.

ART. 2°. La aduana del puerto de Juan Griego se trasladará al puerto de Porlamar, donde ejercerá todas las atribuciones, y cumplirá los deberes que le están señalados por las Leyes de Hacienda.

Parágrafo único. La Comandancia del Resguardo de Porlamar reemplazará la de Juan Griego.

ART. 3°. Se crea una Comandancia de Resguardo en cada uno de los puertos de las Aduanas suprimidas, con los mismos deberes y atribuciones señaladas á las Comandancias de Resguardo para el servicio del Comercio de Cabotaje por la Ley XXXV del Código de Hacienda.

ART. 4°. La jurisdicción de estas Comandancias será la misma que tenía la Aduana suprimida, y los resguardos establecidos por la misma Ley dentro de esta jurisdicción le quedan sometidos.

ART. 5°. La jurisdicción de la Aduana de La Guaira comprende las de las Aduanas suprimidas de Guanta y Puerto Suere. La Aduana de Carúpano, las de las Aduanas de Güiría, Caño Colorado y Ciudad Bolívar, y la de Puerto Cabello la de la Aduana de La Vela de Coro.

ART. 6°. El Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público designará el personal de las nuevas Comandancias de Resguardo, y les señalará el sueldo que deben devengar.

Dado, firmado, refrendado por los Ministros del Despacho Ejecutivo, por el Gobernador del Distrito Federal y por el Secretario General del Ejecutivo y sellado con el sello nacional en el Palacio Federal del Capitolio de Caracas, en 27 de mayo de 1903. Año 92° de la Independencia y 45° de la Federación.

[L. S.]

CIPRIANO CASTRO.

(Siguen las firmas de los Ministros.)

ALTERACION EN LOS DERECHOS SOBRE LA IMPORTACIÓN DE TROZAS DE PINO.

[De la "Gaceta Oficial" núm. 8826.]

ESTADOS UNIDOS DE VENEZUELA,
MINISTERIO DE HACIENDA, DIRECCIÓN DE ADUANAS,*Caracas, 23 de abril de 1903—92° y 45°.*

Resuelto: El Presidente de la República, haciendo uso de la facultad que tiene el Poder Ejecutivo por el artículo 13 de la Ley de Arancel de Importación para disminuir y suprimir los aforos de dicho Arancel, cuando causas imprevistas hagan necesaria esta alteración, ha tenido á bien resolver: Que desde esta fecha queda suprimido el derecho con que están gravadas las *trozas de pino y pitch-pine*, de más de 25 centímetros de espesor, que se importen por las Aduanas de la República.

Comuníquese y publíquese.

Por el Ejecutivo Nacional.

R. TELLO MENDOZA.

NOMBRAMIENTO DE COMISIONADOS PARA EL DESLINDE DE LA FRONTERA CON LA GUAYANA INGLESA.

Por disposición del Presidente Constitucional de la República se ha reconstituido la Comisión Venezolana, encargada de representar al Gobierno en el deslinde de la frontera con la Guayana Británica conforme al Laudo Arbitral de 3 de junio de 1899, y se han hecho los siguientes nombramientos:

1° El Doctor ABRAHAM TIRADO, ingeniero en jefe de la Comisión Venezolana de Límites con la Guayana Británica.

2° El Doctor ARMANDO BLANCO, ingeniero auxiliar.

3° El Doctor ELÍAS TORO, médico de la comisión.

ARRENDAMIENTO DE LA ISLA "LA TORTUGA."

El Ministro de Fomento de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, suficientemente autorizado por el Ejecutivo Federal, por una parte, y por la otra el ciudadano General JOSÉ ANTONIO MARTÍNEZ MÉNDEZ, mayor de veintinueve años, domiciliado en esta ciudad y en capacidad legal para contratar, han convenido en celebrar el siguiente contrato:

ARTICULO 1°. El Ejecutivo Federal cede á MARTÍNEZ MÉNDEZ, sus herederos ó causahabientes, por el término de quince [15] años, la administración de la Isla "La Tortuga" y la del grupo denominado "Los Roques," todas pertenecientes al Territorio Federal Colón, bajo las condiciones expresadas en el presente contrato.

ART. 2º. MARTÍNEZ MÉNDEZ, sus herederos ó causahabientes se comprometen á fundar en dichas Islas el cultivo de árboles frutales de acuerdo con las condiciones del terreno, y á establecer la cría de ganado lanar, cabrío, de cerda y de aves de corral. Para el debido cumplimiento de esta obligación, MARTÍNEZ MÉNDEZ fomentará la colonización en dichas Islas, llevando á éllas colonos que se domicilien allí y se consagren á la agricultura y á la cría.

ART. 3º. El Ejecutivo Federal preferirá en igualdad de condiciones á MARTÍNEZ MÉNDEZ, sus herederos ó causahabientes, en caso de llegar á contratarse la explotación de las sustancias fertilizadoras ó minas de cualquier clase que se descubran en las prenombradas islas, siempre que dichas concesiones no hayan sido hechas á otras personas ó compañías.

ART. 4º. El Ejecutivo Federal cede al contratista MARTÍNEZ MÉNDEZ la propiedad exclusiva de toda la madera que sea necesario talar para la implantación de árboles frutales, entre los cuales será preferido el coco por adaptarse dicha siembra mejor á las condiciones de clima y de terreno.

ART. 5º. Si antes de trascurridos los quince años fijados para la duración de este contrato, fuere suspendido en sus efectos por Resolución Ejecutiva, el Gobierno resarcirá al contratista ó á sus causahabientes con diez (10) bolívares por cada árbol de coco que haya plantado. Para el mejor cumplimiento de esta obligación, el Gobierno ordenará al Gobernador del Territorio Federal Colón que forme una cuenta exacta del número de árboles que existan actualmente, á fin de que dicho número sea deducido del que se presente para el pago que se estipula, entrando ahora en posesión de ellos el contratista MARTÍNEZ MÉNDEZ.

ART. 6º. Terminada la duración del presente contrato, la propiedad de todas las plantaciones que existan en las mencionadas Islas, junto con todos los beneficios que de ellas se deriven en lo sucesivo, pasará al Gobierno Nacional, el cual dictará las medidas conducentes á su mejor administración.

ART. 7º. Un año después de firmado este contrato, MARTÍNEZ MÉNDEZ ó sus causahabientes pagarán como arrendamiento al Gobierno nacional la cantidad de mil quinientos bolívares (B. 1,500) por año, debiendo efectuar el pago por anualidades vencidas.

ART. 8º. El cumplimiento de las obligaciones del contratista Martínez Méndez comenzará dentro de los primeros seis meses después de firmado este contrato, plazo que podrá ser prorrogado por un tiempo igual en caso de fuerza mayor.

ART. 9º. Este contrato no podrá ser traspasado á Gobierno extranjero, y para ser traspasado á cualquiera otra persona ó compañía requiere la previa participación el Ejecutivo Federal.

ART. 10°. Las dudas y controversias de cualquiera naturaleza que puedan suscitarse sobre este contrato, serán resueltas de conformidad con el artículo 139 de la Constitución Nacional vigente.

Hechos dos de un tenor á un solo efecto, en Caracas á veintidos de mayo de mil novecientos tres. Año 92° de la Independencia y 45° de la Federación.

[L. s.]

JOSÉ T. ARRIA.

J. A. MARTÍNEZ MENDEZ.

MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

International Union of American Republics.

VOL. XV.

JULY, 1903.

No. 1.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The MONTHLY BULLETIN for July should not go to press without containing at least a word in commemoration of the great event that opened for America the doors of the temple of liberty.

The clear and explicit declaration that the world heard with astonishment on July 4, 1776, and which forty-six years afterwards the European powers, assembled in what was called "The Holy Alliance," still continued to combat, enunciated the principle that governments were instituted among men for the benefit of the people and not for the people to serve the governments; that the aim and object of governments are to facilitate and secure to the people the absolute and peaceful enjoyment of their inalienable rights; that the just powers and authority of governments are derived from the consent of the governed, and that whenever governments fail to fulfill the ends for which they were established by the people, the latter have a perfect right to change or to abolish them, substituting in their stead something better and more congenial to the objects and purposes of government, which declaration resounded, as it was fit that it should do, in the ears of the world and sowed in abundance the seed whose glorious results are contemplated in America.

As far back as 1612 Spain had realized that she was then the dominating power in the New World, and how much she had to fear from similar doctrines, which, though less explicitly stated, had, from time to time been advocated in the sort of legislative assembly existing at

that time in the Colony of Virginia, and which was called the "Virginia Quarterly Court." The Spanish ambassador at London was not slow in qualifying them as "dangerous principles," adding that the assembly from which they issued was "a foens of revolution" and the germ of "a seditious parliament."

In 1810 it was distinctly demonstrated that the declarations made in 1776 in Independence Hall at Philadelphia, in the State (then the Colony) of Pennsylvania, had found echo in Spanish America at four points greatly distant from each other. What is now the Republic of Ecuador had launched herself upon the road to independence as early as August 10, 1809; the Argentine Republic following her example on May 25, 1810; Colombia on July 20, 1810; and Mexico on September 16, 1810.

Venezuela, noble and courageous, soon followed (July 5, 1811) with her declaration of independence, organizing herself into a federal entity bearing the name of the "American Confederation of Venezuela."

Paraguay followed on May 11, 1811; Chile declared her independence on September 18, 1820; Peru did likewise on July 28, 1821; and the Central American Republics, consisting of Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, declared their independence on September 5, 1821. Bolivia also entered upon an independent republican life on August 6, 1825.

Haiti's declaration of independence had been made on January, 1804, in response to causes that more properly belong to the French revolution of 1789 and its consequences than to the principles proclaimed at Philadelphia in 1776. The Dominican Republic declared her independence on December 1, 1821.

When, on October 2, 1889, the first International American Conference was inaugurated in Washington, there were in the New World, in addition to the United States, eighteen republics. The rest of the Americas was subject to monarchical forms of government, like Brazil, which had the form of an empire, and the remainder of the hemisphere was more or less liberally governed as colonies.

On the fourth day of the conference (November 21, 1889) on learning that Brazil, without violence or bloodshed, had overturned the empire and constituted herself one of the constellation of free States, which under the name of the United States of Brazil occupies such a prominent rank in America, the chairman of the delegation of the United States of America, Mr. JOHN B. HENDERSON, submitted to the assembly a resolution, as is shown by the minutes of the conference, in which he expressed his pleasure "on welcoming the United States of Brazil to the sisterhood of American republics."

The day before the closing of the conference on April 18, 1900, it became Brazil's office, through the medium of her distinguished repre-

sentative, Senhor SALVADOR DE MENDONÇA, to implore the Supreme Ruler of the Universe that the twentieth century, which was almost dawning, "should not see any European possession upon the free soil of America."

Since May 20, 1902, Cuba has been a Republic.

TREATIES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA.

The "New York Tribune" for July 8, 1903, contains the text of the treaties between the United States and the Island Republic of Cuba relative to the Isle of Pines and the coaling and naval stations, the following being the published accounts thereof: "The final treaties between the United States and Cuba relative to the Isle of Pines and the coaling and naval stations, which were signed to-day by Minister SQUIERS, for the United States, and Secretary of Finance José M. GARCIA MONTES, acting as Secretary of State in the absence in the United States of Secretary of State ZALDO, have been made public.

THE COALING-STATIONS TREATY.

"The Republic of Cuba and the United States of America, being desirous to conclude the conditions of the lease of areas of land and water for the establishment of naval or coaling stations in Guantamano and Bahia Honda, the Republic of Cuba, made to the States by the agreement of February 16, 1903, in fulfilment of the provisions of Article VII of the Constitutional Appendix of the Republic of Cuba, have appointed their plenipotentiaries to that end:

"The President of the Republic of Cuba, José M. GARCIA MONTES, Secretary of Finance and Acting Secretary of State and Justice, and the President of the United States of America, HERBERT G. SQUIERS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Havana, who, after the exchange of their respective full powers, found to be in due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

"ARTICLE I.

"The United States of America agree and covenant to pay to the Republic of Cuba the annual sum of \$2,000 in gold coin of the United States during the time the latter may occupy and use said areas of land in virtue of the said agreement.

"All private lands and other real property comprised in said areas shall be acquired at once by the Republic of Cuba. The United States of America agree to furnish to the Republic of Cuba the sums necessary to purchase said private lands and property, and the Republic of

Cuba accepts said sums as advance payment on account of the rental due by virtue of said agreement.

“ARTICLE II.

“The said areas shall be surveyed and their boundaries clearly marked by permanent fences or inclosures. The expense of construction and maintenance of these fences or inclosures shall be defrayed by the United States.

“ARTICLE III.

“The United States of America agree that no person, corporation, or association shall be permitted to establish or carry on commercial, industrial, or other enterprise within said areas.

“ARTICLE IV.

“Fugitives from justice, charged with crimes or misdemeanors, subject to Cuban laws and taking refuge within said areas, shall be turned over by United States authorities to duly authorized Cuban authorities when the latter shall so demand. On the other hand, the Republic of Cuba agrees that fugitives from justice, charged with crimes or misdemeanors, subject to United States laws, committed within said areas and taking refuge within Cuban territory, shall, on demand, be turned over to duly authorized United States authorities.

“ARTICLE V.

“Materials of all kinds, merchandise, stores, and munitions of war imported into said areas for exclusive use and consumption of the same shall not be subject to the payment of customs duties or any other fees or charges, and the vessels carrying them shall not be subject to the payment of port, tonnage, anchorage, or any other dues, except when said vessels shall be discharged without the limits of the said areas; and said vessels shall not be discharged without the limits of said areas except through a regular port of entry of the Republic of Cuba, in which case both the cargo and vessel shall be subject to all Cuban customs laws and regulations and payment of corresponding duties. It is further agreed that such materials, merchandise, stores, and munitions of war shall not be transported from said areas into Cuban territory.

“ARTICLE VI.

“Except as is provided in the preceding article, vessels entering or departing from the bays of Guantanamo and Bahia Honda, within the limits of Cuban territory, shall be subject exclusively to Cuban laws and authorities and orders emanating from the latter in all that refers to port police, customs, and health, and United States authori-

ties shall place no obstacle in the way of entrance and departure of said vessels, except in case of a state of war.

“ARTICLE VII.

“This lease shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the city of Washington within seven months from this date.

“In witness whereof we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this lease, and thereunto affixed our seals.

“Done in Havana, in duplicate, in Spanish and English, this second day of July, 1903.

“JOSE M. GARCIA MONTES.

“HERBERT G. SQUIERS.”

“THE ISLE OF PINES TREATY.

“The treaty relating to the title to the Isle of Pines is, in full, as follows:

“The Republic of Cuba and the United States of America, being desirous to give full effect to article 6 of the provision which, relative to the relations to exist between the United States and Cuba, is contained in the law of Congress of the United States of America, approved March 2, 1901, the sixth article aforesaid being included in the appendix of the Constitution of the Republic of Cuba, promulgated on May 20, 1902, and providing: “The Island of Pines shall be omitted from the limits of Cuba proposed by the Constitution, the title of ownership thereto being left for adjustment by a future treaty,” have appointed as their plenipotentiaries to conclude a treaty to that end:

“The President of the Republic of Cuba, JOSE M. GARCIA MONTES, Secretary of Finance and Acting Secretary of Justice, and the President of the United States of America, HERBERT G. SQUIERS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Havana, who, after the exchange of their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

“ARTICLE I.

“The United States of America relinquish in favor of the Republic of Cuba all claim to the title to the island of Pines, situated in the Caribbean Sea, near the southwestern part of the island of Cuba, which has or may be made in virtue of articles 1 and 2 of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, signed in Paris December 10, 1898.

“ARTICLE II.

“This relinquishment by the United States of claim of title to said island of Pines is made in consideration of the concessions of coaling

and naval stations which have heretofore been made to the United States of America by the Republic of Cuba.

“ARTICLE III.

“Citizens of the United States of America, who, on the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, may be residing or holding property in the island of Pines shall suffer no diminution of the rights and privileges they have acquired prior to the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty; they may remain therein or remove therefrom, retaining in either case all their property rights, including the right to sell or dispose of said properties or their proceeds, and they shall likewise be entitled to carry on their industry, commerce, and professions, being subject in respect of the same to such laws as may be applicable to other foreigners.

“ARTICLE IV.

“The present treaty shall be ratified by each of the parties in conformity with the respective constitutions of the two countries, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the city of Washington within seven months from this date.

“In witness whereof we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty and thereunto placed our seals.

“Done in Havana, in duplicate, in Spanish and English, this second day of July, 1903.

“JOSE M. GARCIA MONTES.

“HERBERT G. SQUIERS.”

APPOINTMENT OF HON. JOHN BARRETT AS MINISTER TO THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC FROM THE UNITED STATES.

On July 1, 1903, President ROOSEVELT appointed JOHN BARRETT, of the State of Oregon, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Argentine Republic, vice WILLIAM P. LORD, resigned. Mr. BARRETT, who has had years of experience in the diplomatic service, is still a young man, having been born in 1866 in the State of Vermont. Graduating at Dartmouth University in 1889, he espoused the newspaper profession and located in Portland, Oreg., which has been his residence since that time. In 1894 he was appointed United States Minister to Siam. While holding this position he settled in a most amicable manner a large claim of a United States citizen against that country, involving some \$2,000,000, as well as American treaty rights in Asia. He traveled extensively through

China, Japan, Philippines, and India, studying opportunities for American commerce and trade, on which he made exhaustive reports. Resigning his post at Bangkok, he became war correspondent for an important syndicate of American and European newspapers in the Philippines during the Spanish-American war.

Returning to the United States, President MCKINLEY selected him as one of the Delegates of the United States to the International American Conference in Mexico in 1901-2. In this conference Mr. BARRETT was a member of several important committees, notably the one on international claims and the reorganization of the International Bureau of the American Republics. In 1902 he was selected by the directorate of the World's Fair in St. Louis as commissioner-general to visit Asia and Australia in the interest of the Exposition. His labors in this field proved to have been of great advantage to the undertaking in securing the participation of the countries which he visited on a scale unprecedented in the history of expositions. President ROOSEVELT appointed Mr. BARRETT Minister to Japan, which he declined, owing to his unfinished work for the World's Fair. Since his return to the United States he has had entire charge of the foreign participation therein.

The appointment to the Argentine Republic came to Mr. BARRETT entirely unsolicited. The friendship between the President and himself has been one of long standing, and Minister MEROU, of the Argentine Republic, was so much interested in the appointment of Mr. BARRETT that he advised his Government by cable, receiving an immediate and cordial approval. Mr. BARRETT will leave for Buenos Ayres early in September.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

PRODUCTION OF CORN IN 1903.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture has compiled statistics showing that 1,741,288 hectares of corn have been planted in 1903 in the provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, Cordoba, Entre Ríos, and the other provinces and territories of the Republic. Estimating the average production at 2,100 kilograms per hectare gives a total production of 3,656,683 tons, which at \$35 (national currency) a ton, will yield \$127,983,905.

FOREIGN COMMERCE FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1903.

The foreign commerce of the Republic during the first three months of 1903, as compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of the Argentine Government, was as follows:

Imports, dutiable, \$26,917,130 (gold); free of duty, \$6,622,368; total,

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\$33,539,498; metals, \$7,448,438. Exports, dutiable, \$31,943,627; not dutiable, \$37,407,572; total, \$69,351,199; coin, \$234,684.

The principal nations engaged in the import and export trade referred to were the United States, France, Italy, Germany, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, and Spain.

INTERNAL TAXES AND REVENUES IN 1901 AND 1902.

[From "La Nación," No. 10581.]

Articles.	1901.	1902.	Increase or decrease in 1902.
Tobacco	\$10,997,506.27	\$10,855,796.82	- \$141,709.45
Alcohol	13,190,470.43	12,034,920.15	- 1,155,550.28
Wines	3,571,442.78	3,281,044.09	- 190,398.69
Playing cards	94,772.78	86,875.33	- 7,896.88
Beer	1,165,157.85	1,258,255.23	+ 93,097.38
Sugar	8,993,312.31	8,253,800.87	- 739,511.44
Matches	1,958,062.12	2,124,737.55	+ 166,675.43
Artificial beverages	24,127.57	15,957.34	- 8,170.23
Insurance, currency	290,034.39	253,063.92	- 36,970.47
Insurance, gold coin	7,000.28	26,706.85	+ 19,706.57
SUNDRY SOURCES.			
Fines	152,331.46	261,936.77	+ 109,605.31
Interest, currency	106,832.55	221,528.58	+ 114,696.03
Interest, gold coin	216.18		+ 2,216.18
Storage		2,820.80	+ 2,820.80
Sale of printed matter	1,756.46	555.46	- 1,201.00
Hats, oils, and analysis	588.40	140.40	- 448.00
Total in currency	40,546,394.80	38,751,433.31	- 1,794,961.49
Total in gold	7,216.46	26,706.85	+ 19,490.39

PORT MOVEMENTS IN MARCH, 1903.

The following figures, published by the Buenos Ayres "Handels-Zeitung" (*Revista Financiera y Comercial*), indicate the shipments from the principal ports of the Argentine Republic for the month of March, 1903:

BUENOS AYRES.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Corn	93,600 sacks	Quebracho extract	21,072 sacks
Wheat	1,270,740 do	Minerals	632 sacks
Linseed	551,110 do	Intestines	197 casks
Flour	140,702 do	Turnip seed	sacks
Wool	30,177 bales	Cattle	10,190 head
Sheepskins	4,513 do	Sheep	32,555 do
Oxhides:		Horses	426 do
Dry	42,326	Mules	40 do
Salted	78,894	Hogs	89 do
Horsehides:		Tallow	711 pipes
Salted	19,588	Do	6,396 casks
Dry	5,334	Jerked beef	10,748 bales
Calfskins	5,095 bales	Frozen wethers	50,953 do
Hair	204 do	Frozen sheep	10,539 quarters
Various hides	147 do	Frozen lamb	13,679 do
Flax cakes	19,586 sacks	Meat:	
Barley	do	Conserved	6,440 boxes
Bran	174,423 do	Frozen	14,829 quarters
Seeds	do	Various	bales
Sugar	do	Meat flour	2,500 sacks
Bone and bone ash	1,916 tons	Meat broth	boxes
Horns	42 do	Meat extract	do
Butter	11,541 boxes	Tongues	613 do
Ostrich plumes	do	Hay	35,098 bales
Quebracho	3,520 tons	Tobacco	115 do
Do	rolls	Blood, dry	1,003 sacks

LA PLATA.

During March, 1903, 12 steamships cleared from the port of La Plata, carrying 749,254 kilos of wheat and 34,274 kilos of linseed.

SAN NICOLÁS.

Ten steamships cleared from the port of San Nicolás during the same period, carrying the following products:

Great Britain.—Linseed, 17,856 sacks; quebracho extract, 224 sacks.

Germany.—Linseed, 36,162 sacks; wool, 212 bales.

Holland.—Linseed, 26,457 sacks.

France.—Linseed, 10,000 sacks.

Orders.—Wheat, 14,320 sacks; linseed, 70,000 sacks.

BAHIA BLANCA.

During the month of March, 1903, 8 steamships cleared from the port of Bahia Blanca, carrying the following products:

Belgium.—Wheat, 75,680 sacks.

Holland.—Wheat, 50,771 sacks.

France.—Wheat, 22,951 sacks; wool, 2,890 bales.

Germany.—Wheat, 31,135 sacks; wool, 108 bales.

Orders.—Wheat, 325,164 sacks.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, FIRST QUARTER OF 1903.

Official statistics of the exportation of agricultural and pastoral products during the opening quarter of 1903, as published in the "Times" (London) for June 8, 1903, show that although British ports were reopened to live stock from the River Plate for only the latter half of the three months under consideration, the results are shown in a substantial manner. Thus, in the first three months of 1903, the cattle exported from the Argentine Republic, on the hoof, numbered 49,752 head, as against only 13,177 and 27,932, respectively, in the corresponding periods of 1902 and 1901. Out of the total nearly one-third, or 14,024, were shipped to the United Kingdom, Uruguay ranking second for 7,440. In the case of live sheep, the increase in exports is still more marked, the shipments for the quarter under consideration being given as 100,725, as compared with 8,982 and 8,322 in the first quarters of 1902 and 1901, respectively. More than two-fifths of the total, or 41,186, were destined for the United Kingdom alone, no other single country approaching that quantity.

Although this trade in live animals between the United Kingdom and the River Plate districts has again been suspended, it is noteworthy that its revival during part of the first quarter of the present year was accompanied by an increase rather than a decrease in the quantity of frozen meat shipped from the Republic. Thus the quar-

ter's export of mutton, amounting to 20,008 tons, was nearly half as large again as that of the first quarter of 1902, when the aggregate was 14,116 tons. Also, the 15,397 tons of beef exported in the first three months of 1903 considerably exceeded the quantities shipped in the corresponding quarters of the two preceding years. Of the mutton, 18,032 tons, or nearly the whole, was shipped to British ports, while of the beef, 10,897 tons, or fully two-thirds, were likewise consigned to the United Kingdom. The revival of the trade in jerked beef (*tasajo*) seems to have spent itself, and the shipments are again falling off. The trade is chiefly a local one with the neighboring countries of South America, Brazil alone taking nearly two-thirds of the entire export. A moderate decline is to be noted in the exports of wool, this year's quarterly total of 92,431 tons comparing with 103,518 tons in the opening quarter of 1902, though it is decidedly larger than the quantity corresponding to the same quarter of 1901, when 68,460 tons were shipped.

Out of the current total of 92,431 tons, 38,588 tons were shipped to France, 23,155 tons to Germany, 11,486 tons to Belgium, 6,867 tons to the United States, and 5,092 tons to the United Kingdom. The shipments of butter in the first quarter of the year reached upwards of 2,000 tons and were more than double those of the first quarter of 1902. The United Kingdom was the destination of four-fifths of the total quantity. This is a branch of Argentine trade which seems destined to expand still more in the future. The trade in wheat shows an export of 656,230 tons in the first quarter of 1903, being more than treble that in the same period of 1902. The United Kingdom, which was the largest recipient, figures for 79,562 tons, followed by Brazil, 47,808 tons; Belgium, 40,963 tons; Germany, 33,072 tons; Italy, 6,456 tons, and France, 5,337 tons. More than half the quantity was, however, shipped to "await orders," no information being furnished as to the actual destination. The quantity of maize exported for the quarter was almost identical with that of the opening quarter of 1901, and one-fourth of the total was sent to Great Britain. Very little variation in the shipments of linseed is to be noted for the quarters under comparison, the figures being almost identical during the opening months of 1901-1903. The United Kingdom still ranks first in the receipts of Argentine linseed, taking about one-seventh of the current total. As will be seen in the following table, the exports of hay (*pasto seco*) have increased in 1903. Out of a total of 40,749 tons the United Kingdom received 8,608 tons, or a little more than one-fifth. Brazil ranking second for 5,366 tons. This hay is probably all made from lucerne.

Agricultural exports, first three months of 1901-1903.

	1901.	1902.	1903.
Live cattle	27,932	13,177	49,752
Live sheep	8,322	8,982	100,725
Frozen mutton	16,985	14,116	20,008
Frozen beef	8,271	11,831	15,397
Jerked beef	2,401	7,693	4,040
Wool	68,460	103,518	92,431
Butter	1,133,580	2,138,400	4,432,800
Cheese	1,461	652	7,192
Wheat	339,715	201,837	656,230
Maize	58,872	33,676	59,099
Linseed	246,469	246,129	231,589
Hay	15,581	27,799	40,749

MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE REPUBLIC.

The following report on the mineral resources of the Argentine Republic was forwarded to the Department of State of the United States in response to a request for information on the subject on the part of the Geological Survey of the United States. Consul Ayres, of Rosario, says that there are located in the different districts of the Province of Catamarca 43 mines or groups of mines, yielding the following:

	Mines.		Mines.
Gold	4	Lime	3
Silver	6	Gold, with silver and copper	6
Copper	5	Gold, with silver	1
Lead	1	Silver, with lead	1
Mica	1	Silver, with copper	2
Iron, sulphate	2	Iron, with copper	1
Antimony, sulphate	1	Bismuth, with silver	1
Coal	7	Borax, with sulphate magnesium	1

Each of these is owned and worked by private parties under governmental supervision, but they do not pay the owners, who simply work them to keep alive the concession under which they are held, in the hope that some day means may be found of transporting the product to a market at a less cost than is now possible with the primitive and expensive methods available.

Besides these smaller mines, there is a series of mines in the district of Andalgalá, formerly the property of Lafone & Quevedo, which, having been thoroughly examined by the agents of a syndicate of English capitalists, have been purchased, and the managers are proceeding systematically, by modern processes and with capital, to their development. The name of the company is the Capillitis Copper Company, Limited. In the mines they have secured there seems to be an unlimited supply of copper, with by-products, such as lead, silver, and, possibly, some gold.

A recent report of Prof. H. D. HOSKOLD, Director-General of the Department of Mines and Geology of this Government, reports that in this district are found the following:

Mineral.	Province.
Aluminum, combined	Salta, Jujuy, and Tucuman.
Arsenic, combined	Salta and Catamarca.
Barium, sulphate	Catamarca.
Lime (fluoride, carbonate, sulphate, phosphate, and borate)	All provinces of this district.
Carbon, native (graphite), petroleum, and asphaltum	Catamarca and Jujuy.
Copper, native, oxide, and sulphuret	Catamarca, Salta, and Jujuy.
Iron, sulphate	Catamarca and Jujuy.
Magnesium, silicate and sulphate	Catamarca.
Manganese, oxide and carbonate	Catamarca and Jujuy.
Gold, native	Catamarca, Salta, and Jujuy.
Silver:	
Native	Catamarca and Salta.
Sulphide	Catamarca.
Sulphuret	Catamarca, Salta, and Jujuy.
Lead:	
Carbonate	Catamarca and Salta.
Sulphate	Catamarca.
Sodium:	
Chloride (common salt)	All provinces of this district.
Carbonate	Jujuy and Catamarca.
Sulphate	Santiago del Estero.
Borate	Salta and Catamarca.
Zinc, sulphuret	Catamarca and Jujuy.

NEW BANKRUPTCY LAW.^a

(Continued.)

CHAPTER VII.—*Measures incident to the declaration of bankruptcy.*

ART. 60. In making the seizure of the property and papers of the bankrupt, the following shall be observed:

1. A description and inventory of all the property and effects shall be made in duplicate, one copy to form a part of the record, the other to remain in possession of the trustee.

2. A statement shall be also made of the number, kind, and condition of the commercial books which may be found belonging to the bankrupt, noting in each of them, at the foot of the last entry, the number of written pages which the book contains, this note to be signed by the trustees or by the expert accountant, the secretary of the court, and the bankrupt himself if present. If the books appear not to have been kept in legal form, all their pages shall have to be signed by the trustee and the secretary of the court.

3. An inventory of all the moneys, bills of exchange, promissory notes, and other commercial paper shall be made at the same time.

4. The real estate shall be placed under the control of the trustees, who shall collect the yield and products of the same; but the proper steps shall be taken to avoid malversation. All the other property, books, and documents shall be placed likewise in the hands of the

^a See April, May, and June Bulletins, pages 1033-1037, 1322-1325, and 1657-1661, respectively.

trustee, who shall acknowledge the receipt thereof at the bottom of the inventory.

5. As to the property situated outside of the domicile of the bankrupt, the proceedings shall be the same as above described, but they shall be conducted by the authorities of the places where the property is located, for which purpose the proper orders or inventories shall be issued. If the tenants of said property are known to be responsible persons, due consideration being given to the value of the property, the latter shall be left deposited in their hands.

6. If the trustee can not be present personally, he shall have the right, on his own responsibility, to appoint a representative.

7. The wearing apparel and the indispensable house furniture of the bankrupt and his family shall be delivered to the former upon his receipt, which shall be appended to the inventory.

8. If the inventory can not be finished in one day the seals of the court shall be affixed to the door of the premises where the property is found, the police being requested to watch the same.

ART. 61. If the bankrupt is a firm, established under the laws of general partnership, or any other in which there may be a number of partners jointly and severally responsible, the proceedings shall be the same as provided in the preceding article, but they shall take place not only at the principal office of the firm but at the domicile of each one of such partners.

In the case of a joint stock company the proceedings shall take place only at the offices or establishments of the concern.

ART. 62. The sale of the property shall be made by the trustee at public auction.

ART. 63. If there be any property specially pledged to secure some individual claim a separate record shall be kept of the sale thereof for such effects as proper.

ART. 64. It shall be the duty of the trustee to take all the steps necessary to preserve the rights and actions of the estate unimpaired.

All debts due to the estate shall be collected by him, when due, and he shall have the right to sue the delinquent debtors; but if the latter are notoriously insolvent, he shall give information of this to the court, which shall make the creditors acquainted with it, and take such action as may be proper.

The moneys realized out of the sales of property, or collections of debts, shall be deposited, after deducting the expenses, in the Banco de la Nación (Bank of the Nation).

No amount shall be drawn on this deposit without an order from the court.

ART. 65. The trustee shall submit every month a written statement of the state of the liquidation, the amounts realized and deposited, the creditors being entitled to examine this statement.

The creditor who may think the conduct of the trustee to be incorrect or dilatory shall have the right to appear before the court and request the calling of a meeting of the creditors, to be held, at the latest, within ten days.

The call shall be made by proclamation, in two different daily newspapers.

ART. 66. When the meeting is held, the judge presiding, the creditor at whose request the call was issued, shall set forth his complaints against the conduct of the trustee. The latter shall then be heard, and thereupon by a majority of the votes present, representing 50 per cent of the claims, a resolution shall be passed either approving or disapproving of the conduct of the trustee. In the latter case the trustee may be removed from his office and replaced. The same order of proceedings shall be observed in case of resignation of the trustee.

(To be continued.)

BOLIVIA.

THE ACRE QUESTION.

The following speech in favor of Bolivia was delivered in the Brazilian Parliament by Senhor DIONISIO CERQUEIRA in the session of September 18, 1900:

HONORABLE PRESIDENT: As I take my place on the rostrum of this chamber I will first acknowledge the honor conferred upon me; then will say with all frankness that my name is to-day linked with the Acre question; question which does not exist for the governments, but is only a question of accomplishing the desire of my heart, that of rendering merited homage to the eminent deputy from Para who occupied the rostrum yesterday in the same brilliant manner as of old.

It was said in a speech that it was necessary to end the Acre controversy and to trust in the Government of the Republic which knows how to defend its own interests and the honor of the country.

I regret, Mr. President, that my distinguished friend, the representative from Para, after having read the message from the illustrious republican, Minister of Foreign Relations, did not change his opinion—doubtless His Excellency wished to appear consistent.

For the greatness and justice of the cause I presume to say that I will not leave this stand without convincing my friend and colleague (I do not wish to exaggerate my powers) that the Government of Brazil has executed and is now discharging its duty.

MESSRS. DINO BUENO and NILO PECANA. Corroborated.

MR. CERQUEIRA. I grieve, Mr. President, that this question—I acknowledge the just and noble spirit and patriotism of my noble colleague from Para. His Excellency was moved to write his great book,

which exercised much influence on this question, because of a laudable sentiment, and as deputy, responsible to the States of Amazonia, which were the principal ones interested in the said controversy. I acknowledge the just and noble purpose of my distinguished friend—that this question, which sprung from the commercial centers, Belen and Manaos, and from there ascended to the seat of the Government of Amazonas, thence extended to the gonomes of Acre, was discussed in the daily press until its agitation was hushed and finally drowned by the voice of two illustrious senators in the other chamber. His Excellency, the representative from Para, did well in bringing and discussing the question here, notwithstanding that we are both aware that this is not the proper place to argue such diplomatic affairs.

[MANY VOICES. Bravo! Bravo!]

Mr. CERQUEIRA. All diplomatic questions require a more serene atmosphere where reason and not sentiment rules and where stormy passions will not envelop and extinguish the sacred and brilliant light of justice.

These questions can only be discussed before the nation, that is, before its legitimate and direct representatives before this chamber in secret session. [General assent.]

Mr. President, I intended to ask for a secret session, desisted because this question was discussed in public *coram populo*, from the platform of the senate.

It was necessary that it should be discussed here before the national representatives, that here it should receive a fatal blow, that it should be expelled forever from the place where it should never have penetrated; because, Mr. President, these questions can only impede the growth of the Republic which ought to continue uninterrupted by such obstacles.

I presume, though not on my own worth, which is void—

[Not so, not so.]

Mr. NILO PECANA. Your worth is unquestionable and on this subject His Excellency is competent.

Mr. CERQUEIRA. Many thanks; but on the importance of this question, because it involves national interests of the greatest worth, I presume to demonstrate that the Government of Brazil in the forty years of its existence has never stepped aside from the path of honor, because of the patriotism and love of justice of its citizens. [Pause.]

The Acre controversy, Mr. President—not controversy, for it does not exist—this Acre affair is well investigated, as I will prove. But before going further I will declare that I come here to carry out a duty imposed by patriotism, political ideas, and the love and reverence I have for the honor and reputation which has been acquired by Brazil at the cost of so many sacrifices—Brazil, which it is my fortune to call my native land.

I come, Mr. President, to defend the Government of Brazil, not only the present Government, which deserves praise from the nation for the great services and sacrifices rendered for its sake, but I also defend the Government of which I had the honor of being a member. This is one of my greatest titles. (One of my greatest? No; for I possess no others. All I have is this, and it is the greatest.) I come to defend the past régime. I will also defend the statesmen of the Empire who, from 1860 to 1899, maintained with great glory the prestige of my country.

Baron de ANDRADA. At the cost of many sacrifices.

Mr. CERQUEIRA. And amidst many obstacles. [Corroborated.]

I come to defend the régime of the statesmen of the Empire. I defend the august memory of that great citizen whose remains rest in San Vicente de Fora. He could be accused of other faults, but lack of patriotism never; he was a great patriot and consecrated much time to such questions as this one which we now discuss.

Gentlemen, I imagine that you think that I apologize for the Monarchy [general approbation]; my republican ideas were not formed yesterday but were born in my boyhood.

It is rumored that foreign soldiers tramp our native land; it is said the Government of the Republic looks without interest on the attempts to deprive us of our sovereignty.

It is said that all are indifferent and so do not wish to notice what happens in the rich and sickly regions of Acre, where our compatriots have no rights.

No, Mr. President, this is false; this is an insult, a monstrous falsehood. I have looked in the rich vocabulary of my tongue for a more emphatic word to express this calumny but can not find one stronger.

And so, foreign soldiers march through the fields of my country, set up tents, they have their armament in readiness and march through the territory of Brazil to fight our countrymen, while the Government stands idle and does not stop or drive out those who dare invade our territory and insult our sovereignty.

No; the Government is calm because it is aware that it must contend with falsehood. If it were true the Government would never act so; and if it did, alas for him, for the people would then rise in a tempestuous mass, strangle it, and defend their rights and honor. [Bravo, bravo.]

All the rumor that we hear is a lie, and I will prove it; but to prove it I need all the attention of my colleagues, because the affair is excessively interesting and should be treated calmly and deliberately.

I do not pretend to make a great speech, not only because I dislike contests of this nature, but because I lack the essential qualities.

[Not true, not true.]

Mr. FAUSTO CARDOSO. We all disagree with you on that point.

Mr. CERQUEIRA. Thank you. However, the affair being of the greatest importance, and having in view that the reputation and honor of the Republic are at stake, I wish to secure the close attention and patience of my illustrious colleagues. Feeling sure of both, I will begin to discuss the subject.

I will prove that the boundary of Brazil and Bolivia between the Madera and Yavary rivers is the geodetic line which binds the delta of the Beni to the source of the Yavary, and not a line which is not a line but an angle formed by two lines, or a line which is formed by two sides of an angle whose vertex is the point of intersection of the meridian which cuts through the source of the Yavary and through the parallel which passes through the delta of the Beni, and whose extremes are the source of the Yavary and the delta of the Beni.

To show the historic relation of the treaty of 1867, whose tardy and extravagant interpretation some of our countrymen pretend to make and who seem to forget that only the contracting Governments can interpret the public treaties which they celebrate, to show the origin of the treaty between Brazil and Bolivia, that treats of the limits of the boundaries on the part relating to the line between the Madera and Yavary, I must refer to the treaties, though null and void, of the past century, not because they would serve as lawful documents but because they can be quoted in a diplomatic discussion.

It is necessary to refer to the treaties of 1750 and 1777 to show that in the one of 1867 the Government of Brazil had in mind the text of those two important documents.

Let us see. The first steps taken by the courts of Lisbon and Madrid were to settle the boundaries of their possessions in America by the treaty of Madrid of January 13, 1750.

The treaty stipulated that each of the high contracting parties should claim that which already belonged to them on the date of the celebration of the treaty and that the boundaries should follow the natural lines of rivers, mountains, division of the waters, etc., and where these natural lines do not exist the boundaries will follow a straight line.

Article 4 of the treaty of 1750 marks the beginning of the boundary line from the ocean, and was drafted thus:

"The confines of the dominion of the two monarchies will begin from the bar formed on the coast of the sea by the small river which has its source at the foot of the Monte de Castillos Grande, from whose brow the boundary will continue, following in a straight line the highest mountain peaks."

Mark well, my dear colleagues, I call your attention to the straight line which will reappear wherever the boundary is not marked by the natural lines before mentioned.

It could not be otherwise.

Let us now read article 6:

"From the mouth of the Igurey it shall continue upstream until it meets its natural source; thence it shall follow a straight line over the highest points of the land until it meets the principal source of the nearest river that empties into the Paraguay."

Further, once more the straight line: It could not be otherwise, because it would be impossible to draw anything but "straight lines" between two fixed points; other lines, curved or oblique, would be difficult to clearly determine or mark the various points where their direction would change.

In article 7 we read the following:

"From the mouth of the Jauru on the western side the boundary shall follow in a straight line to the southern bank of the Guapore River, opposite the delta of the Sararo."

The straight line yet.

Article 8 is the one which truly has to do with this question.

"It shall follow the course of these two rivers, now united, to the point at equal distance from the said river of the Amazonas or Marañon and from the mouth of the said Mamore, and from that point it shall continue on a line running east and west until it meets the eastern bank of the Yavary, which flows into the Amazon."

I call the special attention of my colleagues to the two clauses—east-west line and straight line of the middle of the Yavary. Note well: straight line, east-west; this is in the direction of the parallel and border of the Yavary.

Why did the plenipotentiaries who negotiated this treaty not stipulate "straight line," but east-west line? Because if they had said "straight line" the problem would be undetermined and would have many solutions, because there were no two points that would determine this straight line. There was a point which was the mean point between the beginning and the end of the Madera River—that is, between the mouth of the Beni and that of the Madera—and there was a line which was the eastern border of the Yavary River.

I call the attention of the noble deputies to this: It is the mean point between the beginning and the end of the Madera.

The Madera begins at the mouth of the Beni, in latitude $10^{\circ} 20'$, and empties into the Amazon at latitude $3^{\circ} 24'$, more or less, and the mean point is $6^{\circ} 52'$.

So, then, from the point of the Madera, in latitude $6^{\circ} 52'$, is where the line running east-west should be drawn, extending to the Yavary; it was a line drawn from a point to a line; it was not drawn from one point to another point, because the course of the Yavary was then unknown and unexplored; the end in view was to pass from the Madera to the Yavary in a straight line.

And why did the plenipotentiaries stipulate that this would be parallel? Because, naturally, that was the only line; because they could not choose the meridian running north; they could not choose an oblique line, because it would have been necessary to determine a point on the Yavary where the said line should end.

The only clearly determined line that could be drawn to this river was the east-west line, a parallel one, because they knew from what point on the Madera it parted and that at the meeting with the Yavary it should be the same latitude.

Baron de ANDRADA. It was a line drawn in order to determine other points.

Mr. CERQUEIRA. Exactly. In all treaties, including that of 1867, the contracting parties had in mind that our western boundary line should be the Yavary.

Those were the ideas that ruled the plenipotentiaries who negotiated the treaties of January 13, 1750. Where there were no natural boundaries straight lines should mark the boundary, and from the Madera to the Amazon the western boundary was the Yavary.

This treaty was annulled by the treaty of Pardo, February 12, 1761.

Later, when the work of marking the boundaries was going on, and with the letter of Olmedilla and others at hand, the treaty of San Ildefonso, October 1, 1777, was celebrated, because at this time other parts of the boundary regions were known.

For example, the boundary of the Rio Grande was greatly altered. All the mineral region still belonged to Spain.

The only interesting item in this is that it shows the historical relation to the present treaty.

The treaty of 1777, in articles 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, refers to boundaries of the Rio Grande del Sud, striving to trace natural boundaries. Even in this we see the straight-line clause in article 4, in which we read, "the boundary shall follow in a straight line through lake Manguiro to the sea."

Article 8 treats of the boundaries between the Uruguay and Iguazu rivers.

Now we come to article 9, which is almost the text of article 6 of the treaty of 1750, in which we read that between the upper end of the Igurey and that of the nearest river the boundaries shall be a straight line.

Article 10 is nearly a textual reproduction of article 7 of the first treaty; that is, it says that from the mouth of the Jaurn to the Guapore the boundary shall be the straight line that runs from the former-named point to the point on the Guapore across from the mouth of the Sarare. Always the straight line when there is no natural boundary.

Article 11 of the treaty of 1777 describes the boundary by the rivers

Guapore and Mamore to the mean point of the Madera, and from there in a straight line running east and west until it meets the eastern banks of the Yavary, just like article 8 of the treaty of Madrid.

It is seen that the general plan of the boundary described in the treaty of San Ildefonso is the same as that of the treaty of 1750. This is, natural boundaries, and where they do not exist, straight line; and also the Yavary River as western boundary between the Madera and Amazon.

I have here the map used by the plenipotentiaries of Spain and Portugal [shows map] to draft the treaty of 1750. This is the renowned map of the Cortes.

Here is the frontier line marked with red. These lines that the treaties call straight are poorly traced.

Behold the value that these maps have. It is an official map for the production of which many Portuguese geographers contributed their knowledge. It is a Portuguese map. As I was saying, what dependence and value ought to be placed on these old maps, drawn and made only on information, as this one?

This is a copy of the original one in the Department of Foreign Relations of France; it was taken to Washington on the special mission of BARON DE AGUIAR DE ANDRADA, well remembered. Its history is interesting. The minister of Foreign Relations of France, Mr. RIBOT, aware that the Argentineans had drawn copies of it in his office, to show his neutrality, told our minister in Paris and offered the map so that he could have it copied, and the minister gave it to BARON DE AGUIAR DE ANDRADA.

However, as I was saying, apropos of the little value of these old maps drawn solely on doubtful information, this of the Cortes, which was used in the drafting of the first treaty on boundaries between Portugal and Spain, gives the Beni River as affluent of the Purus.

If this map has no value, though a Portuguese map, an official and historic one, how could we refer to the authority of an English map like the one of ARROW SMITH of the beginning of this century, which is full of errors which my colleague, Mr. SERZEDELLO CORREIRA, quoted as authority, but how can we compare such an authority with that of our most famous statesmen and geographers?

Let us continue.

The Governments of Spain and Portugal named and sent a commission to survey the territory, but such were the disagreements among its members that the demarcation was prolonged so that it was unaccomplished when the war was declared between the high contracting parties.

It is comical to read of the descriptions of the discussions; one does not know what to wonder at most, their dishonesty or the undignified and inelegant words used in their interminable arguments.

The Spaniards wanted to enter by the Yavary River to explore, naturally, to see where they ought to mark the point on the eastern bank of that river in the same latitude of the mean point of the Madera, but they did not realize this—their desideratum—on account of the stubborn opposition of the Portuguese, who were truly wonderful in their patriotic persistence.

The first Spanish commissioner, Gen. F. REQUENA, a conspicuous man, member of the Consejo de Indias and great authority on these questions, proposed to end all disputes—a line in a way advantageous to the Portuguese—because it made the mean point of the Madera fall back toward its origin. In another way it was adverse because it did not go to the boundary of the Yavary.

The Portuguese did not accept this, defending our territory in an extraordinary manner. If they had not been persistent in defending the territory of Brazil, we would not possess it as it is to-day.

Requena proposed that in place of this east-west line the straight line according to the treaty should go from the mean point of the Madera to a point on the Yavary that would be in the same latitude, would draw another from the mouth of the Beni to the mouth of the Tocantins River, a small affluent of the northern side of the Amazon and which empties below the Iza or Putumayo River.

This proposal was not considered by the Portuguese, and the survey of this part of the boundary was not accomplished.

Then came the Spanish-Portuguese war, in the time of Napoleon; and as the treaty of San Ildefonso was a preliminary treaty, and it would not have been ratified by the Badajoz treaty of peace in 1801, and as the clause *statu quo ante bellum* was not stipulated in it, it was considered null and void, as it really was.

Brazil has considered it so in all its diplomatic negotiations concerning boundaries with its neighbors. Brazil has always sustained that this treaty is null, however it can be quoted, when it would not contradict the *uti possidetis*.

This is the doctrine that it has constantly sustained.

I have made these observations to show the historical relation of this question and to show the influence that the reading of those old and important documents had on the ideas of statesmen of the Empire who negotiated the question of boundaries.

I am now going to treat on the most interesting part of the affair, on the discussion of the treaty of La Paz of 1867 and on the posterior actions of the Brazilian Government, be it those of the Empire or of the Republic. I should begin first, nevertheless, on the false and fallacious argumentation which seems to impress the popular spirit—the minds of those who do not try to investigate—some for lack of competence, others for want of information, others through dishonesty, and very few sincerely.

I want to refer to the *uti possidetis*.

I will speak first of the *uti possidetis*, because it is on this that all the defendants of the Aere question establish our claim to that territory.

Well, let us continue; but before all I will ask pardon for my boldness, for I see so many jurists and I am merely a rude soldier. [Not so.]

Mr. SERZEDELLO. Is it the foundation of the treaty?

Mr. CERQUEIRA. I am of the same opinion as his excellency. It is the foundation not only of this one, but of all previous ones and all those celebrated by Brazil.

Mr. SERZEDELLO. It should be, even in case that the east-west line would be accepted.

Mr. CERQUEIRA. I agree with his excellency that it is the foundation of the treaty of 1867 as well as of the previous ones. Let us find the meaning of *uti possidetis*; let us trace the historical origin of this judicial phrase that some judge has not properly used when treating of the national sovereignty.

Opinions differ on the use of *uti possidetis*. Some say it is more appropriately applied to private rights. Where is the origin of *uti possidetis*? In Rome, in the edict of a prætor to the proprietor of lands of which they wanted to deprive him, the prætor said "*Uti possidetis*"—use what you possess.

Uti possidetis has been previously used in modern times in treaties of peace and of boundaries:

In the treaties of peace, when it is stipulated that that which the war left should be respected, when the *statu quo bellum res reliquit* is stipulated. The same in treaties or boundaries; the *estatu quo ante pactum*, the state in which the treaty left matters or in which they were before.

The Brazilian Government in its questions of boundaries has always sustained without interruption or discrepancy that the only basis on which our boundary questions with neighboring republics ought to be founded is the *uti possidetis*, at the time of our independence, and the treaty of 1777 when not contradicted.

Mark well the *uti possidetis* at the time of Independence, and not this extravagant sophism of the *uti possidetis*, twelve years after the celebration of the treaty with Bolivia.

All Brazil knows, and I appeal to all the representatives here present. I appeal to the noble deputies from Para and Amazonas, and to all that know the right bank of the Amazon between the Madera and the Yavary, in order that his excellency may say if this region, in the place where this agitation arose, did not begin to be inhabited after the Ceara drought, after 1879.

I say this, gentlemen, because I was in Amazonas then and was a member of the Commission on Boundaries with Venezuela and I had

the opportunity to witness that that territory was deserted, so much so, that in 1866 the savages, far below the source of the Yavary, killed members of the joint commission of Brazil and Peru.

What occupation is this?

If they did not occupy these lands at this period or when the treaty was made, much less could they occupy them at the time of the independence of Brazil in 1822. And only lands that have no owner can be claimed that may be *res nullis*. *Res nullus cedit primo occupanti*, but not *res alius*, and that territory, subject of the solemn compact of 1867, is *res Boliviae*.

Thus it has always been affirmed without discrepancy by all the statesmen of the Empire and of the Republic who have had the question in hand.

The Cearenses penetrated that territory, entirely deserted, in 1879—it was not inhabited before—so that in 1865, when Chandless, at the head of the Commission of the Geographic Society of London, explored the Purus River and its affluents, he did not find anything but savages in Acre. He mentions this in his memoirs, and the eminent deputy from Para, in his book, "*O Rio Acre*," confirms this, and no one ignores this fact.

Now, if he did not find anyone in the Parus nor the Acre, who occupied them?

Even though taking possession had been affected afterwards, even though Acre might be filled with Brazilians, it would not be a legitimate possession, which could not be founded either on right or on the express and categorical declarations of Brazil, which on its part never alleged the possession of it prior to our independence.

The territory of Acre and others situated to the south of the geodetic line from the mouth of the Beni to the source of the Yavary belongs to Bolivia, as I am going to prove.

The noble deputy from Para said that it was a tranquil possession during thirty years. I make a small correction and say it was not a quiet and undisturbed possession during thirty years—it was an unfair possession during twenty years.

Nevertheless, even if it were during thirty, forty, fifty, or more years, international right as yet has not marked the term in which a sovereign country loses the claim to a territory which belongs to it.

Mr. FAUSTO CARDOSO. There is no prescription.

Mr. CERQUEIRA. There is no international prescription, as said by the noble deputy from Sergipe. All know the teachings of the great GROTIUS, the father of people's rights: "Nothing is done for time, even though all is done in the time" ("*Nihil fit a tempore quanquam nihil non fit in tempore.*")

Keep in mind this great maxim, those who say that the territory of Acre belongs to Brazil because the Brazilians occupied it after 1867.

MR. SERZEDELLO CORREIA. His Excellency ought to do me the justice to believe that I did not say that.

MR. CERQUEIRA. What did his excellency say then?

MR. SERZEDELLO CORREIA. I said that by the treaty of 1867 the *uti possidetis* Brazilian or Portuguese was recognized to the $10^{\circ} 20'$ parallel, so that if that parallel should meet the Yavary the region of Acre would definitely be Brazilian.

MR. CERQUEIRA. His Excellency said that? Well, then, I take into consideration this your explanation. His Excellency said that Brazil and Bolivia had recognized the *uti possidetis* to the east-west line in latitude $10^{\circ} 20'$, because if it should go toward the south it would necessarily invade the territory that Bolivia possesses.

It is unsatisfactory to discuss these questions in public, Mr. President, because the whole truth can not be told. This is an unequal battle in which the adversary can make use of all the weapons, of all the cunning and stratagems, and the Government can not say that which diplomatic conventionality forbids.

The Government sacrifices—its name, no! because it has always maintained it honorably and no one can doubt it; sacrifices, let us say, its pride for the welfare of its country. I can not tell all, but at any rate I will say something.

Brazil in this treaty with Bolivia obtained the retroaction of the line of the mean point of the Madera toward its origin. This is from latitude $6^{\circ} 52'$ to $10^{\circ} 20'$, and did not go farther south because the claims of the Portuguese only went as far as the mouth of the Beni, latitude $10^{\circ} 20'$. That is why I tarried a while considering historical accounts previous to the actual treaty. Yes, Mr. President, it was the constant desire of the Portuguese to make the line fall back toward the *cachuekas* of the Madera toward the mouth of the Beni, source of the Madera, when not only the treaty of 1750, but that of 1777, stated clearly that it was from the mean point of the Madera that this line should part.

Brazil should not wish to go farther south, because the most exaggerated pretensions of the commissioners sent by Portugal never reached there. And our brave ancestors knew what rights to claim—and their rights were not few or small. Do you know how much Brazil gained by the treaty of 1867, when it obtained that line from the mouth of the Beni to the source of the Yavary? She gained 100,000 square kilometers of territory; more than by the treaties of 1750 and 1777.

The treaty of 1867 raised the greatest opposition in Bolivia, where even to-day it is unpopular, and there is a party which pretends to revise it, because it understands that it injures Bolivia deeply.

This treaty is so unpopular in Bolivia that Mr. REYES CARDONA, in that country where no pensions are granted, obtained one for the

mere fact of being one of the most decided opponents of this international contract.

Brazil obtained from Bolivia all that it proposed and asked.

The question of the *uti possedetis* in the old province, in the treaty negotiations of La Paz, in 1867 was much debated through the southern territory, in the old province—to-day Estado de Matto Grosso, where the city of Corumba and the forts of Coimbra and Albuquerque, etc., still exist; which would be Bolivian if the treaty of 1777 were in force, and not on the affluents of the Amazon, on its right bank, because at that time no one had an idea of the importance of that region, then savage and deserted.

To prove that Bolivia wished the revision of this treaty, for being pernicious to its interests, I am going to read a page of the memoirs of the Minister of Foreign Relations at that time, Mr. *CONSEJERO CORREIA*. It was in 1872 that news of this Bolivian pretension was published and manifested, when the Brazilian, Argentinian, Uruguayan, and Paraguayan plenipotentiaries discussed these international questions, after the bloody war which they maintained.

The title of the chapter is the following: "Revision of the treaty celebrated between Brazil and Bolivia March 27, 1867."

I read in order that the Chamber may fully appreciate this document [reads]:

"The General Secretary of State, Dr. *CASIMIRO CORRAL*, in the message presented in June last in the *Asamblea Constituyente de la Republica of Bolivia*, manifested the necessity of revising the treaty celebrated with Brazil on March 27, 1867.

"The Deputy *DON FELIX REYES ORTIZ*, Second Secretary of the said *Asamblea*, in the session of July 7, proposed that the law should authorize the executive power to proceed on that revision.

"The *Asamblea* adjourned without considering this proposal.

"The Brazilian representative in La Paz received orders to make known to the Bolivian Government that His Majesty the Emperor could not consent to overlook the frontier stipulation agreed upon by both countries, declaring that in them Brazil had granted all the concessions that were in its power to make in order to maintain and strengthen the friendly relations with the Republic and to open frank and useful communications between the two countries."

Have you heard well, gentlemen?

Bolivia is the one which asks for the revision of the treaty on boundaries; Brazil is the one that refuses and does not permit the change of its stipulations, because it granted to Bolivia all the concessions possible.

Let us see what the concessions were and their maximum. Let us see what the Brazilian Government thought when it proposed to that Republic the negotiation of the present treaty on boundaries and

what was the constant and fixed idea of the statesmen of the previous régime.

The greater part or all of my colleagues know how the treaties are made, by whom they are made and interpreted, and how they are interpreted in case of doubt or ambiguity, which are the elements and documents referred to for their interpretation, who executes the treaties, who is responsible for their faithful execution, and who is responsible for the word of the nation.

I could exempt myself from considering or overlooking this, but I judge it necessary to discuss this subject further.

When a government attempts to celebrate a treaty with the government of another country, it begins to treat through the medium of its minister of foreign relations, and with the diplomatic agent of the other country, or through its diplomatic agent to the other government, and mentions the subject on which it wishes to negotiate.

If the treaty is celebrated in a foreign country the foreign minister of the other country has his instructions drafted by a competent person in his chancellery, because the ministers in general can not be entirely competent in the many varied questions discussed in their department.

In arranging a treaty on boundaries, besides those instructions, geographic documents are collected, maps are drawn marking the lines of the proposed frontier and those that may be accepted, because ordinarily treaties are not drafted according to the frontiers proposed, because to obtain little they must propose much.

It is what always happens—that which is desired is not done, but that which can be done, but in such a manner that it may not injure the interests and rights of the country. Meanwhile, as it has been said before, Brazil obtained all that it asked of Bolivia.

The plenipotentiary receives his instructions, his documents, and full power from his government, and exchanges all these with the foreign representative, who is nearly always the minister of foreign relations; then conferences begin, which are ordinarily entered in protocols. Those maps, instructions, and protocols are historical documents for the interpretation of the treaty, in case of doubt or ambiguity.

In our country, in the past régime, it was not necessary to submit the treaties of boundaries to the Legislature. The sanction of this body was only needed for the treaties for the exchange or concession of national territory and of subsidies; that is why none were submitted to Parliament.

When the exchange of territory in the Ica was made, it was necessary that it should have the approbation of Legislature.

Whoever doubts may read the article concerning this in the "Constitution Del Imperio."

After complying with the legal formalities ratifications are exchanged, the treaty is published by a decree, and then it becomes the law of the country.

Let us ascertain what was done for the celebration of the treaty of 1867, let us see what were the instructions given by our Government to our plenipotentiary in Bolivia to serve him as guide in the celebration of the boundary treaty between our country and that Republic.

I am going to read, but the Chamber must have already read what was published in this year's report of the Minister of Foreign Relations, Dr. OLINTHO DE MAGALHAES. The Minister of Foreign Relations at that time was CONSEJEIRO SINIMBU, a veritable statesman.

The report says:

“In the protocol of the treaty I add to those instructions, the frontier between the Madera and the Yavary described thus:

“From the Madera River to the west the frontier shall follow a parallel line drawn from the left bank of said river in latitude $10^{\circ} 20'$ south until it meets the Yavary River.

“If the Yavary River should have its sources to the north of that east-west line, the boundary shall follow in a straight line from the same latitude until it meets the main source of the said Yavary.”

This is the text of article 2 of the treaty of 1867.

If my colleagues remember the articles that I read from the treaties of 1750 or 1777 they will see that the same idea revives after a century.

In fact, in those treaties the frontier was the straight line east-west from the Madera to the Yavary. In this one there is the same stipulation. There is, however, the difference which figures in the one of 1867; that is, the hypothesis that the source of the Yavary is north of the east-west line. And why this hypothesis? Because in the old treaties the line was drawn from the mean point of the Madera to the Yavary, and in the present treaty the line is drawn from the source of the former river to the latter one. In the old treaties it was certain that the east-west line would meet the eastern bank of the Yavary River; and as in the present treaty the line retrogrades toward the mouth of the Beni in latitude $10^{\circ} 20'$, it was natural and possible that it would not meet the Yavary, which should be the western boundary. For that reason the hypothesis of the source to the north of $10^{\circ} 20'$ south figures in it.

To dispel all doubts, and in order that our countrymen later should not have any motives to raise arguments, the protocol of the treaty was sent with maps and explanations made by Baron DE PONTE RIBEIRO, deceased.

Among those maps there is one, No. 3, in which figures the hypothesis of the second part of article 2 of the treaty, and the frontier is marked by a green line which runs from the mouth of the Beni to the source of the Yavary.

Read the very important report of the minister of foreign relations on page 6. I do not believe there can be anything more categorical, clearer, or more definite.

Only the voluntarily blind will not see this evidence, or those who do not see because they do not wish to see, or those who use spectacles made of rubber or any other opaque substance.

Let us admit, for arguments sake, that the maps and plans drafted by Baron PONTE RIBEIRO did not accompany the instructions; and we may also admit that the map of the green line did not exist; let us see if it is possible to give article 2 that interpretation that roves around, sheltering itself in the shade, now of one name, now of another.

I will not argue it very long; with the documents before us it is useless, because the interpreters of the treaties are the contracting Governments and they are the only ones responsible for their faithful execution.

The attorneys of the Acreanos say:

"It is the parallel, because the treaty says that the frontier shall be from same latitude, $10^{\circ} 20'$, to the source of the Yavary."

The treaty says, in fact, that it shall follow the same latitude, $10^{\circ} 20'$, to the main source of the Yavary; but I ask, the same latitude of what? Latitude of a line or of a point? Latitude of a line would be an undetermined problem, because it would be the latitude of all the parallel $10^{\circ} 20'$, and as such it would have an infinite number of solutions. In order that it should be a determined problem with only one solution, it would be needful to determine this point; so it can not be latitude of a line.

If it is not latitude of a line it can only be latitude of a point. Let us see which that point is.

Which is the point of the boundary line with Bolivia, which is in latitude $10^{\circ} 20'$ south? It is the mouth of the Beni. Then, the mouth of the Beni is the parting point of the straight line which seeks the chief source of the Yavary.

My dear colleagues, I presented this argument merely to show the little weight of the arguments of the adversaries of the Brazilian Government.

The question is solved not by reasoning of this kind, but by that of the ones who drafted the treaty and who knew what they had done. For them the geometrical estimation of this geographical fact was that the frontier between the Madera and the Beni was the radius vector of a system of coordinate polars whose axis is the meridian of the mouth of the Beni, the source, this month, and the angle of inclination—the azimuth. At that time the site of the source of the Yavary was unknown, and consequently also the position of the radius vector.

The charts of explanation and instructions were drafted by Baron DE PONTE RIBEIRO.

Does the Chamber know who was the deceased PONTE RIBEIRO?

He was a man who had the mania of Brazilian boundaries, who gave all his time to this subject, living in the archives, seeking old maps and documents, and making excavations in order to defend our rights and, if possible, to acquire more territory for Brazil. He was the man who lived in the office of the Minister of Foreign Relations making maps. The archives are full of them. I could bring dozens of them to this chamber. He was the man who, by order of the Minister, made out all the instructions and presided over the confection of the geographic charts, where lines of different color mark all the hypothesis; the hypothesis of the Yavary going south of the parallel $10^{\circ} 20'$, the hypothesis that the course of the Yavary ended north of that latitude, showing what could be asked and what concessions to grant.

In the map in which he shows the Yavary as having its source to the north of parallel $10^{\circ} 20'$ (at that time the source of that river was unknown) the frontier is marked by a green line, and this green line of map No. 3—map which was drawn by Baron PONTE RIBEIRO by order of CONSEJERO SINIMBU, who can not be accused of lack of patriotism, and was sent to our Plenipotentiary—was, as I have mentioned before, the straight line that goes from the mouth of the Beni to the source of the Yavary.

I ask the Chamber once more if this document is not sufficient of itself to end all this antipatriotic campaign which has been raised during these last forty years against the Government of my country, and against Brazilian statesmen and leaders, and against myself also, because I gave the treaty that same interpretation? I could not do otherwise without being called (with good reason) a dishonest minister, who did not know how to honor the revered name of his country. [Corroborated.]

I ask my colleagues and His Excellency the President to pardon my exultation and the heat which has taken the place of my habitual calm, but I can be excused. I do not wish to wound anyone's sensibility. This question interests me greatly. To it my humble name and individuality are linked—humble, yes; but who values his dignity and, above all, battles for the reputation of the country.

I ask the chamber to note well the date of the celebration of the treaty of boundaries with Bolivia. It was in 1867. Great events took place in our country at that memorable time, and that was why—pardon! I was going to overstep the bounds of diplomatic conventionality—I am obliged to keep silent. Then we granted Bolivia all the concessions that we were able to make.

The treaty was not celebrated by Mr. REGO MONTEIRO. The negotiator was the clever and illustrious Brazilian who died not long ago in Florence, the Consejero LOPEZ NETTO, whose name and memory we venerate.

Mr. JOSE AVELINO. Seconded. He was a noble Brazilian.

I have already read to you what the honored Minister SINIMBU had in mind when he gave instructions for the negotiations of the treaty. Let us now see what were the ideas of the other Minister of Foreign relations the year the treaty was celebrated, Minister MARQUES DE PARANAGUA, an eminent man who is still living and capable yet of rendering great services to his country.

This venerable statesman of the Empire in 1867 said to Baron DE LADARIO the following:

"The right on which Brazil founds its claim to the southern frontier, the territory comprised between the Madera and Yavary rivers, as has basis that the frontier line begins at one river and ends at another, as extremes more or less known. This was the intention of Spain and Portugal when they recognized that reciprocal right in the boundary treaties of 1750 and 1777. The badly defined extremes of the Madera River, from the mean point of which the straight line that was to serve as boundary should part and run west to meet the Yavary; the said extremes were the object of repeated discussions. It was first intended to mark the mean point of longitude of the Madera River below the falls and that the frontier lines should be drawn from there to the Yavary. Accurate astronomical observations and corresponding with the extension that the treaties gave the Madera River proved that the mean distance was above the first Acchuelas, and from that time Portugal contended that the straight line should be drawn from the point where the Mamore and Beni end and the Madera begins, parting from the western bank of this river to the eastern bank of the Yavary.

"These claims which Portugal sustained against Spain were adopted and carried out by the Imperial Government in the boundary questions with the two Republics which possess to-day the territory south of the said straight line. This was the idea manifested and sustained for so many years, which was agreed upon with the Peruvian Government in 1851, that the frontier between the two countries should follow by the Yavary River without stating to what latitude, as it was understood that it should go to the said line by the parallel $10^{\circ} 20'$ south, if the river should reach there, or to where it might have its sources, in view of the fact that the frontier between the two rivers can not go beyond the straight line drawn from one to the other."

In this extract is seen clearly and precisely what I said when I spoke of the old treaties to show the historical relation of the modern ideas concerning our boundaries; that is, that the line from the Madera to the Yavary ought to be a straight line, and that the Yavary is our western boundary from the Madera to the Amazon.

The Marquis DE PARANAGUA, whose relations with the Emperor are well known and whose ability is unquestionable on affairs of this

nature, for his excellency is president of our Geographical Society and one of the most active members of the Historic Institute, said the following:

“On that same basis on March 27 of this year the Imperial Government celebrated a treaty on boundaries with the Republic of Bolivia, declaring that from the confluence of the Mamore and Beni the frontier should follow the same parallel— $10^{\circ} 20'$ —to the Yavary; moreover that, if that river should not reach that latitude, a straight line should be drawn from the same starting point on the western bank of the Madera to meet the sources of the Yavary.”

His Excellency says: “It shall be drawn from the same starting point on the western bank of the Madera (that is, from the mouth of the Beni a straight line shall seek the sources of the Yavary).”

There can be nothing more categorical, more incisive, more decisive. Meanwhile further he wanted to show with persistence what were the ideas borne in mind at the time of negotiating and celebrating the boundary treaty with Bolivia; he wished to be precise and, not satisfied with this categorical statement, made yet the following:

“Therefore the river runs south to latitude $10^{\circ} 20'$ and the frontier should follow this parallel or it must follow a straight line drawn from the confluence of the Beni and Mamore to the sources of the Yavary wherever they may be found.”

Mr. CERQUEIRA. However, the precedents command us to respect the contracts that we made; an honest man does not break his word to obtain material advantages by perfidy; and there are not, Mr. President, two kinds of morals—an individual one and a national one. What is commendable in a man is also praiseworthy in a nation; and in the latter more so than in the former, because if the man loses his honor he is the only one dishonored; but the honor of the nation belongs to all. That is my understanding of morality from an international point of view. I am a rude soldier and I frankly expose my ideas.

Mr. CERZEDELLO CORREIA. Pardon! I—

Mr. CERQUEIRA. It is not necessary for His Excellency to explain himself; I do him full justice.

I know that this argument is prolonging itself too much. I fear to tire the kind attention of the Chamber [No, no]; but this question is exceedingly interesting, especially to the representatives of the nation. [Secunded.]

Mr. SATYRO DIAZ. It is of great national interest.

Mr. CERQUEIRA. Let us see what was said at about the same time, a little before, by the deceased CONSEJERO SA Y ALBULQUERQUE, worthy son of the heroic State of Pernambuco, and then Minister of Foreign Relations

MR. CONSEJERO ANTONIO COHELO DE SA Y ALBULQUERQUE on August 24, 1867, in a confidential dispatch to Baron DE LADARIO, said:

"Our frontier with Bolivia on this side, as the recent treaty stipulates, shall be a straight line, parting from the confluence of the Beni and Mamore to seek the sources of the Yavary."

The treaty mentioned was the one of March 27, 1867. His excellency wrote August 24, five months after. Our frontiers with Peru were being surveyed at that time by Baron DE LADARIO.

Baron DE LADARIO, who raised the question of the sources of the Yavary of which I shall speak, perhaps on account of the great difficulties encountered by the Commission of which he was the head, and in which he lost his brother-in-law TENIENTE SOARES PINTO, one of the most competent men that we had on these affairs, who explored this river and who died there a victim of the savages together with the Peruvian Comisario PAZ SOLDAN and four marines; Baron DE LADARIO proposed to the Peruvian Commissioner that the boundaries of Peru and Brazil should go as far as parallel $9^{\circ} 30'$ south.

The illustrious Admiral LADARIO communicated this agreement to the Government. About that time the Government had just celebrated the boundary treaty with Bolivia, as it wished the agreement strictly carried out, as it has always done and continued to do at all costs—because Brazil has never broken its pledge or stepped aside from the path of honesty. The Government said confidently to its Commissioner that it could not give its approval to such an agreement, that the line had to be drawn from the mouth of the Beni to the source of the Yavary, wherever it might be found, because that was the plan devised by the Brazilian Government and it was necessary that it should be so.

I am going to read what Minister SA Y ALBULQUERQUE said on September 24, 1867:

"Then if from the confluence of the Beni and Mamore a straight line is drawn until it meets the main source of the Yavary, the end of the frontier with Bolivia will be to the north of the mark that indicates the extreme or end of the frontier with Peru; meanwhile that, if taken by way of latitude $9^{\circ} 30'$, that would be the meeting point of the two frontiers of Brazil, and we would take a great extent of territory which belongs to Bolivia according to the treaty of March 27."

Listen carefully to these most noble words of an illustrious Pernambucan: "If the line should go by way of parallel $9^{\circ} 30'$ we would take territory which belongs to Bolivia"—and yet they want to maintain that we own territory south of that.

Heed well the doctrine of our country, a doctrine of which we should be proud: Brazil never preferred the love of gain, whatever it might be, but prefers to respect the contracts that it celebrates.

Further Minister SA Y ALBULQUERQUE says:

"No doubt Brazil neglects to acquire a few miles of territory, but it

is consistent and does not overlook the agreements made with that Republic."

Glorify to the honest statesmen, monarchical and republican, who have known how to maintain the honor of their country!

I have a document here whose importance can only be contested by the stubborn ones. It is a small map, a mere sketch from the archives of our Chancellery, of which a copy was given me by the great citizen, the embodiment of loyalty and patriotism, the venerable Visconde DE CABO FRIO. My friend Mr. SERZEDELLO CORREIA has already called him "a sacred relic of the country," and well named, because that name keeps his glorious international tradition.

This map was arranged by Baron PONTE RIBEIRO, the man who drafted the instructions for the negotiations of the treaty of 1867. Allow me to dwell on this circumstance, because it is of great importance.

This sketch was made after Baron DE TEFTE finished the surveys of the boundary with Peru: that is, after he placed the mark of the Yavary in latitude $6^{\circ} 59' 29'' 5$ south, and estimated that its source would be at $7^{\circ} 1' 17'' 5$ south.

The title of this map or sketch is the following: "Geographic sketch arranged and drawn in conformity with official and valuable documents, with the principal end of marking the frontier of Brazil in the territory comprised between the Madera and the Yavary rivers, by Baron DE PONTE RIBEIRO." It is dated 1874, which was the year of the placing of the mark on the Yavary by Baron TEFTE.

In this map—the Chamber can see it; here it is. On it the frontier between Bolivia and Brazil is marked by a line of small crosses. Look, here it is [shows map], the line of small crosses, the frontier line between the Madera and Yavary. Look, it is straight, drawn from the mouth of the Beni to the source of the Yavary, just as we read in the instructions, just as marked in the little map of the green line, just as interpreted by Messrs. SINIMBU, PARAGUA, SA Y ALBULQUERQUE, and all until to-day. Is not this a conclusive proof? Is it not a national demonstration of the fact? [Secunded. Many deputies examine the map.]

The treaty of 1867 is all nearly executed. All that lacks now is the surveying of part comprised between the Madera and Yavary.

The Government of Brazil named a commission composed of distinguished, competent, and professional men: Visconde DE MARACUYU, Baron DE PARMA (deceased), Gen. GALLERMO LASSANCE, Capt. JOAQUIN PIMENTEL (deceased), Capt. DE FRAGATA FEDERICO DE OLIVEIRA, Gen. J. SEVERINO FONSECA, etc. The Bolivian Government also named its commissioners. The two joint commissions discharged their mission creditably, and for it they carried the instructions of their Governments. Let us see what were the instructions given by the then

Minister of Foreign Relations, the illustrious jurist CONSEJERO SILVEIRA DE SOUZA, on the part of the frontier which we discuss.

They are the following:

"Here, through the mean point of the Madera, ends the dividing line of the frontier, and it continues to the west in a straight line drawn from the western bank of the Madera, in latitude $10^{\circ} 20'$, to the Yavary, in the said latitude, and where this parallel begins and near the river a sign shall be placed with the longitude and latitude of the place where it stands inscribed upon it."

"The frontier shall follow by this parallel until it meets the Yavary. That this line may be known a sign will be placed there, without having to continue to recognize the termination of this line at the Yavary."

"However, it having been proved that this river does not reach the parallel $10^{\circ} 20'$ south, the frontier shall go in a straight line from the same mark on the left bank of the Madera to the place where the Yavary may have its most southerly sources."

This is yet another Minister who says clearly, categorically, and conclusively that the frontier goes in a straight line from the mouth of the Beni to the source of the Yavary.

The commission, after having surveyed all the frontier from the Paraguay River to the Manore, arrived at the mouth of the Beni and there erected a sign and wrote a report of this erection. Let us read this report of the seventh and last conference held. It is signed by the Brazilian and Bolivian commissioners.

There we read this paragraph:

"Mr. Piementel responded that in the present 'Carta General' was consigned the true azimuth and the extension of the straight line that goes from the mouth of the Beni to the Yavary."

So the commission carried out the instructions given by the Brazilian Government.

The last conference was celebrated and the last report recorded, which was a historic document, but which nevertheless had not value enough to be presented as a legal international document. It needed the approbation of the two Governments of the highly contracting parties.

Let us see how this approbation was given. I am going to read the notes exchanged between the representatives of the two Governments relating to the renowned straight line whose azimuth was determined and which goes from the mouth of the Beni to the main source of the Yavary:

"IMPERIAL LEGATION OF BRAZIL IN BOLIVIA,

"La Paz, November 12, 1878.

"HONORABLE MINISTER: Dispelled as have been the doubts presented by the commissioners in the course of the work of the demarcation of the frontier, I have the honor to communicate to your excellency that

my Government has approved the record of the seventh conference of the joint commission on boundaries, which treats of the getting up of the general chart of the demarcation of the frontier between Brazil and Bolivia in conformity with the work already approved.

"The report declares that in the said general chart is found the true azimuth and the extension of the straight line that goes from the Beni to the Yavary, so that it ends the demarcation of the boundaries of the two countries.

"In making the present communication, it gratifies me to express thanks to Your Excellency and your illustrious predecessors for the benevolent cooperation which they contributed in order to carry out the faithful and conscientious execution of the treaty which defines the frontier between the Empire and the Republic. I profit by this opportunity to renew my expressions of particular esteem and consideration for Your Excellency.

"LEONEL M. DE ALENCAR.

"His Excellency Dr. MARTIN LANZA,

"*Minister of Foreign Relations of Bolivia.*"

Here is the answer of the Bolivian Government.

"MINISTRY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS OF BOLIVIA,

"*La Paz, November 14, 1878.*

"HONORABLE MINISTER: I received your excellency's communication of November 12, imparting that, dissolved as are the doubts presented by the commissioners in the course of the work of the demarcation, the Imperial Government approved the report of the seventh conference of the joint commission on boundaries which treats of the getting up of the general chart of the survey of the frontier between Brazil and Bolivia, in conformity with the work already approved; that that report declares to be marked on the said general chart the true straight direction of the line which ought to go from the Beni to the Yavary, so that by it ends the demarcation of the boundaries of the two countries; and in making this communication in the name of your Government, it behooves your excellency to acknowledge the appreciation due to myself and predecessors for the benevolent cooperation contributed for the faithful and conscientious execution of the treaty which defines the frontier between the Empire and this Republic.

"Appreciating the benevolent expressions with which, at the time of communicating to me that the Imperial Government has approved the report of the seventh conference, your excellency recalls the cooperation of my predecessors and mine in the faithful execution of the treaty which defines the frontier between Brazil and Bolivia, I have the satisfaction of conveying to your excellency, in the name of the President of the Republic, that the Government of Bolivia also approves the said report in which, as your excellency observes, is

declared to be determined the straight line which goes from the mouth of the Beni to the Yavary, completing thus the demarcation of the two countries.

"Renewing the expressions of particular esteem and distinguished consideration for your excellency, I am, etc.,

"MARTIN LANZA.

"His Excellency LEONEL M. DE ALENCAR,

"*Minister of Brazil, Resident in Bolivia.*"

Add that is not all. In that report approved by the two Governments is mentioned the map of the Brazil-Bolivia frontier. The two Governments also approve it, and there was respective exchange of notes which, giving that document the necessary solemnity, gave at the same time the greatest authority to dispel all doubt that may be raised, as that which brought me to this platform.

I am going to read the diplomatic notes exchanged between Mr. ALENCAR, our minister at La Paz, and the Bolivian ministers, Don MARTIN LANZA and Don EULOGIO MEDINA:

"IMPERIAL LEGATION IN BOLIVIA,

"*La Paz, January 3, 1879.*

"HONORABLE MINISTER: I have the honor of remitting His Excellency a copy of the general map of the frontier which belongs to the Bolivian Government, which was sent to Rio Janeiro in order to be signed by the members of the second division of the Brazilian commission.

"Inclosed with the said copy goes the plan of the fluvial frontier mounted on the same scale of the general map in order that it may be complete as was agreed in the seventh and last conference of the joint commission of the two countries.

"Besides these maps, I send His Excellency a typography of the mouth of the Beni and the position of the mark and the plans of the Guapore and Mamore rivers between the mouth of the Verde and of the Beni (five sheets) gotten up to illustrate the adjudication of the islands.

"The demarcation of the frontier being finished and approved, I will now conclude with expressions of particular esteem and distinguished consideration for His Excellency.

"LEONEL M. DE ALENCAR.

"His Excellency Dr. MARTIN LANZA,

"*Minister of Foreign Relations of Bolivia.*"

The Bolivian Minister of Foreign Relations answered:

"MINISTRY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS OF BOLIVIA,

"*La Paz, January 7, 1879.*

"SIR: With the communication of His Excellency dated January 3 I received the general map of the frontier of Bolivia and Brazil,

property of my Government, which was sent to Rio Janeiro in order to be signed by the members of the second division of the Brazilian commission.

"I also received the maps of the fluvial frontier and the topography of the mouth of the Beni, showing the position of the mark at that point, and that of the Guapore and Mamore between the mouth of the Verde and of the Beni.

"Thanking Your Excellency for that remittance, I have the satisfaction to repeat the assurance of personal esteem. I am, etc.,

"MARTIN LANZA.

"His Excellency Dr. LEONEL M. DE ALENCAR,
Resident Minister of Brazil in Bolivia."

There is yet this note:

"MINISTRY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
La Paz, February 22, 1879.

"SIR: Having acknowledged, with date of January 7 of the present year, the receipt of the general map of the frontier of Brazil and Bolivia, I have now the satisfaction to participate to your excellency that my Government approves the said general map, it being in conformity with the works mentioned in the report already approved by the mixed commission on boundaries between the two countries.

"I have the honor of being, your excellency, etc.,

"EULIGIO D. MEDINA.

"His Excellency LEONEL M. DE ALENCAR,
Resident Minister of Brazil in Bolivia."

Then, Mr. President, are all these documents worthless?

Is there anyone who could sustain that all these documents that I have finished reading, all these public records and solemn compacts between two sovereign states, performed in the shade of the honesty which ought to preside over them, are these worth less than the Acrenian sophisms?

Did not these documents succeed in sealing the treaties which the two nations celebrated for the better cultivation of their relations as good neighbors?

Now I intend to show to my illustrious colleagues the general map of the frontier to which refer not only the act of the seventh and last conference, but also the notes which I have just read, notes that are the documents of their approbation by the two Governments.

On this map [the speaker shows it] the Chamber can see traced the straight line from the mouth of the Beni to the source of the Yavary.

And, a notable thing, the line is not here given in its full extent, it is interrupted; because my friends who were there and traced it conjectured that the passions—I do not seek to inquire what they may be—would stir up some doubt; and sought to give a document clear

and decisive in favor of the government that had given them so great a proof of confidence in commanding them to fix the demarcation of the frontier.

Look at the map; here is the boundary line. There is something written upon it. What is it? [Reads:] "The boundary line runs from the sources of the Yavary."

Enough. Will it be possible to have a demonstration more exact, more material than is offered by the general map of the frontier?

Let those reply who hear me. Well, Mr. President, I assume I have demonstrated that during the last forty years the Brazilian Government, without difference of opinion, had not thought but that the frontier between the Madera and the Yavary is the straight line that runs from the mouth of the Beni to the principal source of the Yavary. But that is not sufficient; I have the opinion of the great Brazilian jurist, of the eminent politician, of the aged and wise diplomat, the consummate statesman, the deceased Marques de San Vicente, the illustrious Pimienta Bueno, our well-known constitutionalist, when he was in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Behold what he thought in 1871, four years after the adoption of the treaty of 1867!

"Moreover, it is advantageous to have examined the Paisandu at least to where there can be complete certainty that it has its sources more to the north than those of the arm of the Yaquirana. By that one of these two confluent which might have the sources farther south ought undisputably to go the north-south frontier between Brazil and Peru and there will end the dividing east-west line drawn from the western bank of the Madera River in latitude $10^{\circ} 20'$, it may be by that parallel if the river should reach there, it may be by an oblique line which may go to find its sources if they should be north of that parallel.

"These were the lines of the frontier which were stipulated in the treaty with Bolivia March 27, 1867."

It is then the Marques de San Vicente who confirms this interpretation given by the Government through the medium of its ministers, including the humble orator who holds the attention of the chamber, for whose benevolence he is extremely grateful.

But I, Mr. President, in spite of being deprived of many of my weapons, in spite of not being permitted to produce all the arguments which I would have been able to bring forth, I wish to be generous to the adversaries of the Government; I shall even admit (for argument only) that this interpretation, that all these maps, that these instructions, these dispatches, these notes, have no value—that none of these exist; the interpretation can not be but this one that the Government gave and is giving, and let us see why.

I remember having read in a work of a glorious countryman, who is one of the most notable individualities of our judicial sphere, the

deceased Teixeira de Freitas, that "Interpretatio est facienda ut ne sequatur absurdum." "The interpretation ought to be made so that it may not result absurd."

Let us see if that interpretation can be given which my illustrious friend Deputy from Paray gives, and all those who defend the frontier of parallel $10^{\circ} 20'$ until it finds the meridian which passes through the sources of the Yavary.

The boundary treaty was celebrated between Brazil and Bolivia. In that treaty nothing could be stipulated that would be out of the sovereignty of Brazil and Bolivia; territory of another country could not be violated, we could not bring in territory of another country in our boundary questions with Bolivia.

Let us see if what I say is what happens in the interpretation which they give, interpretation which, allow me to say, is absurd. Here is a map of Brazil, one of the most exact maps that we have.

I could have brought here the map of the deceased Gen. BAUREFAIRE RODRIGUES, the illustrious ex-director of the "General Chart of the Empire," or the map of the eminent Baron DE RIO BRANCO, who is one of the most competent authorities on these subjects; or the map of Baron HOMEN DE MELLO, whose geographical and historical capability is indisputable; or the charts of the frontiers of Brazil, of my deceased friend and colleague Col. PIMIENTA BUENO, son of the Marques DE SAN VINCENTE, one of the ministers who interpreted the treaty of 1867; but I preferred to choose the map of Dr. CROCKATT DE SA where we see the name of Dr. SERZEDELO CORREIA, then Minister of Industry, Roads, and Public Works of the Republic.

I bring this map because it is one of the most exact which we possess. I do not bring it with the end of gaining advantages from the name we read on it, that of the illustrious Deputy from Para.

In this map is traced the boundary line, the straight line from the mouth of the Beni to the source of the Yavary. But let us see if from the interpretation given by His Excellency will not result an absurdity.

Let us suppose that the line follows by the parallel $10^{\circ} 20'$ just as His Excellency said; this line reaches to the frontier of Bolivia with Peru, passes it and penetrates nearly sixty leagues through Peruvian territory until it finds, as His Excellency said, the meridian that comes from the source of the Yavary and which also crosses an almost equal extension of Peruvian territory, forming thus an angular frontier, from which would result a loss to that country of a great part of the departments of Cuzco and Loreto.

It is enough to utter this fact, this invasion of the territory of a sovereign state, to manifest the lack of sense of the Acrean interpretation.

This line can not be maintained by Brazil, because we can not negotiate with Bolivia on territories incontestably Peruvian.

Therefore this angular line is absurd.

But from what does this absurdity result?

This absurdity results from the interpretation given to article 2, of the treaty of 1867, by my eminent friend and by all those who defend the pretensions of the Amazon. Therefore that interpretation is absurd.

Already, the Chamber must be fully convinced that in forty years the Government of Brazil had no other thought than that which it has to-day in relation to the frontier with Bolivia.

I ask, is it lawful, is it decent, is it serious, is it honest that it should turn back and, for a mean question of gain, lose its reputation of seriousness, of loyalty, of honor, and respect for its contracts?

I am now going to explain my procedure in this affair as Minister of State in the Department of Foreign Relations of the Republic.

Mr. PARAVICINI, Bolivian Minister, communicated to me that his Government expected to establish a custom station at Rio Acre, and I answered him, Bolivia has the right to establish customs in any place in its territory and does not need to ask permission; but it is necessary that it should be incontestably Bolivian territory.

The Governor of Amazonas asked what he ought to do, where he should allow Mr. PARAVICINI to establish the custom station, and I responded: For Brazil the frontier line is the one which goes from the mouth of the Beni to the source of the Yavary; south of this line Mr. PARAVICINI can place the custom-house wherever he may please.

I retired from the ministry. Mr. PARAVICINI established his custom-house in Acre and made decrees which perturbed that region and which he could not do because they invaded our sovereignty, and out of this grew the Acre question, which is not the one which has been attempted to be raised, but a very different one.

Baron DE LADARIO opened the discussion in the press, in Parliament, and in scientific societies with Baron DE TEFTE about the source of the Yavary, maintaining that it was not the one which the Baron marked, because his excellency had not reached there.

The eminent Baron DE TEFTE had to struggle with so many difficulties to carry out his commission to the end, even the lack of water in the river which prevented the floating of the canoes, that his excellency, together with the Peruvian commissioner, calculated that the source of the Yavary would be at a few miles from the place where both had arrived. This was an estimation, not a strict determination of the position, as it was necessary that it should be, because they did not go to the source in order to determine it.

The Baron DE LADERIA had long since raised this question, and when I became Minister of Foreign Relations, my predecessor, Mr. CARLOS DE CARVALHO, had already resolved that the exploration of the source of the Yavary should be made. The Bolivian Commission was recalled from the frontier and the first Brazilian Commissioner exonerated

his own request. I sent the distinguished professionals, Capitan TENIENTE CUNHA GOMES with Mr. LOPO NETO to ascend the Yavary, cost what it might, to determine its source, following the Yaquirana from the point that Baron DE TEFTE reached and placed the mark, and should go forward until they arrived at the source.

The Yavary River to the point where Baron DE TEFTE reached with the Peruvian Commission, is our boundary with Peru. All the tributaries of the right bank are Brazilian, all that empty by the left bank are Peruvian.

Captain TENIENTE CUNHA GOMES had my instructions to examine the Galvez River affluent of the eastern side of the Yavary at his arrival, just for mere geographical curiosity, because it is not lawful for us to claim that river which we have recognized publicly and solemnly the property of Peru.

The distinguished officer, with his not less distinguished adjutant, measured the waters of the Galvez of the Yavary below the confluence, and of the Yaquirana. He took the temperature of these waters, examined the vegetation of their banks and the coloring of their water, gathered information about them from the inhabitants of those regions, and gave orders to ascend the Galvez for some kilometers.

Afterwards he continued his voyage and arrived at the place where the illustrious Baron DE TEFTE had placed a mark. He did not find the frame because it was wooden and had rotted; he continued to ascend, left the canoes, and marched on foot by the bed of the river, the little Igaraparc, and, having conquered great difficulties, arrived at the point where the Yaquirana, which is the Yavary, gushes from the ground, as so many great rivers do.

I have already seen this phenomenon, because I have spent many years of my life exploring rivers. I saw one of the sources of the Peparyguassu shoot out a stream of water which looked like a pipe.

The Commissioners at the point where the Yavary has its source determined its geographical position, observing the sun and stars, and they found that point to be in latitude $7^{\circ} 11' 18'' 10$ south, consequently 12 miles south of the mark of the Peruvian-Brazilian Commission, and 9 from the point where the Commission had estimated the source of the river.

In view of the determination de visn of the main source of the river by the Brazilian Commissioners in whom I placed entire confidence, because among them was one of the most distinguished officers of our navy, and the other was an able and learned engineer, Mr. Paula Ramos. [Seconded.]

In view of the determination of the latitude—in determination of latitudes the most common observer can make but small mistakes—I appeal to the eminent professor, one of the glories of Brazilian science,

Dr. PEREIRA REIS, who is here near me. I ask his excellency if it is possible for a common observer to err in more than half a minute.

Dr. PEREIRA REIS. It is true.

Mr. CERQUEIRA. Thank you. Now, to say half a minute is saying 30 seconds. Each second corresponds, round sum, to 30 meters, so that half a second is 30 times 30 meters, or 900 meters, and so, less than a kilometer. In view of the determination of the source of the Yavary, what is to be done now?

It is the joint Brazil-Bolivia Commission that is going to verify the position of that point of the Yaquirana, which is the Yavary.

In view of this fact I said to the Bolivian minister that I could not agree that the protocol of February 19, 1895, should continue in force, because that protocol had determined that the line should go from the mouth of the Beni to the source of the Yavary as estimated by Baron de Teffe. But it was verified that it was not the source; it was verified that the Brazilian-Peruvian joint Commission did not go that far, nor was it determined by any Brazilian Commissioner.

I desired and insisted that the treaty of 1867 be carried out—that is, that the frontier line should be the line that goes from the mouth of the Beni to the real source of the Yavary. That line did not go to the real source; it went to a point north of it, because the Government of Brazil already knew that that point was not the source of the Yavary, and a reliable man had verified that it was not. This will be demonstrated by the Commission, of which the eminent astronomer and notable scientist of Brazil had charge, who did not go on account of some constitutional incompatibilities.

Mr. PAULA RAMOS. Nothing impedes the Government to ask permission of the Chamber to send him on the conditions that it asked for H. E.

Mr. CERQUEIRA. Besides, it would be a great gain for science.

Mr. PAULA RAMOS. Seconded.

Mr. CERQUEIRA. It is said—and it was the point I wished to argue, on which I have already touched slightly—it is said, in scientific societies, which seem to pay more attention to other considerations than to the compromises of the country, that the Commission named by the Governments of Brazil and Bolivia in the explorations to be made ought to ascertain if the source of the Yavary as determined by Mr. CUNHA GOMEZ is exact; it is said that this Commission ought to explore all the basin of the Yavary, because it is certain that the Galvez River has its sources south of the sources of the Yaquirana, and that the Yavary is the Galvez and not the Yaquirana.

I have said that the Government of Brazil can not consider any more the Galvez as being the Yavary, even though it may have its sources in the South Pole.

Moreover, the Yaquirana is the Yavary; I will prove it by means of the knowledge I have of rivers of the Amazon.

The Commission which followed in 1866 and whose chiefs were victims of the savages, Messrs. SOAREZ PINTO and PAZ SOLDÁN, made the measurement of the volume of the waters of the two rivers, Galvez and Yaquirana, and ascertained that the Yaquirana has a greater volume of water than the Galvez. These unfortunate victims of duty followed the Yaquirana and traced the line by it, so that all the affluents of the right bank would still belong to Brazil and those of the left bank to Peru. Mr. CUNHA GOMEZ went as far as the mouth of the Galvez and found that the volume of the waters of the Yaquirana was three times greater than those of the Galvez.

However, that alone would solve nothing. The Yaquirana might have, in its greatest swell, repressed the waters of the Galvez, and so there would be found a greater volume of water in the Yaquirana than in the Galvez. By this single fact we can not deduce that the Yaquirana may be the main arm in spite of the fact that all conjectures are in its favor. Messrs. CUNHA GOMEZ and LORO NETO, whose ability is indisputable, ascertained that the temperature of the waters of the lower Yavary was 29° , of the Galvez 26° , and of the Yaquirana 29° , therefore the latter identical to those of the Yavary. They verified that the color of the waters of the Galvez was different from those of the Yavary, those of the Galvez being the ones known in the Amazon as black waters, as are the waters of Rio Negro; and that the color of the waters of the Yavary was white, therefore identical to those of the Yaquirana. They verified that the Galvez, a few kilometers above its disembogement into the Yavary, is a small, narrow river, while the Yaquirana is a large wide river; besides, they verified that the vegetation of the banks of the Yaquirana was exactly like the vegetation of the banks of the Yavary and different from the Galvez; they verified, not personally, but by the information of the inhabitants of the banks of the Yavary—information which ought to be gathered always—that from the Yavary there is a way to cross over to an affluent of the Ucayali without crossing the Galvez; and this fact indicates that the sources of the Galvez are north of those of the Yaquirana. The other observations of temperature, color of the waters, and vegetation of the banks show that the real Yavary is the Yaquirana.

In truth, so it ought to be.

Whoever ascends the Amazon and arrives at the confluence of the Solimoes and Negro can not be deceived; he will say that the former is the principal river, because the inky waters of this great river flow for a while and afterwards are confounded with those of the principal one, which are of the same muddy color as the Solimoes. The same happens with the Rio Negro and Blanco.

It is very common on the Amazon for the same river to have various names; the greatest of all of them, the Amazon, is also called Solimoes or Marañon; the Negro above the Cassiquiare is called Guainia; the Blanco has that name to the mouth of the Tucutu, from there up its name is Uaricoera, and from the mouth of the Avariz up, Parime. The Yavary has this name in its lower course, in the upper, Yaquirana.

What are the wishes of the present moment (I do not refer only to the illustrious Deputy SERZEDELLO) of our countrymen who agitate the question—always ready to come up—when they say that the Government does not take care of the interest of the country? [Pause.] They want Brazil to violate treaties, to break its word, and be dishonored.

I have no dread of uttering these words before the assembled nation, because I do not fear being accused of lack of patriotism. I do not fear that they may say that I do not love this land wherein I had the happiness to be born.

I do not fear that; because I am defending my country to-day against some of its sons who do not see that it would be dishonored, just as I defended the honor of my country with arms in hand, shedding my blood—not a rhetorical figure; it was really shed. [Well said! Approved.] The heart that beats in this breast is the heart of a soldier!

I do not fear to be called unpatriotic; no, I am a patriot also. Brazil is fulfilling its duty; Brazil is a noble nation and can not follow the precepts of MACHIEVELLO, the counsel which he gave Prince LORENZO DE MEDICIS in his immortal work "*De Principibus*," which was declared infamous by the following generations and which is nothing but the condensation of the principle of politics of fraud and treason that ruled in his time.

In the chapter "How the Prince ought to fulfill his word" MACHIEVELLO said that as an animal he should be cunning and strong as the lion—cunning in order to know how to avoid snares and ambushes, strong in order to frighten wolves; that the Prince could fail to fulfill his word when it would be to his advantage.

However, Mr. President, that is an infamous doctrine. MACHIEVELLO wrote his book for a prince of the sixteenth century and not for a free people of the nineteenth.

A people who wrote in its Fundamental Constitution section 1 of article 34 and article 38, the former making it obligatory to submit all questions to arbitration, the latter abolishing the right of conquest, can not wish to conquer disgracefully a territory to which it has no right.

If it wishes to conquer it would do it nobly, with weapons in hand, with all dignity, without lying, without treason, without dishonor.

But no! The Government will never think of this; it has always

acted honestly, having due respect for its treaties, and defending its rights with valor and gaining universal respect.

It will continue to march confidently on, because men without passion will go at its flanks and will guard it from ambushes. It will continue to respect the old glorious traditions which it found.

The Brazilian people which has attained the realization of the sublime ideal of those great men of the French Revolution who dreamed of universal fraternity; a country which has realized the dreams of VOLNEY, CONDORCET, and CARNOT, the first of whom asked that the rights of the people be proclaimed; the second said that the rights of all nations should be respected; the last, the immortal one, who affirmed that the basis of the Republic was fraternity; a country which has attempted to realize the dream of that great priest of the revolution who determined that the assembly must abolish royalty, and the assembly decreed it—the dream of Father GREGOIRE, who said in the bosom of the Legislative Assembly that the volcano of liberty would resuscitate the people of the earth and invoked the genius of Liberty to tear asunder the barriers of barbarism and unite all men with ties of holy fraternity; a young, big, and noble country like ours will not lend itself to this Acrean speculation; it protests against this antipatriotic campaign against that agitation that may hide some purpose, but which appears to want to discredit and dishonor our country.

Brazil is very large, very great, and very noble; she knows how to defend her rights and respect the rights of others; she prefers honor to the love of gain, and thinks there is something which is worth more than the rubber lands of Acre—it is Justice.

I have finished. [Very well, very well! The speaker is much congratulated by his colleagues.]

AGREEMENT WITH PERU FOR THE FREE IMPORTATION OF SUNDRY PRODUCTS.

[From El "Comercio," of La Paz.]

The following agreement was signed at Lima on March 1, 1903, in behalf of the Governments of Peru and Bolivia, represented respectively by Dr. FELIPE OSMA, Minister of Foreign Relations of Peru, and Señor MANUEL BRAUN, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Bolivia near the Government of Peru:

"1. No duty shall be collected in Bolivia, whether Federal or municipal, on the following Peruvian products, the importation of which is hereby declared free and exempt from all consular or custom-house documents:

"Fresh fruits, fresh fish, fresh meat, fresh and dry cheese, milk, eggs, potatoes, potatoe flour, quinoa cañagna, corn, barley in the grain, shellfish.

"2. Neither shall Peru collect any duty whatever, whether Federal or municipal, on the following Bolivian products, the importation of which is hereby declared free and also exempt from the formalities of consular or custom-house documents:

"Fresh fruits, fresh meats, fresh and dry cheese, potato flour, quinoa, cañagua, corn, barley in the grain, milk, eggs.

"3. Neither shall there be collected in Bolivia any Federal or municipal duty upon the following Peruvian products within the limits indicated:

"Jerked beef up to 10 kilograms, dried meats and pease up to 23 kilograms, cowhides or sheepskins up to 23 kilograms.

"4. Neither shall Peru collect any duty whatever, either Federal or municipal, on the following Bolivian articles within the limits indicated below:

"Coca up to 12 kilograms, chocolate up to 3 kilograms, cacao up to 6 kilograms, coffee up to 12 kilograms.

"5. The certificates of origin referred to in clauses 3 and 4 of the limited importation articles shall be issued gratuitously.

"6. This agreement shall be binding for five years, after which it shall remain in force indefinitely if notice of its termination is not given by one of the Governments."

BRAZIL.

TREATY OF EXTRADITION BETWEEN BRAZIL AND THE UNITED STATES.

The President of Brazil promulgated a decree on the 22d of April, 1903, declaring in force the treaty of extradition concluded between Brazil and the United States on May 14, 1897, and the protocols signed May 28, 1898, and May 29, 1901.

The text of the treaty is as follows:

"The United States of Brazil and the United States of America, desiring to strengthen their friendly relations and to facilitate the administration of justice by the repression of crimes and offenses committed in their respective territories and jurisdictions, have agreed to celebrate a treaty of extradition and have appointed for that purpose the following plenipotentiaries:

"The President of the United States of Brazil, Gen. DIONISIO EVANGELISTA DE CASTRO CERQUEIRA, Minister of State for Foreign Relations;

"And the President of the United States of America, Mr. THOMAS L. THOMPSON, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary accredited to the Government of the United States;

“Who, having made known their respective full powers, which have been found in good form, agree upon the following articles:

“ARTICLE I. The Government of the United States of Brazil and the Government of the United States of America mutually agree to deliver up the persons who, having been charged or convicted as the authors of or accomplices in any of the crimes enumerated in the following article, committed in the jurisdiction of one of the contracting parties, seek an asylum or be found within the territories of the other: *Provided*, This shall only take place after such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the person or fugitive so charged shall be found, would justify his or her apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had there been committed.

“ART. II. Extradition shall be granted for the following crimes and offenses:

“1. Voluntary homicide, when such act is punishable in the United States, comprehending the crimes of poisoning and infanticide, murder, manslaughter.

“2. Abortion.

“3. Rape and other offenses against chastity committed with violence.

“4. Bigamy.

“5. Abduction, willfully and wrongfully depriving any person of natural liberty.

“6. Kidnaping, or child stealing.

“7. Arson.

“8. Piracy, by statute or by the law of nations when the State in which the offender is found has no jurisdiction; revolt, or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas, against the authority of the master; to willfully and wrongfully cause shipwreck; to wrongfully and willfully collide with a vessel; to wrongfully and willfully scuttle a vessel for the purpose of sinking it; to wrongfully and willfully destroy a vessel on the high seas.

“9. Wrongful and willful destruction or obstruction of railroads which endangers human life.

“10. Counterfeiting, falsifying, or altering money of any kind, or of legally authorized bank notes which circulate as money; to utter or to give circulation to any such counterfeited, falsified, or altered money; the falsification of instruments of debt created by national, State, or municipal governments, or of the coupons thereof; counterfeiting, falsifying, or altering seals of the Federal or State governments; to knowingly use any such instruments or papers.

“11. Forgery, the issue of forged papers; forgery or falsification of official acts of government, of public authorities, or of courts of justice, of public or private instruments; the use or the issue of the thing forged or falsified.

"12. Perjury, or to bear false witness; to suborn or bribe a witness.

"13. Fraud committed by a depositor, banker, agent, broker, treasurer, director, member, or employee of any company or corporation.

"14. Embezzlement, consisting in the misappropriation or theft of public moneys, committed in the jurisdiction of one of the contracting parties, by a public officer or depository.

"15. Embezzlement, or theft of moneys, committed by persons salaried or employed to the detriment of those who employ them.

"16. Burglary, defined to be the act of entering during the night, by breaking or climbing the dwelling house of another, with intent to commit a felony; robbery, defined to be the act of criminally and forcibly taking from another money or goods of any value, by violence or by intimidation, and known in the Brazilian Penal Code as *roubo*.

"17. Complicity in or attempts at the commission of any of the crimes specified in the preceding sections, provided that such complicity or attempt be punishable by the laws of the country from whence the extradition is demanded.

"ART. III. Extradition shall not be granted if the offense on which the surrender is demanded be of a political character, or if the fugitive prove that there is an intention to try or punish him for a political crime; nor if the circumstances on which extradition is demanded are connected with political crimes.

"The Government from which extradition is demanded will examine the circumstances to ascertain whether the crime be of a political character, and its decision shall be definite.

"The following shall not be considered political crimes when they are unconnected with political movements, and are such as constitute murder or willful and illegal homicide, as specified in section 1 of the preceding article:

"1. An attempt against the life of the President of the United States of Brazil, or against the life of the President or Governor of any of the States thereof; an attempt against the life of the President of the United States of America, or against the life of the Governor of any of the States.

"2. An attempt against the life of the Vice-President of the United States of Brazil, or against the life of the Vice-President or Vice-Governor of any of the States thereof; an attempt against the life of the Vice-President of the United States of America, or against the life of the Lieutenant-Governor of any of the States.

"ART. IV. The persons surrendered can not be tried nor punished in the country which has obtained the extradition, nor be surrendered to a third country for trial or punishment therein, for any crime or offense not mentioned in this treaty, nor for one committed previous to extradition, unless such person has been in either case at liberty to leave the country for a month subsequent to trial.

"Furthermore, such person shall not be tried nor punished for an offense or crime mentioned in this treaty committed previous to the extradition, without the consent of the government which has surrendered such person, and the said government shall be able to demand an exhibition of any of the documents mentioned in Article X of the present treaty.

"In like manner the consent of the said government shall be solicited if the extradition of the offender is requested by a third government; although this shall not be necessary when the offender voluntarily requests trial or consents to punishment; or if he fails to leave the territory of the country to which he has been surrendered within the period above fixed.

"ART. V. The contracting parties shall in no case be obliged to surrender their own citizens in virtue of the stipulations of the present treaty.

"ART. VI. If the person shall be in course of trial, or shall have been convicted of an offense other than that for which the surrender is demanded, extradition shall only take place after the trial has been concluded and the sentence fulfilled.

"ART. VII. When the person demanded by one of the contracting parties is also demanded by one or more powers, on account of crimes and offenses committed within their respective jurisdiction, extradition shall be conceded to the one whose request is first received, unless the Government to which the request is made has before agreed by treaty in case of the concurrence of requests to give preference to the country of the person's origin, to the gravity of the crime, or to the request which is of oldest date; in whichever of these cases the usual rule shall be followed.

"ART. VIII. Extradition shall be refused when the action or sentence for which the offender is demanded shall have been extinguished by prescription, according to the law of the country to which the request is made, or when such person shall have been already tried and sentenced for the same crime.

"ART. IX. All articles found in the possession of the person accused which have been obtained through the commission of the act with which such person is charged, and which may be used as evidence of the crime for which such person is demanded, shall be seized and surrendered with the person. Nevertheless, the rights of third persons to the articles so found shall be respected.

"ART. X. Requisitions for the surrender of fugitives from justice accused or convicted of any of the crimes or offenses hereinbefore mentioned shall be made by the diplomatic agent of the demanding Government. In case of the absence of such agent either from the country or from the seat of Government, such requisition shall be made by a superior consular officer.

“When the person whose surrender is requested shall have already been convicted of the crime or offense for which his extradition is demanded, the demand therefor shall be accompanied by a copy of the judgment of the court or tribunal which has pronounced it, duly signed by the judge of the court or president of the tribunal; and the signature of the judge of the court or president of the tribunal shall be authenticated by the proper executive officer, whose official character shall in turn be attested by the diplomatic agent or a superior consular officer of the Government on which the demand is made.

“When the person whose surrender is asked is merely charged with the commission of any of the crimes mentioned in the present treaty, the application for extradition shall be accompanied by an authenticated copy of the warrant of arrest issued against such person by the officer duly authorized to do so, and likewise by an authenticated copy of the depositions or declarations made before such officer and setting forth the acts with which the fugitive is charged.

“The extradition of fugitives under the provisions of the present treaty shall be carried out in conformity with the laws and practice in the country on which the demand is made, without, however, denying recourse to the writ of *habeas corpus*.

“ART. XI. When the arrest and detention of a person are requested by telegraph or other means in advance of the presentation of the formal proofs provided for in the preceding article of the present treaty, the following practice shall be observed: In the United States of Brazil, upon request of the Government of the United States of America, duly made through its diplomatic agent, or in his absence by a superior consular officer, to the Minister of Foreign Relations, the provisional arrest shall be made of any person convicted or accused of the commission of a crime or offense extraditable under this treaty; and in the United States of America application shall be made by the diplomatic agent of Brazil, or, in his absence, by a superior consular officer, to the Secretary of State for a certificate stating that request has been made by the Government of the United States of Brazil for the provisional arrest of a person convicted or accused of the commission, within the jurisdiction thereof, of a crime or offense extraditable under the terms of the present treaty, which, upon presentation to any competent judicial officer and upon complaint duly made that such crime or offense has been so committed, it shall be lawful for such judicial officer to issue a warrant for the apprehension of such person.

“But if the formal requisition for surrender, with the formal proofs hereinbefore mentioned, be not made as aforesaid by the diplomatic agent of the demanding Government, or in his absence by a superior consular officer, within sixty days from the date of the arrest of the fugitive, the prisoner shall be discharged from custody.

"ART. XII. The expenses incurred in the arrest, detention, examination, and delivery of fugitives under this treaty shall be borne by the State in whose name the extradition is sought.

"ART. XIII. The present treaty shall take effect six weeks after the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force six months after one of the contracting parties shall have notified the other of an intention to terminate it.

"It shall be ratified and the ratifications exchanged at Rio de Janeiro as soon as possible.

"In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries sign the above articles, written in the Portuguese and English languages, and hereunto affix their seals.

"Done and signed in duplicate in the city of Rio de Janeiro this 14th day of May, 1897.

"[L. S.]

DIONISIO E. CASTRO CERQUEIRA.

"[L. S.]

THOMAS L. THOMPSON."

"PROTOCOL.

"The undersigned, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the United States of Brazil and the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, met together to-day in the Department of Foreign Affairs, and, being duly authorized, have agreed to modify in the manner hereinafter indicated the provisions of No. 13 of Article II, of the end of paragraph 2 of Article III, and of the first two paragraphs of Article IV, and the wording of Article IX of the Extradition Treaty, signed May 14, 1897, for the purpose of preventing questions in the execution thereof.

"Article II, No. 13.

"To add in the English text after 'broker' the word 'manager,' corresponding in the Portuguese text to the term 'administrador.'

"Article III, Par. 2.

"To substitute in the English text for the word 'definite' the word 'final.'

"Article IV.

"To change the wording of the first paragraph of the Portuguese text to read as follows: 'O individuo não poderá ser processado nem punido no paiz que tiver obtido a extradição, nem entregue a terceiro paiz por crime ou infração não prevista no presente tratado, nem por crime ou infração anterior á extradição,' etc.

"To substitute in the second paragraph of the English text the expression 'may demand' for 'shall be able to demand.'

"Article IX.

"To substitute for the wording of the English text the following: 'All articles found in the possession of the person accused, whether obtained through the commission of the act with which such person is charged or whether they may be used,' etc.

"This protocol shall be submitted for approval to the Congresses of the two countries.

"Done at the city of Rio de Janeiro this twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1898.

"[L. S.]

DIONISIO E. DE CASTRO CERQUEIRA.

"[L. S.]

CHARLES PAGE BRYAN."

"PROTOCOL.

"The undersigned, the Minister of State for Foreign Relations of the Republic of the United States of Brazil and the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, met together to-day in the Department of Foreign Relations, being duly authorized, and having under consideration the following amendments presented by the American Senate to Article IV of the extradition treaty signed May 14, 1897:

"In paragraph 1:

"After the words 'nor for one committed previous to extradition' is to be added 'other than the crime or offense for which he was extradited;'

"After the words 'leave the country' is to be added 'which has obtained the extradition;'

"After the words 'for a month subsequent to trial' is to be added 'therein;'

"In paragraph 2:

"After the words 'previous to the extradition' is to be added 'other than the offense or crime for which he was extradited'—

"have agreed to word the said Article IV as follows:

"The person surrendered can not be tried nor punished in the country which has obtained the extradition, nor be surrendered to a third country for trial or punishment therein, for any crime or offense not mentioned in this treaty, nor for one committed previous to extradition, other than the crime or offense for which he was extradited, unless such person has been in either case at liberty to leave the country which has obtained the extradition for a month subsequent to trial therein.

"Furthermore, such person shall not be tried nor punished for an offense or crime mentioned in this treaty committed previous to the extradition, other than the offense or crime for which he was extradited, without the consent of the Government which has surrendered such

person, and the said Government shall be able to demand an exhibition of any of the documents mentioned in Article X of the present treaty.

"In like manner of the said Government shall be requested, if the extradition of the offender is requested by a third Government, although this shall not be necessary when the offender voluntarily requests trial or consents to punishment, or if he fails to leave the territory of the country to which he has been surrendered within the period above fixed."

"This protocol shall be written in two copies in the Portuguese and English languages and submitted to proper approval.

"Done in the city of Rio de Janeiro this twenty-ninth day of May, 1901.

"[L. S.]

OLYNTHO MAXIMO DE MAGALHÃES.

"[L. S.]

CHARLES PAGE BRYAN."

EXPORTS FROM PARÁ DURING MAY, 1903.

	To United States.	To Europe.
Rubber:	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Fine	481,992	388,401
Middling	51,188	100,721
Sernamby	149,138	297,851
Caoutchouc	398,645	237,115
Total	1,080,955	1,024,088
Cacao	113,044	103,383
Chestnuts	11,953	3,912

MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE REPUBLIC.

Reports on the mineral resources of the Brazilian Republic, made by various consular officers of the United States and forwarded by them to the Department of State of the United States, give the following particulars:

BAHIA.

Gold occurs in various places throughout this district. It is found chiefly as alluvial gold along rivers, but occurs sometimes in quartz.

At present no gold mines are being worked. There have been two companies organized to mine for gold—the Southern Gold Trust, Limited, with head offices in London, and Companhia Minas da Jacobina, a local enterprise. The property of the first mentioned is located in the interior of the State of Bahia, about 25 miles west of the village of Rio de Contas, which is five days' journey by horse from Bandeira de Mello. The last-mentioned place is the western terminus of the Bahia Central Railroad, two days' journey from Bahia City.

According to the report of the engineer who was sent out to investigate this property the geological formation is granitic, intersected by numerous small quartz stringers of irregular trend and short length.

Through this runs a broad belt of mica and chloritic schist tilted up on edge, dipping perpendicularly. In some places the schist crops out, standing in huge sharp-edged slabs; in other localities it is even with the surface, while in still other sections it entirely disappears.

At this mine the gold is found either as alluvial or in reefs. In the former the mineral occurs either mixed with ocher-colored sand, salicacious iron scinter and sand, or in gravel mixed with sand, all of which formations are said to contain the metal in paying quantities.

In the reefs the vein is chloritic schist and tale schist interbanded with quartz. The gold is principally in the former, which is quite soft and can readily be sluiced or panned. There is no pyrite in connection with this formation.

The mine has been idle for more than a year, and it is impossible to find out what was the output when it was running or when it will again be in operation.

The property of the Companhia Minas da Jacobina is located about 280 miles north of Bahia City, 24 miles from the Bahia and San Francisco Railroad. The gold occurs in quartz, and is extracted from the crushed rock by the cyanide process. This mine has not been working for some time. The latest available report of the company, for the year 1895, showed that from 4,792 tons of mineral there were obtained 28,077 grams of gold.

Copper is said to occur in paying quantities in various parts of this district. There has never been a mine worked, but the Bahia Exploration Company—an English concern which has recently acquired a large area of copper-bearing land—intends shortly to commence active mining and smelting operations.

The copper is found as an impregnation of hornblende (altered granite) with carbonate of copper. Samples taken are said to contain from 2 to 40 per cent of copper, the average being about 4 per cent.

The location of the mine is about 50 miles west of the station of Jaguarary, which is on the main line of the Bahia and San Francisco Railroad. At present the company is busy making experimental borings, and it will doubtless be some time before copper from this mine will be ready for the market.

Few mines exist in the region of Pará and the Amazon Valley except alluvial workings deposited from some hitherto undiscovered source. These are undoubtedly very rich in some localities, in fact, enormously so, as in the districts of Anapa, Garsevenne, and Casse-pore (formerly contested territory between French Guiana and Brazil). A French company obtained a concession in this district to open the workings and build a narrow-gauge railroad to the mines, but has recently been compelled to suspend work on account of financial difficulties.

All the country along the boundary between French Guiana and

Brazil (in the Tumac Humac Mountain Range) is rich in alluvial gold deposits, but is very difficult of access. The rivers, which are the only roads to this region, are blocked by a constant succession of rapids and heavy falls, making exploration very expensive and difficult. The climate also is perhaps the worst in South America, rendering it practically impossible for white men to exist there.

The country between the Rio Negro and Amazon is no doubt also very rich in gold—alluvial as well as vein deposits—but it is likewise inaccessible because of the impassable condition of the rivers, not to mention the danger from savage and untamable tribes of Indians.

The best part of the country is undoubtedly the Gurupy River district, and from there south through the State of Maranhão. In this district quantities of gold have been produced from alluvial workings, and very large pure nuggets have recently been found. These workings were discovered many years ago by escaped slaves, and the work was recently resumed with highly satisfactory results. One English company worked for ten years and had a stamp mill and made money, but failed just as it put up an enlarged plant of new machinery, owing to the fact that the managers could not secure a renewal of their concession from the Government, as they worked with escaped slaves and the slave owners had sufficient influence to prevent a new concession being granted. The property thus came into private hands. An American prospector now has a contract with the holders of this property, which is said to be valid, and he will endeavor to interest American capital to develop the mines.

The Pirocana district, also in Maranhão, is rich in gold. It lies directly on the coast, is easy of access, and was worked for four years by a French company with good results. However, this company also failed, owing to bad management. It worked only alluvial ground, and nuggets of 900 grams were found, besides great masses of drift quartz, showing free gold in great abundance. Lately the Government has granted a concession for these mines, and representatives of an American syndicate are investigating the district. The mines are easy of access, and the companies are prospecting large tracts of ground, extending over thousands of acres. Specimens have recently been sent to the United States by American prospectors, who, however, keep their discoveries to themselves.

A large amount of gold of a very coarse nature is brought in small lots to San Luiz da Maranhão and sold there regularly.

The geological formation of the country is very peculiar. It consists of granite and limonite, magnetic iron, trap rock, etc. There is also a formation of ironstone (limonite mixed with sandstone, apparently fused by volcanic force). This peculiar rock has been designated by SICKS and MARTINS as "quartersandstone" (vide Dr. AGASSIZ, "Brazil"). Lately, however, the geologist and mineralogist employed for

the Government by the Museo Paraense—Dr. KATZER and Dr. KRATZ, respectively—have proposed the use of the name "Para sandstone" for this formation.

As regards the ores found in this region, they are of both kinds—sulphates and oxides. The ore is mostly found in quartz veins, traversing the country rock. These ores must be very rich in the true veins, as drift quartz showing free gold in large quantities is often sold by the natives living in these districts, who find it in the creeks, below the quartz outcrops, and on the hillsides, showing clearly that they have traveled only a short distance.

American prospectors are now at work in the consular district of Para, and, once they can induce substantial investigators to examine their discoveries, no doubt many rich quartz reefs will be opened up and a large and immensely wealthy mining district will be developed. The first comers will take all the prizes.

The auriferous territory of the States of Para and Maranhão consists of a comparatively small region in the valley of the Amazon, lying on the northeast coast of said States.

The country becomes hilly and volcanic toward the Caite River. The formation is white sand and yellow earth, changing to yellow and red clay, mixed with iron pyrites, in the hills. In this latter locality great quantities of quartz fragments, phosphorite, and slate are scattered, but the true ledge or mother lode has never yet been found.

This auriferous formation extends between the Caite River and the Tury-Assu River, and gold has been found in small quantities in nearly all the tributaries of the rivers Caite, Piria, Gurupy, Maracassume, and Tury-Assu. It can be found in larger quantities in the upper creeks. Nuggets of 1 gram have been frequently taken out of the gravel in the beds of these creeks. The runaway slaves from the Para and Amazonas States in former days resorted to these creeks, where they panned gold as far back as fifty years ago with considerable success, a large amount of gold, in the aggregate, having been taken out by them.

Mining companies, however, have never been able to work these deposits with any success. One great drawback is the fact that no skilled miners can be secured here, and the natives will not perform manual labor for any price. They can be employed only as hunters. Little effort, it should be remarked, has as yet been made by skilled prospectors to explore these vast fields. The work is scarcely begun.

Reefs of gold-bearing quartz run from east to west right through the country, and in places they are very rich. Drift quartz, thickly veined with gold, is found in the hills and gulches in large quantities. On the Gurupy River two quartz mines have been discovered on the estate of Baron DE KAPANEMA which are very rich, and some very highly gratifying assays have recently been made from them. These

mines are now being developed by local capital and will later be placed on the market, and they hold out great promise.

Water is to be had in abundance anywhere in this country.

All the clays on the hills show small quantities of gold. The gulches are usually rich in placer gold. A formation of clay, mixed with quartz and iron pyrites, runs about 2 feet below the surface and yields from one-fourth of a gram to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grams of fine and half-coarse gold to the pan; nuggets of 1 gram are found in plenty. The gravel of the creeks also yields fine gold. The quartz reefs run at a depth of from 9 to 18 feet below the surface.

It is very difficult to work mining claims in Brazil, as there are no mineral laws, and the Government is slow to grant or sell mineral claims, especially to foreign companies. No license is granted or sold to explore or prospect for gold in this country, so that it is practically impossible to secure a good mine here upon a reasonable basis. About three-fourths of the land here belongs to the General Government, and the balance was long ago granted in lots, called "sesmarias," for alleged colonization purposes. These sesmarias were granted by the former kings of Portugal to favored private individuals during the eighteenth century. Most of them carry subsoil rights, which can be purchased, provided the heirs can be found and the price agreed upon; the latter is not the least of the difficulties, as these people hold their wild lands at unreasonably high figures. It is very difficult to locate the heirs of these sesmarias. They are scattered all over Brazil, and, when found, they often insist upon such hard conditions that a sale is practically out of the question.

The rivers above mentioned have always enough water to render navigation easy with steam launches, and in the rainy season the rapids and falls are covered. It should be understood, however, that the climate is deadly and the Indians very dangerous. No one can expect to travel on these rivers and escape the fevers common to the country.

PERNAMBUCO.

Consul W. L. SEWELL reports:

"There are no copper, silver, or gold mines in this section of Brazil. Sandstone predominates on the coast, with limestone in places, and granite in the interior."

The consular agent at Natal reports on the production in the State of Rio Grande del Norte as follows:

"Nothing is really known as to the existence of copper or silver, although copper may be found in the north and northwestern part of the State, adjoining Ceara.

"Gold has been found in the mountainous northwestern parts and has been used by local goldsmiths. With modern appliances, these deposits might be worked to advantage were there State or Federal laws affording protection to explorers.

"The rock is generally quartz and granite of volcanic formation. Limestone and marble are also found. A hard stonelike clay has been met with in river beds, with small quantities of gold."

SANTOS.

Consul JOHNSON reports as follows:

"I have found it very difficult to obtain particulars of importance. The most reliable data are from Mr. WILLIAM HUGGINS, an American who lives in the city of São Paulo and has been prospecting for gold in this country for several years. He is now preparing to develop one of his discoveries in the State of São Paulo. He says gold has been found in small quantities all along the coast range of mountains; at Bananal, near the border of the State of Rio de Janeiro, and at Rio dos Laovas, near Santa Cruz dos Paralburas, near the city of São Paulo. The Jesuits did some work in the gravel in the Jaragua Mountains some time during the seventeenth century. In the stream near Jundiaby the gravel shows good indications of gold. In the valley of the Reburade Equape, on the borders of the States of São Paulo and Parana, in a number of localities vestiges of old workings still exist. The workings were all in gravel in the beds of streams and lowlands adjoining. They were of small extent and of very little depth. These deposits were carefully worked over and little has been left in the form of gold. It should be borne in mind, however, that the system of working and the tools employed were very crude, and hence the investigation was superficial.

"Iron is found in several places in the State of São Paulo. At Ipanema the Government spent a great deal of time and money in developing mines, and, although the ore is of a superior quality, the lack of native coal and foreign competition forced the closing of the works. On the borders of the States of São Paulo and Minas there are different kinds of ore deposits, but for the want of coal and means of transport they have never been developed. Lead has been found in many places and time and money have been spent on working it. At Paranahyba lead (galena) has been discovered in limestone, accompanied by zinc and copper sulphide. The work was abandoned as the ore was found only in very small pockets. At Yporanga galena containing silver has for years been known to exist. A great deal of exploring has been done at different times, but so far the silver has been found in small quantities, while the lead veins are thin. On the Rio Itapua-puana lead is also found containing silver, but in small quantities. Other places on the Rebeira have shown good indications of galena, but none of sufficient importance to warrant working has so far been found. Manganese has been discovered in several localities through this country, but no development is at present going on, due to the want of coal and transportation.

"Native antimony is found on the Itapuapua River, but in small quantities. On the Itovare River, near the borders of the States of São Paulo and Parana, diamonds are found, but they are very small. Serpentine is discovered in the limestone in many localities. Gold is found in the State of Parana at Ponte Grosso, where vestiges of the old works still exist. In the State of Santa Catharina gold, coal, and iron have been found in several localities. Gold indications near Curitiba are very promising, and on one occasion a party went so far as to put the machinery on the ground for its development, but found that the Government would require such a heavy tax on his enterprise that he had to abandon it. But very little exploring has been done in that State.

"In the State of Rio Grande do Sul gold is being worked for at Laovas. This is the second attempt at that point. In the first one the company spent all its capital on transportation and buildings. At Camaguam, in that State, a copper mine has been in operation for three years, and is at present adding to the machinery. Everything in the mining line is in its infancy, comparatively speaking, throughout Brazil. As to what extent the Government encourages the development of her mineral resources I can not definitely state. Mr. Huggins told me that the Government offered him liberal concessions, while others have declared that half of the output would be exacted by the Government authorities. It is impossible to get even the probable output of any of the mines in operation. In fact, very few in this consular district are in operation at all, and these work irregularly. The district is very large, comprising the four States of São Paulo, Parana, Santa Catharina, and Rio Grande do Sul. In the State of Minas, I am informed, they produce a quantity of minerals of various kinds. The surface indications for coal, copper, gold, silver, and iron are good in many localities, but as yet have not been developed."

CHILE.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE REPUBLIC.

The following comprehensive reports covering the mineral resources of Chile were prepared in response to inquiries forwarded to the various consular officers at the points indicated by the Department of State of the United States for the information of the United States Geological Survey, and were published in No. 1564 of the Advance Sheets of Consular Reports on February 6, 1903. The reports cover statistics dealing only with copper, silver, and gold mines.

"The Government of Chile has no statistics on mines and mining, notwithstanding the fact that the country possesses varied mineral resources, including gold, silver, copper, and nitrate. For this reason

it is difficult to procure reliable detailed information, as all data must be obtained through private sources.

The following list of copper mines in Chile was furnished by Jackson Brothers, of Valparaiso, who export practically all the copper products of the country. The statistics given therein include the year 1901. In the list, the name of the mine or establishment, the name of the company or proprietors operating same, the department in which it is situated, the year in which established, the kind of products and the output of each, and the depth of mine are given.

Department.	Name of mine or establishment.	Name of owners or proprietors.	Year established.	Kind of products.	Annual production.		Depth of mine.
					Tons.	Prod.	
Lautaro	Lota	Compañía Esplot. de Lota y Coronel.	1836	Bars and ingots.	7,000		
Rancagua	Puquios	Compañía de Minas y F. de Puquios.	1897	Regulus	Not given.		
Melipilla	Natalgua	Compañía Minera de Natalgua.	1898	do	Not given.		
Victoria	El Volcan	Compañía Minera de Maipú.	1884	Bars	500	320	
Santiago	Maitenes	Compañía Esplot. de Lota y Coronel.	1884	do	500		
Putaoendo	Central	Francisco de P. Perez.	1880	Regulus	250 to 300		
	Tifiti	Sociedad Colectiva	1900	do	Not given.		
	Máquinas de Catemon.	Sociedad de M. de C. de Catemon.	1870	do	125		
Quillota	Silgue	do	1866	do	500		
	Fundicion de Lufflad.	Guillermo Carvallo	1900	do	500	170	
La Ligua	El Cobra de Melon.	Sociedad de M. de C. de Catemon.	1885	do	150		
	Peña Blanca	Otto Harnecker	1888	do	150	230	
	Cabildo	Sucesion Cervero	1866	do	800	300	
Petorca	Los Angeles	Sociedad Española de Fundicion.	1899	do	300		
	Las Palmas	José R. Espinoza	1880	Bars	100 to 150	170	
Munro	Cantarito	do	1898	do	50	230	
	do	do		do		500	
	do	do		do		300	
Illapel	Munro	Francisco Vergara I	1860	Regulus	100	170	
	Chalinga	José Tomas Ramos	1851	do	Closed.	230	
	Geisse Hnos.	do	1875	do	150	160	
Combarbalá	Quilomenco	J. M. Echavarría	1892	Bars and regulus.	100		
	El Espino	Sucesion Francisco Geisse. Castellanos y Compañía	1896	Regulus	25		
Chañaral	do	do		Bars and regulus.	75		
	Chañaral	Copper Corporation of Chile.		Regulus	1,100	1,400	
Antofagasta	Besa y Compañía	do	1880	do	1,300	650	
	Compañía Huanehuaca de Bolivia.	do	1892	do	2,000		
	Compañía Limitada	do	1897	Bars and regulus.	1,600		
Cobija	Fundicion Templeman.	do		Bars and regulus.			
	Gatico	Artola Hnos	1861	Regulus	1,200		
Tocopilla	Buena Vista	Gmo. E. Carne y otro	1880	do	Closed.		
	Panulcillo	Central Chile Copper Company.	1895	do	1,400	320	
Ovalle	Tongoy	Sociedad Chilena de Fundiciones.	1860	Bars	700		
	Guayacán	do	1856	Bars and ingots.	8,000		
Serena	La Compañía.	Sucesion C. J. Lambert	1850	Bars	700	180	
	Higuera	F. Vieña	1855	Regulus	1,000	280	
Hnaseo	Astilleros	Santiago Vieña	1890	Bars	600		
	Freirina	Sociedad Minera del Morado.	1860	Regulus	Closed.	360	
Valleparaiso	El Jirio	Santiago Vieña	1896	Bars	1,000		
	Labrar	Sucesion P. Gonzalez M.	1900	Regulus	700		
	Canto del Agua.	Sucesion Ovalle.	1870	do	600		
	Chañareitos	Sociedad de M. y F. de Carrizal.	1857	do	1,800 to 2,000		
Copiapó	Las Breas	Sociedad Minera El Orito.	1888	do	700	60	
	Tierra Amarilla.	Sociedad Industrial de Atacama.	1857	Bars and regulas.	2,000	60	

The following figures give a comparative statement of the exports of copper from Chile for five years, the amount being designated in quintals (46 quintals in a ton):

Year.	Bar copper, fine.		Copper regulus.		Copper ores.		Copper, fine.	
	Quintals.	Tons.	Quintals.	Tons.	Quintals.	Tons.	Quintals.	Tons.
1901	526,950	11,238	136,489	2,965	486,858	10,583	679,825	11,799
1900	442,174	9,612	105,172	2,286	439,436	9,553	565,062	12,281
1899	400,955	8,716	72,006	1,565	646,028	11,044	552,097	12,002
1898	448,585	9,759	81,141	1,764	321,919	7,063	554,538	12,055
1897	418,665	9,101	86,538	1,881	94,550	2,055	482,112	10,479

Increase in year designated over preceding year.

Year.	Amount.	
	Quintals.	Tons.
1901	111,763	2,494
1900	127,728	2,776
1899	125,287	2,722
1898	197,713	4,276
1897	161,800	3,517

Relative proportion of the different descriptions of copper produce exported.

Description.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Bar copper	77.51	78.25	72.62	80.89	86.84
Copper regulus	9.16	8.01	5.97	7.56	8.85
Copper ores	13.33	13.71	21.41	11.35	4.51

Shipment of bar copper in 1901 and 1900 to the different countries, with relative increase or decrease.

Country.	1901.		1900.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Quintals.	Tons.	Quintals.	Tons.	Quintals.	Tons.	Quintals.	Tons.
England	400,369	8,704	339,644	7,383	60,725	1,321		
France	63,410	1,378	60,731	1,320	2,679	58		
Germany	5,118	111	19,385	421			11,200	310
Orders not designated	57,459	1,219	18,218	396	39,178	863		
United States	395	8	3,913	85			3,518	77
Peru	132	3	220	5			88	2
Total	526,883	11,453	442,111	9,610	84,772	1,843		

The last table shows only the exportation of fine bar copper, and does not take into account copper regulus and copper ores. The total exportation of fine copper for 1901 was 679,825 quintals (14,799 tons), as compared with 565,062 quintals (12,284 tons) in the preceding year, an increase of 114,763 quintals (2,495 tons).

Copiapo.—In this district, the most northerly territory under the Valparaiso consular jurisdiction, the gold and silver being mined at this time is practically nil. The famous silver mines of Chañarcillo and Chimbote, which once yielded millions of dollars, are located in this district, but they have so nearly given out that their production, workings, etc., are no longer reported.

"Of gold mines, there are some few lodes in the district above mentioned, but they have never been worked to any considerable extent, and there is no record of their production. Preparations are now being made by an English company to reopen an old gold mine near Copiapo, called 'Jesus Maria,' from which fair results are anticipated.

"The following statement of a number of copper mines in the Copiapo district is a fair basis upon which to estimate the state, production, etc., of some thirty more copper mines in the same territory:

Name.	Location.	Depth.		Monthly production.		Class of metals.
		Meters.	Feet.	Tons.	Per ct.	
Dulcinea	Puquios	410	1,345	1,200	16½	Sulphides and carbonates.
Republicana	do	250	820	10	17	Carbonates.
Descubridora	Chico	110	361	50	12	Sulphides.
Antonia	Ojanco	60	197	30	16	Carbonates.
San Francisco	do	340	1,115	300	16	Sulphides and oxides.
Carmen Alto	do	225	738	30	14	Carbonates.
Do	Morado	140	459	25	22	Sulphides.
Fortuna	do	60	197	30	18	Do.
Vinda	Algorobo	270	886	800	13	Do.
Descubridora	do	160	525	20	16	Do.
Estaca	do	190	623	30	15	Do.
Emeliana	do	90	295	80	18	Carbonates.
Fortunata	do	140	459	80	20	Carbonates and sulphides.

"The majority of the rock in which these ores are found is granite, with a small per cent of andesite, porphyry, and syenite.

"*Coquimbo*.—I am informed through the Intendente of the Coquimbo district that no statistics are kept of the production or working of mines in that territory. There are in the district 1,883 mines which paid working license for the year 1902. The claims are for a total surface right of 12,345 acres of land, for which the sum of \$32,400 in Chilean currency was paid. These mines are classified as below:

Copper	1,398	Copper and gold	33
Silver	154	Silver and lead	6
Silver and gold	1	Manganese	61
Silver and copper	47	Quicksilver	9
Gold	165	Copper, silver, and gold	1
Iron	4	Gypsum	1
Cobalt	2	Lapis	1

"*Coronel*.—There are no copper, silver, or gold mines in the Coronel district, coal being the only mineral product of that locality.

"*Talcahuano*.—There are no detailed statistics available concerning mines or mining in this district. No copper or silver is mined, and the production of gold for the entire district was estimated at \$10,000 last year. The gold is mined in a small way, there being no large companies operating in that part of the country.

"*Punta Arenas*.—MORITZ BRAUN, United States consular agent at Punta Arenas, reports that there are no copper or silver mines in southern Chile, and no gold mines of any importance. The only

mining is for gold, and the claims worked by small squads of men and individuals are so numerous and scattered over so great an extent of territory—through most of which there are no roads—that it is impossible to secure a list of the claims. They are situated principally in the large island of Terra del Fuego and upon smaller islands in the vicinity of Cape Horn; also on the Patagonian coast line between Cape Dungeness and the Gallegos River.

“The soils where the claims are situated are, generally speaking, alluvial, and the method employed in working the mines is very simple, consisting of primitive washing apparatus. The depth where the yellow metal is found is from 10 to 15 feet below the surface.

“Owing to the manner in which the gold is mined, it is practically impossible to collect exact statistics as to the output. It is estimated that the production of gold in this territory for the year 1901 was 100 kilograms (220.4 pounds), and the number of men engaged in gold mining approximately 500.

“Gold is not taken from quartz in this district. At various times attempts have been made to produce gold by more elaborate methods than those now in vogue, but they have all ended in failure. Gold mining in this section seems only to pay in a small way and is engaged in by the poor working classes—Austrians, Italians, and Chileans—who are willing to lead a lonely, rough life in a climate that is exceptionally severe. The average amount earned per month by those engaged in mining in this section of Chile would not exceed \$50 in United States currency.

“R. E. MANSFIELD, *Consul.*”

“ANTOFAGASTA.

“The following statement was given by Mr. EDWARD JACKSON, M. E.:

““COPPER.

““*Chuquicamata.*—This mineral district is located 12 miles north of Calama, and is connected with the port of Antofagasta by a railway, the total distance being 163 miles; freight, \$1.40 per metric quintal, or, say, \$4.50 gold per ton. The district comprises 8 square miles; height above sea level, 9,000 feet. There are about six principal mines, averaging 300 to 350 feet in depth.

““The country rock is pure granite, having 200 feet of decomposed granite and rhyolite on the surface. The lodes are true fissure lodes, but not well discernible on the surface, owing to the decomposed state of ground. The ores are chiefly atacamite (oxychloride), anhydrous sulphate, sulphates, silicates, cuprite, and black sulphides; gray copper and sulphites are also abundant. The atacamite is spread over the upper part of the ground and is disseminated through the entire rock.

forming hills of "smalls" called "llampas." I consider that there are at least 15,000,000 tons of decomposed rock, averaging one-half of 1 per cent of copper. At present this is sieved and picked up to 15 per cent.

"The chief mines are Poderosa, San Luis, Rosario del Llano, Zaragoza, Panizo, Constancia, Emma, Criselia, and Codiciada. The annual production of this district is 20,000 tons of ore, averaging 18 per cent. This production could be enormously increased if the upper rock were quarried on a large scale. The total absence of water prevents this at present.

"A capital of \$150,000 would be sufficient to bring water by piping the river Loa or San Pedro, a distance of 40 to 45 miles.

"*El Abra*.—This mineral district is located some 30 miles farther to the northeast and connected with the same railway by a good cart road of 18 miles. The station is 190 miles from the port; freight from mines is \$2.20 per metric quintal, or, say, \$7.30 gold per ton. The height above sea level is 10,000 feet. There are only a few mines, all on the same lode. The principal ones are the Maria, Empalme, and the Laura; depth of working, 300 to 350 feet. The country rock is granite, both micaceous and hornblendic. The lode is well formed with a quartz gangue. The ore consists chiefly of silicates and yellow sulphurets; black sulphides and carbonates are also found. The annual production is 3,600 tons. This will be shortly increased, as a good ore dressing plant has been erected. The average is 19 per cent.

"*Conchi*.—This district lies close to El Abra, but is not worked on any great scale. The workings are mostly filled up with dumps. The chief mine, Anita, is 330 feet deep. The lodes seem well formed in granite rock, and, judging from the excavations, the ores near the surface—chiefly carbonates and silicates—must have been abundant. The actual production per year is 1,000 tons of 15 per cent. The district is worth investigation.

"*Lomas Bayas*.—This mineral district lies about 30 miles to the south of the Antofagasta Railway, 60 miles from the port. It is connected with the station by a good cart road. Freight from mines to port averages \$1.40 per metric quintal, or, say \$4.50 gold per ton. The height above sea level is 6,000 feet. There are two good mines, the San Gorge and Andacollo. The country rock is micaceous granite. The lodes are well formed, of quartz gangue. The ores consist chiefly of carbonates, cuprite, brochantite, and gray copper. The depth attained is 550 feet, but from 250 feet downward only iron pyrites have been found, with some molybdenite. The annual production is 2,400 tons of 15 per cent.

"As in the districts previously described, there is no water in the vicinity, although a shaft has been sunk about 600 feet in the valley.

"*Desesperado*.—This mineral district is about 46 miles to the north-

east of the port of Antofagasta, with which it is connected by a good cart road. Some miners prefer taking the metals straight to nearest point on the railway, 56 kilometers (34.8 miles). Freight from mines to station, \$1 per metric quintal; from station to port, 28 cents—a total of \$1.28, or, say, \$4.10 gold per ton.

... There are several mines, but none of much importance. Describidora is 80 meters (262 feet) deep and Marta 100 meters (328 feet) deep. The annual production is only 1,000 tons of ore, averaging 18 per cent. The country rock is granite. Lodes of quartz average 2 feet in width and are well formed. The ores are chiefly carbonates and oxides. There is no water.

... *Naguayan*.—This district is quite close to the former, and with lodes having the same character. Some mines, like the Fortuna, have a great deal of specularite iron ore. This mine is 200 meters (656 feet) deep. The copper ores do not go down below 80 meters (262 feet) in any one of these mines, the percentage dwindling away gradually in the iron pyrites. The production, formerly, was quite 5,000 tons a year of 18 per cent ore, but to-day it is virtually nothing.

... *Chacaya*.—This is another mineral district in the same rock and with analogous lodes and metals. Some mines have produced rich bunches of ore, and the ores that are worked now, like the San José, yield similar eyes of 30 per cent ore, chiefly black oxides; but the lodes are very inconstant and do not tell in depth. This is close to the coast, and only a few miles north of Naguayan. A tunnel has been run into the hill 400 feet on the lode. The production is insignificant.

... *El Cobre*.—This mineral district has been worked to a large extent in former years. It lies immediately on the coast, about 42 miles south of Antofagasta. In the years 1850–1860 the production was large, but after being abandoned work was resumed three years ago with bad results. A tunnel 210 meters (688.8 feet) in length has been run into the hill off the lode, in very broken ground. The vertical depth attained is about 100 meters (328 feet). The principal mine is Pocas. The rock is granite and quartz lodes. The ores are carbonates, oxychlorides, and oxides. Small eyes of sulphurets have also been found. The present production is nil.

... There are several other districts on the coast—Hornos, Portezuelo, Blanco Encalada, etc.—all in granite, that have insignificant workings, which add a little to the general production.

“SILVER.

... “The only two silver districts of importance in this department are Caracoles and Inca Caracoles.

... *Caracoles*.—This district lies 110 miles from the coast, due east of the port of Antofagasta. It was discovered in the year 1869, and owing to the number and richness of the lodes the population reached

20,000 in 1876. To-day this has been reduced to 500. Communication is effected with the port of Antofagasta by a good cart road, 24 miles in length, to the station Sierra Gorda, on the railway, which is itself 105 miles from the port. Freight from mines to port costs \$15 a ton in Chilean currency, or, say, \$5 gold. The country rock is limestone, gray and black, of the Jurassic formation, which is here and there broken up by porphyry. The lodes have calc spar, gypsum, and baryta for a gangue or matrix, and the ores are chiefly chlorides, chlorobromides, iodides, and mixtures of chlorides and sulphides. The production of Caracoles has been estimated at 60,000,000 ounces fine silver. At present the production is very reduced, not exceeding 7,000 ounces per month. There are several shafts, ranging from 300 feet to 600 feet in depth, and there is one—the Deseada shaft—2,500 feet deep. The ore deposits are nearly all superficial, some zones only reaching a depth of 600 feet, where the ore is very poor. The ore is generally found in pockets or in chutes of limited sizes. Deep mining has been abandoned for several years, as the Deseada shaft and others have proved that the veins split up into small fissures. There are several mines still which require more careful study. Any small pocket can repay years of exploratory work.

... *Inca Caracoles.*—This mineral district was discovered soon after Caracoles. It lies 20 miles north of Calama, with which town it is connected by a good cart road, which makes a circuit 40 miles in length. Calama is 150 miles from the port by rail. Freight from mines to Calama is \$12 in Chilean currency (\$4 gold) a ton and \$12 more to the port, equal to \$8 gold in all. The country rock is porphyry; gangue, chiefly decomposed baryta, and peroxide of iron. The lodes are formidable, ranging from 3 to 6 feet in width. The ore is chiefly chloride, finely disseminated in all the lode and averaging 40 ounces to the ton. From 1872–1883, the ores were treated at an establishment on the River Loa, at Chacance, 45 miles distant, but since this was washed away by a flood very little work has been done owing to the absence of water and heavy freights. Once a pipe is laid down to provide this mineral district with water, this will be one of the most productive silver centers in the world, as there are an immense number of lodes and all contain 30 to 40 ounces of silver. The ore is splendidly adapted for lixiviation with hyposulphite, and does not require roasting. At present the price of water is \$4 gold a ton. The same piping which is to serve the copper district of Chuquicamata could be prolonged to the Inca. This would cover a distance of 45 miles from the river to Chuquicamata and 16 miles more to the Inca, or 61 miles in all. The principal mines are the Irene (300 feet deep), the Santo Domingo, Arturo Prat, Marquima, Blanca, and Descubridora.

"GOLD.

"There is only one district of importance which produces this precious metal.

"*San Cristobal*.—This district lies 42 miles southeast of the station Cuevitas, on the Antofagasta Railway, which is itself 50 miles from the port. There is a good cart road to Cuevitas. Freight to the port is \$8 per ton for carting and \$4.10 for railway freight, or \$3 gold in all. The mines were discovered in 1882, and have been worked ever since slowly and with great difficulty owing to the lack of water. This has to be taken up from the railway and costs about \$4 gold a ton. The country rock is rhyolite, and the lodes are quartz. The gold is found in its native state, with little or no pyrites, but there is a good deal of carbonate of lead and silicates of copper. The principal mines are the Bolaco, Palmira, Pobre Diablo, Bolaquito, etc. The deepest is the first named—300 feet. The Palmira has a tunnel 600 feet in length along a 3-foot lode, which averages 1 ounce to the ton. The Bolaco has given very rich ore in a vein of 2 to 3 inch thickness, which accompanies the lode. The production, which for a long time was between 500 and 700 ounces per month, is now only about 100 ounces.

"With a water supply this district would have a large production."

"CHARLES C. GREENE, *Consul*."

"IQUIQUE.

"SILVER.

"The names of silver mines in the mineral section of Huantayaja, Provincé of Tarapaca, are: San Agustin, San Pedro y San Pablo, Descubradora, San Juan, Hilguera, Maria, San Bartalo, Pique del Llano, Colorado, Alliance, and Fortuna. The depth of workings of these mines varies from 200 to 1,300 feet, though there is a shaft in the San Agustin mine to a depth of 2,000 feet. The last 700 feet is through solid rock.

"The annual production for the last ten years is stated at about \$400,000. During the seven years preceding 1892 it is estimated that \$15,000,000 worth of silver was taken from this district. The total amount that has been taken from this group of mines is said to be \$22,000,000.

"The general character of the ores is chlorides. The formation of the rock is porphyritic and calcareous. The very rich ores and white silver (about 95 per cent pure) are usually found in 'pockets' near the contact of the calcareous porphyritic rocks.

"In the mineral section of Santa Rosa, a short distance from the above-mentioned mines, are the following silver mines: Pique Gallo, Consequencia, Paniso, El Grande, and others of less importance.

These mines range in depth from 200 to 900 feet. I have not been able to get any reliable information as to the silver taken from this group. During the last ten years the Paniso mine has produced about \$1,600,000.

"COPPER.

"In the district of Callahuase, at an altitude of 12,000 or 13,000 feet, are surface workings to a depth of 60 feet, which have a lay of about 25 per cent copper. The lodes are from 3 to 4 feet wide. But little work has yet been done on account of the lack of transportation facilities.

"In the district of Copa Queri and the surrounding country, where copper claims have been taken up, the rock is of alluvial formation, from 3 to 30 feet in depth, in which is found copper of 4 to 5 per cent.

"On the western slope of the Andes is a group of mines owned by the Mocho Mining Company, which have been worked to a depth of about 350 feet. During the past year about 250 tons of 30 per cent metal have been shipped from these mines. The mines are in stratified earth, and the metals are found in lodes 2 to 4 feet wide in beds of jasper clay, quartz, and sulphate of lime.

"GOLD.

"Gold has been found in a granite formation, at a depth of about 200 feet, near the minor port of Jumin. As yet only a few samples have been taken from the mine.

"C. S. WINANS, *Consul.*"

CUBA.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR MAY, 1903.

Cash on April 30 \$2,699,071.55

RECEIPTS.

Customs dues	1,145,287.26
Postal dues	98,343.32
Interior taxes	78,327.42
Other taxes	4,159.86
Other receipts	6,483.72
Consular receipts	16,964.78
Correctional courts	387.85
Total	4,049,025.76
Payments in May	1,359,612.16
Cash for June	2,689,413.60

JOSE M. GARCIA MONTES,
Secretary of Finance.

HAVANA, *June 1, 1903*

TRADE STATISTICS OF CIENFUEGOS.

The following statistics covering the trade status of Cienfuegos for the year 1902 are reproduced from a report made by United States Consnl MAX J. BAEHR at the port in reference:

Statement of foreign vessels entering the port of Cienfuegos, with their gross and net tonnage, during the calendar year of 1902.

Nationality.	Steamships.			Sailing vessels.		
	Number.	Gross tonnage.	Net tonnage.	Number.	Gross tonnage.	Net tonnage.
American	32	<i>Tons.</i> 98,371	<i>Tons.</i> 67,072	14	<i>Tons.</i> 11,167	<i>Tons.</i> 9,802
German	26	73,925	46,953			
Cuban	11	17,956	11,835			
Spanish	62	188,751	124,344			
Holland	2	5,252	3,391			
English	37	109,147	70,508	34	8,775	8,012
Italian	2	8,687	5,402			
Norwegian	81	126,559	80,369	1	388	354
Russian	1	1,160	664			
Sweden	1	1,182	1,194			
Uruguayan	1	2,232	1,409			
Total	256	633,922	413,341	49	20,328	18,168

"The total number of vessels entering was 305, with a gross tonnage of 654,250 tons and a net tonnage of 431,509 tons.

"Following are statements of the exportation of baled leaf and manufactured tobacco, bee honey, wax, purgative honey, and molasses during the calendar year of 1902:

LEAF TOBACCO, CIGARS, AND CIGARETTES.

Article and whither exported.	Quantity.					Value.
	Bales.	Pack-ages.	Pounds net.	Boxes.	Number.	
LEAF TOBACCO.						
United States	4,695		623,437			\$195,385
Sweden	737		97,240			58,657
Holland	5	126	15,406			1,488
Canada	262		33,311			13,324
Germany	610		123,461			5,994
Total	6,309	126	892,855			274,848
CIGARS.						
United States					24,000	962
CIGARETTES.						
Colombia				5	230,000	427

BEE HONEY, WAX, PURGATIVE HONEY, AND MOLASSES.

Article and whither exported.	Quantity.						Value.
	Bales.	Tierces.	Barrels.	Boxes.	Pounds net.	Gallons net.	
BEE HONEY.							
United States.....		180	66	170	167,047		\$7,296
Germany.....		286	221	165	303,429		9,097
Belgium.....		67		83	61,219		1,971
Total		453	287	418	533,295		19,364
WAX.							
United States.....	88		26	5	25,866		8,405
Germany.....	32		67	18	18,686		6,248
Total	120		93	23	44,552		13,653
PURGATIVE HONEY.							
England.....						1,475,000	23,125
MOLASSES.							
United States.....		1				88	3

The following table of customs statistics indicates the proportion of American products entering this port during 1902, compared with the importations from other countries. The principal articles coming from the United States were flour, packing-house products, farming implements, construction material for the new Cuban Central Railroad, machinery for the neighboring plantations, etc.:

Country.	Value.	Tariffs collected.	Country.	Value.	Tariffs collected.
United States.....	\$2,315,605	\$420,468	Belgium.....	\$8,025	\$2,286
Spain.....	630,104	217,465	Italy.....	5,057	1,155
France.....	160,961	39,208	Switzerland.....	3,185	466
Germany.....	789,624	139,107	Holland.....	2,418	387
England.....	575,546	138,925	Sweden and Norway.....	1,392	102
Colombia.....	559,570	40,613	Nicaragua.....	1,180	82
Uruguay.....	215,893	73,617	Caiman Islands.....	1,132	124
Venezuela.....	65,817	7,083	Ireland.....	642	123
Mexico.....	53,110	3,910	Canary Islands.....	390	85
Nova Scotia.....	47,087	763	Jamaica.....	193	20
Honduras.....	82,957	6,222	Austria-Hungary.....	16,737	3,302
India.....	45,359	10,584			
Porto Rico.....	17,335	10,719	Total	5,599,349	1,117,612

The exportation of sugar from this port during the year 1902 is given as follows:

Month.	Destination.	Sacks.		Net weight.	Value.
		Number.	Pounds.		
January.....	United States.....	37,332	12,119,276	\$231,869.47	
February.....	do.....	79,253	25,719,545	494,865.86	
March.....	do.....	148,254	47,921,450	861,610.54	
April.....	do.....	163,571	60,309,977	1,037,886.88	
May.....	do.....	163,848	52,823,465	863,430.21	
June.....	do.....	153,181	49,113,117	789,142.81	
July.....	do.....	32,379	10,329,305	163,894.74	
August.....	do.....	67,665	21,157,508	291,746.58	
September.....	do.....	50,191	16,098,653	272,135.89	
October.....	do.....	41,596	13,121,070	222,953.62	
November.....	do.....	32,135	10,382,395	175,954.44	
December.....	do.....	9,744	3,133,430	66,273.39	
Total		1,003,149	322,229,062	5,472,746.23	
August.....	Columbia.....	1,022	331,300	3,346.43	

ECUADOR.

GOLD MINING IN THE REPUBLIC.

Vice-Consul-General ROBERT B. JONES reports to the Department of State of the United States from Guayaquil concerning the development of gold mining in Ecuador as follows:

"But one mine is being worked in this consular district at present, although there are some other claims as yet undeveloped. The name of the enterprise is the South American Development Company, usually called the 'Zaruma.' It is located in the district of Zaruma, Province of El Oro. All the work is in tunnels, the lowest and principal tunnel being about 2,300 feet in length, reaching a depth below the surface of 650 feet.

"The rock is blue and white quartz, carrying about 10 per cent sulphides of lead, zinc, iron, and copper. Some free gold is found in particles. The ore is andesite. There are also placer mines in the Province of Esmeraldas, and information can be obtained respecting them from the Playa de Oro Mining Company, which has offices in New York City."

GUATEMALA.

CONSULS OF THE REPUBLIC.

[From the Official Gazette No. 81.]

Name.	Rank.	Place.
Carlos Melhado	Consul ad honorem	Belize.
Mariano Zúñiga	Vice-Consul ad honorem	Puntarenas, Costa Rica.
Juan Buffand	Consul	Lyon, France.
Emilio Bernays	Vice-Consul ad honorem	Paris, France.
S. Schwab	Consul ad honorem	Galatz, Roumania.
Anatolio Dumily	do	Rheims, France.
C. Meany y Meany	Consul	Barcelona, Spain.
Rafael Cusases	Consul ad honorem	Jerusalem.
Juan E. Andrade	Consul-General	Habana, Cuba.
Pablo C. Secondi	do	Milan, Italy.
Enrique Wiswald	Consul-General ad honorem	Switzerland.
Joaquín de Miranda	Consul ad honorem	Santiago, Cuba.
José Fernández Pellón	do	Cienfuegos, Cuba.
Gustavo Niederlein	do	Philadelphia, United States.
Rodolfo Krebser	Vice-Consul ad honorem	Liverpool, England.
Evariste Curranee	Consul ad honorem	Agen, France.
Oswaldo Castro	do	Coquimbo, Chile.
Mannel Martínez Ramos Giménez	Consul	Oporto, Portugal.
Eduardo Federico Boetzow	Vice-Consul ad honorem	Berlin, Germany.
Vicente Aglani	Consul ad honorem	Menton, France.
Juan Santeliffe	do	Grimsby, France.
J. Nerrow	do	Galveston, Texas, United States.
Francisco Renklin	do	Lieja, Belgium.
Prospero Lecointe	do	Hayre, France.
Andersen Aars	Vice-Consul	Christiana, Norway.
F. G. Blom	do	Norköping, Norway.
Carlos Fighetti	Consul-General	Milan, Italy.

FOREIGN CONSULS RESIDENT IN THE REPUBLIC.

[From the Official Gazette, No. 81.]

Name.	Rank.	Nation represented.	Place.
Arturo Pallais	Consul	Nicaragua	Guatemala.
Edwin H. Melville	Vice-consul	England	Puerto de San José.
Carlos List	Consular agent	Chile	Puerto de Ocós.
Carlos Sauerbrey	Vice-consul	Germany	Quezaltenango.
José Camacho	Consul ad honorem	Spain	Guatemala.
Luis Pajella	Vice-consul	Italy	Do.
J. A. C. Kauffmann	Consular agent	Chile	Puerto de Champerico.
Edwin H. Melville	do	do	Puerto de San José.
Guillermo Sachs	Vice-consul	Germany	Livingston, with jurisdiction at Izabal.
J. A. C. Kauffmann	Consular agent	United States	Puerto de Champerico.
Fidel Rodríguez Parra	Consul	Mexico	Guatemala.
Gustavo Arguedas	do	Peru	Do.
Carlos List	Vice-consul	Mexico	Puerto de Ocós.
José Santos Chocano	Consul-general	Peru	Guatemala.
Francisco Sims Swan	Consular agent	United States	Puerto de San José.
José Joaquín Palma	Consul	Cuba	Guatemala.
Alberto Hillon	Consular agent	Chile	Puerto de Ocós.
Augustin H. Cosmelli	do	do	Puerto de San José.
José H. Muñoz	Vice-consul	Brazil	Guatemala.

DECREE GOVERNING THE EXPORTATION OF TIMBER.

Under date of April 6, 1903, President ESTRADA instructed the customs officials and administrators in charge of the custom-houses of the ports of the Republic to allow only the exportation of timber properly marked with the Government brand.

HONDURAS.

MINING IN THE REPUBLIC.

The following reports were forwarded to the Department of State of the United States in response to inquiries on the subject of mining development in Honduras:

"The Rosario mine, owned and conducted by the New York and Honduras Rosario Company, is the largest enterprise of its kind in the Republic of Honduras. The property, covering a zone 16 miles square, is situated in the Crucero, San Juan, and Pena Blanca mountains, some 21 miles northeast of the city of Tegucigalpa, the capital of the nation. In round figures, the mines are 100 miles from the Pacific coast—that is, from the Bay of Fonseca. To the north coast the distance is about double.

"The working tunnels, as a whole, range in elevation from the upper 900-foot level to the lower 850-foot level. The zero level is about 5,500 feet above the sea, and the mills and town of San Juancito some 2,000 feet below the zero level. The workings to date have penetrated over 6,000 feet into the mountains, where the thickness of veins and ore is about 1 foot. Tramming is resorted to in all mines.

with a principal trolley system in the main tunnel which receives the ore through chutes. There are levels every 100 feet.

"The average output is 60 tons of dry ore a day, the monthly value reaching \$75,000, or about \$1,000,000 annually.

"The chief-vein materials consist of quartz and various products of country rock, containing particles of iron, lead, and zinc sulphides, carrying silver and gold values. In certain sections the sulphides are replaced by their oxidation products. A considerable part of the silver exists as sulphide. The gold is largely native and very finely divided. Native silver and silver chloride are occasionally found, and copper minerals occur in some places. Although the veins are usually found strong and carry sulphides in many places, they are not high-grade sulphides.

"Mr. LOUIS S. NOBLE, M. E., who has recently made an exhaustive examination of these mines, does not believe there is any 'mother lode,' or that there is a general center from which the veins are mineralized.

"A large part of the country in and about the Department of Tegucigalpa is composed of eruptive rock. In some parts of the foothills around San Juancito sedimentary rocks consisting of sandstones, limestones, conglomerates, shales, and slates are to be found. As the elevation increases, andesite takes the place of the earlier formations. It shows variations in macroscopic appearance according to the different conditions under which it is cooled. This eruptive rock is traversed by a large number of fissure veins, intersecting and joining at various angles, usually standing at a steep inclination.

"The New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company has, within the past few months, reorganized the management of the mines. Mr. J. H. WEDDLE, the new manager, expects to make such changes as will bring the producing capabilities of the mines considerably beyond the present output. New machinery will be installed and means devised to raise the entire plant to a higher standard of excellence.

"ALFRED K. MOE, *Consul.*"

Consul MOE sends from Tegucigalpa, September 3, 1902, a report, by W. HEYDEN, consular agent at Amapala, as follows:

"The names of mines in the neighborhood of Amapala are the Aramecina Gold and Silver Mining Company, Limited, and the Mina El Transito. The first is located at Santa Lucia, Department of Valle; the second at El Transito, in the same department. The depth of working in the Aramecina mine is 150 feet and the annual production is 15,000 ounces of gold. The working in the other is superficial, producing \$8,400 gold from January to June, 1902. The character of ore is sulphide and oxide, and oxide, respectively."

THE EXPLOITATION OF CEDAR AND MAHOGANY FORESTS.

[From "La Gaceta," No. 2288.]

The Government of Honduras has granted a concession to Mr. ALBERT R. MILLER, an American citizen, to cut mahogany and cedar timber in the national forests of the Republic contiguous to the banks of the Patuca, Sierir, and Platano rivers. The duration of the concession is five years.

The concessionaire agrees to cut at least 1,000,000 feet of timber annually and to pay to the Government \$10 silver per 1,000 feet, the timber to be measured according to the Scribner system of measurement, and payments to be made to the Government in advance. Settlements covering the quantity of timber exported shall be made on December 31 of each year.

The concessionaire has the privilege of importing free of duty the following articles: Axes, machetes, chains, all kinds of saws, cones, and iron utensils that may be needed for the establishment, maintenance, and development of the works; also flour, crackers, beans and other grains, as well as the potatoes, salt, and lard required for the support of the workmen and employees engaged in carrying on the enterprise.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CANDLE AND SOAP FACTORY.

[From "La Gaceta" No. 2291.]

The National Congress, by reason of the request made by Mr. LEE CHRISTMAS, an American citizen, decrees:

"ARTICLE I. The right to import, free of Federal or municipal taxes, the machinery, raw materials, tools, and other utensils that may be needed for the establishment and maintenance, in the Department of Cortes, of candle and soap factories is hereby granted to Mr. Lee Christmas for a period of ten years.

"ART. II. Mr. Lee Christmas may also export, free of all kinds of duties and Federal or municipal taxes, the products of the company for the same period of ten years, counting from the date on which the first invoice of machinery, tools, and raw materials which he may order for the purpose of initiating the enterprise are received.

"ART. III. Mr. Christmas agrees to inaugurate the necessary works for the manufacture of said articles within a year from the promulgation of this concession; but if he should not fulfill this requisite, the present concession shall be for this reason annulled.

"ART. IV. For the faithful observance of the provisions of Article I, the concessionaire agrees to submit to the Treasury Department the original invoices in order to obtain the orders that may be necessary.

"Done in the Hall of Sessions at Tegucigalpa on May 28, 1903.

"It is therefore so ordered.

"Tegucigalpa, May 27, 1903.

"MANUEL BONILLA."

MEXICO.

FOREIGN COMMERCE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF FISCAL YEAR
1902-3.

According to figures issued by the statistical division of the Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico, the foreign commerce of the Republic for the nine months of the fiscal year ending March, 1903, showed the following results, the figures for the corresponding periods of 1902 being also furnished for the purpose of comparison:

IMPORTS.

Articles.	Nine months of fiscal year—	
	1902-3.	1901-2.
	<i>Gold.</i>	<i>Gold.</i>
Animal products.....	\$3,560,576.39	\$3,680,073.45
Vegetable products.....	10,025,553.77	8,022,601.21
Mineral products.....	18,232,399.17	13,151,414.68
Textile products.....	7,461,813.74	6,222,597.44
Chemical and pharmaceutical products.....	1,983,725.31	1,914,921.43
Spirits and beverages.....	2,298,167.40	1,965,446.79
Paper and paper products.....	1,432,987.55	1,403,144.33
Machinery and apparatus.....	7,431,870.80	5,594,512.95
Vehicles.....	1,175,769.67	958,395.85
Arms and explosives.....	1,205,553.86	995,975.43
Miscellaneous.....	1,553,417.10	1,406,984.11
Total.....	56,364,836.79	45,316,070.70

EXPORTS.

Classificatio	Nine months of fiscal year—	
	1902-3.	1901-2.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Mineral products.....	90,303,621.46	70,271,661.16
Vegetable products.....	40,479,012.65	31,105,264.42
Animal products.....	10,758,034.74	8,453,806.65
Manufactured products.....	2,066,204.86	2,482,572.69
Miscellaneous.....	597,545.27	339,774.58
Total.....	141,204,418.98	115,653,079.50

DECREE GOVERNING THE USE OF THE WORD "BANK."

The text of the law in regard to the use of the name "bank" was promulgated on the 28th of May, 1903, and is as follows:

"PORFIRIO DIAZ, Constitutional President of the United Mexican States, to the inhabitants thereof, greeting:

"The Congress of the Union has seen fit to approve the following decree:

"The Congress of the United Mexican States decrees:

"ARTICLE 1. Only corporations legally constituted for the exploitation of institutions of credit, by virtue of concessions granted by the Government, can use the name of "bank" or its equivalent in any foreign tongue as part of their corporate titles or establishments.

“ART. 2. The deed of incorporation of any company, of the designation of which the word “bank,” or its translation into any foreign tongue, forms part, can not be recorded in the commercial registry unless the articles of incorporation contain the insertion of official documents proving the existence of a concession granted to said company by the Department of Finance and Public Credit in accordance with the provisions of the general law on institutions of credit.

“ART. 3. Notwithstanding the provisions of article 1 of this law, corporations, whether native or foreign, at present existing in the Republic and embodying in their corporate name the word “bank,” or its translation into any foreign tongue, may continue to use the same name as hitherto, by adding the words “without concession” every time that they make use of their commercial title.

“ART. 4. Foreign corporations that shall or may have established branches in the Republic in accordance with Mexican laws shall be entitled to make use of the word “bank.”

“In order to avail themselves of this right, the foreign companies in question must previously obtain special permission from the Department of Finance and Public Credit, which permission will only be granted by said Department under conditions which it may deem expedient, and when, in its opinion, it is proved that the parent house does a banking business in the country where it was founded and no serious reasons exist for fearing that an improper use will be made of the franchise.

“ART. 5. Within a year from the date of the present law corporations, native or foreign in the Republic which use in their corporate name the word “bank” or its translation into any foreign tongue must change said name by suppressing the word in question, or otherwise must make use of the right granted by articles 3 and 4 of this law.

“ART. 6. The infringement of the provisions of this law either by the improper use of the word “bank” or by failure to add constantly the words “without concession,” when they are required to be used, and shall be carried *ex officio* by the prosecutor before the Federal tribunals and shall be punished with a fine of the second class. If the offender is a company the penalty will be visited upon its managers or administrators.

“FRANCISCO DE P. GOCHICOA,

“Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies.

“S. SARLAT,

“Speaker of the Senate.

“LORENZO ELIZAGA,

“Secretary of the Chamber of Deputies.

“A. CASTAÑARES,

“Secretary of the Senate.”

"Therefore I order that it be printed, published, circulated, and duly obeyed.

"Done in the palace of the Federal Executive on May 28, 1903.

"PORFIRIO DÍAZ."

TAXES ON EXPLOSIVES.

The following decree has been promulgated:

"PORFIRIO DÍAZ, constitutional President of the United Mexican States, to the inhabitants thereof, greeting:

"The Federal Congress has decreed as follows:

"ARTICLE 1. The Executive is empowered, in accordance with the contract entered into by the Department of Fomento with the National Company of Dynamite and Explosives, a joint stock company, to establish an internal consumption tax on all kinds of dynamite and industrial explosives imported from abroad or manufactured in the Republic, said tax to be payable at the date and in such manner as the Executive may determine.

"ART. 2. The basis for the creation of said interior consumption tax shall be as follows:

"I. Dynamite and industrial explosives imported through the custom-houses of the Republic or manufactured in the territory of the Republic shall pay two hundred and ten dollars per ton of one thousand kilograms gross weight.

"II. Exemption from said tax may be allowed in the case of common gunpowder, black gunpowder for mines, and gunpowder for fireworks or for hunting purposes, in the composition of which the only ingredients used are sulphur, carbon, and the nitrates of soda and potash, and not nitroglycerine, chlorate of potash, or other chemical explosive.

"III. The National Company of Dynamite and Explosives, a joint stock company, will pay the internal consumption tax on the products which it may manufacture in the form and subject to the conditions provided by the contract which it made with the Department of Fomento on August 12, 1901.

"FRANCISCO P. GOCHICOA,

"Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies.

"S. SARLAT,

"Speaker of the Senate.

"LORENZO ELIZAGA,

"Secretary of the Chamber of Deputies.

"A. CASTAÑARES,

"Secretary of the Senate."

"Therefore I order that it be printed, published, circulated, and duly obeyed.

"Done in the palace of the Federal Executive, in Mexico, June 2, 1903.

"PORFIRIO DÍAZ."

THE MODIFICATION OF THE PATENT AND TRADE-MARK LAW.

The "Diario Oficial" No. 128 publishes the decree regarding the modification of the patent and trade-mark law, a translation of which is as follows:

"The Congress of the United Mexican States decrees:

"ARTICLE 1. The executive is authorized to amend existing legislation with respect to patents of invention, trade-marks, and other forms of industrial property in the following manner:

"A. Trade-marks shall be registered without prior examination as to their novelty or originality, and patents of invention shall be issued without prior examination as to their novelty and utility and without responsibility of any kind for the nation or for the authority in whose name they are issued.

"B. The proceedings to which applications are to be subject shall be simple and rapid. The fees for the issuance of patents shall not exceed the expense which they approximately occasion. The tax, if any be imposed, for the exclusive right shall be progressive.

"C. A special system of penalties for infringements of industrial property shall be created, to which end the provisions of the penal code shall be modified if necessary.

"D. Assignments of any form of industrial property, whether partial or total, must, in order to be valid, be recorded in the special registry, and with that end in view the provisions of the code of commerce shall be modified as far as necessary.

"E. Efficient measures shall be adopted to encourage the construction and manufacture in the country of patented apparatus and products of apparent utility.

"F. A public museum shall be founded for the reception of models, plans, profiles, drawings, specifications, products, and manufactures connected with patents of invention that may be issued and trade-marks that may be registered.

"G. A journal shall be published describing, illustrating, and enumerating with sufficient clearness the inventions, patents, and trade-marks secured.

"ART. 2. The Executive shall report to Congress the use made of the present authorization."

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW STEAMSHIP LINES.

The "Diario Oficial" of June 18, 1903, contains the full text of an important contract consisting of 25 articles, made by the Mexican Government with Messrs. Basagoiti, Castro, and Arias, authorizing these gentlemen to establish two steamship lines. One of these lines will run vessels from Vera Cruz to Coatzacoalecos, Progreso, Santiago, Cuba, and to ports of the Republics of Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa

Rica, Colombia, and Venezuela, touching at such ports in said Republics as may be agreed upon by the respective governments mentioned. The other line of steamers will start from Vera Cruz and run to Coatzacoalcos, Progreso, Puerto Morelos, Bahía de la Ascención, y Xcalak, with permission to extend the route to Belize and Guatemala and Hondurian ports. The vessels of these lines must make monthly voyages touching at the ports mentioned.

All of the vessels employed by the company shall be first-class steamships equipped for transporting first and second class passengers, and shall have a capacity of at least 10,000 tons freight and a minimum velocity of 10 miles an hour. According to the terms of the contract the company may, with the consent of the Department of Public Works, rent vessels for periods of six months. The time-table of the company shall be submitted to and receive the approval of the Department of Public Works. The vessels shall carry the Mexican flag, and leased vessels employed by the company shall also fly the Mexican flag and shall be considered, during the continuance of the lease, as Mexican.

The company agrees to carry the Government mail, as well as the postal clerk in charge of the same, free of charge. Military and civil employees of the Republic traveling on business of the Government shall be carried at half the tariff rates. The company also agrees to carry Government freight at reduced rates.

The Mexican Government agrees to pay to the company \$2,000, silver, for each round-trip voyage made from Vera Cruz to Ascención and Xcalak, and \$5,000, silver, for each round-trip voyage from Vera Cruz to Venezuela.

RATE OF EXCHANGE IN JULY.

The Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico makes official announcement in the *Diario Oficial* that in accordance with article 3 of the decree of November 25, 1902, the rate of exchange for the liquidation of import duties on merchandise entering the maritime and frontier customs-houses during the month of July will be 235.20 per cent, that being the result of calculations made by the Department based on the average of the rates at which the banks in the City of Mexico sold exchange on New York at sight during the interval from June 1 to 25, which average was 239.89 per cent.

The *Diario Oficial* also publishes the communication to the Director-General of the Mints, from the assistant secretary, stating that the commercial value of 1 kilogram of gold in silver coin on which to calculate during the month of July the 3 per cent for the stamp tax and the 2 per cent for the coinage tax, in conformity with the decree of November 26, 1902, is \$1,620.26.

NICARAGUA.

MINING IN THE REPUBLIC.

The report covering mining operations in the Republic of Nicaragua, as forwarded to the Department of State of the United States by Consul CHESTER DONALDSON, of Managua, contains the following data:

Name of mine.	Location.	Class of metal.	Annual product.
			<i>Ounces.</i>
1. Siempre Viva.....	District of Prinzapula.....	Gold.....	4,800
2. Concordia.....	do.....	do.....	4,800
3. Constanca.....	do.....	do.....	1,200
4. Colonia.....	do.....	do.....	3,600
5. La Luz.....	do.....	do.....	13,200
6. Los Angeles.....	do.....	do.....	
7. El Chaimarro.....	Department of Chontales.....	do.....	192
8. Santa Fe.....	do.....	do.....	720
9. Socorro.....	do.....	do.....	960
10. Javali.....	do.....	do.....	768
11. El Carmen.....	do.....	do.....	720
12. Santo Domingo.....	do.....	do.....	1,680
13. El Escandalo.....	do.....	do.....	1,200
14. El Portillo.....	do.....	do.....	1,200
15. San Gregoria.....	do.....	do.....	960
16. Babilonia.....	do.....	do.....	2,400
17. La Costarica.....	do.....	do.....	720
18. Esmeralda.....	do.....	do.....	1,920
19. El Pavón.....	do.....	do.....	1,440
20. California.....	do.....	do.....	960
21. San Antonia.....	do.....	do.....	720
22. Los Angeles.....	do.....	do.....	1,440
23. Las Mercedes.....	Department of New Segovia.....	do.....	1,440
24. La Yenga.....	do.....	do.....	
25. La Antonieta.....	do.....	do.....	12,240
26. La Virgen.....	do.....	do.....	
27. San Antonio.....	do.....	Gold and silver.....	10,080
28. San Albino.....	do.....	Gold.....	
29. El Carmelo.....	do.....	do.....	1,008
30. La Pavona.....	do.....	do.....	
31. Americana.....	do.....	do.....	288
32. Lampara.....	do.....	do.....	240
33. Santo Domingo.....	do.....	do.....	432
34. Carolina.....	do.....	do.....	288
35. Santa Elena.....	do.....	do.....	432
36. San Juan.....	do.....	do.....	566
37. La Esperanza.....	do.....	do.....	566
38. San José.....	do.....	do.....	768
39. Santa Rosa.....	do.....	do.....	1,128
40. Santo Domingo.....	do.....	do.....	504
41. El Crucero.....	do.....	do.....	
Total.....			78,000

"At a valuation of \$17 per ounce the total output of 78,000 ounces would be worth \$1,326,000.

"Besides the above, there are seven mines in Chontales and six in Leon from which I can get no figures. Probably no work is being done except experimentally, and no gold is exported. There is also one gold mine—La Leonesa—in Matagalpa, which, although having been worked continuously for over three years in tunneling and getting out ore, has not yet extracted or exported any gold.

“There were also 64 mining claims registered during the past year, as follows:

Department of Leon	11
Department of Matagalpa	12
Department of Chontales	1
Department of New Segovia	40

“The character of ore is sulphide. The natural rock is varied sandstone, volcanic rock, and granite. In the Department of Leon, and also in Matagalpa, the gold bed is found in very small particles in a white, chalky, soft rock, and is extracted by the cyanide process only. In New Segovia and Prinzapulea, on the branches of the Rio Coco and Prinzapulea River, some placer mining is done on a small scale, and some nuggets of about 5 ounces have been found.”

PARAGUAY.

MINING IN THE REPUBLIC.

Reporting to the United States Department of State concerning the prospects of the mineral industry in the Republic of Paraguay, United States Consul J. N. RUFFIN reports as follows, from Asunción:

“There exist no copper, gold, or silver mines in Paraguay. Some copper is found, but it has never been worked. I have never heard of the existence of silver in the country. Gold, I understand, exists in the district called Misiones, near San Miguel, but it has never been worked and no statistics can be obtained.”

PERU.

EXPORTS FROM IQUITOS, 1900-1902.

[From the "Loreto Comercial" of Iquitos.]

Rubber.	1900.			1901.			1902.		
	For Liverpool.	For Havre.	Total.	For Liverpool.	For Havre.	Total.	For Liverpool.	For Havre.	Total.
Fine	<i>Kilos.</i> 94,579	<i>Kilos.</i> 202,249	<i>Kilos.</i> 296,828	<i>Kilos.</i> 199,985	<i>Kilos.</i> 189,616	<i>Kilos.</i> 389,601	<i>Kilos.</i> 221,040	<i>Kilos.</i> 191,285	<i>Kilos.</i> 412,295
Middling	997	20,991	21,988	10,694	32,191	42,885	8,486	17,296	25,752
Sernamby	56,770	85,222	142,992	105,789	117,647	224,436	93,608	62,381	155,989
Catchouche	42,958	39,001	81,959	38,600	21,107	59,707	39,417	33,624	73,041
Sernamby catchouche	87,408	228,152	315,560	270,769	298,886	569,655	335,560	288,416	623,976
Soft rubber				2,816	1,203	4,019	6,991	1,642	8,636
Total	282,712	576,615	859,327	629,653	600,650	1,230,303	705,075	591,611	1,299,689

DRY HIDES, 1902.

	Kilos
For Havre	1,471
For Liverpool	6,138
Total	7,609

In the exports of 1902 the proportion that corresponds to each ship is as follows:

Month.	Vessel.	Rubber.	Hides.
		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
January	Huáscar	153,142	720
March	Yavari	176,212	226
April	Ucayali	136,767	1,370
May	Bolívar	90,883	940
June	Napo	147,834	1,235
August	Yavari	38,898	998
Do. &	Huáscar	41,859	.....
September	Ithaka	43,501	.....
October	Ucayali	59,390	.....
November	Bolívar	194,701	1,235
December	Napo	216,502	995
Total		1,299,689	7,609

During the same year the proportion of exports corresponding to each one of the navigation companies was as follows:

	Rubber.	Hides.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Red Cross Steamship Company, Limited	775,603	4,814
Booth Iquitos Steamship Company, Limited	480,585	2,796
Humburgo-American Line	43,501	.....
Total	1,299,689	7,609

The value of the exports for the years mentioned was as follows:

	Soles.
1900	2,332,586.00
1901	2,833,925.00
1902	2,805,483.13

The average price of the different grades of rubber during the same period, per arroba of 15 kilos, was as follows:

	1900.	1901.	1902.
	<i>Soles.</i>	<i>Soles.</i>	<i>Soles.</i>
Fine	47.00	43.00	39.00
Middling	44.00	39.00	36.00
Sernamby	37.00	31.00	30.00
Caoutchouc	24.70	20.00	23.00
Sernamby caoutchouc	35.00	31.00	30.00
Soft	None.	33.00	25.00

INDUSTRIES OF THE REPUBLIC.

[From report of Minister of Fomento.]

The preparation of lard is one of the oldest industries of the Republic, and was formerly, when the local demand for this product was wholly supplied by the home producers, one of the most lucrative industries of Peru. The agricultural and industrial development of the United States, together with increased facilities for communication and transportation, caused the importation of large quantities of

American lard. This invasion of foreign lard rendered the preparation of the native product unprofitable, and consequently the fattening of hogs, which had previously acquired great importance, became unproductive.

The placing of a heavy duty of 15 cents (now 13) per kilogram on imported lard revived the home industry in this particular branch of business to such an extent that at the present time there are six establishments in Lima and two in Callao engaged in the manufacture of this product. These two manufacturing centers work up annually 24,000 and 4,000 hogs, respectively. Estimating the average yield of each hog at 35 kilograms of lard, the yearly output of the factories of the country would be about 1,000 tons of lard.

The Granadino factory, in the Pasamayo Valley, is equipped with modern machinery brought from the United States, and in addition to the preparation of lard it manufactures sausages and prepares hams for the market; but the factory being situated at a number of leagues from Lima and Callao, which are the principal markets for its products, retarded the development of the enterprise, and the moving of the factory to Lima is now contemplated.

The Republic of Peru has but one well-equipped cracker factory. The capital invested in this establishment is 400,000 soles (\$194,800). It is a joint-stock company, which operates under the name of "Sociedad Industrial de Arturo Field." Its business is large and is confined principally to Lima and Callao, where stores and warehouses are provided for the display and sale of its products.

There are no well-equipped canning factories in the Republic. The industry is carried on on a small scale and in a crude manner; and notwithstanding an abundance of raw materials, such as fruits, vegetables, shellfish, etc., a large part of the canned goods consumed in the Republic is imported from abroad. This industry, which is now in its infancy, could easily be developed into a large and lucrative one. Fruits of all kinds grow in abundance on the coast and in the interior, and are of good quality and remarkably cheap. Sugar is also cheap, and a modern canning factory properly equipped for the manufacture of jellies and the canning of fruits would undoubtedly meet with success. Not only would the products of such a factory be in demand in the home markets, but some of them could also be exported to neighboring countries.

The manufacture of chemicals is but little developed in Peru. The principal articles of this character now manufactured in the Republic are cocaine, benzine, ammonia, and some pharmaceutical preparations. The conditions are favorable for the manufacture of numerous chemical products. The raw materials in many instances are cheap. An illustration of this is sulphur, which is used so extensively in the manufacture of sulphuric acid and the consumption of which is increas-

ing daily. Alcohol, which enters largely into the manufacture of numerous chemical products, such as varnishes, tints, etc., is exceedingly cheap. Many chemical products, the manufacture of which is simple and inexpensive, could be profitably engaged in in Peru at the present time.

A number of industries, such as lithographing, printing, and book-binding have prospered exceedingly during the last few years. Shirt factories, of which there are nine in Lima, have also been quite prosperous for a number of years past. The same is true of cravat factories, artificial flower establishments, and other similar industries. There are in Lima two broom and brush factories, and four candle factories, and other small manufacturing industries. Most of these, while doing a profitable business, remain practically stationary and show but little if any development or enlargement from year to year.

SALVADOR.

MINING IN THE REPUBLIC.

The report covering mining operations in the Republic of Salvador, as forwarded to the Department of State of the United States by Consul-General JOHN JENKINS, from San Salvador, contains the following information:

"For this Republic a report can only be made on the production of silver and gold. While a number of promising copper fields are known, almost nothing has been done as yet in their development, nor have any concentrates been exported. Owing to a general reticence on the part of local mine owners, it is impossible to state what each mine is producing, and only a total of the shipments of precious ores can be given for the years 1900 and 1901. The exportation of precious metals during 1900 was only \$77,945, while last year (1901) the amount produced and exported reached the total of \$192,735.23. Of this very little is silver, as the ores of the mines now being worked carry only a small percentage of this metal. Below will be found a list of the properties now producing, with as much information as is obtainable.

"DEPARTMENT OF MORAZAN.

"*Loma Larga*.—This property is owned by the sons of ex-President MARISCAL SANTIAGO GONZALEZ, and consists of 10,000 acres of land, divided into four mineral zones, to wit:

"*Loma Larga proper*—veins, *Loma Larga*, *Guadeloupe*, *El Bosque*, *La Providencia*, and *San Francisco*. The principal vein is *Loma Larga*, silver and gold, averaging \$20 per ton and sometimes assaying \$1,000 per ton. This vein is about 1 meter (3.28 feet) wide, silver and

gold sulphides. The principal shaft is 120 meters (393.6 feet) deep and main drift about 500 meters (1,640 feet) long. About 30,000 tons of ore have been taken out of this vein. Water has now prevented further working. The San Francisco vein is about 2 meters (6.5 feet) wide and runs \$10 per ton, silver and gold. The gold is a free state, easy to mill. The quartz is soft, a man extracting with a bar from 6 to 8 tons per diem. The main shaft is 70 meters (229.6 feet) deep, with about 500 meters (1,640 feet) of drifts. The Guadeloupe vein runs into the Loma Larga vein, producing as rich ore as the latter. The El Bosque vein is 2 feet wide and rich in gold. The main shaft is 60 meters (197 feet) deep, ore running as high as \$60 per ton. The Providencia vein is a new discovery not yet worked.

"The second zone of Loma Larga property consists of the group of mines of Palo Blanco—veins, Monte Cristo, La Margarita, Santa Barbara, La Julia, Santa Rita, Santa Elena, Mina Grande, Santa Maria, Don Adolfo, Concepcion, Culebra, Mantos del Socorro, de la Señora. The richest of these is Monte Cristo, running \$30 per ton and 3 feet wide. The Santa Rita, Santa Barbara, Margarita, and Santa Maria run \$15 gold per ton and are from 3 to 4 feet wide, all gold bearing, with some silver. Monte Cristo and Margarita bear sulphides and the others free gold. The Mantos del Socorro and de la Señora are most worked at present and run \$12 gold per ton. According to the opinion of mining experts, there is enough ore in sight to keep a 50-ton mill running daily for twelve years. La Culebra vein, recently discovered, is very promising. Near the surface the ore is sulphide, running \$30 gold per ton. The vein is some 6 feet wide and is nearly all gold, although assays show some silver.

"The third zone is known as San Pedro, and is composed of the following veins: San Pedro, La Fortuna, Santiago, San José, La Perla, San Antonio, La Marcial, San Emilio, and La Soledad. The principal one is San Pedro, which has been worked a great deal. It is a good class of ore, rich in metals, 3.28 feet wide, nearly all free gold. La Fortuna is 2 meters (6.5 feet) wide, running \$14 gold per ton, and has been followed about 200 meters (656 feet). San Antonio vein is very wide, free gold, running \$12 gold per ton. San José vein is 4 feet wide, running \$18 gold per ton, the ore containing lead.

"The fourth zone is called Tablon, and is composed of the veins San Expedito, Santo Tomas, San Juan, Santa Alicia, Todos los Santos, and El Nance. The richest is Todos los Santos, which contains free gold, not very wide, and troublesome on account of water. El Nance has not been thoroughly explored, but a good quality of ore has been already discovered.

"At the present time 600 tons of ore are treated monthly by the cyanide process. One hundred and fifty men are employed, all natives. The capacity of the plant is 40 tons per diem. The Loma Larga

properties had been abandoned for many years until the sons of General GONZALEZ, aided by English capital, installed new machinery and began to develop the property.

"*Los Encuentros*.—This mine is situated in the plantation of Entre Rios and belongs to Felipe Macay. The property consists of about 1,000 acres, highly mineralized. The principal veins are Mina Grande, Mina Nueva, Guanacaste, Quebracho, Guapinol, Dolores, and Virginia. There is a reservoir which has a capacity of 1,000 horsepower during the rainy season (between May and December) and 60 horsepower in the dry season. It is formed by a stone dam, 150 meters (492 feet) long, across the Gotera River, the water being carried through a ditch 2 meters (6.5 feet) deep, 2 meters (6.5 feet) wide, and 1,500 meters (4,920 feet) long, with a fall of 18 feet over a turbine wheel at the mill site. The vein Mina Grande runs nearly parallel with the Guapinol near the surface, and joins it at a certain depth, forming a vein about 12 meters (39.3 feet) wide, which yields about \$3 gold in silver and in some parts up to 12 ounces in gold. This vein has been worked almost continually during the last one hundred and fifty years, and yet it is estimated that 100 men could work it for a long time to come. No water invades it and no pumps are required. The Quebracho, Mina Nueva, and Guanacaste veins are almost as good, and run into each other as depth is attained. The Virginia vein was discovered in the latter part of the eighteenth century by Domingo Espino, who retired to Spain after making a fortune from it. A French company tried to start work on this vein in 1857 and 1858, but had to desist on account of water. Felipe Macay partially succeeded in draining this vein and took out \$50,000 in a few months, but was forced to discontinue the work because of the heavy influx of water encountered. The Encuentros property has now a cyanide plant installed to work over the old dumps, with a capacity of 40 tons per day. There are thousands of tons on the dumps, running nearly an ounce of gold to the ton. The formation is volcanic. This may be said of all the mines in this section of the Republic. The ore is a soft quartz—sulphides near the surface, oxides in depth. About 300 men are working, nearly all natives, with 6 foreigners, who do the assaying and run the cyanide plant.

"The Corazal, Barillas, Guarumel, Fhuenco, and Monte Mayor are gold and silver mines and are owned by the heirs of Felipe Macay. The property consists of 7,500 acres of land, containing some seventy-five veins and claims, many of which were developed twenty years or more ago, to the extent of from 500 to 2,500 feet of shafts and drifts. The region is highly mineralized. The property commences near what is understood to be the western extremity of the mineral belt of this region. The neighboring mines of Honduras are supposedly in the same ledge. The greatest depth is about 200 feet; annual produc-

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tion, about \$12,000 in gold and silver; character of ore, sulphides and oxides. The country rock is greenstone and porphyry—volcanic formation. Ten natives and 3 foreigners are now employed.

“ DEPARTMENT OF LA UNION.

“*El Tabanco*.—This mine consists of 13 veins, gold and silver, the principal ones being Ana Maria, Esquipulas, Rosalia, El Portillo, El Pochote, Paz Vieja, and Paz Nueva. The main shaft is 80 meters (262 feet) deep; drifts, 700 meters (2,296 feet) long. There are two reservoirs for power and drainage, and it has a capacity to crush 30 tons of ore per day during six months of the year; proprietor, Felipe Macay.

“*Salamanca mines*.—Vein formation is fissure, enriched by second deposit through hot mineral solutions; depth of workings, 225 feet. The annual production can not be stated, as the property is not yet in producing condition. The ore is free milling and quartz, matrix, one-fourth of 1 per cent sulphides. The rock is of volcanic formation, greenstone and phophyry. Sixty natives and 3 foreigners are employed. The property is owned by the San Bartolo Gold Mining Company, of New York, capitalized at \$2,500,000 gold.

“*San Sebastian*.—The depth of working is 500 feet; annual production, £80,000 (\$389,320); oxide on surface and sulphide in depth. The nature of country rock is rhyolite. Seven hundred natives and 20 foreigners are employed. This property is owned and worked by the Batters Salvador Mines, Limited, an English company capitalized at £150,000 (\$729,975). The ore contains gold only and is extremely rebellious. The cyanide process is used.

IMPORTS IN 1902.

From—	Packages.	Weight.	Value.
Germany	21,410	1,684,864	\$361,423.56
Austria	25	2,433	906.56
Australia	30	6,200	870.53
Belgium	3,380	266,854	45,549.46
Colombia	43	2,354	800.00
Costa Rica	42	2,156	272.00
Cuba	12	355	1,469.85
Chile	81	8,724	11,783.00
China	109	5,462	12,459.02
Ecuador	372	25,141	16,837.19
Spain	1,630	113,084	26,001.50
United States	120,781	8,454,406	863,323.99
France	9,463	859,792	323,544.32
Great Britain	25,932	2,767,388	975,890.84
Guatemala	382	26,094	6,575.00
Holland	198	17,110	2,890.17
Honduras	1,078	23,933	5,727.02
Italy	2,383	207,975	54,279.75
Mexico	549	41,381	15,308.59
Nicaragua	9,343	274,985	18,323.97
Norway	1	62	23.50
Portugal	7	413	77.65
Sweden	300	5,970	935.50
Switzerland	22	2,074	1,710.11
Venezuela	10	191	400.00
Total	197,783	14,799,399	2,747,385.08

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Recapitulation of merchandise imported.

	Packages.	Weight.		Value.
		Kilos.	Gold.	
Fertilizers	270	17,535	\$1,084.75	
Mineral waters	201	16,630	5,404.46	
Cotton thread	1,535	178,065	130,364.32	
Cotton manufactures	15,085	1,971,530	1,025,133.86	
Sundry articles	49,278	3,113,675	488,633.33	
Miscellaneous fancy articles	27	2,011	2,791.77	
Live animals (head)	5	880	545.50	
Varnish	2	18	25.00	
Cacao	413	27,668	13,910.89	
Lime and cement	910	167,992	1,783.31	
Footwear, etc	753	52,912	66,193.13	
Rope	135	17,000	6,609.27	
Beer and ginger ales	2,106	185,174	14,615.73	
Groceries	5,855	242,292	32,015.06	
Preserves	4	219	103.00	
Glassware	1,093	91,075	12,153.65	
Leather goods	23	925	1,345.92	
Drugs and medicines	1,788	331,190	130,943.90	
Spices and tea	523	28,011	8,763.63	
Hardware	11,461	896,111	102,898.19	
Matches	2,102	39,843	6,544.13	
Flour	67,156	1,616,339	167,105.38	
Common soap	122	3,480	629.00	
Jewelry	39	2,312	3,326.96	
Yarn	31	1,323	5,366.11	
Woolen manufactures	381	39,716	47,888.77	
Books (printed)	222	18,931	7,494.29	
Liquors	1,600	73,115	23,681.35	
Linon thread	6	461	580.00	
Linon manufactures	89	11,183	8,356.86	
Crockery and chinaware	2,024	206,996	21,516.40	
Wood and cork	301	27,491	2,347.63	
Corn and other cereals	171	1,511	375.00	
Lard	111	372	76.00	
Machinery	252	26,116	12,467.69	
Marble	292	59,709	6,056.29	
Materials for soap and candles	6,390	573,637	97,874.37	
Fine hardware	517	40,433	24,500.41	
Furniture and cabinet work	292	16,051	5,353.57	
Coin	37	1,838	2,100.00	
Paper and stationery	1,108	130,569	27,016.62	
Perfumery	338	28,301	10,583.72	
Petroleum and illuminating oils	7,199	305,353	14,051.82	
Plants and seeds	13	2,601	1,154.71	
Cheese and butter	2,113	63,704	9,728.62	
Sacks for coffee	1,632	109,278	17,161.88	
Silk thread	63	5,409	32,833.63	
Manufactured silk	85	4,237	41,444.21	
Straw hats	28	1,221	5,077.50	
Other hats	83	4,725	6,039.77	
Leaf tobacco	4	263	205.00	
Manufactured tobacco	50	937	2,312.96	
Wines	4,742	131,693	60,997.61	
Total	197,783	11,799,399	2,747,385.08	

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Treasury Department, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of May, 1903, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the eleven months ending May, 1903, as compared with the same period of the preceding fiscal year. It should be explained that

the figures from the various custom-houses showing imports and exports for any one month are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for May, for example, are not published until some time in July.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
Chemicals, etc.:				
Logwood (<i>Paño campeche; Paño de campeche; Campeche</i>):				
Central America.....				7,500
Mexico.....	1,321		18,787	4,720
Cuba.....				22,162
Coal, bituminous (<i>Carbón bituminoso; Carvão bituminoso; Charbon de terre</i>):				
Mexico.....	19,751		27,848	760
Cocoa (<i>Cacao; Cacao ou cacao cru; Cacao</i>):				
Central America.....	847	33,517	3,236	41,901
Brazil.....	1,580	11,304	918,032	1,630,303
Other South America.....	226,845	226,357	1,844,344	1,534,118
Coffee (<i>Café; Caffé; Caffé</i>):				
Central America.....	683,206	635,726	1,243,691	4,646,907
Mexico.....	111,120	215,693	2,626,710	1,785,039
Brazil.....	2,719,256	2,258,822	49,659,617	10,081,498
Other South America.....	313,163	893,813	5,037,832	5,154,361
Copper (<i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i>):				
Mexico.....	525,150	75,779	9,269,170	1,616,010
South America.....			1,231,967	10,724
Fibers:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón en rama; Algodón en rama; Coton, non manufacturé</i>):				
South America.....	37,961	66,561	511,100	474,131
Sisal grass (<i>Henequén; Henequén; Henequén</i>):	1,340,583	1,028,577	9,918,653	11,608,638
Fruits:				
Bananas (<i>Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes</i>):				
Central America.....	206,720	206,802	2,324,177	2,777,222
Cuba.....	103,027	109,821	384,720	444,452
South America.....	66,453	63,257	501,489	533,815
Oranges (<i>Naranja; Laranja; Oranges</i>):				
Mexico.....	1,543	552	102,330	87,350
Cuba.....	25		590	1,687
Fur skins (<i>Pielos finas; Pelles; Fourrures</i>):				
South America.....	21,724		392,474	168,436
Hides and skins (<i>Cuerny y pieles; Cueros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux</i>):				
Central America.....	30,056	38,959	466,370	561,406
Mexico.....	225,304	248,467	3,249,667	3,452,195
South America.....	1,070,260	949,648	11,516,687	12,287,712
India rubber, crude (<i>Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Gutta-percha</i>):				
Central America.....	37,389	63,578	516,121	504,820
Mexico.....	7,741	11,571	88,598	81,871
Brazil.....	1,314,932	1,575,351	11,772,523	16,082,934
Other South America.....	37,559	63,761	505,653	569,032
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (<i>Plomo en galpagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em lingados, barras, etc.; Plombs en saumons, en barres, etc.</i>):				
Mexico.....	383,330	207,154	3,500,481	3,099,370
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (<i>Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Açúcar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão holandês; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16</i>):				
Central America.....	20,676	2,863	194,686	86,696
Mexico.....	932	383	8,133	9,148
Cuba.....	2,819,354	6,106,908	15,939,759	37,497,029
Brazil.....	270,518	61,871	4,907,633	1,154,947
Other South America.....	197,708	115,313	5,342,905	5,069,459

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IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
Tobacco, leaf (<i>Tabaco en rama; Tabaco en folha; Tabac en feuilles</i>):				
Mexico.....	Dollars. 3,047	Dollars. 1,002	Dollars. 44,096	Dollars. 52,619
Cuba.....	672,467	709,993	8,086,765	9,248,069
Wood, mahogany (<i>Caoba; Mogno; Acajou</i>):				
Central America.....	51,596	62,284	702,982	643,316
Mexico.....	34,019	24,233	371,281	392,499
Cuba.....	33,155	25,017	283,683	431,344
South America.....	425		10,791	7,622
Wool (<i>Lana; Lã; Laine</i>):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing).....	207,232	117,063	3,077,742	1,704,078
Class 2 (comblug).....		40,409	46,443	148,906
Class 3 (carpet).....	289,275	230,362	690,063	749,586

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
Agricultural implements (<i>Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machinas agricolas</i>):				
Central America.....	Dollars. 1,566	Dollars. 1,290	Dollars. 19,294	Dollars. 38,794
Mexico.....	27,616	21,681	218,783	307,407
Cuba.....	6,003	11,594	59,585	46,368
Argentine Republic.....	68,381	144,837	1,741,827	2,670,098
Brazil.....	816	2,052	18,690	29,797
Chile.....	3,774	9,062	107,373	157,717
Colombia.....	392	65	1,018	3,333
Venezuela.....	169	82	1,365	1,324
Other South America.....	7,056	8,277	107,068	150,735
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (<i>Maiz; Milho; Maïs</i>):				
Central America.....	7,459	4,573	46,773	32,662
Mexico.....	190	40,252	477,068	77,319
Cuba.....	68,798	53,836	754,432	488,574
South America.....	10,925	4,054	100,973	27,137
Wheat (<i>Trigo; Trigo; Blé</i>):				
Central America.....	3,762	3,424	32,547	23,902
Mexico.....	41	227,873	731,336	778,804
South America.....	2,823	53	457,561	241,912
Wheat flour (<i>Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé</i>):				
Central America.....	94,710	77,903	963,005	846,079
Mexico.....	28,254	11,393	208,690	191,229
Cuba.....	200,675	184,137	1,991,157	1,777,853
Brazil.....	156,306	142,312	2,044,098	1,981,669
Colombia.....	11,490	49,933	206,610	296,183
Other South America.....	166,755	121,448	1,611,956	1,344,445
Carriages, etc.:				
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of (<i>Carriages, carros y sus accesorios; Carriages, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	4,180	20,164	64,960	106,553
Mexico.....	77,968	92,739	1,042,160	1,380,636
Cuba.....	11,781	33,340	357,551	533,799
Argentine Republic.....	61,349	39,048	450,969	235,522
Brazil.....	2,753	14,790	31,913	96,181
Chile.....	45,421	868	84,941	42,236
Colombia.....	1,158	10,711	25,049	23,406
Venezuela.....	294	1,716	24,051	7,510
Other South America.....	4,388	29,655	134,997	168,640
Cycles and parts of (<i>Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicycles e accesorios; Bicyclettes et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	340	248	4,454	2,805
Mexico.....	2,971	4,972	20,656	42,779
Cuba.....	2,279	1,349	16,035	9,256
Argentine Republic.....	1,749	2,062	9,644	12,241
Brazil.....	289	389	5,181	6,664
Colombia.....	24	173	981	916
Venezuela.....	65	64	604	254
Other South America.....	3,172	1,142	23,214	16,962

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Copper (Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre):				
Mexico.....	29,287	185,617	666,333	832,107
Cotton:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón non manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé</i>):				
Mexico.....	81,126	60,186	1,080,615	3,131,048
South America.....				182
Cotton cloths (<i>Tejidos de algodón; Fuzados de algodão; Coton manufacturé</i>):				
Central America.....	85,111	87,765	625,115	841,029
Mexico.....	18,785	12,873	248,869	163,445
Cuba.....	26,336	25,226	159,507	210,110
Argentine Republic.....	3,837	3,172	83,170	67,445
Brazil.....	59,151	45,693	491,122	519,661
Chile.....	39,621	64,229	384,901	576,829
Colombia.....	61,870	78,681	696,744	1,304,593
Venezuela.....	44,467	48,906	419,398	436,068
Other South America.....	23,936	30,027	327,633	369,107
Wearing apparel (<i>Ropa de algodón; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton</i>):				
Central America.....	30,117	33,799	394,055	295,912
Mexico.....	42,097	34,534	361,963	382,693
Cuba.....	18,172	19,020	151,900	165,803
Argentine Republic.....	21,173	13,850	138,348	165,689
Brazil.....	9,623	13,737	48,236	79,235
Chile.....	4,594	2,887	25,819	20,464
Colombia.....	4,696	7,058	57,923	80,846
Venezuela.....	3,047	2,298	18,528	15,136
Other South America.....	2,962	2,751	43,831	48,579
Electric and scientific apparatus (<i>Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Aparelhos elétricos e científicos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques</i>):				
Central America.....	1,109	13,840	41,618	65,211
Mexico.....	27,007	35,828	341,000	825,158
Argentine Republic.....	5,532	14,471	113,473	118,735
Brazil.....	13,249	9,660	183,729	285,200
Chile.....	4,523	5,960	38,582	61,882
Venezuela.....	1,910	544	26,460	20,098
Other South America.....	12,402	10,423	102,871	96,474
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (<i>Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier</i>):				
Central America.....		3,567	19,069	17,675
Mexico.....	24,491	2,536	1,097,348	154,561
South America.....	901	176	396,087	12,967
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (<i>Materiales de metal para construcción, alfileres y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils</i>):				
Central America.....	12,026	8,853	101,237	106,132
Mexico.....	65,905	59,432	615,657	653,088
Cuba.....	33,259	25,925	353,535	283,180
Argentine Republic.....	9,879	34,723	260,205	272,240
Brazil.....	19,345	95,361	123,111	263,209
Chile.....	14,413	15,331	93,174	151,810
Colombia.....	4,116	6,416	43,666	82,918
Venezuela.....	2,147	2,295	30,160	17,741
Other South America.....	13,337	11,542	144,119	153,800
Sewing machines, and parts of (<i>Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Máquinas de coser e acessórios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	2,097	2,708	26,452	24,806
Mexico.....	29,936	48,429	331,287	437,971
Cuba.....	7,818	32,307	82,807	106,459
Argentine Republic.....	2,865	29,107	97,552	138,251
Brazil.....	5,721	6,207	12,550	73,420
Colombia.....	369	3,581	10,209	25,624
Other South America.....	13,100	13,735	155,058	196,900
Steam engines, and parts of (<i>Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotivas e acessórios; Locomotifs et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....			30,290	6,000
Mexico.....	93,788	61,356	565,877	1,113,320
Cuba.....		2,600	319,869	67,970
Argentine Republic.....			27,368	8,280
Brazil.....			96,990	119,509
Colombia.....			31,400	
Other South America.....	39,635		440,619	56,290

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EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
Iron and steel manufactures—Continued.				
<i>Typewriting machines, and parts of (Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Máquinas de escribir e accesorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties):</i>				
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	246	589	5,135	7,921
Mexico.....	13,809	11,876	123,877	156,850
Cuba.....	6,165	3,649	35,289	28,842
Argentine Republic.....	1,560	4,408	21,360	32,911
Brazil.....	1,767	609	11,158	10,684
Colombia.....	385	513	3,116	3,222
Other South America.....	2,539	9,086	31,336	51,526
Leather, other than sole (Cueros distintos del de saho; Cuero para sola; Cuirs, autres que pour semelles):				
Central America.....	4,911	6,141	33,031	55,281
Mexico.....	4,293	4,216	10,616	13,691
Cuba.....	8,065	10,171	63,373	75,256
Argentine Republic.....	2,076	10,544	67,985	50,782
Brazil.....	17,018	8,013	137,277	79,253
Chile.....	1,763	4,401	16,125	20,484
Colombia.....	619	3,088	7,087	16,224
Venezuela.....	2,976	5,792	31,336	26,417
Other South America.....	3,617	1,711	21,005	27,546
Boots and shoes (Calzado; Calzados; Chaussures):				
Central America.....	11,456	8,498	132,511	104,696
Mexico.....	62,304	49,525	608,078	509,429
Colombia.....	7,596	12,260	48,783	98,679
Other South America.....	10,440	7,275	107,659	89,876
Naval stores:				
<i>Rosin, tar, etc. (Resina y alquitran; Resina e catranos; Résine et goudrons):</i>				
Central America.....	1,100	908	9,823	10,429
Mexico.....	1,097	1,471	13,768	13,436
Cuba.....	1,211	4,562	19,518	35,099
Argentine Republic.....	35,370	2,191	52,986	141,285
Brazil.....	20,777	8,119	212,605	174,385
Chile.....	2,822	4,239	18,547	20,210
Colombia.....	270	2,392	8,808	12,382
Venezuela.....	1,357	1,365	19,987	18,847
Other South America.....	7,540	2,980	62,112	63,201
Turpentine (Aguarrás; Aguarroz; Turbenthin):				
Central America.....	951	957	8,270	9,263
Mexico.....	388	661	3,083	6,096
Cuba.....	1,853	2,567	39,230	36,509
Argentine Republic.....	5,745	21,380	61,993	131,691
Brazil.....	4,751	1,426	55,888	65,707
Chile.....	1,611	9,358	19,025	58,056
Colombia.....	327	942	3,993	6,918
Venezuela.....	89	356	3,807	3,601
Other South America.....	956	7,177	16,711	37,368
Oils, mineral, crude (Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos minerales, crudos; Huiles minerales, brutas):				
Mexico.....	39,979	113,126	468,615	512,324
Cuba.....	27,786	31,400	307,215	308,690
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Huiles minerales, raffinées ou manufacturées):				
Central America.....	8,411	18,998	132,879	167,278
Mexico.....	15,396	15,552	176,285	198,860
Cuba.....	12,565	12,812	209,432	189,007
Argentine Republic.....	69,980	189,198	355,745	1,328,645
Brazil.....	113,921	165,467	1,785,605	1,893,360
Chile.....	81,581	151,512	329,238	614,692
Colombia.....	6,138	9,944	121,157	108,323
Venezuela.....	4,079	7,843	115,697	82,769
Other South America.....	4,079	81,782	493,865	579,073
Oils, vegetable (Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetales; Huiles végétales):				
Central America.....	651	1,753	8,309	12,467
Mexico.....	25,067	106,742	1,069,598	990,576
Cuba.....	5,169	4,607	25,102	38,574
Argentine Republic.....	8,746	2,107	27,823	17,416
Brazil.....	73,589	4,430	361,432	324,670
Chile.....	1,153	1,035	18,083	11,640
Other South America.....	19,482	20,152	156,943	170,245

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca en latas; Beef conserved):				
Central America.....	1,051	3,571	20,554	25,185
Mexico.....	1,470	1,137	25,914	13,249
Cuba.....	49	1,391	6,681	4,951
Argentine Republic.....	126	25	145	25
Brazil.....	54	1,120	10,269	10,014
Colombia.....	2,440	716	8,232	8,322
Other South America.....	2,395	2,500	22,739	24,075
Beef, salted or pickled (Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou em salmoura; Beef salted ou en saumure):				
Central America.....	3,519	3,338	35,366	43,236
Mexico.....	26	35	659	811
Cuba.....	2,424	182	5,898	1,250
Brazil.....	.....	.....	2,892	1,272
Chile.....	650	155	6,026	7,981
Other South America.....	2,591	892	15,005	12,934
Tallow (Sebo; Seba; Suif):	19,090	20,270	162,897	220,531
Central America.....	13,438	5,196	114,897	73,417
Mexico.....	7,610	.....	35,017	15,630
Cuba.....	.....	.....	2,950	1,920
Brazil.....	7,340	113	26,330	19,008
Chile.....	60	8,350	2,210	18,787
Colombia.....	279	96	2,586	3,833
Other South America.....	2,961	1,856	34,999	42,802
Bacon (Tocino; Toucinho; Lard fumé):				
Central America.....	2,375	1,567	28,406	24,686
Mexico.....	1,731	2,391	30,490	30,142
Cuba.....	19,019	17,703	328,773	303,775
Brazil.....	12,630	7,337	161,875	202,044
Colombia.....	459	134	1,781	2,701
Other South America.....	1,817	2,361	31,284	16,206
Hams (Jamoncs; Presuntos; Jambons):				
Central America.....	2,019	2,254	28,272	27,242
Mexico.....	2,786	4,361	54,424	60,257
Cuba.....	11,382	48,945	517,449	498,500
Brazil.....	124	256	2,867	2,180
Colombia.....	1,630	1,092	15,380	13,410
Venezuela.....	1,854	2,305	35,994	28,768
Other South America.....	3,994	5,082	39,990	47,373
Pork (Carne de puerco; Carne de porc; Pork):				
Central America.....	8,375	12,992	99,743	120,159
Cuba.....	24,266	25,071	467,859	249,999
Brazil.....	1,005	238	1,640	17,537
Colombia.....	1,798	1,084	13,730	19,776
Other South America.....	24,029	27,803	254,559	284,209
Lard (Mantea; Banha; Saindoux):				
Central America.....	19,556	5,455	154,219	136,914
Mexico.....	22,603	18,893	669,700	308,247
Cuba.....	167,807	95,614	1,952,347	1,725,708
Argentine Republic.....	536	815	6,132	4,160
Brazil.....	73,519	32,089	1,018,205	656,509
Chile.....	5,747	12,570	45,438	52,927
Colombia.....	9,960	28,955	88,956	149,845
Venezuela.....	26,034	28,099	401,558	217,376
Other South America.....	34,556	33,799	379,672	355,850
Butter (Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre):				
Central America.....	3,447	3,685	37,922	41,950
Mexico.....	5,034	6,234	78,091	72,980
Cuba.....	2,068	4,025	29,375	15,574
Brazil.....	7,188	4,756	146,735	95,108
Colombia.....	905	2,455	11,703	16,061
Venezuela.....	7,076	7,920	83,875	73,664
Other South America.....	2,573	2,702	22,535	23,372
Cheese (Queso; Queijo; Fromage):				
Central America.....	1,693	1,691	20,414	20,575
Mexico.....	3,834	3,021	40,163	36,392
Cuba.....	1,006	855	18,926	8,817
Brazil.....	.....	.....	574	32
Colombia.....	1,321	944	8,507	9,533
Other South America.....	217	26	3,315	1,872
Tobacco, unmanufactured (Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé):				
Central America.....	2,999	3,455	26,995	38,161
Mexico.....	16,277	21,985	179,234	193,407
Argentine Republic.....	1,112	3,683	6,734	20,325
Colombia.....	4,937	1,897	38,228	30,490
Other South America.....	6,548	6,367	72,352	71,475

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
Tobacco, manufactures of (<i>Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	7,487	2,844	50,533	75,511
Mexico.....	1,995	175	16,987	12,918
Cuba.....	12,455	9,764	131,633	124,562
Argentine Republic.....		175	204	247
Brazil.....			412	471
Colombia.....	2,334	4,104	21,864	35,961
Other South America.....	3,144	3,035	41,615	26,942
Wood, and manufactures of:				
Wool, unmanufactured (<i>Madera no manufacturada; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut</i>):				
Central America.....	9,764	23,947	43,189	110,784
Mexico.....	69,301	28,957	604,172	373,395
Cuba.....	19,839	1,815	180,972	46,307
Argentine Republic.....	275	7,807	32,530	65,128
Brazil.....		96	890	167
Chile.....		604	2,060	23,681
Colombia.....	2,878	2,734	11,909	10,578
Other South America.....	1,671	26,855	96,205	65,315
Lumber (<i>Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction</i>):				
Central America.....	6,138	11,517	43,546	56,373
Mexico.....	155,441	133,656	1,471,727	1,331,494
Cuba.....	70,544	93,751	877,387	743,473
Argentine Republic.....	33,179	110,494	1,026,214	970,832
Brazil.....	24,559	44,948	321,928	325,929
Chile.....	1,660	2,635	205,661	243,694
Colombia.....	8,794	1,900	47,011	41,248
Venezuela.....		811	11,668	3,811
Other South America.....	24,240	43,141	532,157	385,630
Furniture (<i>Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles</i>):				
Central America.....	1,580	3,116	39,806	33,949
Mexico.....	60,992	53,416	511,497	517,072
Cuba.....	19,656	30,499	289,104	232,724
Argentine Republic.....	10,340	2,843	90,076	104,652
Brazil.....	1,351	1,031	14,829	14,459
Chile.....	1,345	2,409	18,263	15,965
Colombia.....	1,769	1,441	17,698	27,343
Venezuela.....	258	790	10,124	5,898
Other South America.....	3,923	3,399	41,455	39,842

CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS.

The following reports are furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics by the various Latin-American consular officers at the ports mentioned:

The consul of Ecuador at San Francisco, California, states that the exports from that port to Ecuador during the month of May, 1903, consisted of 2,294 packages of merchandise weighing 99,137 kilograms, valued at \$5,806.18. The annexed table gives these shipments in detail by ports as well as a recapitulation of the business done during the month.

Articles.	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.
GUAYAQUIL.			
		<i>Kilos.</i>	
Billiard table, etc.....	packages..	8	\$250.00
Flour.....	sacks..	1,400	2,835.00
Groceries.....	packages..	81	4,739
Lard.....	barrels..	100	400.00
Wines, etc.....	packages..	85	267.18
Total.....		1,674	4,206.00

Articles.	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.
MANTA.			
Flour.....sacks..	300	<i>Kilos.</i> 13,500	660.00
BOLIVAR.			
Rope.....coils..	120	2,580	524.58
BAHIA.			
Flour.....sacks..	200	9,000	415.00

RECAPITULATION.

Billiard table, etc.....packages..	8	597	\$250.00
Flour.....sacks..	1,900	85,500	3,910.00
Groceries.....packages..	81	4,739	451.10
Lard.....burels..	100	2,376	400.00
Rope.....coils..	120	2,580	524.58
Wines, etc.....packages..	85	3,345	267.50
Total.....	2,294	99,137	5,806.18

The Consul of Ecuador at San Francisco, California, states that the shipments from that port to Ecuador during the month of April, 1903, consisted of 2,159 packages of merchandise, weighing 97,498 kilograms, valued at \$5,536.40. The annexed table gives these shipments in detail by ports, as well as a recapitulation of the business done during the month:

Articles.	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.
GUYAQUIL.			
Flour.....sacks..	1,780	<i>Kilos.</i> 80,360	\$3,792.50
Groceries.....packages..	70	2,781	622.10
Rope.....coils..	36	2,376	503.80
Total.....	1,886	85,517	4,918.40
MANTA.			
Flour.....sacks..	200	9,000	440.00
Groceries.....packages..	73	2,981	178.00
Total.....	273	11,981	618.00

RECAPITULATION.

Flour.....sacks..	1,980	89,360	\$4,232.50
Groceries.....packages..	143	5,762	800.10
Rope.....coils..	36	2,376	503.80
Total.....	2,159	97,498	5,536.40

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The Mexican Consul at Philadelphia states that the exports from that port during May, 1903, to Tampico and Veracruz consisted of the following:

	Weight.	Value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	
Petroleum	5,917,142	\$113,053.42
Coal	7,793,000	22,479.00
Iron pipes	571,695	20,220.08
Total	14,281,837	155,752.50

According to information received from the Vice-Consul of Mexico at Mobile, Alabama, 9 vessels cleared from the port of Mobile bound for the Mexican ports of Tampico, Veracruz, Progreso, Frontera, Tlacoatlpan, Coatzacoalcos, and Island of Carmen, loaded with cargoes of lumber, coal, dynamite, and general merchandise. During the same month 8 vessels entered the port of Mobile, proceeding from Mexican ports, bringing cargoes of heniquen and cabinet woods.

According to reports furnished by the Mexican Consul at Nogales, Arizona, the imports into Mexico through the port of Nogales during the month of May, 1903, amounted to \$123,341.50, and consisted of the following merchandise:

Animal products	\$12,118.40
Arms and explosives	10,566.00
Beverages	1,988.20
Chemical products	4,642.35
Machinery and parts thereof	25,609.50
Mineral products	20,434.10
Paper and paper products	1,886.25
Textile products	16,247.50
Vegetable products	20,972.85
Vehicles	3,384.00
Sundries	3,538.00
Total	121,387.15

This merchandise originated in the following countries:

England	\$8,623.00
France	2,408.00
Germany	1,867.40
Italy	357.00
Japan	1,500.00
Switzerland	1,200.00
United States	105,431.75
Total	121,387.15

The exports from Mexico to the United States through the port of Nogales in May, 1903, amounted to \$701,492 Mexican silver, and consisted of the following:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Cattle.....	head.. 977	\$12,942
Copper.....	pounds.. 4,538,825	544,659
Fruits.....	do..... 11,960	222
Gold bullion and dust.....	ounces.. 3,111	68,831
Hides.....	pounds.. 61,800	5,328
Lead ores.....	do..... 46,273	927
Leaf tobacco.....	do..... 1,466	485
Lime.....	do..... 56,100	108
Mescal.....	gallons.. 141	108
Ores.....	.....	38,782
Salt.....	pounds.. 2,855	5
Silver bullion.....	ounces.. 60,120	29,002
Sole leather.....	pounds.. 451	89
Total.....		701,492

The Mexican Consul-General at San Francisco reports that the imports into the United States from the Republic of Mexico through the port of San Francisco during the month of May, 1903, consisted of mineral products to the value of \$320,603 Mexican silver, and other products valued at \$79,287 or a total of \$399,890, the details of which are shown in the following table:

	Quantity.	Value.
MINERAL PRODUCTS.		
Gold bullion.....		\$7,010
Gold coin.....		3,300
Silver bullion.....		246,271
Silver ore.....		64,022
Total.....		320,603
SEMI-DRY PRODUCTS.		
Agave fiber.....	tons.. 23	3,822
American merchandise returned.....		1,606
Animals.....		135
Beeswax.....	pounds.. 3,000	546
Coffee.....	do..... 111,628	14,672
Divi-divi.....		1,133
Drugs.....		5,765
Fish.....		1,957
Fruits.....		43
Glycerine.....	pounds.. 58,800	5,803
Hair.....		18
Hides and skins.....	pounds.. 566,320	28,194
Horns.....		128
Ixtle.....	tons.. 3	475
Lead.....	pounds.. 319,480	8,035
Lemons.....		902
Manufactures of wood.....		51
Marine plants.....		3,131
Material for glue.....		28
Meat.....		15
Pepper.....	pounds.. 1,384	153
Rubber, crude.....	do..... 1,500	575
Salt.....	do..... 22,400	300
Shellfish.....		26
Shells.....		460
Sugar.....	pounds.. 4,108	93
Vegetables.....		458
Woods, cabinet.....		780
Total.....		79,287

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The exports from San Francisco to Mexican ports during the same period consisted of American merchandise invoiced at \$90,007 and foreign products reexported to the value of \$4,388. This trade in detail was as follows:

AMERICAN MERCHANDISE.

	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Gold.</i>			<i>Gold.</i>
Acids.....		\$354	Manufactures of—Continued.		\$5,709
Aguardiente.....gallons..	11	35	Iron.....		469
Apples:			Lead.....		478
Dried.....pounds..	310	23	Leather.....		1,384
Green.....barrels..	32	89	Paper.....		184
Apricots.....pounds..	650	42	Rubber.....		30
Bacon.....do.....	708	106	Stone.....		200
Beans.....quintals..	24	45	Tin.....		337
Beer, in bottles.....dozen..	74	111	Wood.....		1,015
Biscuits.....pounds..	4,456	271	Zinc.....		1,271
Blacking.....		123	Meats, canned.....		619
Boilers.....		375	Milk.....		
Books and shoes.....pairs..	400	787	Nails:		
Brooms.....		231	Cut.....pounds..	4,500	130
Butter.....pounds..	1,081	245	Wire.....do.....	11,700	367
Cacao.....		80	Nuts.....		211
Calicoes.....yards..	7,640	440	Offcloth.....		170
Candies.....		35	Oils.....gallons..	566	403
Candles.....pounds..	7,322	805	Onions.....quintals..	26	19
Carriages.....		688	Oysters.....		138
Cement.....barrels..	13	30	Palms.....		891
Cheese.....pounds..	5,769	673	Paper, writing.....		942
Cider.....gallons..	30	8	Patent medicines.....		67
Clothing, cotton.....		608	Plows.....		400
Coal.....tons.....	2	19	Polish.....		38
Codfish.....pounds..	440	27	Potatoes.....quintals..	1,774	951
Cognac.....gallons..	80	155	Powder.....		13,517
Coke.....tons.....	16	252	Prunes.....pounds..	3,409	112
Cordage.....pounds..	24,922	2,545	Pumps.....		358
Cotton waste.....do.....	702	79	Quicksilver.....pounds..	15,300	8,663
Doors and windows.....do..		157	Raisins.....do.....	3,833	299
Drugs.....		4,972	Rubber tubes.....		1,321
Electrical apparatus.....		451	Sacks.....		1,375
Firearms.....		210	Salmon.....pounds..	5,568	363
Fire bricks.....		795	Sausage.....do.....	37	6
Fish.....		428	Saws.....		20
Flour.....barrels..	475	1,750	Scales.....		106
Fruits:			Seeds.....		147
Canned.....		215	Shellfish.....		93
Miscellaneous.....		474	Shingles.....		60
Furniture.....		47	Soap.....pounds..	530	32
Furs.....		52	Sole leather.....do.....	579	184
Glass.....		765	Spirits of turpentine.gallons..	230	176
Glue.....pounds..	102	11	Starch.....pounds..	1,029	45
Grease.....		342	Staves.....		1,441
Groceries.....		1,540	Steel:		
Ham.....pounds..	1,538	216	In bars.....pounds..	21,616	565
Hemp.....		179	In sheets.....do.....	12,905	325
Ink.....		105	Stoves.....		112
Iron:			Tar.....		57
Cast.....		1,680	Tools.....barrels..	9	541
In bars.....pounds..	21,205	637	Type for printing.....pounds..	754	322
Piping.....		3,332	Typewriters.....		40
Lamps.....		111	Varnish.....gallons..	75	136
Lard.....pounds..	400	50	Vegetables.....		1,310
Locks.....		238	Vinegar.....gallons..	360	88
Lumber.....		904	Whisky.....do.....	393	923
Machinery.....		6,629	Wine:		
Manufactures of—			In bottles.....dozen..	38	178
Brass.....		659	In kegs.....gallons..	4,638	1,951
Clay.....		235	Wire.....pounds..	8,060	276
Copper.....		144	Yeast.....do.....	1,206	309
Cotton.....		1,213			
			Total.....		90,007

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
		<i>Gold.</i>			<i>Gold.</i>
Aguardiente.....gallons..	197	\$123	Mineral water.....gallons..	230	\$99
Beer, in bottles.....dozen..	80	61	Olive oil.....do.....	8	9
Bottles.....dozen.....		250	Pepper.....pounds.....	1,251	172
Cacao.....pounds.....	153	23	Rice.....do.....	18,753	276
Caustic soda.....do.....	4,630	111	Sacks.....do.....		889
Cement.....do.....	20,027	54	Spices.....pounds.....	3,087	535
Cocoon oil.....do.....		59	Tea.....do.....	1,266	195
Firecrackers.....do.....		36	Vegetables.....do.....		409
Fish.....do.....		90	Wine, in bottles.....dozen..	10	30
Groceries.....do.....		157			
Jute, manufactures of.....do.....		510	Total.....do.....		4,388

The exports of Mexican dollars to Hongkong during the month amounted to 6,775, and to the Philippine Islands 1,280, making the total shipment of Mexican dollars from San Francisco during the month 8,055.

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York reports that during the month of May, 1903, 12 vessels proceeding from Mexican ports entered the harbor of New York, bringing 145,691 packages of merchandise. During the same period 13 vessels cleared from the port of New York, carrying 155,546 packages of merchandise destined to Mexican ports. The imports in detail from Mexico to New York during the month referred to were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Alligator skins.....bales..	62	Hides.....bales.....	4,278
Bones.....packages.....	650	Hides, loose.....number..	8,651
Broom root.....bales.....	1,715	Honey.....barrels.....	364
Cedar.....logs.....	25	Ixtle.....bales.....	2,703
Chicle gum.....bales.....	1,115	Jalap.....sacks.....	15
Cigars.....boxes.....	59	Lead bullion.....bars.....	53,610
Coffee.....sacks.....	20,947	Metals.....boxes.....	116
Copper bullion.....bars.....	10,569	Ores.....bales.....	11,960
Deer skins.....bales.....	97	Rubber, crude.....do.....	166
Fustic.....logs.....	4,094	Sarsaparilla.....do.....	220
Garlic.....packages.....	1,025	Sugar.....sacks.....	3,011
Goat skins.....bales.....	787	Tecali marble.....pieces..	248
Hair.....do.....	32	Tobacco, leaf.....bales.....	1,904
Henequen.....do.....	17,164	Vanilla.....boxes.....	60
Heron plumes.....boxes.....	41		

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN MAY, 1903.

The "Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance" of the United States Bureau of Statistics for May, 1903, shows a decrease in exports as compared with May a year ago, but an increase in imports. The total exports for the month amounted to \$100,927,129, against \$102,321,531 for May, 1902, and the value of the imports being \$79,030,360, against \$75,689,087 in May, 1902. For the eleven months ending May both imports and exports show increases, the total value of the exports being \$1,324,912,371, against \$1,292,478,918 for the same period last year, the total value of imports being \$943,692,411, against

\$830,205,894. The decrease in the proportion of imports of manufacturers' materials, which was noticeable in April, as compared with April, 1902, continues. The proportion of these imports to the total imports in May was 47.40 per cent, against 43.73 per cent in May, 1902, and 49.77 per cent in April of this year. For the eleven months ending May 31, this year, the proportion was 47.81 per cent, against 46.35 per cent for the same period last year.

Exports of domestic manufactures are showing in a marked degree the effect of the high prices of production in the United States and the great home demand. For the eleven months ending May 31 their value was slightly above that for the corresponding eleven months of last year, but the percentage to the total exports was less than last year, the value for the eleven months this year being \$973,845,543, or 28.77 per cent of the total, against \$371,348,109, or 29.27 per cent of the total, for the eleven months last year. The figures for May show a marked decrease, both in the value of domestic manufactures exported and in their proportion to the total exports as compared with May of last year. In May this year the value of domestic exports was \$34,798,331, or 35.33 per cent of the total exports, against \$37,529,179, or 37.55 per cent of the total, last year.

Among the articles that show substantial increases are agricultural implements, most of the increases of about \$4,000,000 in the value of these exports being in shipments to France, British North America, and the Argentine Republic.

Eleven months' figures of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics show that the foreign commerce of the United States will be, in the year about to end, the largest in the history of the country. Imports will, for the first time, exceed a billion dollars, and exports will be larger than in any preceding year except 1901. The eleven months' figures which justify this assertion show that the imports of the eleven months ending with May were \$943,597,194, and the exports \$1,324,493,293.

The following table shows the values of the exports of some of the leading articles of domestic manufacture for the eleven months ending May 31, 1902, and May 31, 1903:

Articles.	1902.	1903.
Agricultural implements.....	\$14,995,139	\$18,969,837
Books, maps, etc.....	3,694,524	4,104,989
Cycles and parts.....	2,390,558	1,941,044
Cars, carriages, etc.....	6,673,271	7,624,886
Clocks and watches.....	1,967,511	1,945,806
Copper ingots and manufactures.....	37,597,932	37,064,109
Cotton cloths, colored.....	6,731,530	7,835,082
Cotton cloths, uncolored.....	16,977,765	16,001,077
Fiber manufactures.....	3,919,086	4,730,582
Glass and glassware.....	1,776,677	1,969,314
Gunpowder and explosives.....	1,881,649	2,219,290
India rubber manufactures.....	3,167,078	3,836,143
Electrical and scientific apparatus.....	4,302,164	6,548,092

Articles.	1902.	1903.
Steel rails.....	\$4,403,826	\$675,743
Structural iron and steel.....	3,081,854	1,796,708
Steel wire.....	4,805,716	4,695,450
Builders' hardware.....	8,925,335	10,965,239
Electrical machinery.....	4,977,564	5,362,907
Metal working machinery.....	2,813,321	2,654,369
Pumps and pumping machinery.....	1,831,839	2,494,587
Sewing machines and parts.....	3,630,259	4,572,478
Locomotive engines.....	3,150,298	3,095,017
Boilers and parts of engines.....	1,594,121	2,282,079
Typewriting machines.....	3,044,325	3,588,455
Miscellaneous machinery.....	18,790,829	18,748,281
Iron pipes and fittings.....	4,707,679	4,883,705
Miscellaneous manufactures of iron and steel.....	11,893,692	8,284,602
Sole leather.....	5,971,220	6,368,838
Upper and other leather.....	14,515,944	15,013,600
Boots and shoes.....	5,680,316	6,165,893
Naval stores.....	10,311,128	11,595,911
Refined mineral oils.....	60,254,228	55,281,938
Vegetable oils.....	14,321,282	15,548,155
Paints, pigments, and colors.....	1,883,594	2,102,447
Paper manufactures.....	6,726,004	6,561,313
Wood manufactures.....	10,665,919	11,878,069
Woolen manufactures.....	1,113,428	1,554,647

THE COMMERCIAL PACIFIC CABLE.

On July 4, 1903, the Commercial Pacific Cable between San Francisco and Manila was opened. The first message was sent by President ROOSEVELT to Governor TAFT.

The cable is 8,000 miles long and its course is via Honolulu, Midway Island, and Guam. This cable establishes a complete telegraphic circuit of the globe, giving a direct route to the Orient and saving 3,000 miles between New York and the Philippine Islands, and it will ultimately enable the Government of the United States to reach the mining centers in Alaska. The cable is entirely in control of citizens of the United States.

RECOGNITION OF LATIN-AMERICAN CONSULAR OFFICERS.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed by the Department of State of the United States, under date of June 17, 1903, of the recognition of the following consular officers of Latin America:

RAYMOND M. GLACKEN, Consul of Bolivia at Baltimore, Maryland.
 EVARISTO M. BORRAS, Commercial Agent of Brazil for Pensacola, Florida, and its district.

ALEJANDRO F. RAMIREZ, Consul of Colombia at New Haven, Connecticut.

ANDREW J. BALLEET, Honorary Consul of Guatemala at Seattle, Washington.

RAFAEL DE ZAYAS ENRIQUEZ, Consul-General of Mexico at San Francisco, for San Francisco and its dependencies.

ARTURO M. ELIAS, Vice-Consul of Mexico at Solomonville, Arizona, for Solomonville and its dependencies.

ANTONIO MAZA, Vice-Consul of Mexico at Douglas, Arizona, for Douglas and its dependencies.

JOSÉ MIGUEL MORALES Y ALVARADO, Vice-Consul of Mexico at Ponce, Porto Rico, for Ponce and its dependencies.

LEOPOLDO ARNAUD, Consul of Peru at Chicago, Illinois.

O. G. H. E. KEHRHAHN, Consul of Peru at Baltimore, Maryland.

ANTONIO SANS, Consul of Uruguay at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

ANTONIO GASTAVER, Vice-Consul of Uruguay at Charleston, South Carolina.

PEDRO RAFAEL RINCONES, Consul-General of Venezuela at New York.

URUGUAY.

PORT MOVEMENTS, MARCH, 1903.

In March, 1903, 108 steamships and 6 sailing vessels cleared from the port of Montevideo, carrying the following products:

United States.—Oxhides, dry, 60,034; hair, 140 bales; wool, 32 bales; jerked beef, 962 bales; horns, 15,050.

Italy.—Oxhides, dry, 5,150; hair, 20 bales; sheepskins, 45 bales; tallow, 482 pipes.

France.—Oxhides, dry, 260; oxhides, salted, 16,820; hair, 27 bales; wool, 1,633 bales; sheepskins, 449 bales; birdseed, 484 sacks; bone and bone ash, 3,398 sacks; horns, 18,514.

Portugal.—Oxhides, dry, 13,460; jerked beef, 260 bales; wheat, 500 sacks.

Spain.—Oxhides, dry, 6,268; oxhides, salted, 200; tallow, 256 pipes and 497 casks; birdseed, 558 sacks; intestines, 25 bales.

Belgium.—Oxhides, dry, 3,494; oxhides, salted, 44,628; hair, 17 bales; wool, 6,556 bales; tongues, 1,141 boxes.

Germany.—Oxhides, dry, 7,145; oxhides, salted, 36,771; wool, 1,955 bales; bran, 1,130 sacks and 26 tons; fine bran, 400 sacks and 30 tons.

Great Britain.—Wool, 511 bales; jerked beef, 175 bales; wheat, 5,136 sacks; linseed, 1,700 sacks; corn, 2,456 sacks; bone and bone ash, 1,250 sacks; tongues, 1,608 boxes; conserved meat, 4 boxes.

Brazil.—Oxhides, dry, 505; oxhides, salted, 8,805; jerked beef, 36,482 bales; tallow, 30 casks; birdseed, 856 sacks; wheat, 100 sacks; cattle, 300 head; mules, 50 head; sheep, 2,060 head; horses, 31 head; tongues, 4 boxes; conserved meat, 2 boxes.

Cuba.—Jerked beef, 21,778 bales.

Chile.—Tallow, 841 pipes and 1,358 casks; flour, 165 sacks; bran, 25 sacks; corn, 370 sacks; grease, 530 boxes, 10 casks, 962 cuaterolas, and 50 barrels.

Malvinas Islands.—Flour, 75 sacks; bran, 30 sacks; corn, 95 sacks.

West Indies.—Jerked beef, 100 bales.
Orders.—Tallow, 1,535 pipes and 570 casks.

GOLD MINING IN THE REPUBLIC.

In response to inquiries from the Geological Survey of the United States concerning the development of gold mining in the Republic of Uruguay, Consul A. W. SWALM, of Montevideo, quotes a report on gold mining in Uruguay, published earlier in the year and reproduced in the advance sheets of the Consular Reports of the Bureau of Commerce:

“Statistics have been forwarded to this office by the Department of the Interior of Uruguay in relation to the mining of gold for the past three years. The work has been carried almost wholly by a French company, and the results are:

“The mines in Rivera produced 5,119 tons in 1899, yielding in gold 61,336 kilograms (139.2 pounds), the total value being \$7,500.26. In 1900, 7,345 tons of mineral quartz were worked, producing 71,234 kilograms (157.04 pounds) of gold.

“In 1901, 6,183 tons were worked, yielding 71,946 kilograms (158.6 pounds) of gold. The cyanide process is now adopted, and better results are obtained than before. The mines are all small—mostly surface work—and assays made from twelve workings range from 6.75 grams (104.15 grains) to 30.79 grams (475 grains) per ton. During 1901, 25 new applications for mining privileges were filed, all in other departments (Cerro Largo, Minas, Maldonado, Canelones, and Florida). Lack of water is complained of. The Government gets a percentage on all gold produced.

“The concessionaires hope in time to strike a quartz of marvelous richness. French appliances are used exclusively. All French companies in South America deal only with France.”

Silver and copper mining, adds Mr. SWALM, are not known in any commercial way.

VENEZUELA.

DECREE AUTHORIZING THE COINAGE OF SILVER.

A Presidential Decree of May 8, 1903, providing for the coinage of 4,000,000 bolivars (silver) as published in the “Venezuelan Herald” for June 10, is as follows:

“CIPRIANO CASTRO, constitutional President of the Republic, decrees:

“ARTICLE 1. In conformity with article 5 of the Legislative Decree of the 11th of April last past, which authorizes the National Executive to have coined the sum of four million bolivars in silver, the said coinage is ordered to be made through the mint of Philadelphia, fulfilling all the provisions of the law of the 9th of July, 1891, now in force.

"ART. 2. The coining referred to in the preceding article shall be made in the following proportions:

"B. 2,000,000 (two million) bolivars in coins of five bolivars of 0.900 (nine hundred thousandths) of alloy and 25 grammes weight.

"B. 1,000,000 (one million) bolivars in coins of two bolivars of 0.835 (eight hundred and thirty-five thousandths) alloy and ten grammes weight.

"B. 800,000 (eight hundred thousand) bolivars in coins of one bolivar of 0.835 (eight hundred and thirty-five thousandths) alloy and five grammes weight.

"B. 100,000 (one hundred thousand) bolivars in coins of fifty centimes of a bolivar of 0.835 (eight hundred and thirty-five thousandths) alloy and two grammes fifty centimes weight.

"B. 100,000 (one hundred thousand) bolivars in coins of twenty-five centimes of a bolivar of 0.835 (eight hundred and thirty-five thousandths) alloy and one gramme twenty-five centimes weight.

"ART. 3. The circulation of this coin shall be obligatory for all private individuals in the proportion established for that of silver by the subsection of article 17 of the law of the 9th of July, 1891, on national money, and under the penalty provided in article 23 of the same law.

"ART. 4. The custom-houses through which the introduction of the said money is to be made shall be indicated through the Ministry of Finance.

"ART. 5. The Minister of Finance is charged to see to the execution of this decree, and to communicate it to all whom it may concern.

"Given, signed by my hand, sealed with the seal of the National Executive, and countersigned by the Minister of Finance, at the Federal Palace of the Capital, at Caracas, this 8th day of May, 1903, year 92 of the Independence and 45 of the Federation.

"CIPRIANO CASTRO."

DECREE CONCERNING THE CLOSING OF SIX CUSTOM-HOUSES.

On May 27, 1903, President CASTRO promulgated the following decree:

"ARTICLE 1. The customs of La Vela de Coro, Guanta, Puerto Sucre, Güiría, Caño Colorado, and Ciudad Bolívar are temporarily suppressed.

"*Paragraph.* The following terms are granted for the arrival at the suppressed custom ports of merchandise which may have been shipped at the ports of Europe, the United States of North America, and the West Indies: For European ports, 30 days for steamships and 60 for sailing vessels; for United States ports, 15 days for steamships and 30 for sailing vessels; for West Indian and Demerara ports, 10 days for both sailing and steamships, and for Trinidad and Granada, 2 days, to count from the 1st day of June next.

"ART. 2. The custom-house of the port of Juan Griego shall be

LATIN AMERICA IN 1902—A REVIEW.

The industrial and economic conditions prevailing in the countries comprising the International Union of American Republics during the year 1902 are summarized in the following pages, the subject-matter being condensed from the more elaborate statistics and reports published from time to time by the BULLETIN of the International Bureau of the American Republics.

The figures have been reproduced from official reports of the countries treated of, the units of value being retained as given in the sources from which the information is taken. As will be noted, the commercial intercourse maintained by Latin America with the United States of America and the United Kingdom is dealt with in detail, owing to the fact that the official statistics of both countries mentioned are available up to the end of the calendar year 1902. In the reports from the United Kingdom, Central America is treated as a whole, so that the returns for the various countries embraced therein can not be differentiated.

Several important events of particular interest occurred during the year under review, notably the adhesion of the Republic of Cuba to the International Union. The Second International Conference of American States, held in the City of Mexico, closed its labors in February, 1902; the Coffee Conference was held in New York in October, and the Sanitary Conference in December of that year. At this latter the International Sanitary Bureau was created.

Argentine Republic.—At the opening of the Argentine Congress on May 4, 1903, President Roca initiated his message with the statement that "Congress opens this year with no fears on the part of the Republic of misunderstandings, complications, or dangers at home or abroad. The Republic, esteemed by other nations, is developing vigorously in the prosperous and flourishing situation of the country, which is full of confidence in its own strength." This statement covers the satisfactory conditions governing the internal affairs of the Republic throughout 1902.

A general arbitration treaty with Paraguay was proclaimed on June 5, 1902, and, with the general arbitration treaty between the Argentine Republic and Brazil, promulgated June 5, 1902, and the award of the King of Great Britain in the boundary question between the Argentine Republic and Chile, delivered in November, 1902, formed the principal items of foreign policy, while a new bankruptcy law, promulgated December 30, 1902, furnished an important development of internal affairs.

The population on December 31, 1901, was 4,926,913, and immigration returns for 1902 show that 59,960 persons entered the Republic

and that 44,334 departed, leaving a permanent list during the year of 15,626 persons.

In the city of Buenos Ayres the population increased from 712,095 in 1896 to 846,701 in 1901. In the same interval that of the province of Buenos Ayres increased from 965,000 to 1,176,864. From 1898 to 1901 the population of Santa Fé Province increased from 484,915 to 560,459; and in the period intervening between 1896 and 1901 the province of Entre Rios showed an increase of from 309,561 to 349,862, while the province of Córdoba increased from 396,897 in 1898 to 429,908 in 1901. The demographic returns compiled by the Statistical Department of the city of Buenos Ayres show that on December 31, 1902, the population of the city numbered 870,000. During the year there were 32,429 births and 14,097 deaths, the rate per thousand being 37.3 for births and 16.2 for deaths.

International commerce is advancing in proportion with the development and progress throughout the country. The exports during 1902 amounted to \$179,486,727 gold, exceeding by \$11,760,625 those of 1901. The imports during the twelve months of 1902 amounted to \$103,039,256 gold, as against \$113,959,749 gold in 1901, or a decrease in 1902, as compared with the preceding year, of \$10,920,493 gold.

Most of the commercial statistics for the Argentine Republic during 1902 show excess valuations over those of 1901. These excesses include all kinds of hides and skins, hair, horns, intestines, cattle, horses, mules, hogs, sheep, frozen meat of all kinds, conserved meat, meat broth and extract, dried blood, tobacco, flax cakes, barley, bran, seeds, maize, linseed, hay, and butter. On the other hand, there were decreases in the exports in the following articles: Flour, wheat, wool, dried meat, meat flour, sugar, bone and bone ash, ostrich plumes, minerals, and turnip seed.

The trade of the Argentine Republic with the United States for the year 1902, according to United States official statistics, was represented by the following figures: Exports from the United States to the Argentine Republic—agricultural implements, \$2,381,735; carriages, \$412,033; cycles, \$10,710; cotton cloths, \$77,821; wearing apparel, \$214,853; electric and scientific apparatus, \$110,915; builders' hardware, \$232,464; sewing machines, \$129,600; steam engines, \$8,380; typewriting machines, \$24,940; leather, \$56,901; rosin, tar, etc., \$136,958; turpentine, \$124,161; oils, \$1,132,402; lard, \$5,040; tobacco, \$17,213; wood, \$54,098; lumber, \$858,888; furniture, \$98,220.

The trade of the Argentine Republic with the United Kingdom during 1902 was represented by the following figures: Imports into the Argentine Republic from Great Britain—cotton manufactures, £1,186,106 (\$5,776,336.22); jute manufactures, £47,044 (\$229,104.28); linen piece goods, £55,329 (\$269,452.23); woolen tissues, £123,593 (\$601,887.91); worsted tissues, £164,047 (\$798,908.89); carpets, £32,534

(§158,440.58); cutlery, £15,221 (§74,126.21); hardware, £20,499 (§99,830.13); iron, bar, angle, bolt, and rod, £27,012 (§131,548.44); railroad iron, £401,759 (§1,956,566.33); wire, of iron or steel, £62,529 (§298,516.23); galvanized sheets, £278,165 (§1,354,663.55); tin plates and sheets, £7,742 (§3,669.54); wrought and cast iron, £214,378 (§1,044,020.86); cement, £30,284 (§147,483.08); earthen and china ware, £35,604 (§163,391.48). Exports from the Argentine Republic to Great Britain during the year were: Wheat, £1,463,981 (§7,129,589.47); maize, £3,549,729 (§17,287,180.23); beef, fresh, £1,723,732 (§8,414,574.84); mutton, fresh, £2,273,027 (§11,069,641.49); sugar, unrefined, £304,812 (§1,483,634.44); wet hides (including shipments from Uruguay), £151,535 (§737,975.45); linseed, £1,864,814 (§8,681,643.18); tallow and stearin, £675,630 (§3,290,318.10).

The different countries from which products were imported into the Argentine Republic in 1902 were: Great Britain, to the amount of §36,995,460; Germany, §13,229,275; United States, §13,303,504; Italy, §12,265,003; France, §9,243,071; Belgium, §5,484,233; Brazil, §4,583,645; Spain, §3,166,902; Paraguay, §1,469,510; Uruguay, §744,694; Netherlands, §622,359; Chile, §213,189; Bolivia, §122,015; Cuba, §106,781; other countries, §1,485,124; making a total of §103,039,216, in Argentine gold.

The exports were distributed as follows: Great Britain, §35,084,066; France, §29,587,457; Germany, §22,939,881; Belgium, §13,760,219; United States, §10,037,576; Brazil, §8,368,742; Africa, §8,285,387; Italy, §4,215,756; Uruguay, §3,673,633; Netherlands, §2,834,288; Spain, §2,025,428; Chile, §684,113; Bolivia, §600,368; Cuba, §470,991; Paraguay, §212,212; other countries, §10,196,675; orders, §26,509,935; making a total of §179,486,727, in Argentine gold.

Uruguay heads the list in cattle importation from the Argentine Republic, Brazil ranking next, with Spain and France following. In the case of sheep Brazil leads, with Spain, France, and Uruguay ranking next in the order named. Out of the 91,934 head of cattle exported in the first nine months of 1902, 41,759 were sent to Uruguay, 27,030 to Brazil, 992 to Spain, 103 to France, and 21,109 to other countries not specified. Of the 77,642 head of live sheep exported, 2,792 were sent to Brazil, 714 to Spain, 500 to France, 235 to Uruguay, and 73,217 to other countries not enumerated.

The exports of frozen meat in 1902 were considerably more than double the corresponding total of 1899, which was the last complete year before the British ports were closed to live animals from the River Plate. Frozen meat exports reached a total value of §13,572,000 gold, as compared with §7,000,000 gold in 1900, being nearly double those in 1900, the United Kingdom alone receiving fully two-thirds of the total shipments from the River Plate. The exports of frozen mutton, amounting to 58,158 tons, show a considerable increase: 52,882 tons were sent to the United Kingdom, and the remaining

5,276 tons to other countries, so that the United Kingdom is shown to have received ten times as much as all other parts of the world. The exports of frozen beef are expanding at a more rapid rate than those of frozen mutton, which, indeed, they seem likely soon to overtake. Of the 51,913 tons exported in 1902, 41,873 tons were sent to the United Kingdom and the remaining 10,040 tons to other countries, so that the United Kingdom received four times as much as all other parts of the world. It thus appears that though the exportation of live cattle and sheep from the Argentine Republic to the United Kingdom was temporarily suspended during the year, the United Kingdom was by far the best customer for beef and mutton in the carcass form.

There were exported 3,961,828 kilograms of dried meat, 72,638 kilograms of tongues, 6,926,000 kilograms of frozen meat, and 17,900 pieces of bones. The United States alone took 800,000 pounds of bone and bone ash.

The trade in jerked beef (*tusajo*), which had been languishing for some years, experienced a revival. Of the 17,948 tons tabulated, 11,509 tons were sent to Brazil, 1,947 tons to Uruguay, 281 tons to the United Kingdom, 244 tons to the United States, 208 tons to Belgium, 65 tons to Spain, 12 tons to Germany, and 3,581 tons to other countries. The export of wool is one that varies greatly in its volume. Of the 149,205 tons shipped in 1902, 62,429 tons, or nearly one-half, were sent to France, 39,532 tons to Germany, 18,055 tons to Belgium, 11,020 tons to the United States, 7,294 tons to the United Kingdom, 1,172 tons to Italy, 54 tons to Uruguay, and 9,198 tons to other countries. The exports of butter, amounting to 5,837,282 pounds, were nearly four times as large in 1902 as they were in the preceding year, but those of cheese are still insignificant. No information is given as to the destination of these products.

The principal farm crops exported were wheat, maize, linseed, and hay. The shipments of wheat from the Republic during 1902 are estimated at 700,000 tons. Of these 129,867 tons of wheat were sent to Brazil, 80,346 tons to Belgium, 70,427 tons to the United Kingdom, 18,233 tons to Germany, 15,464 tons to Italy, 6,103 tons to France, 2,409 tons to Spain, 966 tons to the United States, 1 ton to Uruguay, and the remainder to other countries. Of the exports of maize 296,143 tons were sent to the United Kingdom, 120,377 tons to Germany, 108,029 tons to Belgium, 51,973 tons to France, 24,307 tons to Italy, 7,766 tons to Spain, 9 tons to Uruguay, and the remainder to other countries. The United Kingdom received 63,888 tons, or nearly one-fifth of the total exports of linseed in 1902, while 42,770 tons went to Germany, 32,997 tons to Belgium, 26,556 tons to France, 14,113 tons to the United States, 2,981 tons to Italy, 64 tons to Spain, 17 tons to Brazil, 10 tons to Uruguay, and the rest to other countries. Of the exported hay, 23,717 tons were sent to Brazil and 1,176 tons to the United Kingdom.

The report of the Chief of the Statistical Department of the Ministry of Agriculture on the crops of 1901-2 states that the general average of the production of wheat was 1,534,405 tons, and linseed 365,035 tons, and that the Republic produced 96,000,000 bushels of corn in 1902, as compared with 78,000,000 bushels in 1901.

The Argentine Republic produced somewhat less sugar in 1902-3 than in 1901-2, the amount being, respectively, 85,000 tons and 135,000 tons.

The farms numbered 37,434, of which 13,150 were worked by proprietors, 18,819 by tenants, and 5,465 on halves.

The amount of gold produced by the Argentine Republic in 1902 was 2,117 fine ounces, valued at \$45,000.

The general budget of expenses of the administration for the financial year 1902 was fixed at \$33,027,233.26 gold and \$102,943,692.66 currency. Among the provisions made for the increase of revenue was that all merchandise subject to import duties should also pay an additional 5 per cent. This law was made effective from the 1st of February, 1902. Imported merchandise subject to 10 per cent or more duty was assessed an additional 2 per cent on the value. On February 21, 1902, the Argentine Government remitted to its financial agent in London the sum of £2,750,000 (\$13,382,875 United States currency) in payment of all debts contracted by the Government up to July 1, 1902. The fact of this large sum being forwarded so much in advance of the date on which it is to be paid is regarded as the highest proof of the splendid financial condition of the Republic.

The foreign debt of the nation on January 1, 1902, was \$386,451,295 gold. The internal consolidated debt on the same date was \$89,610,983.56 national currency and \$17,863,000 gold. In addition to the foreign debt already mentioned, the Government owed European bankers £2,558,475.

On June 30, 1902, the Treasury notes in circulation amounted to \$2,398,483 national currency and \$12,162,982.24 gold.

The expenditures for the fiscal year 1902-3 are estimated at \$29,496,172.45 gold and \$95,206,218.25 national currency.

A decree issued on February 17, 1902, rescinded the prohibition of the importation of live stock from Great Britain or from countries which have their ports open to importations from the United Kingdom. The United States is included among the countries to which the decree in question refers. As the ports of Great Britain were also reopened to Argentine stock, full commercial intercourse was reestablished between the various countries interested. According to a decree of December 24, 1902, burlap sacks and burlap cloth for holding grain were admitted duty free. The import duty on Brazilian coffees was reduced from 20 to 12 centavos, equal to a reduction of 40 per cent.

The revenue of the Buenos Ayres custom-house for 1902 for imports and exports amounted to \$60,035,083.06 paper and \$6,487,311.65 gold. The revenue in 1901 was \$77,962,867.38 paper and \$88,885.11 gold, which gives a difference in favor of 1901 of \$17,927,784.32 paper, and in favor of 1902 of \$6,398,428.54 gold. It must not be overlooked that during the last months of 1901 the custom-house revenue was relatively larger, owing to the fact that importers hurried their merchandise into the country in order not to be obliged to pay the 10 per cent additional duty which was scheduled for 1902; otherwise the revenue for 1902 and 1901 would have more nearly balanced. On the other hand, during 1902, owing to the increased import duties, importations have been more or less limited to articles of prime necessity. Another point which in a measure accounts for the discrepancy noted is that all the merchandise imported by the various Government departments pay duty, amounting to perhaps \$2,000,000 gold. The 10 per cent tax and the Government duties therefore amount to about \$5,000,000 gold, which represents the real amount of decrease in the apparent trade of the country, as far as import duties are concerned.

The manufacture of casein, although recently established in the Republic, is bound to make rapid advances coincident with the progress in butter making.

The wine industry of Mendoza continues to promise important results. The total consumption of wines in the Republic in 1901 was about 55,000,000 gallons, of which 26,400,000 gallons was produced in the country, 11,000,000 gallons imported, and 17,000,000 gallons manufactured from other materials, but it is estimated that the yield from Mendoza for 1902 was less than in 1901, or, say, about 1,000,000 hectoliters (24,200,000 gallons). A start was made during the year in growing cotton in the Southern Chaco, and this industry seems to be very promising. The sugar establishments in Tucuman and the north produce about 164,000 tons a year.

Among the events of importance connected with railways and public works during the year may be mentioned the amalgamation of the Buenos Ayres and Rosario Railway companies, the inauguration of a new port at Rosario, the contract for prolonging the Northern Central Railway to the frontier of Bolivia, and the considerable extension of electric-power installations. Several concessions for new railways were granted during the year, among the most important of which is the proposed extension of the Buenos Ayres and Pacific Railway toward Mendoza.

A concession was granted by the Bahia Blanca municipality for a regular system of tramways in the city of Bahia Blanca and suburbs. By this means direct access will be obtained to all the wool-baling establishments (*barracas*), and it will thus be possible to obtain the bales direct from the press and deliver them to the mole.

The extension of the telegraph system of the Republic received attention, and among the new lines put in operation were connections between Boca del Rio Negro, Bahia San Blas, and Cabo Blanco. The 200 tons of wire necessary for this extension were purchased through the Argentine Minister in London.

On January 2, 1902, the Post-Office Department of the United States issued information to postmasters relative to registered matter for the Argentine Republic. This was to the effect that the Department had been officially advised that any mailable matter addressed for delivery at any post-office in the Argentine Republic might be registered, registration being no longer restricted to articles addressed for delivery at certain specified post-offices.

The report of the National Department of Education for 1902 states that the Government schools in the Federal Capital numbered 246, with 81,602 pupils, and that there were 261 private schools, with 26,309 pupils, making a total of 507 schools, with 107,911 pupils, for the city of Buenos Ayres. The national territories, with 139,000 inhabitants, had 115 schools, with 7,006 pupils. The enrollment of pupils throughout the Republic numbered 472,425, an increase of 12,196 over 1901. The attendance at the schools represents 9.4 per cent of the population, the highest proportion of any South American State, Uruguay coming next with 8.6 per cent. The expenditure on the Government schools was \$4,426,726, and the revenue amounted to \$4,429,206. New school buildings, estimated at \$2,600,000, are being erected.

Harbor improvements at the ports of Bahia Blanca, Colastiné, and San Clemente were carried on throughout the year by French companies under Government authorization. It is purposed to maintain the depth of water in the first named port at 32 feet, so that the largest ocean steamers will be able to find an anchorage therein, and the port works are to be of such size as will accommodate a traffic estimated at 1,000,000 tons yearly. The works at Colastiné include the construction of 800 meters of wharfage and the erection of grain elevators and cranes, as well as other machinery necessary for the loading and unloading of merchandise. The machinery and material required for these improvements were admitted free of duty. Bids for the construction of a system of drainage canals in the Province of Buenos Ayres were called for early in the year. The original time limit for the reception of such bids was fixed at March 1, 1902.

During the twelve months of 1902 ending December 31, 209 steamships and 15 sailing vessels entered the harbor of La Plata, and 213 steamships and 13 sailing vessels cleared from that port.

Bolivia.—On August 10, 1902, President PANDO, in delivering a message to the Bolivian Congress, convened in regular session at La Paz, made the following statements covering the foreign relations of the Bolivian Republic:

"We have closed the boundary question with the Argentine Republic at an opportune time, and the Mixed Boundary Commission in charge of the survey of the dividing line is now on the ground.

"The geographic location of the true source of the Yavary River having been determined by new and minute astronomical investigation, there is now no boundary question pending with Brazil, since it will be possible, at any moment, to correctly calculate in all of its extent the position of the geodetic line that runs between the said point of the Yavary and the Medara rivers. Nevertheless, in order to facilitate the demarcation of the frontier of the north, plans and works looking to that end will be undertaken.

"The Executive is carefully considering the bases and conditions of peace with Chile.

"Important occurrences, such as those that have created the new Argentine-Chilean situation, may bring their influence to bear on Bolivia and enable an understanding to be arrived at out of the different opinions now held by the Bolivian and Chilean nations in such a way that all differences may be settled by treaty agreements.

"The relations with Peru remain peaceful and undisturbed.

"The National Congress, after mature deliberation, approved the contract celebrated with a syndicate of Anglo-American capitalists for the administration of a part of the Territory of Colonias. Brazil has opposed the fulfillment of this contract. In the meanwhile the Government is convinced that it has acted correctly in this affair and within the scope of its authority as a sovereign nation. The syndicate has deposited a guaranty of £5,000, and has a period of one year in which to form a company."

The Government gave considerable attention during 1902 to the question of immigration and to the colonization of its rich and extensive territory.

The foreign commerce of the nation for the year remained practically stationary. The importations in 1901 amounted to 16,953,223.75 *bolivianos* (\$6,476,131.47), or an increase of 3,609,109.28 *bolivianos* (\$1,378,679.74). The exports in 1901 amounted to 35,657,689.96 *bolivianos* (\$13,621,237.56). The exports during the year 1902 amounted to 37,578,210.97 *bolivianos* (\$13,566,734), and weighed 110,763,323 kilograms. The importations during the year 1902 of merchandise into Bolivia, according to consular invoices—that is to say, the values given to the custom-houses—amounted to 16,953,223 *bolivianos* (\$6,120,113), and the weight of the merchandise was 58,000,140 kilograms. The returns from Bolivian commerce made in the reports of the United States Government are included in the general title "Other South America," so it is impossible to furnish specific data in regard to it, but for the year ending June 30, 1902, it was represented by the following figures: Total imports from Bolivia, \$6,400,000; total exports to Bolivia, \$14,300,000.

An authority states that of the total importations of Bolivia, amounting to 14,000,000 *bolivianos* yearly, Germany furnishes 3,400,000, England 2,400,000, the United States and France each 1,100,000. Germany sends chiefly dress goods, silks, tools of all kinds, furniture, and ironware. The exports of Bolivia amount to about double the imports, and consist chiefly of silver, rubber, tin, and copper.

The Bolivian budget for 1901-2 included receipts estimated at 10,117,700 *bolivianos* and expenditures amounting to 9,989,153 *bolivianos*. The continuance of the exportation taxes on alcohol, rum, and crude rubber shipped from the Department of La Paz was recommended by President PANDO, the same to continue in force until December 31, 1904. The moneys so acquired were to be devoted to the construction of the railway from Huaqui to La Paz. The estimated cost of the road is £170,000 (\$827,900.00). Receipts from the custom-house at La Paz in 1902 were 1,069,258.95 *bolivianos*.

Under date of November 29, 1902, President PANDO promulgated an important decree establishing the Agricultural Bank.

On December 2, 1902, President PANDO promulgated an important decree authorizing Mr. JUAN E. HULMAN to navigate the Desaguadero River with steam craft up to Lake Poopó. The concessionaire was granted the exclusive privilege of navigating the stream mentioned with steam vessels, and was only limited in this right by the concessions and franchises granted to the Peruvian corporation in that part of the route comprehended between Lake Titicaca and Puente de Concordia.

On December 13, 1902, the President of the Republic promulgated a decree imposing an export duty on bismuth of 5 *bolivianos* (§1.80) per quintal of 46 kilograms.

A report of the Department of Justice and Government to the National Congress shows that from July 1, 1901, to July 1, 1902, the Government Printing Office of Bolivia published 23 editions of Government publications in pamphlet form, aggregating 23,953 copies and 118 loose sheets, numbering 1,391,790 copies. In addition to the printed matter mentioned, the Government issued 137 editions of "El Estado," the official newspaper, consisting of 1,250 copies each, or a total of 182,950 copies.

The development of the Acre River territory was one of the leading aims of the Bolivian Government in 1902, and for the accomplishment of this purpose large tracts of uncultivated land were granted to capitalists desirous of colonizing the region. Free entry for machinery of all sorts, tools, agricultural implements, etc., was granted and immunity from taxes was guaranteed. The rubber from this district is equal to the finest Pará type and amounts to about 8,000 tons per annum.

The rubber interest is regarded as second in importance only to the greatest natural source of wealth in Bolivia, namely, mining. While

the great extent of those regions which constitute the habitat of the rubber tree in Bolivia is widely known, very little really has been done by the authorities to regulate the acquisition of the rubber lands by private parties and their utilization for the benefit both of industrial interests and of the National Treasury. Only a small percentage of the rubber concessions granted have become valid through full compliance with legal requirements. In some cases the concessions have been abandoned after compliance with the preliminary formalities, and it appears that a great portion of the rubber lands is still in possession of the State and could be granted to any capitalist prepared to exploit them. From the beginning of the year 1896, and up to July 1, 1902, it appears that of all the rubber concessions applied for in the districts above named the legal provisions have been fully complied with only to the extent of 30,179 estradas, while 110,000 estradas, covered by applications on file, have been abandoned. This suggests that very much rubber territory has been exploited without clear title, which view is supported by the custom-house statistics, which show a constant increase in the exports of rubber. The attention of the Government was called to these facts in order that steps might be taken for the more thorough collection of revenues from rubber.

Bolivia produced 8,466 fine ounces of gold, valued at \$175,000, in 1902.

Discoveries of borax deposits of considerable value were reported along the Mauri River, on the Peruvian boundary, early in the year.

The mineral resources of the southeastern portion of the Republic, extending west from the Paraguay River to 65° west longitude, and lying between 16° and 18° south latitude, are reported to be incalculable. The Jesuits, who colonized this portion of Bolivia after the Spanish conquest, were thoroughly familiar with the mineral wealth of the country, and extracted from the rich mines exploited by them gold and silver in abundance. At the present time, due to the isolation of this region and the lack of transportation facilities, the mining operations are insignificant and the valuable mineral deposits of the territory lie dormant and undeveloped. The greatest obstacle to the successful development and exploitation of the vast natural wealth of this region will have been overcome by the operation of a railway whose construction is proposed in the near future, inasmuch as the great and pressing want of this portion of Bolivia at the present time is a system of easy and rapid communication with the outside world and the centers of population, thereby assuring to capitalists and investors a sure and permanent base of supplies from which to conduct their operations. The following minerals are known to exist at various points within the limits of this favored region:

In the neighborhood of Bahia Negra, lime, marble, iron, and manganese; in the Choelich Range of mountains, near Santiago, deposits of auriferous sands; in the vicinity of San Javier, important mines of tin,

platinum, gold, and quicksilver; near Santa Rosa, quicksilver and gold; to the north of Concepcion, gold; to the north of San Ignacio, platinum and precious stones; in the immediate vicinity of San Jose, quicksilver and lime; in the neighborhood of Buenavista, silver, petroleum, and coal; to the west and southwest of Santa Cruz, petroleum, coal, lime, stucco, and slate.

Among the railway projects receiving the approval of the Government was the construction of a line from Bahia Negra to Santa Cruz, a guaranty of 40,000 francs being deposited by the company desiring the concession. Work on the railroad from Guaqui to La Paz continued to progress throughout the year. Grading was completed to kilometer 65 and the track has been laid as far as kilometer 54, at which point a bridge is to cross the Colorado River. Arrangements made with the Peruvian Corporation, Limited, enabled the Government to liquidate old accounts due for material, coal, and freight, and to complete the construction to Altos. Definite plans for the survey of the Argentine-Bolivian Railway were completed, and it is calculated that within a period of two years the railroad will have been constructed from Jujuy to Quiaca. A French company proposes to build a railroad from Viacha to Oruro and another line from Oruro to Cochabamba.

The Post-Office Department merited the special attention of the Government during the year, due to the great development that branch of the public service attained in the Republic, as well as to the strict observance of the rules and regulations of the Universal Postal Union, of which Bolivia forms a part. The international money order convention with the United States went into effective operation.

With the exception of the Department of Beni, all the principal centers of the Republic are connected by telegraph, and new lines are being constructed in various parts of the country.

Brazil.—The new President of Brazil, Senhor FRANCISCO DE PAULA RODRIGUES ALVES, was formally inaugurated on November 15, 1902.

On the occasion of assuming the Presidency Dr. RODRIGUES ALVES issued a manifesto to Congress. In this he said that a new Electoral Law and the promulgation of a Civil Law Code would occupy his careful attention, but the pressing business before him seemed to be to maintain the good financial condition of the country.

At the opening of the Brazilian Congress on May 3, 1903, the first message of the present President of the Republic was presented. This document called attention to the healthy political conditions prevailing, and congratulated the country on the improved financial position, shown by the stability in the exchange rate and the higher prices of securities both in Brazil and in Europe.

The introduction of foreign capital and immigration continue to be greatly needed. At the opening of the year 1902 the foreign population of the Republic was 2,705,000, distributed according to nationality as follows. Italians, 1,300,000; Portuguese, 800,000; Germans, 300,000;

Spaniards, 100,000; Poles, 80,000; French, 10,000; English, 5,000; North Americans, 500; other nationalities, 110,000. It was also reported that large numbers of Japanese colonists, comprising at least 800 families, were to be established in the country.

The commercial movement of Brazil during the first six months of 1902 shows the importations to have amounted to 219,886 *contos* (\$52,971,457.52) and the exportations to 348,887 *contos* (\$84,291,922.61), or a difference in favor of the latter of 129,001 *contos*. Italy sent to Brazil goods valued at 9,000 *contos*, and received from Brazil goods to the value of 200 *contos*. A similar disparity, though not so pronounced, is apparent in respect to Portugal, the Argentine Republic, and Uruguay. On the other hand, the following countries receive more than they export to Brazil: United States, England, France, and Holland. Merchandise was imported from Germany to the value of £1,185,204 (\$5,771,943.48); from France, to the value of £911,759 (\$4,440,266.33). Brazil exported to the United States merchandise to the value of £8,367,821 (\$40,751,288.27); to Germany, to the value of £2,543,222 (\$12,325,491.14); to Great Britain, to the value of £2,333,563 (\$11,364,451.81), and to France, merchandise to the value of £1,302,977 (\$6,345,497.79).

The foreign trade of Brazil for the first nine months of 1902 shows an import value of 357,455,506 *milreis*, and exports to the value of 526,755,948 *milreis*. The total value of the merchandise exported to France during the first nine months of 1902 was 65,072,000 *francs* (\$13,014,400), compared with 49,328,000 *francs* (\$9,865,600) in 1901; and the total value of goods imported into Brazil from France during this period was 24,369,000 *francs* (\$4,873,800), compared with 24,322,000 *francs* (\$4,864,400) in 1901.

Brazilian exports to Spain, which in 1901 exceeded 3,000,000 *pesetas*, in 1902 amounted to nearly 5,000,000 *pesetas*.

The trade of Brazil with the United States for the year 1902, according to the official statistics, was represented by the following figures: Imports by the United States—cocoa, \$1,302,493; coffee, \$47,004,453; india rubber, \$15,209,295; sugar, \$2,534,760. Exports from the United States to Brazil—agricultural implements, \$35,702; wheat flour, \$2,209,881; carriages, \$54,266; cycles, etc., \$6,799; cotton cloths, \$603,161; wearing apparel, \$81,143; electric and scientific apparatus, \$323,941; builders' hardware, \$188,404; sewing machines, \$74,114; steam engines, \$133,759; typewriting machines, \$12,428; leather, \$155,119; rosin, tar, etc., \$226,676; turpentine, \$79,804; oils, \$2,568,684; beef, \$9,926; tallow, \$26,905; bacon, \$167,981; hams, \$2,612; pork, \$13,021; lard, \$924,582; butter, \$116,410; lumber, \$353,175; furniture, \$16,639.

The trade of Brazil with the United Kingdom during 1902 was represented by the following figures: Imports into Brazil from Great Britain—coal and coke, £757,265 (\$3,687,880.53); cotton manufac-

tures, £1,405,632 (\$6,845,427.84); jute yarn, £366,959 (\$1,787,220.33); jute manufactures, £19,127 (\$93,148.49); linen piece goods, £50,618 (\$246,509.66); woolen tissues, £82,534 (\$401,940.58); worsted tissues, £100,750 (\$490,652.50); entlery, £30,371 (\$147,826.77); hardware, £27,851 (\$135,634.37); iron, bar, angle, bolt, and rod, £32,015 (\$155,933.05); railroad iron, £122,652 (\$597,315.24); wire of iron or steel, £12,388 (\$60,329.56); galvanized sheets, £42,265 (\$205,820.55); tin plates and sheets, £76,571 (\$372,900.77); wrought and cast iron, £182,825 (\$890,377.75); cement, £11,399 (\$55,513.13); earthen and china ware, £63,072 (\$307,160.64); seed oil, £60,710 (\$295,657.70). Exports from Brazil to Great Britain during the year were: Coffee, £470,403 (\$2,290,862.61); sugar, mrefined, £191,376 (\$932,001.12); cotton, raw, £1,088,227 (\$5,299,665.49); wet hides, £53,727 (\$271,850.49).

The budget for 1902 estimated the receipts from various sources at 42,876,666\$637 gold, and 257,461,000\$000 paper, and the expenditures at 33,592,171 *reis* gold. Various provisions for the increase of revenue were enacted, among them being the adoption of a differential tariff up to 50 per cent in favor of one or more imported articles in compensation for concessions to Brazilian produce on "most favored nation" treatment; the recovery from shipping of a duty from 1 to 5 *reis* per kilogram of merchandise, loaded or discharged, the same to be expended in improvements at the port of collection; the doubling of the stamp taxes on alcoholic beverages, and the collection of fixed charges for the issue of certificates of registry. The Executive was also authorized to emit 25,000 *contos* in treasury bills to be redeemed before June 30, 1902.

The amount of internal consolidated debt at the opening of the year 1902 was £3,000,000 (\$14,610,000) in excess of the amount at the beginning of the previous year. The increase is accounted for by the omission of that sum from the calculations at the end of 1900, when bonds to the amount of £3,000,000 (\$14,610,000), bearing 6 per cent interest, were put into circulation. The external funded debt on January 1, 1902, amounted to £42,423,817 (\$210,102,988.79). During the year there was a decided appreciation in the value of Brazilian securities.

Customs receipts in 1901 were 170,855 *contos* of *reis*, and in 1902 rose to 192,737 *contos* of *reis*, of which 40,481 were gold and 152,256 paper. This increase is equivalent to £3,840,000 (\$16,700,800).

Brazil produced in 1902, 130,624 fine ounces of gold, valued at \$2,700,000.

The shipments of rubber from the Amazon Valley for the season of 1901-2 amounted to 29,997 tons, or 2,317 tons more than in 1900-1901. Of this total, 14,066 tons were sent to the United States, and 15,930 to Europe. The rubber fields of the lower river, especially on the islands, are declining both in quantity and quality of production, but the decrease is more than compensated for by the development of new fields and the expansion of those on the Upper Amazon.

In order to remedy the situation created by the fall in the price of coffee, a propaganda was organized by the Ministry of Industry having for its object the increase in consumption of this national product abroad and its protection in foreign markets, so far as quality, quantity, price, and origin were concerned. Permanent exhibitions of different samples of Brazilian coffee were to be established at the various commercial centers of the world, under consular control, and the consuls were directed to make semiannual reports as to the results.

Authentic figures of coffee production for the harvest year closed June 30, 1902, are as follows:

	<i>Bags of 132 pounds.</i>
Received in the port of Rio	4,971,686
Received in the port of Santos.....	10,149,327
Total in the two ports	15,121,013

The receipts of the other ports (Victoria, Bahia, Pernambuco, etc.) made up a total of 16,000,000 bags.

The receipts at Rio de Janeiro for the first nine months of the trade year 1902-3 were 3,333,000 bags; at Santos, 7,162,000 bags; at both ports, 10,495,000 bags, against 13,104,000 bags in 1901-2 and 9,338,000 bags in 1900-1901. During three previous semiannual crop years the receipts for this period averaged 87.3 per cent of the total. The total deliveries during the nine months of the fiscal year 1902-3 were 12,081,914, as against 11,664,710 and 10,596,995 in the corresponding periods of 1902 and 1901. The total deliveries for the year ending June 30, 1902, were 15,516,663 bags, and for 1901 they were 14,329,925 bags.

The increased appreciation in which Brazilian cotton is held in the world's markets is indicated by the statistics of British imports for the year ending December 31, 1902, in which it is shown that in the three years 1900, 1901, and 1902, cotton from Brazil was imported by the United Kingdom in quantities of 270,462, 109,291, and 468,226 hundredweight, respectively, the valuation for the three years being £669,595 (\$3,260,947.65), £270,041 (\$1,315,099.67), and £1,088,227 (\$5,299,665.49).

There are no available statistics showing the annual production of cotton in Brazil, and the amount can be approximated only by combining the receipts at the ports with the domestic consumption. The latter has increased considerably in the past few years. In 1875 there were only 12 cotton mills located in 4 States; in 1902 there were 150 in 14 States, as follows: Rio de Janeiro, 43; Minas Geraes, 35; San Paulo, 11; Bahia, 15; Maranhão, 14; Santa Catarina, 17; Pernambuco, 5; Ceará, 4; Sergipe, 2; and 1 each in Piahy, Rio Grande do Norte, Parahiba, and Espirito Santo. Roughly estimated, these mills operate from 600,000 to 800,000 spindles, which consume from 200,000 to 250,000 bales (500 pounds each) per annum. Upon this basis and that of the export, it may be assumed that in recent years the annual production, which seems to vary greatly from year to year, ranges from 250,000 to 500,000 bales of 500 pounds each.

The sugar crop of Brazil is estimated at 2,800,000 bags. The requirements of consumption are calculated at 2,300,000 bags, so that there remains a surplus for export of 500,000 bags, and it is in relation to this that negotiations are in progress with Portugal, the River Plate, and Chile, and efforts are being made to find for it a home industrial application under the form of alcohol. Brazil's sugar production in 1902-3 amounted to 187,000 tons, as compared with 345,000 tons in 1901-2, a decrease of 158,000 in 1902-3. Pursuant to a call issued by the National Society of Agriculture at Rio de Janeiro, delegates assembled there on June 25, 1902, to take part in the first sugar producers' convention of Brazil. Delegates were present from all the sugar-producing States—Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Bahia, Parahyba, Alagoas, Sergipe, Rio Grande do Norte, and Maranhão.

The official statistics for 1902 give the quantity of manganese ore exported during that year at 143,720 tons, as compared with 98,828 tons in 1901. The bulk of this export goes to the United States. The principal countries importing manganese in 1901 were the United States, 52,084 tons; United Kingdom, 26,020 tons; Belgium, 10,198 tons; France, 4,970 tons. It is predicted that in the course of time, when greater facilities for the transport of manganese can be afforded by the State railway, manganese ore will form one of the principal articles of export from Brazil.

Native mills in different parts of the country are now making many goods which were formerly imported from abroad, and such articles as gray cottons, Oxfords, denims, cotton trouserings, etc., are almost entirely supplied by them. Prints are made in considerable quantities, and the quality of the cloth is excellent and very durable. Fancy cotton dress goods, and even laces, are now to be had of native manufacture. Woolen trouserings, cassimeres, etc., of good designs and quality, woolen ponchos, blankets, also cotton ponchos and blankets are made, so that there is little importation of these goods. There are also hosiery factories now making good undershirts, stockings, etc., which in quality and finish are equal to similar grades of the imported articles, and owing to the advantage in price they have almost entirely driven their foreign competitors out of the market. Other recently established industrial plants include a frozen-meat establishment at Uberaba in February, 1902, and another at Juiz de Fora. Silk culture in the State of Minas Geraes has made considerable progress, it being estimated that 10,000 kilograms of cocoons represents the result of the industry in 1902. The legislature of the States has authorized the purchase of extensive machinery for the manufacture of this article.

The legislature of the State of Bahia passed a law in 1902 authorizing the establishment of an agricultural bank in that State which will operate in loans to the agricultural industry and allied industries. The capital of the bank will be limited to 5,000 *contos*. Of this amount

the State will subscribe 4,000 *contos*, to be covered by the additional tax of 1 per cent, collected on all agricultural products exported from the State. Interest payable on loans must not exceed 8 per cent. The bank is expected to be in operation by the beginning of the year.

A new naturalization law became effective November 1, 1902.

The number of patents issued by the Government of Brazil during the year 1902 was 288, of which 12 were for improvements on inventions already patented.

By a decree dated the 5th of September, 1902, authority was given the Brazilian Diamond and Exploration Company, Limited, to operate in the Republic of Brazil. The privilege is for the term of ninety years. The Manóes Harbor Company, Limited, was incorporated in London with a capital of £500,000 (\$2,435,000.00.)

On January 1, 1902, Brazil had 15,088 kilometers of railway in operation. Of the 20 States of the Federal Union, there were only 5 without railways, namely, Amazonas, Piahy, Sergipe, Goyaz, and Matto Grosso.

The following figures show the receipts and expenses of the five principal railway lines of Brazil for the year 1901, the latest period covered by reliable statistics:

	Receipts.	Expenses.	Excess of receipts.
	<i>Reis.</i>	<i>Reis.</i>	<i>Reis.</i>
Paulista	27,293,917,132	9,897,085,933	17,396,831,199
San Paulo Railway	27,268,898,600	11,260,087,710	14,008,809,890
Mogiana	19,816,807,070	9,526,816,319	10,289,990,679
Central	31,913,370,356	26,340,140,458	5,573,229,898
Leopoldina	17,891,000,000	11,602,000,000	6,289,000,000

The Bahia State Government, on August 14, 1902, entered into contract with Mr. JOHN S. WEBSTER, an Englishman, and late superintendent of the Bahia Central Railroad, for the construction of a roadway from Sitio Novo, a station on the Bahia Central Railroad, to Orobó Grande, 70 kilometers (43.4 miles) distant. This will be the first roadway constructed in this district.

During the year of 1902 there entered the port of Santos 865 steamers, with a total tonnage of 1,382,929 tons, and 91 sailing vessels, registering 27,397 tons. The total number of vessels which sailed from this port during the year was 961, of which 873 were steamers and 88 sailing vessels. The vessels taking part in this trade were of the following nationalities: German, American, Austrian, Argentine, Belgian, Brazilian, Danish, French, Spanish, Dutch, English, Italian, Russian, Swedish, and Norwegian. The total number of vessels that entered the port of Rio de Janeiro during the period under review was 11,454, of which 8,607 were national vessels and 2,847 were foreign. The countries that figured most largely in this port movement were England, with 1,252 vessels, Germany, with 570, and France with 246. The number of vessels bearing the United States flag was only 33.

Increased facilities for communication with foreign lands were furnished throughout the year as indicated by the following enterprises: The Lloyd Brasileiro Steamship Company extended its service to the southern ports of the Republic as far as Buenos Ayres (Argentine Republic) and Rosario de Santa Fé. A decree was issued authorizing Senhor VAZ DE CARVALHO to reorganize the Lloyd's Brazilian Coast Navigation Company, which, on its liquidation, passed to the Banco da Republica as principal creditor. The new contract will expire at the end of 1912, and the enterprise has a subvention of 1,663 *contos*, covering eight lines. A new steamship service was established between Pará and the United States. The new line is a branch of the Prince Line, and at present consists of four new ships of about 6,000 tons cargo capacity. They will ply regularly between New York, the River Plate, and Brazilian ports, visiting Pará every twenty-one days. A boat destined for cargo and passenger service on the Amazon River was launched in England, being a steel screw steamer, 72 feet in length, and has two large holds, with a total capacity of 1,400 cubic feet. This is the largest vessel ever floated on the Thames and Severn Canal. The Lamport and Holt line added six steamers to its service between Brazil and New York. The Prince Line also added a boat to its New York-Rio service.

Work on the harbor improvements at Manaus was begun. These improvements include an extensive system of docks and wharves, which will facilitate the growing commerce of that city. Work on a new electric-light plant was begun. The harbor at Pará was dredged to a depth which will permit the largest steamers in these waters to come up to the piers; and docks, wharves, and warehouses will be erected extending across the entire water front of the city. Dry docks will also be erected for the repair of the largest vessels afloat. A German syndicate has secured this valuable concession, the work on which will be completed in about five years.

A light-house and shelter station was erected at the mouth of the Amazon River, on the island of Tatnooa, a few miles below Pará.

Brazil has taken a very forward place in relation to the practical solution of the problem of aerial navigation. The names of Senhor AUGUSTO DUMONT, Senhor PATROCINIO, and Senhor AUGUSTO SEVERO have been inscribed honorably for their efforts in this direction. The first-mentioned gentleman has made several very successful demonstrations, and has been the recipient of enthusiastic recognition in Brazil and elsewhere. His persistent and courageous efforts resulted in his securing the coveted Eiffel prize offered by M. DEUTSCH. Senhor SEVERO, however, met at the early part of the year with a tragic fate, having lost his life in consequence of the explosion of his balloon.

Chile.—A general survey of Chilean affairs for the year 1902 demonstrates that there were signs of recovery from the unfavorable conditions prevailing throughout the preceding year. Chief among these

must be placed the final settlement of the Andine Boundary question by arbitration and the treaty with the Argentine Republic for the limitation of armaments. There was also a better cereal harvest, sufficient to supply the needs of home consumption. During the first half of 1902 Chile exported 15,000 tons of wheat to Peru instead of having to import a considerable amount of wheat and flour as in 1901. The price of copper, one of Chile's principal products, also rose somewhat during the year, and the rate of exchange improved notably. President Riesco, in his message to Congress in June, stated that the obligations of the country abroad, ordinary and extraordinary, could be met by the portion of the nitrate duties payable in bills, while home requirements, including a deficit for 1901, would demand an expenditure of \$90,329,340. This sum was not fully covered by the estimate of revenues for the year.

Two important items of foreign policy of special interest becoming effective during the year were as follows:

On April 17, 1900, a treaty with the United States for the extradition of criminals was signed at Santiago, and ratifications exchanged in Washington, May 27, 1902.

On May 28, 1902, an agreement was entered into between Chile and the Argentine Republic for the purpose of fixing rules for the settlement of differences of all kinds which may arise between the two countries.

The trade of Chile with the United States for the year 1902, according to United States official statistics, was represented by the following figures: Exports from the United States to Chile—agricultural implements, \$132,242; carriages, cars, etc., \$115,276; cotton cloth, \$520,642; wearing apparel, \$29,311; electric and scientific apparatus, \$52,979; builders' hardware, \$123,116; leather, \$28,398; rosin, tar, etc., \$15,593; turpentine, \$34,105; oils, \$554,080; beef, \$7,493; tallow, \$3,020; lard, \$42,681; wood, \$5,371; lumber, \$199,183; furniture, \$14,844.

The trade of Chile with the United Kingdom during 1902 was represented by the following figures: Imports into Chile from Great Britain—cotton manufactures, £642,667 (\$3,065,788.29); woolen tissues, £106,863 (\$520,422.81); worsted tissues, £167,048 (\$810,723.76); carpets, £24,930 (\$121,409.10); cutlery, £13,426 (\$65,384.62); hardware, £21,103 (\$102,771.61); iron (angle, bar, bolt, and rod), £34,200 (\$166,554.00); railroad iron, £37,202 (\$181,173.74); galvanized sheets, £77,741 (\$378,598.67); wrought and cast iron, £35,126 (\$171,163.62). Exports from Chile to Great Britain during the year were confined principally to shipments of copper and nitrate of soda. Copper ore was represented by £289,348 (\$1,419,224.76); regulus and precipitate, £251,860 (\$1,226,558.20), and copper, wrought and unwrought, £914,230 (\$4,452,300.10). The British statistics of importations of nitrate of soda during the year place the total at £1,051,870 (\$5,122,606.90), most of which comes from Chile.

The total value of the importations in the first half of the year (the latest available official statistics) reached the sum of \$63,158,537. Compared with the corresponding period in 1901, there was a falling off in the half year under review of \$2,608,044. The diminution is due to various causes. In the first place, there are the ratifications made in the valuations of sugar, coffee, and tea. In the statistics for 1901 these articles figured with an excess of \$3,652,000 over their real value. In the second place, the last harvest sufficed for the wants of the country, consequently there were no heavy imports of wheat and flour, which articles in 1901 represented a value of \$8,578,000. In the third place, there was the higher premium on gold and transitory circumstances which perturbed trade and reduced personal consumption, as was demonstrated month by month in the falling off of the customs receipts on imports. On the other hand, there was a considerable increase in the items of imports which are duty free. The material of war dispatched by the custom-house up to June 30, 1902, represented a value of \$2,460,388. There was also imported for new nitrate works plant of the value of upward of \$2,000,000. Locomotives imported in the half year represent an increase of upward of \$1,200,000. On the other hand, the importation of cattle shows a decrease approximating \$400,000.

The exports represent a total value, in the half year mentioned, of \$93,955,450. In the corresponding period of 1901 the value of the exports amounted to \$78,682,883, and in this amount there figured but \$203,119 for gold and silver specie. If the value of the specie exported be eliminated from the one and the other period, the sum of \$78,479,764 is obtained for the first half of 1901, and the sum of \$79,745,933 for the first half of 1902, or a difference in favor of the latter of \$1,266,172. The export valuation of vegetable products increased, owing to the shipment for Peru of 15,087 tons of wheat of the value of \$1,709,500.

Germany heads the list of importers. The United Kingdom comes second, but with the addition of India the British Empire stands higher than Germany with 705,657 *pesos*, against 646,846 *pesos*.

Chile's production of gold in 1902 amounted to 24,190 fine ounces with a value of \$500,000.

The total revenues collected by all the custom-houses of the Republic in 1902 amounted to 70,419,059 *pesos*, of which 45,241,707 *pesos* were derived from export duties and 25,178,352 from imports. Comparing this revenue with that of 1901 shows an increase in 1902 of the revenue derived from exports of 1,144,446 *pesos* and a decrease in the revenue derived from imports of 1,683,836 *pesos*, or a total decrease in the revenues of 1902, as compared with 1901, of 569,390 *pesos*.

The Auditor-General of the Republic of Chile, in his report for the financial year 1901, states that at the opening of the year 1902 the the national debt amounted to \$302,672,280.91. Of this amount

\$227,234,400 (calculated at a valuation of 18d. each) corresponded to the foreign debt and \$75,437,880.91 (currency) to the internal debt.

The gross value of the cereal crop harvested in the Republic in 1901-2 was \$41,168,560; of forage, \$1,570,603; of vineyards, \$12,645,625. The number of animals in the Republic on January 1, 1902, was 2,681,300.

The customs tariff in effect during the year 1901 continued operative in the calendar year 1902 with certain modifications noted from time to time in the MONTHLY BULLETIN.

On January 23, 1902, the Government abolished the import duties on provisions and eatables destined for use on ships. The export duties on nitrate, which had previously been paid at the rate of 35 per cent in gold and 65 per cent in bills (paper), were, from February 15, 1902, paid at the rate of 10 per cent gold and 90 per cent in currency.

The production of nitrate in 1902 amounted to 29,829,679 Spanish quintals, an excess of 1,461,319 quintals over the production in 1901. The exports reached 30,089,440 quintals, as compared with 27,385,228 quintals in the preceding year. The total deliveries in 1902 amounted to 28,400,840 Spanish quintals, being 2,937,032 quintals less than in 1901. This total decrease was made up of a decrease in consumption by Europe and other countries of 3,339,998 quintals, offset by an increase in the United States and Chile of 402,966 quintals. The visible supply of nitrate on January 1, 1902, showed a deficiency of 150,000 tons, as compared with the same date of the preceding year. This deficiency in the world's markets was the result of the limitations put upon the export of the article by the Chilean Nitrate Trust and had as its result the maintenance of good prices for the nitrate sent abroad. Consumption of nitrate reached its record figure in 1901—1,364,000 tons representing the world's stock, of which 1,263,000 tons were furnished by Chile alone. The quantity of nitrate exported in the nine months ended on September 30, 1902, in vessels which had already left the coast, exceeded that of the corresponding period of the preceding year by 2,150,788 Spanish quintals. The excess of production is less than the quantity just mentioned, but this apparent anomaly is explained as follows: On January 1, 1902, there was an excess of 332,300 Spanish quintals in stocks on the coast, as compared with stocks on the coast on the corresponding date in 1901; stocks were less on September 30, 1902, as compared with stocks on the same in 1901, by 1,182,100 quintals; and there was in 1902 a greater production by 636,900 quintals—in all, a total of 2,151,300 quintals. Consumption shows a falling off owing to a decreased demand in the first half of the year. This decrease amounted to 3,685,516 quintals, but from July to September there was an increased consumption, as compared with the corresponding period in 1901, of 1,019,105 quintals.

During the year 1902 the Nitrate Propaganda Association expended £28,448 3s. 10d. (\$138,541.69) in propagandism, which was carried out in the following countries: Ireland, Scotland, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Northern Russia, Poland, France, Algiers, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Spain, Portugal, Italy, United States, Central America, Brazil, and Uruguay.

Internal development was signalized by the following measures: On August 30, 1902, the President promulgated a law passed by the National Congress, authorizing Mr. Abelardo Pizarro to construct an aerial railway from Juncal, Chile, to Paramillo de las Cuevas, Argentine Republic. By the terms of the concession the concessionaire received a subvention of \$40,000 gold (18s. to the dollar) for a period of fifteen years.

The Government granted a concession to W. R. Grace & Co. for the construction of an aerial railway 2,060 meters long, to connect the Zapiga canyon in the Department of Pisagua with some point on the opposite side of said canyon.

Initiatory steps were taken during the year by the Chilean Government for the establishment of cable communication between Punta Arenas and Puerto Montt, and proposals were received at the legations in London, Paris, Berlin, and Rome, relative to the carrying out of the project.

For the improvement of the harbor of Valparaíso the sum of £17,250 (\$740,007.50) was appropriated by the National Congress, the President being also given authority to expend £10,000 (\$48,700.00) in the acquisition of dredges for the deepening of the entrances to other ports of the Republic, further grants being made for improvements at various custom-houses.

In the estimates of the ministry of industry for the year 1902, an important item was the establishment of a mining school at Antofagasta, for which an appropriation of \$12,000 was asked.

The President of Chile presented a bill to Congress with a view of obtaining a credit of 6,390,390 pesos to complete the military port of Talcahuano.

By a law published June 12, 1902, a premium of 3 centavos per kilogram was granted, under certain conditions, for the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

Colombia.—Señor Don JOSÉ MANUEL MARROQUIN filled the office of President of the Colombian Republic during 1902. The most important political event transpiring during that period was the signing of a treaty of peace on November 21, 1902, whereby the internal dissensions which had agitated the country were given a satisfactory solution.

The only available commercial statistics of a Colombian source are those of the port of Cartagena for 1902. The total amount of imports is given at \$1,601,159.28 United States gold. The exports are given as being 13,330.4 metric tons, the value of which is not stated.

The trade of Colombia with the United States for the year 1902, according to the United States official statistics, was represented by the following figures: Exports from the United States to Colombia: Agricultural implements, \$3,553; wheat flour, \$231,828; carriages, \$21,675; cycles, \$937; cotton cloths, \$1,286,535; wearing apparel, \$76,398; builders' hardware, \$55,667; sewing machines, \$19,129; steam engines, \$21,400; typewriting machines, \$3,227; leather, \$14,297; boots and shoes, \$80,514; rosin, tar, etc., \$11,705; turpentine, \$5,802; oils, \$115,884; beef, \$27,310; tallow, \$3,880; bacon, \$2,971; hams, \$15,444; pork, \$14,133; lard, \$109,952; butter, \$13,626; cheese, \$10,960; tobacco, \$70,869; wood, \$12,718; lumber, \$36,992; furniture, \$24,327.

The trade of Colombia with the United Kingdom during 1902 was represented by the following figures: Imports into Colombia from Great Britain: Cotton manufactures, £642,667 (\$3,129,788.29); linen piece goods, £14,496 (\$60,595.52); British statistics giving no information as to receipts of merchandise from the Republic.

As is well known, the resources of Colombia consist principally of her agricultural and mining industries. The agricultural lands of Colombia may be divided into the table-lands of the Andes, which include the plain of Bogota, and the temperate and tropical zones. The lands lying in the temperate zone of the Republic are chiefly used for the growing of coffee. Many of the older coffee plantations are beginning to show evidence of long and continued cultivation, and a large number of these will have to be systematically fertilized in order to restore them to their original fertile condition. Some of the agricultural lands of Colombia are very favorably situated for purposes of irrigation.

The mineral wealth of the Republic is incalculable. Colombia is reported to have been the leading South American country in the output of gold during 1902, having produced 101,597 fine ounces, valued at \$2,100,000. The precious metals are abundant, are distributed over a vast area, and by the use of improved metallurgical and reduction methods may be mined with great profit.

The fine ores existing in many sections have led to the establishment of iron blast furnaces in several localities, of which one, situated 8 leagues distant from Bogota, is capable of producing from 30 to 40 tons of iron per day. Large deposits of iron, limestone, manganese, clay, etc., are found from 4 to 5 kilometers from the works. The Republic is exceedingly rich in copper ores. The first place among the platinum-producing countries of the world will, in the long run, undoubtedly be accorded to Colombia, inasmuch as it is extremely improbable that platinum deposits will ever be found at any other place on the surface of the earth that will equal or even approach in richness and extent the deposits encountered on the slopes and in the

alluvial sands of the rivers which course through the immense territory embraced between Atrato and San Juan.

The following measures affecting internal affairs went into effect during the year:

In accordance with decree No. 157, dated January 29, 1902, a new postal tariff, governing the postage on mail matter in Colombia, went into effect on March 1, 1902.

Under date of April 7, 1902, the civil and military chief of the Department of Panama issued a decree in which it ordered that all hides of cattle killed must be immediately turned over to the Government.

The Government, under date of September 11, 1902, entered into a contract with JUAN GAGNEUX authorizing him to exploit the deposits of coal, phosphates, or any other kind of fertilizers found upon his own or the Government lands situated in the province of Padilla, Department of Magdalena.

A decree was issued to the effect that tonnage dues were to be collected on all vessels, including those under the Colombian flag. The decree, which was enforced October 13, 1902, originally exempted ships under the national flag, but it was subsequently changed to include all ships carrying local cargo.

Under date of December 13, 1902, a decree was issued prohibiting the importation by private persons of paper suitable for making bills.

By a decree the import duties on all merchandise, except alcohol and rum, were increased 50 per cent over those previously in force. In other words the *ad valorem* duty was raised from 20 per cent to 30 per cent. The duty is payable in silver coin.

The Panama Railroad Company's report for the year ended December 31, 1902, including the steamship lines, shows the following results:

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
Gross earnings.....	\$2,762,816	\$3,196,709	" \$433,893
Operating expenses.....	1,956,116	2,435,207	" 479,091
Net earnings.....	806,700	761,502	45,198
Depreciation.....	6,000	5,100	900
Balance.....	800,700	756,402	44,298
Charges.....	505,315	496,812	8,503
Surplus.....	295,385	259,590	35,795

" Decrease.

An important act by the Government was the reorganization of the School of Fine Arts, in which is to be arranged and classified the artistic works which form part of the National Museum. It is further provided that on July 20 of each year a national exposition of fine art shall be opened. The Secretaries of Public Instruction and of the Departments are charged with the necessary arrangements. The object is the cultivation of the fine arts and the study of artistic literature.

Costa Rica.—On February 17, 1902, Señor Don ASCENCIÓN ESQUIVEL was elected President of the Republic and the results of his first year's administration of Costa Rican affairs is shown by statements made in his message to Congress on May 1, 1903.

Educational matters received the especial attention and fostering care of the Administration, and notwithstanding the increasing needs of the Government in various ways for the employment of the public funds, the greatest number possible of primary schools was established, and higher education was also encouraged and protected in so far as was within the power of the Government. One of the most notable acts of the Administration in this direction was the founding of a normal school.

The Administration, whenever feasible, assisted the provinces in opening, conserving, and improving the public roads, among which, on account of their importance, are worthy of mention the highways leading to San Carlos, Atenas, Rio Grande, Santo Domingo, San Mateo, Naranjo, San Ramon, Palmares, and Puriscal, all of which are centers of rich agricultural districts and some of which connect with the Pacific Railway.

Referring to the Pacific Railway, it may be stated that the Government gave careful attention to this important line and took the necessary steps for the opening up of the road and the betterment of the service.

The Republic of Costa Rica concluded an extradition treaty with Belgium during 1902, this treaty being ratified by Belgium on April 25, 1902, and duly signed and proclaimed in Costa Rica on August 14, 1902.

The Congress of Costa Rica also approved and the President signed a trade-mark convention between the Republic and Belgium. The trade-marks to which this convention applies are those which legitimately belong to the manufacturers and traders using them. The convention is to be valid for five years, dating from exchange of ratifications; but if neither of the contracting parties shall give notice of its abrogation before expiration of the five years, it shall remain in force from year to year until such notice shall be given.

Of the \$3,794,642 given as the value of imports into Costa Rica during 1902, 54 per cent of the total, or \$2,048,809, was from the United States. Great Britain is credited with \$906,679, or 24 per cent, and Germany with \$472,991, or 12½ per cent. France comes next with \$198,690, or a little over 5 per cent, followed by Spain with \$75,146, and Italy with \$65,059, while other countries contributed \$27,266. In addition to the above imports, merchandise valued at \$95,000 arrived by parcels post during the first eleven months of the year, and cattle from Nicaragua with a valuation of \$288,634.80.

Imports from the United States include foodstuffs, machinery and tools, cotton prints, dynamite, drugs, paints, and oils. Increased tariff

rates caused a decrease in the imports of boots and shoes and also of certain patent medicines and drugs. Wheat, flour, and lard form the staple foodstuffs imported from the United States, while from Europe manufactured tobacco and rice are in the excess. A comparison of figures shows a decrease in the imports of European origin classified as foodstuffs from \$118,329 in 1901 to \$87,675 in 1902. Similar imports from the United States increased in the two years under comparison from \$493,078 to \$554,251.

There has been a considerable increase during the last few years in the commerce of Costa Rica with the United States, due undoubtedly to the frequent and easy maritime communication with the ports of New York, New Orleans, and Mobile. The trade in bananas, carried on by the United Fruit Company with the Atlantic coast and interior cities of the United States, has naturally greatly increased the means of communication, and has raised the percentage of Costa Rican products shipped to the United States, such as gold bullion, rubber, hides, and coffee.

The value of the parcels-post imports, not including gold coin, in 1902 was \$74,567.15 as compared with \$106,839.37 in 1901. The imports of merchandise through the frontier ports of San Carlos, Sarapiquí, and Colorado during 1902 amounted to \$1,656.72, which is approximately the value of the imports made through the same ports in 1901.

The imports of cattle from Nicaragua in 1902 consisted of 14,587 head on an average value of 40 *colones* each, making a total value of 583,480 *colones*, which, reduced to a gold value at the rate of 209.75 per cent, the average annual rate of ninety-day sight drafts on London, amounts to \$278,178.77, as compared with \$164,924.70 in 1901. Other live stock, such as brood animals and fowls, was imported into the Republic from the United States for the purpose of improving the breed of the domestic animals of the country.

From 1896 to 1902, inclusive, the consumption of cattle aggregated 264,158 head, valued at \$1,774,892.25, 159,405 being native and 104,753 imported cattle.

The imports of gold coin in 1902 amounted to \$250,000, of which amount \$100,000 was consigned to the Bank of Costa Rica and \$150,000 to the Government.

Details of the export trade for the year show the following results.

The exports of the crop of coffee, which commenced on October 1, 1901, and terminated on September 30, 1902, amounted to 236,057 sacks, weighing 13,749,100 kilograms. The exports of bananas in 1902 were greater than those of any preceding year, and consisted of 4,174,199 bunches, which, at 45 cents a bunch, were worth \$1,878,389.55. The exports of cocobola logs, which are used for the same purposes as mahogany, consisted of 798,560 kilometers, valued at \$7,187.04. There were no shipments of this wood in 1899, but in 1898, 1900, and

1901 the exports were 414,000, 846,400, and 354,200 kilometers, respectively. The exports of *palo mora*, or fustic, in 1902 amounted to 4,834,920 kilometers, valued at \$43,514.28. The exports of mahogany in 1902 were 8,292 cubic feet, valued at 30 cents per cubic foot, or \$2,487.60. The exports of cedar timber for cabinetwork and other purposes in 1902 aggregated 390,026 cubic feet, which, at 30 cents per cubic foot, amounted to \$117,007.80. A gradual decrease is noted in the exports of timber, due to the fact that the supply near the ports is being exhausted, and a considerable part of the supply has now to be obtained from the timber lands of the interior. The exports of cacao have gradually increased, and in 1902 aggregated 60,128 kilograms, as compared with 22,630 kilograms exported during the previous year. Cacao is valued at 40 cents per kilogram, so that the exports in 1902 were worth \$24,051.20. In 1902 there were reexportations of sundry articles of merchandise, such as coal, etc., to the value of \$24,428.32. The exports by parcels post during the same year, of sundry merchandise, not including gold coin and bullion, were valued at \$8,934.67. The exports of gold by parcels post during the same period aggregated \$11,630.63. The exports of merchandise in baggage through the ports of Limon and Punta Arenas in 1902 were valued at \$492.44. Other exports in 1902, not enumerated, amounted to \$40,692. The gold and silver coin and bullion exported in 1902 amounted to \$147,340.59. The average rate of exchange in 1902 was 209 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

Costa Rica produced 1,500 tons of sugar in 1902-3.

Records of the maritime movements of the ports of Limon and Punta Arenas during 1902 show a total American tonnage of about 151,000, represented by 103 vessels; British, 175,000, represented by 127 vessels, and German, 171,000, represented by 115 vessels.

On July 31, 1902, an important decree was promulgated authorizing the survey and preparatory work for the construction of a branch railway, or electric tramway, from a point on the line of the Pacific Railway to the towns of Alajuela and Heredia, terminating in the province of Santo Domingo. A survey was also made for a branch road to run from the station of the Pacific Railway at San José to Cartago. The construction of these branch roads by the State will take place, in the order mentioned, on the completion of the main line of the Pacific Railway.

The President of the Republic, under date of October 25, 1902, authorized an issue of 37 Pacific Railway bonds of \$1,000 each, payable in American gold, series numbered 1182 to 1218. These bonds, bearing date of November 1, 1902, were issued in payment of construction work done on the Pacific Railway, and for the purpose of creating a sinking fund in conformity with Clause XIII of the railway contract and the agreement of December 28, 1901.

By a Presidential decree of November 26, 1902, a duty of 0.10 of a

colón (§0.0465) was imposed upon extract of licorice used in the manufacture of tobacco breva when imported in kegs weighing not less than 46 kilograms each. Refined licorice, imported for confectionery or pharmaceutical uses, is not subject to this tax.

The Government also repealed the law of November 2, 1900, admitting construction material, such as iron, lumber, and other articles, for use in the city of Limón, free of duty.

A contract for a new pier at Port Limón was signed by the Government of Costa Rica and the Northern Railway Company, a firm in close connection with the United Fruit Company. By the conditions of this contract the pier is to be completed within two years from the date of approval by Congress (July 4, 1902). When completed it is to become the property of the Government, and is to be at the service of the public under such regulations as the Government may prescribe. The company is obligated to keep it in good condition during the term of the concession, and it may collect for this purpose a wharfage tax from ships according to rates prescribed in the contract.

On July 3, 1902, the pearl fisheries of the Republic of Costa Rica on the Pacific coast were opened for exploitation to natives of the country and to foreigners who had resided at least two years in the Republic. On the 22d of August rules were promulgated by President Esquivel, in an executive decree, governing the exploitation of these fisheries. Under these rules the fishing for mother pearl shall not be carried on by contract, but under a license obtained from the Governor of Punta Arenas, which license will be issued upon payment of the proper fee.

Renewed activity in the development of the mineral resources of the country was indicated during the year. New companies were formed and new methods were applied to the mines already in exploitation. The Abengares Gold Fields Company, Limited, increased the number of its stamps to 40, with a corresponding increase in the output of precious metal. With a 10-stamp mill an average monthly production of from \$8,000 to \$10,000 was reached. The coal deposits of Costa Rica are large and easy of operation, it being further claimed that the product is essentially the same in origin and geological character as that of the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania. The possible advantages accruing from exporting coal from Costa Rica to the United States are at present under consideration, and measures have been taken to develop the latent resources of the first-named country. It is reported that the Costa Rica Petroleum and Coal Company has received numerous requests for a conference with capitalists of the United States with a view to exploiting on a large scale the coal deposits of the company situated on the Atlantic side of the Republic. Arrangements were made for the immediate opening up on a large scale of the company's mines in Talamanca Province, and an expert representing a San Francisco syndicate was authorized to make a

thorough examination of the coal lands on the Gulf of Nicoya previous to negotiating a lease of twenty years' duration.

Cuba. On February 24, 1902, at Havana, Dr. THOMAS ESTRADA PALMA and Señor Don ESTIVÉZ were formally chosen by the electoral college as President and Vice-President of Cuba, being the first Executives to be chosen for the administration of the affairs of the new Republic. Provincial Senators were also elected.

During 1902 the imports into Cuba amounted in value to \$60,574,800, of which \$25,243,200 came from the United States; \$8,209,000 from other American countries; \$3,612,000 from Germany; \$9,541,000 from Spain; \$2,045,000 from France; \$9,098,000 from England, and \$1,482,000 from other countries. These figures, compared with those of 1901, show a decrease of \$2,835,000 in the imports from the United States; \$3,061,000 from other American countries, and \$463,000 from England, and an increase of \$116,000 from Germany, \$43,000 from Spain, and \$101,000 from France. The United States sent 42 per cent of the imports; other American countries, 13; England, 14; Spain, 16; Germany, 5; and France, 5.

The decrease in imports was principally in cattle, the value of which in 1902 was \$5,897,000, against \$9,318,000 in 1901; and in food stuffs, which showed a decrease of \$2,130,000 in jerked beef, lard, and cereals. The remainder of the decrease was principally in cotton goods and machinery.

The trade of Cuba with the United States for the year 1902, according to United States official statistics, was represented by the following figures: Imports by the United States—Logwood, \$22,162; bananas, \$596,279; sugar, \$3,081,485; tobacco, \$9,736,526; mahogany, \$457,601. Exports from the United States to Cuba—Agricultural implements, \$45,304; corn, \$827,538; wheat flour, \$2,059,876; carriages, \$457,217; cycles, 12,320; cotton cloths, \$208,039; wearing apparel, \$158,313; builders' hardware, \$322,500; sewing machines, \$97,355; steam engines, \$125,730; typewriting machines, \$33,982; leather, \$68,348; rosin, tar, etc., \$28,576; turpentine, \$30,154; oils, \$586,946; beef, \$9,105; tallow, \$7,276; bacon, \$379,188; hams, \$505,757; pork, \$316,383; lard, \$2,197,928; butter, \$26,624; cheese, \$14,593; tobacco, \$137,339; wood, \$151,614; lumber, \$877,880; furniture, \$261,683.

The total exports in 1902 were valued at \$64,329,000, an increase of \$1,051,000 over 1901. The United States took 76 per cent of the exports, England 9, Germany 6, Spain 2, and France 1. The exports to the United States were worth \$49,498,000, an increase of \$1,431,000; to England, \$5,087,000, a decrease of \$134,000; to Germany, \$3,967,000, a decrease of \$272,000; to Mexico, \$99,157.57, an increase of \$35,957.89.

The value of the sugar exported in 1902 was \$30,646,000, a decrease of \$1,391,000 as compared with 1901; tobacco, \$25,404,000, an increase

of \$77,000; other agricultural products, \$4,926,000, an increase of \$1,357,000. In 1901 the sugar exported was 1,300,000,000 pounds, against 1,800,000,000 pounds in 1902. The island of Cuba furnished the world's market in 1902-3 with 880,000 tons of sugar, as compared with 850,181 tons in 1901-2.

The total number of immigrants arriving in Cuba in 1902 was 11,986, of whom 8,877 were Spanish and 1,063 American. The male immigrants numbered 9,494, of whom 390 were married.

During 1902 the customs receipts amounted to \$14,698,232, being \$947,155 less than in 1901. The export duty was abolished on April 1, 1901. These duties amounted, in the three months ended March 31, 1899, to \$224,478.26; in the three months ended March 31, 1900, \$215,119.14, and in the three months ended March 31, 1901, \$267,432.32, from which it appears that the customs revenues in the three months ended March 31, 1902, show an increase over the same period of 1899, exclusive of export duties, of \$1,643,729.91, a decrease as compared with 1900 of \$252,071.12, and a decrease compared with 1901 of \$40,760.73.

The collection of the public revenues was effected throughout the year with regularity and system, and the current and special expenses of the Government were scrupulously met. After the payment of all the expenses up to and including the last day of October, 1902, there remained a balance in the general treasury of \$1,561,942.06. At the time of turning over the military government on May 20, 1902, there was a balance on hand of \$539,984.99.

United States patents and trade-marks registered in Cuba under circulars Nos. 12 and 21 of the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department of the United States are now duly protected without the necessity of further formalities.

Two Executive decrees reorganizing the quarantine service of Cuba were issued during the year. Hereafter the quarantine service is to be known as the marine health service. The chief of the service is appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Secretary of Government. The latter official will appoint all other officers and employees of the service.

The entire railroad system of the island of Cuba is valued at \$70,000,000. The total length of the 124 lines included in this estimate is 2,000 miles. Only 17 of these lines are for general and public use, the remainder being built for the transportation of sugar cane to the grinding mills. The Cuban Central Railway, connecting at Santa Clara with the line from Havana to Cienfuegos, will revolutionize the island's railroad system, open communication with Nipe, the best harbor on the whole Cuban coast line, and prepare for profitable cultivation an area estimated at 10,000,000 acres, or about one-third of the total area of the island. Nipe is only sixty hours from New York by fairly fast steaming.

On January 20, 1902, a new steamship service was inaugurated between Antwerp and Cuban ports, sailings being made every two weeks thereafter.

Following is a list of the ports of the island of Cuba open to importation and exportation of merchandise, as communicated by the Secretary of State and Justice: Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, Ysabela de Sagua, Caibarien, Nuevitas, Gibara, Baracoa, Guantunamo, Santiago, Batabano, Manzanillo, Santa Cruz, Tunas de Zaza, Cienfuegos, and Trinidad. Other ports, such as Bañes, Puerto Padre, Nipe, and Sama, are authorized for the exportation of fruit and for the importation of foreign merchandise, but they are known as subports and depend directly on the administration of customs of the open ports.

The various enterprises under the direction of the Department of Public Works initiated during the period of the military government were continued. In the light-house service works of importance were carried on, seven light-houses having been erected and a number of light-houses repaired. Four public buildings were completed, and numerous schools and other public edifices repaired. Public instruction was not neglected, but was continued in its usual and ordinary course, the policy of the Government being to promote and encourage in every way possible the public-school system, as well as the cause of higher education.

Dominican Republic.—There are no available statistics in regard to the imports during the period under review, with the exception of the commerce with the United States, the imports being \$1,500,000 and the exports \$2,500,000 during the year ending June 30, 1902. The total value of the exports of the Republic during the above-mentioned period was \$3,035,691.43.

Statistics in regard to the customs revenue are available for the month of November, 1902, only; during this period it amounted to \$87,000, a decrease of \$88,000 compared with the corresponding month of the previous year.

Sugar is the principal crop produced in the Dominican Republic, the output for 1902 being 45,000 tons, a similar quantity being quoted for the preceding year.

Señor DON JUAN ISIDRO JIMÉNEZ was President of the Republic during 1902.

Ecuador.—Señor DON LEONIDAS PLAZA occupied the Executive office of Ecuador during 1902, and by his wise administration of public affairs greatly strengthened the status of Ecuador among the nations of the world.

Commercial statistics show that the trade with the United States during 1902 was represented by imports, \$1,400,000; exports, \$1,500,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902. No further figures for the period under review are available.

The budget for the year 1902, in accordance with the enactment of the Ecuadorian Congress, provided the sum of 13,418,504.25 *sucre*s for the expenses of the Government during the year, the estimated disbursements amounting to 13,319,764.30 *sucre*s. The industries controlled by the Government are powder and salt manufacturing, their combined yield being estimated for the year at 450,000 *sucre*s.

The financial operations of the Republic were conducted in accordance with the law of November 4, 1900, whereby the gold standard became effective.

The customs tariff for 1901 was modified by a decree which went into effect on January 1, 1902. An enactment changing the consular fee for the manifest of a vessel from 2 *centavos* per ton registered to 10 per cent of the total amount paid for the certification of the consular invoices of goods consigned by the vessel became operative on January 1, 1902. The storage dues were also readjusted by the same law.

The port of Salinas was, by an executive decree of August 21, 1902, declared open as a minor port—that is, for the coasting trade and for exports to foreign countries.

On September 3, 1902, the President of the Republic, in a special message to the Chamber of Deputies, strongly recommended the passage of the proposed law authorizing the construction of a railway into the rich agricultural and mining region embraced in the cantons of Sucre, Chone, and Rocafuerte.

The customs law of October 14, 1901, relating to ports of the Republic, became effective January 1, 1902, the following being the points covered:

“ARTICLE 1. The ports of the Republic of Ecuador are open to the commerce of all nations.

“ART. 2. The ports of Guayaquil, Manta, Caraquez, Esmeraldas, and Puerto Bolivar are declared principal ports for commercial operations and competent for the importation of foreign goods and the exportation of national products. Santa Elena, Callo, Machalilla, and Vargas Torres are declared secondary ports and open only for exportation.

“ART. 3. Inland customs offices shall be established at Loja and Tulcan. These offices shall be intrusted, both for importation and exportation, with the interior traffic of the neighboring republics.

“ART. 4. Guayaquil, Manta, Caraquez, Esmeraldas, and Puerto Bolivar are warehousing ports and the only ports where the reshipping and transshipment of goods can be effected.

“ART. 5. Customs duties are levied on goods imported and exported.

“ART. 6. All foreign goods may be imported into the Republic by national or foreign vessels without distinction of flag.”

Ecuador produced 14,514 fine ounces of gold in 1902, with a value of \$300,000.

Guatemala.—President CABRERA on March 1, 1903, delivered an important message to Congress covering the principal events transpiring in the Republic during 1902, and forming a valuable source of information concerning internal affairs.

Referring to the seismic disturbances and volcanic eruptions which affected a small area in the western part of Guatemala in October, 1902, the Chief Executive stated that the inhabitants of that part of the Republic diligently set to work to repair by labor and industry the devastation done to their homes and plantations by the forces of nature, and will in the course of time overcome in this manner, so far as it is possible for human efforts to do, the terrible affliction visited upon them.

The laws enacted for the betterment of the postal and telegraph services had the effect of increasing the revenues of the Government derived from these important branches of the public service to such an extent that these departments promise soon to be self-sustaining. The Government manifested great activity and interest in the maintenance, improvement, and construction of public highways, with the object of improving and extending the facilities for easy communication. Many new roads were built in the various departments and districts, old ones were repaired and extended, and numerous bridges erected.

The principal crops of Guatemala are: Coffee, which grows between 1,000 and 6,000 feet above sea level; sugar cane, growing between sea level and 6,200 feet; cacao, up to 3,000 feet, while tobacco, wheat, maize, and beans are also raised in large quantities. The ordinary yield of tobacco, according to the best authorities, is 1,000,000 pounds annually; of sugar, 11,000,000 pounds; bananas, 1,000,000 bunches; cacao, 200,000 pounds. Coffee exports in one year attained 85,373,223 pounds, with a value of \$7,390,477 gold. Guatemala produced 9,000 tons of sugar in 1902-3, being the same amount as in the preceding year.

Such manufacturing plants as exist are devoted to the supply of local needs, and include the preparation of ramie fiber and the manufacture of coarse textiles, hats, shoes, clay products, cigars, foundry products, furniture, musical instruments, agricultural implements, and liquors.

The leading population centers are: Guatemala City, with 72,102 inhabitants; Quezaltenango, with a population of 22,265; Coban, with 24,475; Totonicapam, 25,196, and San Pedro, 11,189.

The statistics of commerce with the United States show imports \$1,680,000, exports \$2,600,000, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.

The sum of \$14,547,246.72 was appropriated for administrative expenses in Guatemala for the fiscal year extending from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903. The calculated revenue for the year was fixed at \$14,555,000, and thus a favorable balance of \$7,753.28 is shown in the Republic's finances. The total amount of the foreign debt of Guatemala liquidated to June 30, 1902, was \$8,226,293. The money in use is paper currency and fractional nickel coins.

The telephone and telegraph lines of the nation are in a flourishing condition, the receipts from this source having increased \$136,042.97 in 1902 as compared with 1901, and 137 kilometers of telegraph line were added to the telegraph system, so that the Republic has in operation 4,938 kilometers of telegraph wires.

The operation of the postal system was very satisfactory in 1902, and left a surplus in the treasury of \$29,295.85. The system is being constantly improved and extended and is now one of the most useful and creditable departments of the Federal Government.

Ratifications were exchanged on September 16, 1902, between the United States and Guatemala relating to the tenure and disposition of personal property.

An important highway in the north of the Republic is one whose terminal point is Sanarate, from which point it can be used in conjunction with the railway of that zone, and which passes through a rich agricultural and industrial country that gives promise of great prosperity and development. This public road has several steel bridges spanning the streams of the northern part of the Republic, and while it was a costly undertaking it is also one of the most useful public works that has been completed for a long while, inasmuch as it opens up easy means of communication with a considerable portion of the richest agricultural and mineral sections of the country.

In conformity with the terms of the new contract entered into with the Northern Railway Company, the company was granted until December 30, 1904, in which to complete the construction of the railway from the San Augustin ranch to the city of Guatemala. The contracts of August 31 and November 28, 1900, remain in force in so far as they are not modified or abrogated by the present covenant. The grading of the Northern Railway was completed to Sanarate, and construction rapidly pushed forward toward the national capital. The Central will soon connect with the Western Railway, thereby reducing the distance between the agricultural and commercial centers of the Republic, and rendering more rapid and easy the means of intercommunication.

Under date of February 26, 1902, a decree was promulgated as to importation of sugar, to take effect March 1, 1902, as follows:

In accordance with the provisions of the customs tariff, and in the manner prescribed for the collection of import duties, sugar imported

into the country from abroad through the maritime or frontier custom-houses shall pay, on and after the 1st of March next, the following duties, except in those cases where sugar, according to the terms of reciprocity treaties, is declared free of duty:

Sugar:	Per kilo, gross weight.
Muscovado or raw.....	\$0.05
Not refined, all classes.....	.10
Refined.....	.20

The Government of Guatemala on March 8, 1902, granted to Señor Don ANTONIO FORTUNY, with power of transferring to a third party, an important concession for the navigation of Lake Atitlan. According to the terms of this concession Señor FORTUNY covenants to place a steamboat of 25 tons capacity upon the waters of Lake Atitlan and maintain the same in operation and open to the service of the public for a period of ten years.

On November 6, 1902, the President of the Republic promulgated an Executive decree, fixing the rates on mail matter from Guatemala to all countries in the International Postal Union, with the exception of Central America.

Under date of November 24, 1902, the President of the Republic authorized the issuance of three million revenue stamps, having the coat of arms of the Republic engraved in the center, in denominations of from 1 cent to \$50.

The contract with the Compañía de Cortes de Madera, which has a concession for the exploitation of timber in the Department of Peten and along the banks of the Moho River and its affluents, was extended for a period of five years. Other similar contracts were celebrated and extended whenever the interests of the Government seemed to demand, such as the construction of bridges, highways, etc.

Haiti.—Owing to the disturbed condition of the internal affairs of the Republic no official data of value is available covering the financial and commercial aspects of the country during 1902.

Gen. NORD ALEXIS, who was elected President in 1902, has been a prominent figure in the affairs of the Republic for many years, and was chosen for the Executive office by the almost unanimous vote of the National Congress.

The commerce with the United States for the year consisted of imports worth \$2,700,000, and exports, \$1,200,000. The exports consist chiefly of coffee, cocoa, and logwood. Under the law of October 29, 1901, all customs duties levied under the head of exportation, with the exception of port and pilotage dues, are to be paid in American gold.

A large and important trade in cotton and linen goods and hardware is carried on between the Republic of Haiti and Great Britain. As, however, there is no direct communication between the two countries,

all exports for England from Haiti are forwarded in transit via New York, from which point three lines of steamers connect with Haitian ports.

Sugar, which is the principal crop of the Haitian Republic, was produced to the amount of 45,000 tons in 1902, about equaling the crop of the preceding year.

Honduras.—Señor Don TERENCIO SIERRA directed the affairs of the Republic of Honduras during 1902.

On September 15, 1902, the National Congress created a new Department (corresponding to a State in the United States) on the north coast of the Republic, which is called Atlantida. This Department extends from Tela on the west to Belfata on the east, a distance of 60 miles, and has an interior extent (north to south) of 50 miles, covering the rich banana plantations along the coast on the Caribbean Sea. The seat of government will be at La Ceiba, on the coast, about halfway between the two ports named. La Ceiba owes its origin as a port of entry to the development of the fruit trade. It is visited regularly by steamers, and does a large export trade in bananas and other tropical fruits.

During the past four years Honduras has increased her value of imports by \$2,777,161.42, and her exports by \$1,387,666.69. The importations in 1902 increased fairly well over the preceding year. The amount of the augmentation was 196,060 packages, 3,806,582 kilograms. The value of importations was \$4,377,161.42. The United States leads in the value of the imports to Honduras, reaching 60 per cent of the total importation (\$2,841,484.10). California has passed Spain in the value of wine imports, although the competition is keen.

The value of the exportation amounted to \$6,170,353.27, some \$12,670.10 less than the previous year, distributed as follows: United States, \$4,077,108.89; Great Britain, \$778,293.60; Central America, \$775,473.90; Cuba, \$303,509; Germany, \$136,214.54; Belize, \$52,141.31; France, \$20,410.40; Mexico, \$14,490; various countries, \$12,711.63.

Two-thirds of the exports went to the United States; Great Britain received the greater part of the metal exports; to Cuba and Mexico were directed most of the cattle. The United States bought \$1,235,624.79 more in trade than Honduras sold to her.

Honduras exported in 1902 metals to the value of 2,346,990.26 *pesos* (\$938,976). In 1898 the exportation only amounted to 1,501,114.18 *pesos* (\$600,445); therefore the production has increased over 50 per cent in four years. The metals exported were: Gold, 23,235 ounces; silver, 1,010,204 ounces; copper, 25,198 ounces.

The population of Honduras according to the census of 1901 was 543,741.

The budget of the Republic of Honduras for the fiscal year 1902-3,

as fixed by the National Congress and duly approved by the President, amounted to \$2,269,050.

The balance of the Bank of Honduras, at Tegucigalpa, corresponding to the first half of 1902, shows that the capital of that institution was, on June 30 last, 600,000 *pesos*. The gross profits of the bank during the half year mentioned were \$40,823.06 silver, the expenses being \$12,011.99 silver, which leaves a net profit of \$28,811.07 silver. The bank had on hand at that time \$130,297.17 silver coin, and bank bills in circulation to the amount of 60,242 *pesos*. The total operations of the bank during the six months referred to were \$1,219,081 silver.

The total estimated valuation of agricultural products for 1902 is 6,206,125.25 *pesos* (\$2,482,449.10). In the greater part of the Republic cereals are cultivated only in sufficient quantities to supply the home demand, and generally there is but a small quantity obtainable for exportation. Corn is the principal crop. The production during the year amounted to 324,235 *faneegas* (510,508 bushels). Beans are also an important crop, and the production during the year amounted to 13,113 *faneegas* (20,646 bushels). Wheat is beginning to be cultivated in a number of the provinces of the Republic; considerable quantities are being harvested, and the yield is very satisfactory—15,813 bushels. Rice is also cultivated in considerable quantities—38,613 quintals. The principal fruits under cultivation are bananas, coconuts, and other fruits, such as oranges, limes, and lemons. The cultivation of coffee is an important industry, and the yield per tree was approximately 8 ounces. The number of coffee trees is given as 9,268,837. The cultivation of tobacco increased materially during the year in question, and the production amounted to 13,582 quintals, of which quantity 5,531 quintals were exported. The principal coffee district is Copan, but this product is also cultivated to advantage in many of the other districts of the Republic.

The mining industry shows a slow but steady development throughout the country. The total value of the production of ores during the year was approximately 2,500,000 *pesos*, and consisted of 23,234 ounces of gold, 1,010,204 ounces of silver, and a considerable quantity of copper. Of the large number of mines existing in the country only about 5 per cent are being worked, and there are many deserted mines without owners. The country is rich in gold, silver, lead, and copper ores. Saltpeter, iron, and coal are found in deposits and veins, and in the western part of the Republic there are valuable opal mines. There are but few sections that do not show veins of silver, and many that carry gold as well. The Rosario mine, which is in its twenty-fifth year of continuous working, shows a profit of some \$7,000,000. There are hundreds of mines lying idle, the products of which have assayed from 100 to 300 ounces of silver to the ton and contained on an average 10 per cent of gold.

The year 1902 witnessed a commendable effort on the part of the people to pay greater attention to their domestic enterprises than in the few years preceding.

The chief industry, as heretofore, was the curing and manufacturing of tobacco into cigars. The Department of Copan is the foremost in this line. Cigars to the number of 3,128,800, and several million packages of cigarettes, were exported, the product going, in part, to the United States, B elize, and neighboring Republics. The manufacture of palm-leaf hats received a considerable impetus because of the great demand for "Panama" hats in the United States. During the year 15,000 hats were made and sent to the United States. Native mills for the manufacture of flour are doing a good business in the district of Ocotepeque, and Americans are about to establish such mills in Santa Barbara and Cortez. Although there is a large manufactory for candles in Tegucigalpa, the demand seems to warrant another similar establishment.

The principal breeding of live stock is that of cattle, of which it is officially estimated there are 571,120 head. These are the property of about 9,263 persons. The principal exportation was made in the year were: To Cuba, 11,033 head; to Guatemala, 7,516; to B elize, 1,369; to Salvador, 773. Horses are of slight value, as mules are used for all purposes of transportation. The official figures state that there are in Honduras some 43,549 horses. The number of mules is given as only 14,064. Mules are raised in nearly all parts of the country, and bring an average price of 175 *pesos* (\$70). The number of hogs and pigs is given as 111,581, and of sheep as 11,806. These are raised mostly in Choluteca, Copan, and Santa Barbara Departments. The valuation placed upon these animals amounts to a total of 12,154,180 *pesos*. The export valuation, as compared with that of 1898, has more than doubled. The present export duty on cattle is 4 *pesos* per head.

On account of the failure of the company styled the "Honduras Syndicate" to carry out the terms of its contract, the concession granted it by the Government (to construct an interoceanic railway, settle the foreign debt, and establish a bank) lapsed. The syndicate was composed of Americans, and the contract was entered into in 1897. The syndicate, however, asked for a prorogue. The request was presented to Congress, which adjourned without taking action.

A large concession was secured in the Republic by United States citizens who will devote themselves to fruit culture. The concession embraces 13,000 acres of land on the Omao coast, about 15 miles from Puerto Cortez.

The National Congress passed a trade-mark law, providing for the protection of proprietary rights in the Republic.

By a Presidential decree promulgated in Tegucigalpa December 25, 1902, a diligence service was established on January 1, 1903, between

Tegucigalpa and Sabanagrande. The equipment was purchased in Germany.

Mexico.—At the opening of the Mexican Congress on April 1, 1903, President PORFIRIO DIAZ delivered his semiannual message covering the foreign and internal affairs of the Republic of Mexico for the preceding year, the statements contained forming the basis of the following general account of conditions existing in the Republic during 1902.

In May, 1902, a treaty of friendship and commerce between Mexico and the Persian Empire was signed at Washington, as a consequence of the initiative of the diplomatic representative of His Majesty the Shah in the United States.

In July, 1902, when the offices of the general archives of notaries in the capital were established existing deeds began to be received therein, numbering 5,724 volumes. They are from the offices of 875 writers and notaries who have been authorized to practice in the City of Mexico from 1525, which is the date of the oldest deed, to 1901, when the present law governing notarial affairs was issued.

During the first half of the fiscal year 1902-3 the Department of Fomento issued 219 title deeds, covering an area of 367,900 hectares of national lands, for which the Federation received \$122,131. Between July and December, 1902, 252 patents were issued and 188 Mexican and foreign trade-marks were registered.

Subject to the law ruling this point, three new concessions were granted for the introduction of as many new industries into Mexico. One of these concessions is for the manufacture of steel by the Bessemer process; another for the construction of railway cars, and the third for the exploitation of lithographic stone.

The holdings of mining property continued to progress. During the first half of the fiscal year 1902-3, 2,247 title deeds, embracing 30,320 hectares, were issued. Concessions were granted for four new metallurgical works in the States of Hidalgo, Chihuahua, and Sonora. The granting of water rights, with which is associated the agricultural future of the country, is increasing. New concessions for the utilization of the water of Federal rivers for the fertilization of the fields in different parts of the Republic aggregate 7,300 liters per second, and the concessions for the use of other water for motive power involve 90,000 liters per second.

The exploitation of national lands increased, owing to the grants made, which embrace 419,000 hectares.

Public works progressed as follows: At the port of Vera Cruz the sanitary station was completed, as well as the central vestibule and south wing of the custom-house building and the masonry work of the post and telegraph office; while the general post-office building and the works for the sanitation and water supply of the city were advanced. At Tampico the protective work on the right bank of the

Panuco River was completed. At Coatzacoalcos the construction of the west jetty at the mouth of the river was pushed. The west break-water and the wooden pier at Salina Cruz made satisfactory progress. In the principal avenues of that city the earthenware and iron pipes for drainage and for the water supply were laid. At Mazatlan the Olas Atlas wall was completed and a part of the adjacent paving laid. At the new port of Altata the strengthened piling and the grading were completed, thus disposing of the principal part of the improvements projected in that port. The light-house at Cabo Corrientes, which is of great importance to navigation in Pacific waters, was inaugurated on December 31, 1902.

The increase in the railway system was 406 kilometers, contributed as follows: Mexican Central, on the Panuco division and line from San Pedro de la Colonia to Paredon, 144 kilometers; Mexican Eastern, 116 kilometers, the remainder being accredited to other lines. The aggregate length of the railway system is 15,486 kilometers, and when the railways belonging to the States and private persons are added the grand total is 17,756 kilometers. The iron bridge at Salitre, on the Yurécuaro line of the Central, was erected; the Mexican National's line was standardized from Laredo to San Luis Potosi, and the new bridges on that portion, as well as between Mexico and the Tula River, put in place. The Vera Cruz and Pacific was almost completed, the only thing lacking being the connection with the Tehuantepec National Railway at Santa Lucrecia. The progress made in the consolidation and betterment of the last-named road (the Tehuantepec), with a view to adapting it for the important services which it is destined to render, is noteworthy. Six kilometers of the road from Tula to Ciudad Victoria, in the mountainous section, were completed.

During the first half of the fiscal year 1902-3 5 local post-offices, 37 agencies, 1 branch office, and 4 ambulatory offices were created, giving a total of 2,254 offices. The circulation of postal matter of all kinds amounted to 77,000,000 pieces, against 74,000,000 pieces during the same period of the previous year. The interior postal drafts issued totaled \$19,000,000, against \$16,000,000 in the corresponding period of the previous year. The service of international drafts with the United States totaled \$457,000 Mexican currency. Drafts collected and paid to publishers amounted to \$213,000, against \$211,000 during the corresponding period of the preceding year. The general earnings of the post-office were \$1,320,000, against \$1,156,000 during the corresponding period of the previous year. Telegraphic correspondence continued to increase daily, with very favorable pecuniary results. In the first half of the fiscal year 1902-3 not only was the progressive increase in earnings maintained, but it exceeded expectations in a very gratifying manner. This increase in business led to the adoption of certain special measures by the Executive, chief among which may be

mentioned the laying of a Federal submarine cable in the Gulf of Mexico. Six new telegraph offices were opened and 434 kilometers of new line strung, one of which was erected for the purpose of placing the important mining camp of Cananea in rapid communication with the rest of the country. The question of wireless telegraphy also received serious attention. Two stations of the system that so far has produced the best results in Europe were purchased, one being erected near Guaymas, Sonora, and the other at Santa Rosalia, Baja California. Sufficiently satisfactory experiments were made with them. In order to facilitate telegraphic communication with foreign countries, the Mexican system was connected with that of the United States at Eagle Pass, thus giving four telegraphic connections along the northern border of the Republic. In the interior the use of the long-distance telephone was encouraged and developed, and for this purpose contracts were made for the operation of this service in combination with private concerns.

The rapid growth of Mexico's foreign trade is indicated by its more extended commercial relations with China, as evidenced by the incorporation of the China Commercial Steamship Company, establishing direct communication between Mexican ports and the Orient.

The statistics of the foreign trade of Mexico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, show that the imports of Mexico (gold value) came from the following sections of the globe in the quantities mentioned, the figures for the preceding fiscal year being also furnished for the purpose of comparison:

Country.	1900-1901.	1901-2.
Europe.....	\$8,966,971.89	\$26,380,111.76
Asia.....	945,410.29	514,309.08
Africa.....	26,938.62	25,000.06
North America.....	35,201,100.35	37,450,613.84
Central America.....	70,014.75	41,091.93
South America.....	140,212.27	156,101.38
West Indies.....	58,069.00	53,851.65
Oceania.....	84,466.12	33,239.73
Total.....	65,083,453.29	64,656,349.43

It will be observed that Mexico's imports from Europe diminished by \$2,576,860.13, and that the imports from the countries of North America, embracing the United States and Canada, increased by \$2,249,213.49. Of this increase practically the whole must be credited to the United States, whose importations to Mexico amounted in 1900-1901 to \$35,189,955.85 and in 1901-2 to \$37,435,099.29. The distribution of the imports among European countries was as follows: Germany, \$6,451,099.24; Austria-Hungary, \$354,401.75; Belgium, \$1,074,743.17; Spain, \$2,719,909.77; France, \$6,296,001.72; Great Britain, \$8,266,096.33; Holland, \$235,246.35; Italy, \$397,450.06; Norway, \$79,056; Portugal, \$41,265.45; Russia, \$3,062.83; Sweden,

\$49,789.77; Switzerland, \$405,811.53; other countries, \$16,177.25—making a total of \$26,380,111.76 during 1901-2.

Imports during the six months ending December 31, 1902, were valued at \$36,973,133 gold, against \$29,586,547 for the same period of 1901, an increase of \$7,386,586. Exports, which are given in silver valuations, were valued at \$93,254,675 and \$73,263,930 for the two periods under comparison, the increase in 1902 being thus \$19,990,745 silver.

The value of exports for the fiscal year 1901-2 aggregated \$156,168,145.66 silver, against \$148,659,001.71 silver in the preceding year, the items being precious metals to the value of \$68,897,126.17 in 1901-2 as compared with \$81,376,319.78 in 1900-1901, and other articles valued at \$87,271,019.49 in 1901-2, against \$67,282,681.93 in 1900-1901.

The United States continued to be the great market for Mexico's products. The value of the exports taken by the northern Republic during the first half of the fiscal year 1902 was \$65,625,103.01, against \$57,756,103.68 during the corresponding period of the preceding year, an increase of \$7,868,999.33.

The trade of Mexico with the United States for the calendar year 1902, according to the United States official statistics, was represented by the following figures: Imports by the United States—logwood, \$18,206; coal, \$25,022; coffee, \$2,785,633; copper, \$14,373,820; sisal grass, \$12,907,629; oranges, \$90,534; hides and skins, \$3,611,628; india rubber, \$97,534; lead, \$3,884,285; sugar, \$8,624; tobacco leaf, \$61,595; mahogany, \$394,720. Exports from the United States to Mexico: Agricultural implements, \$340,514; corn, \$4,275; wheat, \$59,551; wheat flour, \$217,485; carriages, \$1,429,573; cycles, \$27,052; copper, \$829,035; cotton, \$3,142,223; cotton cloths, \$219,476; wearing apparel, \$439,032; electric and scientific apparatus, \$852,373; iron and steel, \$427,192; builders' hardware, saws and tools, \$765,317; sewing machines, \$422,845; steam engines, \$1,099,806; typewriting machines, \$163,521; leather, \$13,573; boots and shoes, \$680,607; rosin, tar, etc., \$16,558; turpentine, \$3,415; oils, \$1,543,776; beef, \$20,566; tallow, \$30,990; bacon, \$32,754; hams, \$61,932; lard, \$533,365; butter, \$86,160; cheese, \$50,288; tobacco, \$242,666; wood, \$611,161; lumber, \$1,509,983; furniture, \$613,608.

The trade of Mexico with the United Kingdom during 1902 was represented by the following figures: Imports into Mexico from Great Britain—cotton manufactures, £329,852 (\$1,506,379.24); linen piece goods, £14,496 (\$70,595.52); railroad iron, £319,509 (\$1,556,008.83); galvanized sheets, £83,305 (\$405,695.35). No figures covering British importations of Mexican merchandise are available.

The number of bales of hienquen exported through the port of Progreso in 1902 was 528,246, weighing 83,993,076 kilograms, equal to 83,993 tons, shipped in 164 steam vessels of various nationalities. Of this, 520,545 bales, weighing 82,731,644 kilograms, went to the

United States; 4,221 bales, weighing 690,190 kilograms, went to Cuba, and 3,480 bales, weighing 571,242 kilograms, were sent to various ports in Europe. The approximate total value of the heniquen thus exported was \$36,422,791.11.

The importations of textiles and woven goods in the year amounted in value to \$8,368,751.28 gold as compared with \$9,212,506.76 in the preceding fiscal year, a decrease for the year of \$843,755.48. This decline in the importation of textiles and woven goods is the direct result of the increased manufacture of such goods within the Republic. These native manufactures are identical in quality and variety with the imported goods, but are much cheaper.

The culture of sugar cane received increased attention throughout the year, the production for 1902 being stated as far in excess of any previous period, the total output being stated at 103,200,452 kilos. Native and foreign capitalists invested heavily in the enlargement of existing plantations and the establishment of new ones. Large quantities of improved machinery were installed, and a yield from 25 to 30 per cent greater than in 1901 was the result.

Tobacco growing and manufacturing continued in an active state of development, and it was reported in February, 1902, that the crop then in preparation for the market was far in excess of the one preceding, the quality being in every respect equal to if not superior to the one preceding.

There were raised in the Republic of Mexico, in 1902, 744,180,580 pounds of wheat. The principal States producing this wheat were: Coahuila, 55,000,000 pounds; Guanajuato, 200,000,000 pounds; Jalisco, 130,000,000 pounds; Michoacan, 120,000,000 pounds; Mexico, 55,000,000 pounds; Puebla, 38,000,000 pounds; Queretaro, 27,000,000 pounds; Sonora, 62,000,000 pounds; Veracruz, 20,000,000 pounds, and the balance of 37,180,580 pounds divided among other States and small growers from whom no reports are at hand.

The number of modern flour mills in the Republic is estimated to be about 40. They are distributed among the wheat-growing districts. The railway companies, at the request of the Government, reduced the freight rate something like 16 per cent on wheat importations. The demand for white flour has increased so much that even the small farmers have taken to growing it for sale instead of corn, which was formerly the custom.

The States of the Republic contain 8,101 haciendas, of which 3,400 are devoted to the raising of cereals and 1,560 to cattle raising. They are scattered over the entire country. Stock raising constitutes the principal source of profit of the northern haciendas, while those of the great central plateau are engaged in the cultivation of cereals. The cotton plantations include 108 haciendas, 70 of which are in the State of Coahuila, 23 in that of Veracruz, and 15 in Guerrero. The hacien-

das cultivating cacao number 124 in Tabasco and 115 in the State of Chiapas. There are 98 coffee plantations in the State of Veracruz, 42 in the State of Oaxaca, and 181 in the State of Chiapas. In Yucatan there are 348 plantations of heniquen, while in the State of Campeche there are 38. The tobacco plantations are divided among the following States: Veracruz, 45; Tabasco, 12; Oaxaca, 28, and Sonora, 13. The greatest pulque-producing State is Hidalgo, where there are 102 magney plantations; there are 32 in the State of Puebla, 17 in the State of Mexico, and 7 in the Federal District. In the State of Jalisco there are 45 agave plantations (producing mescal). The principal plantations are found in the district of Tequila, which gives its name to the best brand of this liquor, which resembles both Scotch whisky and Holland gin. The sugar-cane plantations are found scattered over all the region of the warm lands; 224 in the State of Chiapas, 226 in Nuevo Leon, 106 in Veracruz, 94 in Yucatan, 82 in Michoacan, 75 in Oaxaca, 72 in Guerrero, 67 in Puebla, 53 in Jalisco, and 67 in Morelos. The sugar-cane plantations cover, in fact, almost the entire extent of this latter State.

Mexico's output of gold in 1902 amounted to 482,244 fine ounces, valued at \$9,067,979, and that of silver during the same period was 56,863,223 ounces, valued at \$29,693,975.

The budget submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year 1902-3 provided for expenditures to the amount of \$64,738,815.83, an increase of \$2,463,714 over the figures for the preceding year. Among the important items of Government revenue was the stamp tax levied by the Federal Government upon the cotton factories of the Republic in operation, and which for the first six months of 1902 amounted to \$747,144. This tax is payable during the first fortnight of January each year. The record of financial operations in the Republic for the calendar year 1902, including the organization of companies, transfers, purchases, and sales, was \$334,203,887.77.

The condition of the Federal Treasury during the year was quite satisfactory. The yield of the import duties and of the various taxes embraced in the stamp revenue showed a steady increase as compared with the collections during the same period of the preceding year. On February 28, 1902, the 24 chartered banks of Mexico reported funds on hand consisting of \$55,998,043.80 cash and \$7,416,310 in notes on other banks. The notes in circulation from all of these banks amounted to \$86,764,615.25, and the reserved fund to \$15,243,876.89, on the date named.

In the Department of Custom-Houses various decrees were issued which deserve special mention. The custom-house at Topolobampo was opened to ocean traffic in order to facilitate the importation of material destined for the construction of the railway which is to connect the States of Sinaloa and Chihuahua. The general custom-house

ordinances were amended in order to favor the importation on a small scale of goods destined for the consumption of the Mexican towns along the border by the simplification of legal formalities. On account of the unprecedented rise in the price of wheat in the Republic, the import duties on that cereal were first reduced and afterwards abolished altogether for a given period. Concessions were granted for the establishment of banks of issue in the States of Queretaro, Morelos, and Campeche.

Three treaties of friendship and commerce, one with Paraguay, one with Peru, and the other with Persia, and two postal conventions, one with Bolivia and the other with Chile, were concluded during the year.

At the suggestion of the legation of Spain a very comprehensive compulsory arbitration treaty was entered into with that nation, according to which the arbitrator in each case will be either the permanent court of The Hague or one of the Presidents of the Spanish-American Republics.

The President promulgated, through the Department of the Treasury, the following important decree relating to the customs tariff:

"ARTICLE 1. Articles 468 and 469 of the general customs tariff are modified in the following terms:

"ART. 468. The importation of small quantities of foreign merchandise intended for consumption in the frontier towns, and coming from places bordering on the Republic, may be imported through the passes or fords indicated by the custom-houses for international traffic, without the necessity of presenting a consular invoice or any other document, provided that the value of said merchandise shall not exceed \$10."

The decree went into effect November 1, 1902.

On January 1, 1902, the number of cotton mills in operation throughout the Republic was 124, though the total number of establishments was 149. The closing of 15 of the mills was due to the fact that the output in the preceding year had been greater than the demand, the surplus stock on hand necessitating a curtailment of cotton production for a short period. The number of cotton mills paying the stamp tax for the six months from July to December, 1902, rated in June, was 125. The amount of stamp tax paid in advance was \$80,913.10. The total number of spindles employed in these factories was 554,880, of which 162,667 were of the old style and 392,213 new style. Of looms, a total of 17,725 was in operation, 6,125 being old style and 11,600 of modern make.

Other industries in a state of rapid development include the following: The demands for Mexican marble and onyx are becoming numerous in the United States as well as in Europe. The rich quarries recently discovered near Oaxaca and Tehuacan are far from being able to fill the orders. A plant for the manufacture of gas engines was established by a firm from the United States at Monterey. The capital

invested is given at \$250,000 Mexican (about \$113,000). The United States Consul-General at Monterey reports that the use of gas engines is becoming very popular in Mexico. The culture and exportation of fruits continue to occupy the attention of the native growers, the United States offering a convenient and profitable market for all products of this class. In the State of Sonora orange plantations are increasing every year and Mexicans are adopting United States methods in shipping the fruit. Pineapples from the Province of Cordoba are also in steady demand and are grown and shipped with great profit. An article of Mexican production which has lately become an item of export is cheese, there being a growing demand for the Mexican variety on the island of Cuba.

The raising and fattening of cattle in the regions sufficiently irrigated is the most productive of Mexican enterprises, and is extensively carried on. A recent development in the live-stock industry of the Republic of Mexico is the establishment at Chihuahua of a large packing establishment, where meats and beef extracts will be prepared for the market. The freight and tariff conditions of the country operate so as to give the native packing house a practical monopoly within the limits of the Republic, and an agency is also being established in London for the purpose of doing a foreign business. According to statistics compiled by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, 63,560 cattle were exported from Mexico to the United States in 1902, against 99,975 in the previous year. Of the 8,868 cattle exported from Mexico to the United States during December, 1902, 7,627 were shipped to California for grazing. Mexican cattle are received into the United States at the ports of entry at Eagle Pass, Nogales, El Paso, and San Diego. The exportation of raw hides is a growing trade in Mexico, the United States being the greatest consumer. During the fiscal year of 1901-2 the value of the hides exported to the United States amounted to \$3,489,647, as compared with \$2,668,369 exported to that country in the fiscal year 1900-1901. During the first four months of 1902-3 the declared value of the hides exported was \$1,863,707.10, more than one-half of which was consigned to the United States.

Mexico is the most northerly of American countries to engage profitably in the growing of the coffee plant. The initial efforts in this culture were made in 1818 at Cordova, in the State of Vera Cruz. The plant may be grown at any altitude between sea level and 5,000 feet, its success at the various heights being governed by local climatic conditions.

The incorporation of the Mexican Permanent Exhibition Company, Limited, with a capital of \$300,000, was one of the means taken during the year to facilitate trade relations with other countries. The purpose of the company is the construction of such buildings as the

enterprise necessitates in the City of Mexico, where a permanent exhibit will be maintained, not only of native products of all classes—industrial, mining, and agricultural—but also similar articles from all foreign lands. Free importation was granted by the Mexican Government of all construction materials, while all imported articles for exhibit were admitted under bond for one year. According to the terms of the concession a formal opening of the exhibition was required within two years from the date of the signature.

The irrigation of the lake district about Lake Zapotlan was one of the engineering feats of the year.

Concessions of various kinds tending to the development of the economic conditions of the Republic were granted during the year. Among these was a contract, signed by the Minister of War, for the erection of a smokeless-powder factory in the suburbs of Santa Fé. July, 1903, is the time stated for the expiration of the time limit for the fulfillment of the contract. Dynamite and other explosives are also to be manufactured, the price of the products to be determined in conjunction with the Government authorities. One of the clauses of the concession provides that after the company shall have begun the marketing of its products an internal-revenue tax of 21 *centavos* per kilogram shall be imposed on all explosives imported into or manufactured in the Republic. The Government granted a concession for the construction of a railway from Álamos, Sonora, to the port of Ybaros, in the same State, with the privilege of building branch lines to San Bernardo and the mineral districts of Josefita. The Department of Public Works authorized the use for irrigation purposes of a quantity of water taken from the Tecuilitlan or Fuertes rivers, in the State of Jalisco, not to exceed 1,000 liters per second. The concessionaire has seven years in which to construct the hydraulic works necessary to be used in the taking and distributing of the water referred to. The Government authorized the construction of hydraulic works necessary to convert the water power of the Pilón or Montemorelos River, in the State of Nuevo Leon, into electric power. The concessionaire is obligated to use the electric energy mentioned at the place where it is generated, or transmit it for use to some other more convenient place by means of overhead wires. A similar concession was granted for the utilization for the generating of motive power of a quantity of water, not exceeding 2,000 liters per second, taken from the Verde River, in the district of Temascaltepec, State of Mexico. The electric energy thus obtained must be used at the place where it is generated or transmitted for use at some more convenient place.

Nicaragua.—On February 2, 1902, Señor Don JOSÉ SANTOS ZELAYA was inaugurated President of the Republic for the third successive term. On December 15, 1902, President ZELAYA read a special mes-

sage to the Congress of Nicaragua, in which he reviewed the financial situation and the progress and development of the Republic during the year.

Discussing the revenues of the nation, the Executive stated that the receipts for that part of the fiscal year from January to September, which represents three-fourths of the entire fiscal year 1902, amounted to \$4,472,375.47. The authorized expenditures during this period of 1902 were \$4,803,736, or a deficit for the months mentioned of \$331,357.52 silver.

The total amount of foreign merchandise imported into Nicaragua during 1902 was considerably less in quantity and value than that of any of the previous ten years. The United States and Germany seem to have gained the ground lost by a decline in British trade. The commerce with the United States was, imports, \$1,300,000; exports, \$1,900,000 for the year ending June 30, 1902. The exports of mahogany from the port of Bluefields during the year 1902 were 24,583 logs, representing 6,759,325 feet of lumber, valued at \$337,966 United States currency.

Agricultural affairs show the following general conditions: The cacao crop was about an average one (which is less than is used for home consumption), but as usual was of excellent quality, bringing a higher price in the markets than any of the imported chocolates. The coffee crop was not only very small, but was less than 100,000 centals (10,000,000 pounds)—about half the average yield; and although for several years past coffee planting has not been profitable, and many of the principal planters have been forced into bankruptcy, there seems to be no decrease in the acreage devoted to this industry, and everyone expects better times. The two crops of corn which are usually harvested each year—one in August, the other in December—also fell far below the average, but owing to the lack of statistics it is impossible to give a close estimate of the quantity produced. However, the crop is about sufficient for home consumption. The cultivation of cotton is still in its infancy. Although the rice crop was unusually good, there was not enough for home consumption. Next to corn, it is a staple diet among laborers. The yield may be estimated at 10,000 sacks.

Sugar cane grows luxuriantly in all parts of Nicaragua, from the low plains of Chinandega and the lake region to an elevation of about 4,000 feet above sea level. Altogether, it is estimated that about 100,000 centals (10,000,000 pounds) was manufactured during the year 1902. This, however, represents only about one-half the production of sugar cane in the country, the other half being used in the production of aguardiente, or rum, which during the year amounted to over 1,400,000 liters (369,845 gallons), nearly all of which is consumed locally. It is the country's largest source of internal revenue, except

ing coffee, the tax amounting to over 1,000,000 *pesos* (\$350,000) during the year. Nicaragua's production of sugar in 1902-3 was 3,500 tons, the same as in the preceding year.

Tobacco is produced on a small scale in nearly all parts of Nicaragua. Like *aguardiente*, it is a Government monopoly, and yields an annual revenue of about \$40,000 gold.

Other agricultural products of the country are potatoes (which grow well at an elevation of about 2,000 feet above sea level), pine-apples, beans, sweet potatoes, yams, eggplant, cabbage, lettuce, oranges, lemons, limes, mangoes, *jokote*, *mamone*, *anona*, *grenadilla*, and dozens of native fruits for which there is no name in English.

President ZELAYA issued a decree on December 12, 1902, asking for a loan of 1,000,000 *pesos* (\$361,000) from the merchants and business men of the country, both native and foreign, for which the Government issued bonds, offered in quantities of not less than 1,000 *pesos* (\$360) to the business men, who, on November 2, 1902, agreed not to buy silver at a higher rate than 100 per cent premium. The new bonds issued were used to retire the national paper currency from circulation, and 25 per cent of all customs duties were made payable in these bonds. The loan was distributed between the different departments of the Republic.

The Government also issued a decree by which all customs duties were made payable on a gold basis, making the duty equal to the value established at the time the present schedule was arranged, or about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 for gold. In this way the Government secured the same per cent *ad valorem* that it received formerly. Owing to the steadily rising exchange, United States gold or drafts are worth about 800 per cent premium.

The decree of November 12, 1902, respecting the payment of import duties, is as follows:

"ARTICLE 1. From and after the date of the publication of this decree the amount of import accounts shall be paid with a surtax equivalent to the depreciation of the Treasury note in proportion to the quoted value of gold."

The decree of November 15, 1902, exempted from duty imported common washing soap and stearin candles.

A decree was issued December 9, 1902, respecting the payment of import duties by means of "amortization bonds."

Under date of March 20, 1902, a decree was promulgated regarding the registry of land titles.

The Central Division of the railway system of Nicaragua was practically completed in November, 1902, and with this section Nicaragua now has a continuous railway line from Corinto, on the Pacific, to Granada, on Lake Nicaragua, with a branch to Diriamba, in the coffee region. The total system in operation is 160 miles long, and the

elimination of the expensive steamer transfers across Lake Managua will enable the Government to make a considerable reduction in freight and passenger rates between the lake and the Pacific.

In November, 1902, the Southern Steamship Company, whose head office is at Mobile, Alabama, commenced operations between that port and Bluefields, Nicaragua, their first steamer, the *Alliance*, sailing November 8, with fixtures, etc., for their offices in Bluefields. This company now has two steamers running regularly. It takes about seventeen or eighteen days to make the round trip.

During 1902 the Bluefields Steamship Company, Limited, of New Orleans, placed a steamer, the *Ustein*, to run from Mobile to Bluefields regularly. This steamer was taken off of their New Orleans-Bluefields route, where they still have four steamers operating, in order to accommodate their patrons who had contracts for the freighting of merchandise from the United States purchased in Mobile.

A concession for the installation of electric-lighting plants in the cities of Managua, Masaya, Granada, and Leon was granted by the Nicaraguan Government early in the year, the stipulation being made that the capital plant should be in operation by July 1, 1902. Exemption from import duties on the materials used in the enterprise, as well as free entry for provisions and clothing for employees of the company, was provided for.

A dock is to be constructed at the port of Corinto, Department of Chinandega, on the Pacific coast of the Republic. This dock is to be built under a concession granted by the Government in May, 1901, and approved by the National Congress in February, 1902. It is to be 500 feet long by 315 feet wide, and is to be constructed of iron.

Paraguay.—On November 25, 1902, Col. JUAN EZCURRA assumed office as President of the Republic of Paraguay, Dr. MANUEL A. DOMÍNGUEZ being the Vice-President.

The National Congress was convened in regular session on April 1, 1903, at which time President EZCURRA read an interesting message, reviewing in a clear and statesmanlike manner the principal events of a political character that had occurred in the Republic since the adjournment of the previous Congress.

The message states that, owing to the high price of gold, as measured in the money of the country, and the great fluctuations in the price of exchange, the imports decreased considerably, so that, notwithstanding the fact that increased duties were imposed on many articles of commerce, the receipts from imports in 1902 diminished \$410,843 as compared with the receipts in 1901. This fact prevented the Government from carrying out some of the plans in the way of improvements that it had contemplated, and compelled it to delay their inauguration and completion until some future period. This

necessary action on the part of the Government received the patriotic and favorable support of the Paraguayan people.

Referring to the finances of the country, the receipts of the nation from all sources in 1902 are given as \$11,007,222.05. The complete disbursements of the Government for 1902 have not yet been compiled. The foreign debt of the nation on December 31, 1901, was \$4,787,077.86 gold, and the total internal debt, consisting of bonds of the internal debt and treasury certificates, amounted to \$637,890, which occasioned expenses in 1902 for amortization and interest to the amount of \$260,410. All the obligations relating to these two debts were scrupulously observed by the Government, which fact has caused a gradual rise in the quotations of Paraguayan bonds in the London market.

The circulating medium of the Republic, according to the balance of December 31, 1902, amounts to \$12,569,999.69, to which sum should be added the amount of nickel coin issued in accordance with the law of August 31, 1899, and which aggregated \$200,000. The Agricultural Bank continued to encourage, by the proper and judicious loaning of its funds in so far as it is within its power, the development and production of national wealth.

The foreign trade of Paraguay during 1902 was as follows: imports, \$2,050,000 gold; exports, \$3,252,652 gold. The imports, compared with 1901, show a falling off of 35 per cent, whereas the exports in the same year were \$3,529,306 gold. The commerce with the United States during the year ending June 30, 1902, was represented by imports, \$3,000,000; exports, \$2,500,000. The commerce with the Argentine Republic in 1902 was: Exports, \$1,469,510; imports, \$1,681,722. Of the total number of vessels employed in this trade, 202 made the trip with freight and 85 in ballast, the tonnage of the 265 steamers being 136,447 tons and of the 22 sailing vessels 8,656 tons. The nationality of these vessels was 266 Argentine, 15 Uruguayan, 5 Brazilian, and 1 Paraguayan. The directors of the Industrial Paraguaya in their report for 1902 stated that the cultivation of the yerba mate plant is industrially progressing and that they had in 1902 3,000 fully developed and 30,000 young plants. The production for the year was 4,074 tons.

According to the latest returns of the Statistical Department, there exist in the country 2,298 business houses, with a capital of \$66,673,000, and 1,094 industrial establishments, capitalized at \$135,448,066. The live stock at the close of 1900 numbered 2,743,665 head of cattle, valued at \$100,286,835.

A general arbitration treaty with the Argentine Republic was proclaimed on June 5, 1902.

Peru.—Señor Don EDUARDO LOPEZ DE ROMAÑA was President of the Peruvian Republic during 1902, and his administration was generally of so beneficial a character that notwithstanding the low prices

ruling in foreign markets for the principal articles of exports—silver, copper, and sugar—the year 1902, although perhaps less favorable for business than the previous year, was nevertheless a prosperous one. In the first half of the year 1902 imports represented the value of 15,177,990 *soles* (\$7,391,681). The export of ores reached 17,508,484 *soles* (\$8,526,632), against 16,959,588 *soles* (\$8,259,319) in the previous year. The revenues collected in the custom-houses in the first half of 1902 were 3,720,146 *soles* (\$1,811,711).

The commerce with the United States for the year ending June 30, 1902, was represented by imports, \$2,500,000; exports, \$3,200,000.

The trade of Peru with the United Kingdom during 1902 was represented by the following figures: Imports into Peru from Great Britain—cotton manufactures, £366,684 (\$1,785,751.08); woolen tissues, £73,303 (\$356,985.61); worsted tissues, £25,726 (\$125,285.62); railroad iron, £46,723 (\$225,541.01); wrought and cast iron, £35,126 (\$171,063.62). No returns are made in British official statistics of importations of Peruvian merchandise, with the exception of sugar, unrefined to the value of £57,182 (\$278,276.34), and alpacas, vicuña and llama, £259,927 (\$1,266,144.49), and copper regulus and precipitate, £135,811 (\$661,399.57).

The statement of the ordinary budget for 1903 is as follows:

	<i>Soles.</i>
Income.....	15,396,682.00
Expenditures.....	14,562,323.38
Surplus.....	834,358.62

And of the extraordinary budget—

	<i>Soles.</i>
Expenditures.....	1,235,146.77
Surplus of the ordinary budget.....	834,358.62
Deficit.....	400,787.15

The deficit above indicated will be more than met by the two bills which have been pending before Congress since last year; the first, reestablishing the stamp tax on tobacco, and the second, modifying the customs schedules at Iquitos. It is to be borne in mind that the ordinary budget of expenditures amounts to 14,562,323.38 *soles*, while the budget for 1902 amounted only to 13,375,410.92 *soles*, being an increase in the ordinary expenditures of 1903 of 1,186,912.46 *soles*. The difference is explained in part by the increase in the salaries of the Judiciary and the Army, pensions to the survivors of the national war, pensions to widows, and other recently granted benefactions.

Peru's production of gold in 1902 amounted to 87,083 fine ounces, valued at \$1,800,000.

Of all the agricultural industries of the Republic the sugar industry is the one that has attained the greatest development. The area of the sugar plantations under cultivation at the present time exceeds 50,000 hectares and gives employment to 25,000 persons. The Repub-

lie contains more than 60 large sugar-cane plantations that extract the juice from the cane and work it up into excellent sugar, having an average saccharine richness of 96%, and secure from the distillation of molasses and other by-products a fine grade of alcohol of a strength of 40%. The capital employed in this great industry is at least 50,000,000 *soles*.

Peru produced 105,000 tons of sugar in 1902-3, which corresponded to that of 1901-2. The total sugar production in 1901 was 135,000 metric tons, of which 114,637 tons were exported, leaving 20,363 metric tons as the approximate domestic consumption during said year.

The present sugar crisis has prevented the erection of new cane mills in some of the central districts, which mills will undoubtedly be constructed when the sugar industry again resumes its normal state.

A rubber company was formed in Lima during the year with a capital of £26,000 (\$126,529), to operate in the Province of Sandio, Department of Puno. Another company has taken up 50,000 hectares of land near Marcapata for rubber exploitation. Rubber exports from Iquitos during 1902 amounted to 1,299,689 kilos, the destination being Liverpool and Havre.

The most important factory for the manufacture of woolen fabrics in Peru is that which was established at Lima in 1889 by the Industrial Society of Santa Catalina, which has a capital of 700,000 *soles* (\$340,900). The normal annual output of this factory is 200,000 meters of cassimeres and cloth for the use of the army, 12,000 dozen articles of woolen and cotton clothing, such as shirts, undershirts, stockings, etc., and about 2,000 dozen blankets, bedspreads, and woolen shawls. Mention may also be made of the National Hat Factory at Lima, which has a special department devoted to the manufacture of woolen goods.

In the Department of Cuzco there is still in operation the ancient Lucre cloth factory, situated in the Province of Quisipicanchi, which, with the exception of the Santa Catalina factory, is the most important in the Republic. There is also in this province another large factory, which has recently been established in Marangani. The products of these two factories, consisting of woolen cloth, cloaks, blankets, cad-dis, etc., are sold in the markets of the Departments of the southern part of the Republic and in the neighboring Republic of Bolivia.

At Arequipa there is a well-equipped factory for the manufacture of knit goods, such as undershirts, socks, covers, etc. On the Ureon hacienda, in the Province of Pallasca, Department of Ancachs, there is another cloth factory which uses as raw material the wool collected in the Provinces of Pomabamba and Pallasca. The total consumption of wool in the woolen mills of the Republic is about 650,000 kilograms.

A considerable yield of rice, which in many parts of the country forms the principal food of the people, has been attained in Peru,

under the protection of high duties. It is grown principally in the hot lands of the northern coast, where there is an abundance of water. The quality of Peruvian rice, it may be confidently asserted, is at least equal to the best that is produced in the world. The best quality and the largest quantity of rice is that which is grown in the Provinces of Lambayeque and La Libertad. The annual production is about 27,500 metric tons, or 600,000 quintals, of which quantity there are exported some 4,000 tons. Some of the larger plantations have their own plants for the hulling and preparing of the grain for the market, and rice mills for the use of the public are in operation in the principal rice-growing centers of the Republic.

The exportation of cotton from Peru is next in importance to that of sugar. The establishment of cotton mills and of mills for the production of cotton-seed oil and for the manufacture of soap therefrom, exporting the waste products of the oil mills in the form of oil cakes, which are used in England for the fattening of cattle, has caused a considerable increase in the number and size of the cotton plantations of the nation, and especially as regards those devoted to the cultivation of Egyptian cotton. The prices paid by the owners of cotton mills in Peru for Egyptian cotton is at least 4 *soles* (\$1.95) more per 100 kilograms than the ruling prices in the European markets. In all of the valleys where cotton is cultivated cotton gins have been erected. The consumption of Egyptian cotton by the domestic factories of the country is estimated at 1,600 metric tons, which, added to the quantity exported, gives the present annual production of cotton in the Republic of Peru, including all grades and brands, at 9,600 metric tons.

An Executive decree dated December 17, 1902, provides that, with a view to facilitate the increase of the mercantile marine, vessels destined for the coasting or export trade may be imported into the Republic free of duty on the condition that they sail under the national flag. This provision applies equally to vessels arriving entire and to those imported in pieces to be put together in the country. It is further stated that the customs clearance of vessels imported in order to be nationalized in the Republic shall be effected under guaranty for the payment of the amount of the duties should the vessels not be duly nationalized or should they change the Peruvian flag for that of another nationality.

By virtue of an ordinance dated March 14, 1902, importation of alimentary substances preserved with boric acid is prohibited.

A Government commission of mining engineers discovered, 65 miles northeast of the Piura Railway, a mountain of iron sesquioxide which is 50 per cent pure. The surrounding country is full of the same metal.

Salvador.—President REGALADO, Chief Executive of the Republic

of Salvador during 1902, in his message of February 12, 1903, embodied the following statement of existing conditions at the close of the year under review: The telegraph and telephone systems were extended and developed, improvements made in the postal service, and the deficit in the operations of the Department of Posts of 68,524 *francs* (\$1,304.80), which existed at the beginning of the administration, liquidated.

In order to stimulate the maritime commerce of the Republic, subventions were given to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and the South American Steamship Company.

The financial status of the country was as follows: The public debt in 1899 was \$21,065,218.41, of which \$9,062,500 was made up of the foreign debt and \$12,002,718.41 of the internal debt. In 1902 the foreign debt of the nation amounted to \$9,062,500 and the internal debt to \$9,676,628.52. The budget for 1902-3 was: Receipts, \$5,931,420; disbursements, \$6,937,748; deficit, \$1,006,328. The gross revenue derived from the tax on liquors in 1902 amounted to \$1,857,304.39 silver, as compared with \$1,814,761.99 silver in 1901, or an excess in the former year over that of the latter of \$42,542.40 silver.

The exports in 1902 amounted to 10,278,151.98 *pesos*, and imports were 2,747,385.08 *pesos*; Great Britain, the United States, and Germany being the principal sources of supply.

The commerce with the United States for year ending June 30, 1902, was: Imports, \$890,000; exports, \$600,000.

The coastwise trade for 1902, carried on between the ports of Acajutla, La Libertad, and La Union, consisted of 3,289 packages of merchandise, weighing 421,452 pounds, valued at 48,019.33 *pesos*.

The exports to Austria were made up entirely of coffee; those to Cuba of sole leather; those to Curaçao of manufactured tobacco; those to Chile, Ecuador, and Peru of indigo; those to Norway of coffee; those to Spain of indigo, coffee, and manufactured silk, and those to Holland of coffee.

San Salvador furnished 5,000 tons of sugar in 1902-3, the same quantity being cited for the preceding year.

The following events affecting the foreign policy of the Government transpired during the year: A decree was issued promulgating the commercial treaty signed at Paris the 9th of January, 1902, between France and the Republic of Salvador. The treaty of friendship, trade, and commerce between the Republic of Salvador and the German Empire, according to the time limit specified in the contract, expired on May 23, 1902, and notification to that effect was exchanged between the two countries. The National Assembly of the Republic, by a decree of the 19th of April last, ratified the Compulsory Arbitration Treaty concluded in the City of Mexico on January 28 of the

current year between the Republic of Salvador and the Kingdom of Spain.

Internal affairs show the following development: A concession was granted by the Government for the construction of a railway from La Union to San Miguel; also for another line from San Miguel to San Salvador, and for a steel and iron pier at the port of La Union.

On November 28, 1902, the President of the Republic, for the purpose of promoting the sugar industry, issued a decree declaring free of duty empty hemp or jute sacks of the sizes 45 by 85 and 66 by 66 centimeters.

The Government, for the purpose of encouraging the growing of wheat and other cereals, and in order to promote and develop the agricultural industry of the country, decreed the temporary free importation into the Republic of all kinds of milling machinery, as well as machinery used for shelling corn, washing cereals, etc., together with their accessories. Any person erecting a flour or grist mill equipped with the latest machinery for grinding, sifting, and packing of from 10 to 25 hundredweight of flour or corn meal in ten hours, was authorized to make a single importation, free of duty, of a quantity of wheat not exceeding 2,000 hundredweight, and if the mill should have a capacity of 100 quintals of flour during the same period, the owner of the mill might import, under the same franchise, up to 4,000 hundredweight of wheat.

There were in operation in the Republic in 1902, 132 telegraph and 62 telephone offices. The number of private telephones in use during the period referred to was 236, and the number of Government telephones 330. The total number of messages transmitted during the year 1902 was 705,084, of which number 465,651 were paid telegrams and 240,433 were official dispatches. The Department of San Salvador has 14 telegraph offices; that of La Libertad, 15; that of Sonsonante, 14; that of Ahuachapam, 10; that of Santa Ana, 9; that of Chaletenango, 13; that of Cuscatlan, 6; that of La Paz, 7; that of Usulután, 11; that of San Miguel, 8; that of Morazan, 4, and that of La Union, 9.

Uruguay.—On February 15, 1903, President JUAN L. CUESTAS, in a message to the Twenty-fifth Congress, stated that the result of his administration of 1897 to 1903, from a financial standpoint, was that there was no deficit, the revenues of the Government being sufficient to meet the expenditures. The receipts of the Government in 1902, as compared with those of 1901, show an excess in 1902 of \$554,421.30.

According to data compiled by the Bureau of Public Credit (*Oficina de Crédito Público*) of Montevideo, the debt of the Republic June 30, 1902, was \$123,843,694.95. The customs revenue of the Republic for the year 1902 amounted to \$9,828,315, an increase over the previous year of \$174,000.

At the opening of the year 1902 the outlook for the general trade

conditions of the Republic was very favorable. The wool clip was estimated as considerably in advance of that of the previous year, and as both the planting and growing seasons had been excellent the wheat crop was the subject of satisfactory anticipations. A much larger area was sown, and the best modern agricultural implements were used in the cultivation of the crop.

The exports and imports of the Republic from 1897 to 1902 are shown in the following table:

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1897.....	\$19,512,216	\$29,319,573	1901	\$23,691,932	\$27,731,126
1898.....	24,784,361	30,276,916	1902	23,757,471	32,549,483
1899.....	25,632,788	36,571,164			
1900.....	23,978,206	29,410,862	Total.....	141,376,974	185,862,124

These figures show that the exports of the Republic exceeded the imports during the six years referred to by \$44,485,150.

The commerce with the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, was, imports, \$1,500,000; exports, \$2,500,000.

The trade of Uruguay with the United Kingdom during 1902 was represented by the following figures: Imports into Uruguay from Great Britain—cotton manufactures, £430,683 (\$2,097,426.21); woolen tissues, £26,305 (\$128,105.35); worsted tissues, £45,553 (\$213,843.11); iron, bar, angle, bolt, and rod, £9,988 (\$48,641.56); railroad iron, £3,300 (\$16,071.00); galvanized sheets, £44,306 (\$215,770.22). No figures are furnished as to imports of Uruguayan merchandise into Great Britain.

Regarding the improvement of the port of Montevideo, the funds destined for that purpose in 1899 amounted to \$47,359.90; in 1900, \$889,809.55; in 1901, \$900,985.15, and in 1902, \$957,788.22, or a total during the years 1899 to 1903 of \$2,795,942.82.

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs received fostering care and protection during the year. The service was improved, the number of post-offices increased, and the number of telegraph lines has been augmented and extended. In 1901 the number of postal orders drawn was 34,642, amounting to \$3,671,748, while in 1902 the number rose to 38,970 orders, aggregating \$3,967,800. In 1901 the number of pieces of correspondence handled was 53,503,889, as compared with 72,856,187 in 1902. The postal receipts in 1902 amounted to \$418,649.34, or an increase of \$28,480 over those of the previous year.

The railroads of the country consist of a system embracing 1,944 kilometers of a uniform gauge, 1,149 of which are subsidized by the Government. Many improvements were made during the year in the roadbeds, bridges, and rolling stock of the various roads. The passenger traffic in 1902 increased 2.57 per cent over that of 1901, and 66,660 tons more freight were hauled in 1902 than in 1901, or an increase of about 27 per cent in the freight tonnage of the railways.

According to the census statistics, there were, in 1900, 26,134,896 head of live stock in the Republic, 6,827,428 of which were cattle. Many fine breeding animals were subsequently imported, in order to improve the cattle of the country, among which are included Durham, Hereford, Jersey, and other fine breeds of cattle. According to the same census there were 18,608,717 head of sheep in Uruguay in 1900, 561,408 head of horses, 22,992 head of mules, 20,428 goats, and 92,923 hogs. The value of stock and stock products exported in 1901 amounted to \$25,992,817, as compared with \$29,000,000, approximately, in 1902.

The "Statistical Annual" of Uruguay for 1901 gives some interesting information on the live-stock wealth of the Republic, showing the existence of live stock in the Republic in 1901, according to the declarations made for the payment of the property tax, to be as follows: Cattle, 6,326,601; mules, 22,184; horses, 575,361; sheep, 17,624,548; swine, 47,584; goats, 8,815; a total of 25,605,093.

An official note to the above adds that live stock are exempt from direct taxation, and the declarations made are very imperfect, so that the real number is greatly superior to that given above. Adding only 5 per cent for omissions, the total is brought up to 25,835,000, or may be safely said to be, in round figures, 26,000,000.

The production of wheat in the economic year 1900-1901 was 99,719,771 kilos, as compared with 206,936,668 kilos in 1901-2. The oat crop in 1900-1901 was 68,334 kilos, and in 1901-2 was 115,333 kilos; the production of barley in 1900-1901 was 438,263 kilos, and in 1901-2, 1,016,441 kilos; the production of corn in 1900-1901 was 141,647,916 kilos, and in 1901-2, 128,539,335 kilos. The cultivation of flax increased notably in 1901-2, the production being 8,757,245 kilos during that year as compared with 2,313,935 kilos in 1901-2. The cultivation of the sugar beet has been introduced into the Republic, and promises to become a great staple product and an important factor in the agricultural productions of the country.

The number of farmers and renters engaged in agricultural pursuits in the year 1902 was 24,266, and the area cultivated 610,956 hectares. In the working and exploiting of these lands 153,150 oxen, 48,934 plows, and 27,069 harrows were used. The vineyards of the Republic increased in number and importance, and the 1,029 vineyards cultivated in 1902 had an area of 4,149 hectares. The number of laborers employed in this industry was 1,935; there were 226 wine cellars or storehouses, and the number of producing plants was 13,525,143. In 1902, 3,623,286 kilos of grapes were sold in the Republic, and 9,989,163 kilos were worked up into wine, producing 6,911,242 liters of claret, 128,256 liters of white wine, 43,894 liters of alcohol, and 5,064 liters of alcohol wine.

In 1900 the number of immigrants reaching the country was 8,892,

which number rose in 1901 to 9,620 persons of both sexes, among which were 647 laborers and agriculturists, 3,326 wage-earners, 1,276 merchants, and 817 persons employed in the arts and industries.

The sugar industry of Uruguay is protected by comparatively high import duties.

It is reported that two new industries of great importance are in process of establishment in Uruguay, namely, the preparation of frozen or chilled meat and the manufacture of butter.

A law designed for the protection and development of the frozen-meat industry in the Republic of Uruguay was promulgated on October 17, 1902, having been previously sanctioned by the chambers and signed by the Executive.

The cultivation of sugar beets is carried on in Uruguay to a considerable extent, and of late sugar refineries have been established there. The largest sugar factory has been built in the department of Maldonado by Belgian capitalists, and is said to be capable of producing at least 2,000 tons of sugar in the first two years, while its productive capacity will, it is said, be raised later to 6,000 tons. It is intended to employ, according to the time of year, from 200 to 600 laborers in the fields and from 20 to 140 in the factory.

During the year it was proposed that an exhibit of United States products should be maintained permanently in Montevideo, the purpose being to stimulate in the River Plate country an interest in merchandise of United States manufacture.

Uruguay produced 2,419 fine ounces of gold in 1902, valued at \$50,000.

Venezuela.—Señor DON CIPRIANO CASTRO was President of the Republic of Venezuela during 1902, the greater part of which was disturbed by internal dissensions.

Owing to the unsettled condition of the country the trade statistics for the year are available only in part. During the fiscal year 1901-2 (July, 1901, to June, 1902, inclusive), the shipments from the city of New York to Venezuelan ports, according to data furnished by the Consul of Venezuela at New York, consisted of 663,120 packages of merchandise, weighing 31,649,061 kilograms, valued at 14,992,209.95 *bolivares* (\$2,893,496.52), as compared with merchandise having a value of 19,096,476.45 *bolivares* (\$3,685,619.95) shipped in 1900-1901. This commerce was carried on in 116 steamships and 6 sailing vessels, and the total number of invoices during the year referred to rose to 3,444.

The trade of Venezuela with the United States during the calendar year 1902, according to the United States official statistics, was represented by the following figures: Exports from the United States to Venezuela—agricultural implements, \$1,694; carriages, \$13,620; cycles, \$462; cotton cloths, \$460,888; wearing apparel, \$17,328; electric and scientific apparatus, \$28,320; builders' hardware, \$22,682; leather,

§27,406; rosin, tar, etc., §20,341; turpentine, §3,488; oils, §108,870; hams, §31,154; lard, §298,888; butter, §84,363; lumber, §1,946; furniture, §8,555.

British official returns of shipments of products to Venezuela during 1902 are limited to exports of cotton manufactures to the value of £182,288.

Venezuela exported in 1902, 374,786 cattle hides, 11,205 deerskins, and 70,053 goatskins through the port of Puerto Cabello, the United States being the principal purchaser.

The general agent of the Hamburg-American Company reported that importation through the port of La Guaira for the year 1902 was carried on by the steamers of the following nationalities, the figures given being for merchandise of various kinds brought into the Republic, exclusive of coal: German, 4,658 tons; English, 2,014 tons; American, 10,971 tons; Spanish, 339 tons; French, 1,393 tons; Dutch, 1,269 tons; a total of 20,644 tons.

According to published figures the foreign debt on December 31, 1901, was 73,627,722 *bolivares*, and the internal debt 243,056,867 *bolivares*. The "Official Gazette" of May 23, 1901, states that the estimated revenue of Venezuela for the year ended June 30, 1902, was as follows: From customs, £853,200 (§4,155,054.00); from internal revenue, £457,032 (§2,225,745.84); total, £1,310,232 (§6,380,829.84).

Venezuela produced 3,000 tons of sugar in 1902-3, the same production as in 1901-2.

A suspension of the exploitation of the pearl fisheries of the Republic took place on January 1, 1902, an Executive order to that effect having been promulgated. During the year it was reported that coal existed widely distributed over the Republic, the principal centers being to the south of Carúpano, the Río Casani, Narienal, Capirienal, Querequal, and Araguaita. The amount of gold produced in 1902 by Venezuela was 55,636 fine ounces, with a value of \$1,150,000.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

Americans are to build another extensive power-transmission system in Mexico. The new project is to furnish the cities of Chihuahua and Parral, and mines along the route, with energy for lighting, traction, manufacturing, and general power purposes. The Conchos River Power Company, of which FRANK H. WRIGHT, president of the Stanley Instrument Company, Great Barrington, Massachusetts, is the head, will build the power plant and operate the system. A power house is to be constructed at La Joya on the Conchos River. Ultimately more than 30,000 horsepower will be generated. The initial equipment will be a 3,200-horsepower one, consisting of four units of

800 horsepower each. The available head is 125 feet. The transmission line will operate at 40,000 volts. Chihuahua is 80 miles distant from the power-house site, while Parral is 86 miles away. The concession was originally granted by the Mexican authorities to R. M. BURKE, formerly United States consul stationed in Chihuahua. Two other important power-transmission lines are now under construction in the southern republic. The Guanajuato Light and Power Company, in which CHARLES A. COFFIN, president of the General Electric Company, and JOHN HAYS HAMMOND are interested, is building a large power house on the Douro River. The power is to be transmitted a distance of some 120 miles to the city of Guanajuato, where it will be used to light that city and operate an electric-traction system. The electric energy will also be employed to work several of the mines in that district which have been lying dormant for some time owing to the excessive cost of steam power. The power generated on the Douro River will also be used to light some half dozen towns along the route to Guanajuato. The other project referred to is the Mexico Light and Power Company, Limited, of which JAMES ROSS, of Toronto, is president, and F. S. PEARSON, consulting engineer of the Metropolitan Street Railway, is one of the leading spirits. A plant which will ultimately generate 80,000 horsepower is to be constructed near Huachimango. The energy will be transmitted to Mexico City—90 odd miles distant—for lighting, traction, manufacturing, and general power purposes. Construction work on all three enterprises has already begun.

Extensive mining operations are projected in the Argentine Republic which may necessitate the purchase of considerable machinery shortly. A mining expert named KING, who has had lengthened gold-dredging experience in Australia and New Zealand, has been prospecting in north Argentina for some time past and, according to Buenos Ayres advices, was so struck with the richness of the river systems that he took up dredging concessions immediately which cover the four provinces of Jujuy, Salta, San Juan, and Rioja.

The Venture Corporation of London, whose consulting engineer, E. A. WILTSEE, is now in Mexico, where he has purchased various mines located in the Oaxaca district, which will represent an expenditure of some \$6,000,000, will place some large contracts very shortly in the United States for equipment. JOHN HAYS HAMMOND, Mills Building, Old Broad street, is also one of the Venture Corporation's experts.

The Cerro de Pasco Mining Company is about to place contracts for a 4,000-5,000 horsepower boiler plant for installation in the Cerro de Pasco Copper Mines, Peru. Electric generators are also to be purchased almost immediately.

The Mitchell Mining Company, of Chilpancingo, State of Guerrero, Mexico, contemplates the construction of a smelting plant which will have a capacity of 400 tons daily. The company has acquired some 200,000 acres of fine timber land, and will soon be in the market for considerable sawmill equipment.

The Mexican Petroleum Company, whose head offices are at Los Angeles, California, is at present purchasing substantial lots of machinery, etc., in this market, to be utilized in the development of its oil properties at Elauo, Mexico.

Americans are primarily interested in a scheme to construct an electric railway from the city of Guadalajara to Lake Chapala, Mexico. The line will be some 600 miles in length.

The erection of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of aerial tramways, to connect one of the Palmarejo mines in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, with the railroad, is contemplated. A slimes plant is also to be established.

The Greene Consolidated Copper Company, local offices No. 377 Broadway, is about to let contracts for the enlargement of its smelters at Cananea, in the State of Sonora, Mexico. The present capacity is 1,500 tons daily, and this is to be doubled.

Mexico City will shortly be in the market for a substantial quantity of mining machinery.

Mexican advices state that the Velardena Mining Company has just signed a contract with the Durango State government for right of way for railway lines, to connect various mines which are included in a radius of about 160 miles.

Mexican advices state that American capitalists have practically completed negotiations for the purchase of a site in Mexico City, with a view to constructing a large hotel thereon, which will mean the employment of considerable structural steel.

The Mexican Mining and Exploration Company is to build a railroad to connect the mines, 60 miles northwest of Paral, with the Mexican Central Railroad.

Mexican advices state that a contract to establish a telephone system in the city of Hermosillo, State of Sonora, has been awarded to Señor MONTEVERDE, who is negotiating with Americans to take over the concession.

E. COOPER, of Aurora, Illinois, and JOHN L. REILLY, of Tucson, Arizona, are to build an extensive factory in the city of Chihuahua, State of Chihuahua, Mexico, which will be devoted to the manufacture of overalls.

The Nogales Copper Company, whose mines are located in the neighborhood of Magdalena, in the State of Sonora, Mexico, is about to place contracts for considerable equipment, including a 100-stamp mill.

CHARLES WRIGHT, of Detroit, Michigan, ex-internal revenue collector of that State, is about to leave for Mexico for the purpose of opening up an automobile warehouse in the Mexican capital.

Nearly \$350,000 (Mexican currency) is to be expended in additional equipment for Dos Estrellas Mines, State of Mexico. The machinery, etc., will be purchased in the United States.

Americans are to construct a smelting plant in La Baronea, Mexico. The capacity of the plant will be 150 tons daily.

An electric traction system is to be constructed in Merida, capital of Yucatan. The existing electric-lighting plant is also to be equipped with considerable American machinery.

MODESTE UGALDE and other mine owners in the Tamazula district, State of Oaxaca, Mexico, is about to construct a stamp mill with a capacity of 500 tons daily.

The Cananea Mining Company, of La Cananea, State of Sonora, Mexico, is about to place contracts for equipment, etc. A large steel tank is to be erected.

The extensive Madero flour mills, located at Parral, State of Coahuila, are to be considerably enlarged. The machinery will be of United States manufacture.

Tejumin, a small Mexican city located in the State of Durango, is to install a water-works system under the auspices of the State government.

The construction of a large smelting plant in Juarez, State of Chihuahua, is contemplated. The initial capacity of the plant will be 2,000 tons daily.

Mexican advices state that the establishing of a large shoe factory and tannery is projected in the city of Pueblo by local capitalists.

The Sonora Mining and Milling Company, Tubutama, Mexico, will shortly place contracts for about \$100,000 worth of machinery.

BOOK NOTES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.

His Excellency, Mr. J. N. LÉGER, minister of Haiti to the United States, has contributed an interesting article to the North American Review for July, 1903, entitled "The Truth About Hayti." Mr. COLQUHOUN, the English writer and traveler, made certain statements in regard to Haiti in the North American Review for May, 1903, to

which Mr. LÉGER's article is, for the most part, a reply. The following extract is of particular interest:

"All lovers of truth would prefer substantial facts to such asseverations. Nations, like individuals, have their honor, their dignity to maintain; they must have the right to ask their accusers for proofs when an attempt is made upon their good name.

"To be a byword among the nations, Haiti must be, indeed, the worst country in the world. Whereas, any impartial observer, anyone who will take the trouble of thoroughly studying the people, their customs and their government, will reach but one conclusion: Haiti is no worse than the other Central and South American Republics, and it is very far from relapsing into barbarism.

"To revert to a condition almost of savagery, to relapse into barbarism, a nation must be, at the time when the charge is made, in a state of civilization less advanced than formerly—it must be gliding backward instead of forward. So, to ascertain whether, since the removal of the white control, the Haitian negroes have or have not 'reverted to a condition almost of savagery,' one must necessarily compare their condition to-day with their condition before the 'removal of the white control.' What was the condition of the Haitian negroes a hundred years ago? They were slaves. They were treated like beasts. They were compelled to work like machines in the fields. They could not read. They could not write. They were not even good artisans, because they were not allowed to learn anything. The sanctity of their homes was held at naught and profaned; their daughters—their wives—were mere pastime for their white masters. Their degradation was complete.

"Such was the condition of the Haitian negroes under the white control; a condition which will be found minutely described in the many books written on Santo Domingo at the end of the eighteenth century or in the early days of the nineteenth century.

"It is needless to say that the condition of the Haitian negroes is quite different now. When the Haitians proclaimed their independence, all the Frenchmen were expelled from the country. The factories, the rich plantations, had been all destroyed during the war. The Haitians found themselves in possession of a devastated land. Besides, they agreed in the first years of their independence, while the country was still in ashes, to pay a heavy indemnity to France. Haiti, being the first country to abolish slavery, met at the very beginning of its existence with the ill will of all the powerful nations which were then slave owners. These nations did their best to strangle in its cradle the young people whose entrance into political life was the most energetic refutation of absurd prejudices; the new State was, in their opinion, a bad example for their subjects in Jamaica, Cuba, and Guadeloupe.

"So Haiti could not rely on any outside help in building up its government and educating its citizens, the majority of whom were men who had just emerged from slavery. The Haitians had then to create all instrumentalities of government and administration, from statesmen to policemen. Their detractors do not seem to have ever thought of the difficulties they had to overcome. On the contrary, they affect to believe that my fellow-countrymen, to show their ability to govern themselves, ought to behave like saints and to be perfect models of virtue, forgetting intentionally that some nations of the Old World are still struggling to reach the best form of government and are from time to time subject to appalling scandals. However, from the outset the responsibility of the Haitians was great; their recognition of this responsibility helped them to work out their destiny. Their cities and towns have been rebuilt.

"They cultivate, nowadays, their own properties, for almost every inhabitant of the island is a landowner. Now every man is a man. The sons of the former slaves are to-day lawyers, doctors, physicians, architects, engineers, sculptors, chemists, skilled artisans, shrewd business men, good laborers; some of them, without being multimillionaires, live on large incomes. The Haitians operate their own telegraph system; they control their own telephone system. They build their railroads without external help. Under the white control there was not even a decent primary school in the island; to-day Haiti devotes almost a sixth of its revenues to education. All the schools are free, from the elementary ones to the highest. There are law schools, a medicine and pharmacy school, a school for electrical sciences, even a painting school; and these are open to all. Not satisfied with the knowledge acquired at home, many Haitians go to France to obtain still higher or special instruction; they achieve success in the French schools of mines, of agriculture, of moral and political sciences, etc.

"Religion and education combine their efforts for the moral advancement of the mass of the people. Since 1860 there has been a concordat with the Holy See. The Pope has a diplomatic representative in Haiti, a Legate; and Haiti sends a Minister to the Vatican, to say nothing of its other legations abroad. There is at least one Catholic priest in every commune of the Republic. Almost all the priests are European, and, after living in the closest intimacy with people of all classes on the island, they return to Europe in their old age. Is it not strange that not one of them has ever mentioned voodoo or cannibalism as existing in Haiti? The same remark can be made concerning the clergyman of the Protestant faith. They must know the country better than the traveler who spends but a few days in Port au Prince in quest of sensational news for a book or a credulous newspaper. Yet none of them has until now given an account of personal observation of voodoo or cannibalism there."

An extract from the "Monatsschrift des Deutsch-Brasilischen Vereins" (monthly publication of the German-Brazilian Association) and published in the "Tropenpflanzer" of May, 1902, gives an account of the manner in which wax is made from the *Carnauba* palm (*Copernicia cerifera*), one of the few plants which produce this valuable substance. It grows largely on the banks of the Jaguaribe River and its affluents, in the districts near Aracaty, as well as on nearly all the rivers in the State of Ceará, and in the States of Piauhy, Rio Grande do Norte, and Parahyba. This tree is utilized in various ways, but its most important production is wax, of which about 1,000 tons were exported in 1900, mostly from the district of Aracaty. The United States is the chief consumer. The wax in that country is principally used for the manufacture of phonograph and gramophone cylinders, as well as for stearine candles, saddle soap, and floor wax. It is during the months of September to March that the gathering is done, as during this time the leaves contain the most wax powder, which is gathered in the following way: About six unopened leaves are taken from each tree and dried from two to three days in the sun, after which time they are stored until ready to be reaped. The white powder found on the leaves is first removed with a brush and then with a small stick, after which it is put into a vessel half filled with boiling water. In about fifteen to twenty minutes the powder rises to the surface, and is like a sticky paste, which when dry becomes a hard, pale yellow wax. The quantity of wax derived from this palm varies greatly, according to the soil and temperature. Generally 2,000 to 5,000 leaves are necessary to produce 15 kilograms of wax. Hats, mats, and brooms are made from the leaves from which the wax has been removed, and of the former there is a yearly production of 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 sold at Aracaty, at a retail price of 60 to 300 *reis* per piece. The brooms are made out of the fiber of the leaves. The leaves when green are also used as fodder for cattle and horses, and the fruit, which contains a sweetish black meat, is eaten by the poorer population. The seed resembles a small coconut, and makes a good food for pigs; it is also said that it is used to adulterate coffee. The wood is frequently used in Brazil for building pumps and windmills, and as it has great resisting qualities is also used for wharves.

The Columbus Memorial Library is indebted to Mr. CHARLES P. BOWDITCH, of the faculty of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, for his second brochure explaining inscriptions recorded by Mr. TEOBERT MALER in his report of "Researches in the Central Portion of the Usamatintla Valley." The report appeared in Vol. 2, Nos. 1 and 2, of the "Memoirs of the Peabody Museum," and covers Mr. MALER'S exploration of several

groups of ancient ruins in the valley of the Usumatsintla, and his visit to the Lacantuns of Lake Pethá. This report is the first of a series which will give the results of Mr. MALER's expedition, undertaken under the auspices of the museum. They will be illustrated by a remarkable collection of photographs, and will form a record of great value to the student of Central American archaeology.

Mr. CARLOS B. CISNEROS, formerly secretary of the Sociedad Geográfica de Lima, has sent to the Columbus Memorial Library his "Atlas del Perú: político, minero, agrícola, industrial y comercial." It is a folio containing 57 pages of text, 19 maps, and 123 illustrations. A general description is given of the Republic, its seacoasts, navigable rivers, political divisions, climate etc., with a brief ethnographic note. Each of the nineteen Departments and the three Provinces which form the Republic is described in detail, with good illustrations. The maps are well executed. They show the limits of each Department, its railroad lines, roads, chief commercial centers, principal agricultural areas, and important towns. The atlas bears the imprint of the Librería é Imprenta Gil, Lima.

"Petermann's Mitteilungen," volume 49 of 1903, contains two interesting articles about South America—One by Prof. R. HAUTHAL, at La Plata, called "The Volcanic Regions in Chile and in the Argentine Republic," with a map showing the same, and the other by Prof. Dr. JUL. HANN, entitled, "The Temperature of Callao."

Annex No. 2 to the "Tropenpflanzer" of May, 1903, contains an interesting report of researches made by Prof. Dr. F. S. KOHL, of Marburg, Germany, concerning the disease which attacks principally the coffee plant, and is known as "*Stilbella flarivata*," with suggestions as to the measures to be taken against these parasites.

ADDITIONS TO THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY DURING JUNE, 1903.

[The symbol = indicates a gift.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

- Appletons' annual cyclopædia and register of important events of the year 1902. 3d series, v. 7. New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1903. 866 pp. 4°.
- = Araújo, Orestes (*comp.*): *Nuestro país. Cuadros descriptivos del Uruguay por autores nacionales y extranjeros.* Montevideo, 1895. viii, 318 pp. 12°.
- = Associação dos Advogados de Lisboa: *Terceiro relatório. Legislação e bibliographia jurídica.* Recife, 1903. 50 pp. 8°.
- Bachiller y Morales, D. Antonio: *Cuba primitiva: origen, lenguas, tradiciones é historia de los indios de las Antillas Mayores y las Lucayas.* Segunda edición. Habana, 1883. 399 pp. 8°.

- Baguet, M. A.: Christophe Colomb. Anvers, 1892. 29 pp. 8°. (Extrait des Bulletins de la Société Royale de Géographie d'Anvers.)
- Barbó-Marbois, M.: Histoire de la Louisiane et de la cession de cette colonie par la France aux États-Unis de l'Amérique septentrionale. Paris, 1829. 485 pp. 8°.
- =Bowditch, Charles P.: Notes on the report of Teobert Maler in Memoirs of the Peabody Museum. Vol. II, No. II. Privately printed. Cambridge, 1903. 29 pp. 4°.
- =Cincinnati Bollo, Luis: Manual práctico del registro del estado civil, dedicado a la Administración Pública. Montevideo, 1894. lvii, 304 pp. 8°.
- =Cisneros, Carlos B.: Atlas del Perú. Político, minero, agrícola, industrial y comercial (con las últimas demarcaciones territoriales) y texto descriptivo de cada departamento, ilustrado con 123 vistas. Lima. 57 pp. F°.
- Colby, F. M., and Peck, H. T.: The International Yearbook. A compendium of the world's progress during the year 1902. New York, 1903. 781 pp. 4°.
- Columbus, Christopher: The Latin letter of Columbus printed in 1493, and announcing the discovery of America. Reproduced in facsimile, with a preface. London, 1893. unpag. 8°.
- The Spanish letter of Columbus, written by him on February 15, 1493, to announce the discovery of America. Reproduced in facsimile from the unique copy of the original edition (Barcelona, April, 1493), with a translation and introduction. London, 1893. xiv (4), 18 pp. 8°.
- =Commission on International Exchange: Stability of International Exchange. Explanations and opinions on the proposals of the Mexican and Chinese Governments to the Government of the United States, transmitted to Congress by President Roosevelt, on January 29, 1903. Washington, 1903. 64 pp. 8°.
- D'Oliveira, L. R.: Le Brésil. Ses débuts, son développement, sa situation économique, ses échanges commerciaux, ses plantations de café. Deuxième édition. Beauvais, 1885. 79 pp. 8°.
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- =Exposition at St. Louis, 1904: Division of exhibits, Department of Mines and Metallurgy. 22 pp. 8°.
- Garrido, Pedro T.: La República Dominicana. Reseña general geográfico-estadística Santo Domingo, 1888. 400, xxviii pp. 4°.
- =Gestoso y Pérez, José: Nuevos documentos Colombinos. Año 1902. Sevilla [1902]. 31 pp. 4°.
- =John Crerar Library: Eighth annual report, for the year 1902. Chicago, 1903. 46 pp. 8°.
- =Monroeismo Sul-Americano. Staines, 1903. 27 pp. 8°.
- Mosher, Robert Brent (*comp.*): Executive register of the United States, 1789-1902. Baltimore, [1903]. x, 351 pp. 8°.
- =Providence Public Library: Twenty-fifth annual report. December 31, 1902. Providence, 1903. 79 pp. 8°.
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- Spiers and Surene's French and English pronouncing dictionary. New York, 1902. xix, 566, 650 pp. 4°.
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Trow Directory, Printing and Bookbinding Co.: Trow business directory of Greater New York (five boroughs combined), 1903. Vol. 6. New York (1903). xlvii, 1499, 110, 416, 78, 115, 61 pp. 8°.

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ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Mensaje del Presidente de la República al abrir las sesiones del Congreso Argentino en mayo de 1903. Buenos Aires, 1903. 33 pp. 8°.

Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores: Boletín Diplomático y Consular. Nos. 1, 4, and 7. Buenos Aires, 1903. 3 pamph. 8°.

Short sketch of the Argentine Republic as a country for immigration. Official data on agriculture and stock-raising with a map of the Republic. Buenos Aires. 8 pp. 4°.

BOLIVIA.

Ley orgánica y reglamento general de aduanas de la República de Cuba con un apéndice que contiene los tratados de comercio con otros países. La Paz, 1901. 208 pp. 8°.

Ministerio de Justicia é Instrucción Pública: Registro civil. Texto de la ley. Reglamento. División administrativa de la República. Formularios correspondientes al reglamento. Bolivia, 1901. xxxiv, 122 pp. 8°.

Oficina Nacional de Inmigración, Estadística y Propaganda Geográfica: Exposición Internacional en la ciudad de San Luis, Missonri. Año de 1904. Documentos é instrucciones para la concurrencia de la República de Bolivia. La Paz, 1903. 23 (2) pp. 8°.

BRAZIL.

The Acre Question. Defence of Bolivia in the Brazilian Parliament. Speech pronounced in the session of September 18, 1900, by General Dionisio Cerqueira, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Map. 45 pp. 8°.

Estado da Bahia: Mensagem apresentada á Assembleia Geral Legislativa na abertura da 1ª sessão ordinaria da 7ª Legislatura. Bahia, 1903. 64 pp. 4°.

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Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores: Correspondencia Diplomática sobre violaciones de la neutralidad por las autoridades de Venezuela y sobre otros asuntos relacionados con el orden público de Colombia. Bogotá, 1902. 222, iv pp. 8°.

COSTA RICA.

Ministerio de Gobernación, Policía y Fomento: Memoria de 1902-1903. San José, 1903. liii, 218 pp. 4°.

CUBA.

Departamento de Sanidad de la Habana: Informe sanitario y demográfico de la Ciudad de la Habana y de la Villa de Guanabacoa. Habana, octubre 1902. 25 pp. 4°.

Ordenanzas de aduanas para los puertos de la Isla de Cuba. Habana, 1902. 146 pp. 8°.

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Ministère de l'Agriculture: l'Agriculture au Mexique. (Extrait du Bulletin mensuel, avril, mai et juillet, 1902.) 37 pp. 8°.

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- Foreign Office: Accession of the Republic of Guatemala to the convention, signed at Geneva, August 22, 1864, for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded in armies in the field. March 24, 1903. Treaty series, No. 6. London, 1903. 2 pp. 8°.
- Finances of the Argentine Republic for the years 1901 and 1902. Ann. Ser., No. 2940. London, 1903. 20 pp. 8°.
- Trade of Mexico for the year 1901. Ann. Ser., No. 2925. London, 1903. 35 pp. 8°.
- Trade of Coquimbo for the year 1901. Ann. Ser., No. 2946. London, 1903. 8 pp. 8°.
- Trade of Chile for the year 1900. (Supplementary.) Ann. Ser., No. 2736. London, 1901. 13 pp. 8°.
- Trade of the Republic of Hayti for the year 1901. Ann. Ser., No. 2927. London, 1903. 12 pp. 8°.

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Album de Minerva. Año IV. Segunda edición. Guatemala, 1902. ills. 162 pp. F°.

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- Ley de ingresos y presupuestos de egresos del erario federal, para el año fiscal que comienza el 1° de julio de 1903 y termina el 30 de junio de 1904. México, 1903. vi, 227 pp. 4°.
- Secretaría de Estado y del Despacho de Hacienda y Crédito Público: Boletín de Estadística Fiscal. Segundo semestre del año fiscal de 1901-1902. México, 1903. 121 pp. 4°.
- Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores: Boletín oficial de la Secretaría. México, mayo, 1903. 64 pp. 8°.

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- Consular Reports. Vol. LXXII, No. 273. June, 1903. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. xx, 317, pp. 8°.
- Exports declared for the United States during the four quarters of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. ix, 431 pp. 8°.
- Treaty between the United States and Spain, Friendship and general relations. Proclaimed April 20, 1903. 19 pp. 8°.

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Monthly Bulletin. April, 1903. Vol. XIV, No. 4. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. pp. 919-1177. 8°.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Report of Brigadier-General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., Military Governor of Cuba for the period from January 1 to May 20, 1903. v. 1-6. 6 v. 8°. (No imprint.)

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Comisión Nacional de Caridad y Beneficencia Pública: Manicomio Nacional. Memoria correspondiente al año de 1899. Montevideo, 1900. 54 pp. F°.

- Dirección General de Aduanas: Tarifas de importación y exportación para el año 1902, con un índice general alfabético, de todos sus artículos. Montevideo, 1898. xxix, 109, 9 pp. 4°.
- Apéndice á las tarifas de aduana vigentes. Año 1898-1902. Montevideo, 1902. 48 pp. 4°.
- Ministerio de Fomento: Ley y decreto para los estudios definitivos del Puerto de Montevideo. Montevideo, 1894. 16 pp. 12°.
- Leyes sobre construcción del Puerto de Montevideo y creación de los recursos necesarios para su ejecución. Montevideo, 1899. 84 pp. map. 8°.

VENEZUELA.

- Colección de Tratados públicos de Venezuela. Caracas, 1884. 143 pp. F°.
- Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores: Exposición que dirige al Congreso Nacional en sus sesiones constitucionales de 1903. Caracas, 1903. lii, 22 pp. 4°.

PERMANENT LIBRARY FILES.

Persons interested in the commercial and general news of foreign countries will find the following among the official and periodical publications on the permanent files in the Columbus Memorial Library, International Bureau of the American Republics:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

- Argentinisches Wochenblatt. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
Boletín de la Cámara Mercantil. Barracas al Sud. Weekly.
Boletín de la Unión Industrial Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
Boletín del Instituto Geográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres.
Boletín Demográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
Bollettino Mensile della Camera Italiana di Commercio ed Arti in Buenos Aires Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
Buenos Aires Handels-Zeitung. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
Le Commerce Extérieur Argentin. Buenos Ayres.
La Industria Molinera. Buenos Ayres. Semimonthly.
Monthly Bulletin of Municipal Statistics of the City of Buenos Ayres. Buenos Ayres Monthly.
La Nación. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
Patentes y Marcas. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
La Plata Post. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
La Prensa. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
Review of the River Plate. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
Revista Mensual de la Cámara Mercantil. Barracas al Sud. Monthly.
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BELGIUM.

- Bulletin Commercial (Bulletin of the Commercial Museum). Brussels. Weekly.

BOLIVIA.

- Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de la Paz. Monthly. (Received irregularly.)
El Comercio. La Paz. Daily.
El Comercio de Bolivia. La Paz. Daily.
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Revista Comercial é Industrial de la República de Bolivia. La Paz. Semimonthly
Revista Económica Financiera. La Paz. Monthly.

BRAZIL.

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Brazilian Review. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.
Diario da Bahia. Bahia. Daily.

Diario Oficial. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.
 Diário Popular. São Paulo. Daily.
 Gazeta Commercial e Financeira. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.
 Jornal do Commercio. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.
 Jornal do Recife. Pernambuco. Daily.
 Jornal dos Agricultores. Rio de Janeiro. Semimonthly.
 Provincia (A) do Pará. Belém. Daily.
 Revista Agricola. São Paulo. Monthly.
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 Revista Maritima Brasileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.
 Rio News. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.

CANADA.

Canadian Manufacturer and Industrial World. Toronto. Semimonthly.

CHILE.

Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura. Santiago. Weekly.
 Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería. Santiago. Monthly.
 Chilean Times. Valparaiso. Semiweekly.
 Diario Oficial de la República de Chile. Santiago. Daily.
 El Mercurio. Valparaiso. Daily.
 Revista Comercial é Industrial de Minas. Santiago. Monthly.

COLOMBIA.

Diario Oficial. Bogotá. Daily.
 La Estrella de Panamá. Panamá. Weekly.
 Revista de la Instrucción Pública de Colombia. Bogotá. Monthly.
 Star and Herald. Panama. Weekly.

COSTA RICA.

Boletín Comercial. San José. Daily.
 Boletín Judicial. San José. Daily.
 La Gaceta. (Diario Oficial.) San José. Daily.

CUBA.

Boletín del Centro General de Comerciantes e Industriales de Cuba. Habana. Monthly.
 La Gaceta Económica. Habana. (Issued three times a month.)
 Gaceta Oficial de la República de Cuba. Habana. Daily.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Gaceta Oficial. Santo Domingo. Weekly.
 El Mensajero. Santo Domingo. Three times a month.

ECUADOR.

Anales de la Universidad Central del Ecuador. Quito. Monthly.
 Gaceta Municipal. Guayaquil. Weekly.
 Registro Oficial de la República del Ecuador. Quito. Daily.

FRANCE.

Bulletin de la Chaubre de Commerce de Paris. Paris. Weekly.
 Bulletin de la Société de Géographie Commerciale de Paris. Paris. Irregular.

- Courrier des Bibliothèques. Paris. Monthly.
 La Géographie. Bulletin de la Société de Géographie. Paris. Semimonthly.
 Journal d'Agriculture Tropicale. Paris. Monthly.
 Moniteur Officiel du Commerce. Paris. Weekly.
 Le Nouveau Monde. Paris. Weekly.
 La Revue. Paris. Semimonthly.
 Revue du Commerce Extérieur. Paris. Semimonthly.

GERMANY.

- Deutsche Kolonialzeitung. Berlin. Weekly.
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 Südamerikanische Rundschau. Berlin. Monthly.
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- Accounts relating to trade and navigation of the United Kingdom. London. Monthly.
 Accounts relating to trade and commerce of certain foreign countries and British possessions. London. Monthly.
 Board of Trade Journal. London. Weekly.
 British Trade Journal. London. Monthly.
 Commercial Intelligence. London. Weekly.
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 Feilden's Magazine. London. Monthly.
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 Journal of the Board of Agriculture. London. Quarterly.
 Man: A monthly record of anthropological science. London. Monthly.
 Mining (The) Journal, Railway and Commercial Gazette. London. Weekly.
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 Times (The). London. Daily.

GUATEMALA.

- Diario de Centro-América. Guatemala. Daily.
 El Guatemalteco. Guatemala. Daily. (Diario Oficial.)
 La República. Guatemala. Daily.

HAITI.

- Bulletin Officiel de l'Agriculture et de l'Industrie. Port au Prince. Monthly.
 Le Moment. (Journal politique.) Port au Prince, Haiti. Weekly.
 Le Moniteur. (Journal officiel de la République d'Haiti.) Port au Prince, Haiti, Biweekly.
 Revue de la Société de Législation. Port au Prince, Haiti. Monthly.

HONDURAS.

- Boletín Legislativo. Tegucigalpa. Daily.
 La Gaceta. Tegucigalpa. Daily. (Diario Oficial.)
 Gaceta Judicial. Tegucigalpa. Semiweekly.
 El Pabellón de Honduras. Tegucigalpa. Weekly.

ITALY.

- Bollettino del Ministro degli Affari Esteri. Roma. Irregular.

MEXICO.

- El Agricultor Mexicano. Ciudad Juárez. Monthly.
 Boletín de Agricultura, Minería é Industrias. México. Monthly.

- Boletín de Estadística. Mérida. Semimonthly.
 Boletín del Instituto Científico y Literario. Toluca. Monthly.
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BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

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União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

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JULHO DE 1903.

No. 1.

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

INDUSTRIA LEITEIRA NA ARGENTINA.

O "Jornal dos Agricultores" correspondente a 15 de Maio de 1903, publica um artigo sobre a industria leiteira da Republica Argentina, de que extrahimos o seguinte:

"Ha oito annos passados começou em pequena escala a exportação da manteiga para a Europa, e durante o quinquennio de 1895-99, a média annual pouco excedeu de 1,000,000 de kilos. Em 1900, se exportaram 1,179,496 kilos e em 1901, 1,510,178 kilos.

A grande acceitação do producto nos mercados inglezes, e os lucros das primeiras fabricas estabelecidas na provincia de Buenos Aires, excitaram o espirito emprehendedor dos argentinos e o amansamento das vaccas leiteiras, que viviam soltas no campo, fez-se em larga escala, e de modo simples e rapido, para mostrar-nos a estatistica aduaneira que em 1902 a exportação elevou-se a 4,103,194 kilos.

No mez de Fevereiro proximo passado exportaram-se 742,000 kilos. Neste andar, o anno de 1903 terminará com produção superior a 6,000,000 de kilos.

Os estabelecimentos La Granja Blanca, La Mortona, Unión Argentina e outros, demostram lucros de 20 a 36 por cento, lucros esses baseados na crescente produção do leite, no numero de vaccas (4,000,000) que podem ser ordenhadas immediatamente; na média de 5 litros por cabeça; no consumo e acceitação que tem os seus productos na Inglaterra, Brazil, Allemanha, Italia, Belgica, Hespanha e outros.

Ainda mais: comparando-se os preços de mercado de Londres, que demostram a procura do genero, como se vê no quadro seguinte, com

certeza a Argentina vai ganhando terreno entre os seus competidores, e annuncia que em certo prazo exportará cem milhões de pesos, ouro, representados por 250 milhões de kilos de manteiga.

Preços do quintal (112 libras) em shillings.

Procedencias.	Dezembro de—		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
Hollanda.....	110 a 120	110 a 112	104 a 112
França.....	116 a 126	106 a 114	104 a 116
Dinamarca.....	122 a 129	110 a 118	112 a 121
Russia.....	80 a 96	70 a 102	82 a 100
Canada.....	76 a 100	76 a 102	94 a 106
Argentina.....	96 a 112	106 a 114	108 a 112
Australia.....	70 a 114	70 a 110	91 a 114

EXPORTAÇÃO DE PRODUCTOS AGRICOLAS DURANTE O PRIMEIRO QUARTEL DE 1903.

A estatística official da exportação de productos agricolas e animaes durante o primeiro trimestre de 1903, como publicada no "Times" de Londres, de 8 de Junho de 1903, mostra um consideravel angmento comparada com a do anno anterior, não obstante que os portos britannicos foram abertos ao gado procedente do Rio Prata durante sómente a ultima parte do periodo em referencia. Durante os primeiro tres mezes de 1903, a Republica Argentina exportou 49,752 cabeças de gado em pé, contra 13,177 e 27,932 cabeças respectivamente nos periodos correspondentes de 1902 e 1903.

Da exportação total, quasi um terço, ou seja 14,024 cabeças, foram enviadas para o Reino Unido e 7,440 cabeças para o Uruguay. Quanto á exportação de carneiros vivos, o augmento é ainda mais notavel, sendo exportadas 100,725 cabeças durante o trimestre de que se trata, comparadas com 8,982 e 8,322 cabeças respectivamente nos trimestres correspondentes de 1902 e 1901. Mais que dous quintos do total, ou seja 41,186 cabeças, foram enviadas para o Reino Unido, que excede em muito o numero enviado para qualquer outro paiz. Ainda que este commercio em animaes vivos entre o Reino Unido e os districtos do Rio Prata foi de novo interrompido, é digno de nota que sen restabelecimento durante parte do primeiro trimestre do presente anno foi acompanhado por um augmento antes que uma diminuição na quantidade de carnes geladas exportada da Republica.

A exportação de carneiros gelados para o primeiro trimestre ascendeu a 20,008 toneladas, quantidade que é quasi o dobro da do mesmo periodo de 1902, anno em que a exportação attingiu a 14,116 toneladas. Tambem a quantidade de carne de vacca exportada no primeiro trimestre de 1903, que foi de 15,397 toneladas, excedeu consideravelmente ás quantidades exportadas nos periodos correspondentes dos dous annos immediatamente anteriores. Dos carneiros gelados exportados, 18,032 toneladas, ou quasi a quantidade total exportada, foi enviada para o Reino Unido. Da carne de vacca exportada, 10,897

toneladas, ou seja dois terços do total, foram exportadas para o Reino Unido.

A exportação de xarque tem sofrido uma diminuição. O commercio neste artigo é limitado principalmente aos paizes vizinhos da America do Sul. Brazil só tomando quasi dois terços da exportação total. Nota-se uma pequena diminuição nas exportações de lã, sendo de 92,431 toneladas no primeiro trimestre de 1903, comparadas com 103,518 toneladas no periodo correspondente de 1902. No primeiro trimestre de 1901 sómente 68,460 toneladas foram exportados. Das 92,431 toneladas exportadas 38,588 toneladas foram enviadas para França, 23,155 toneladas para a Allemanha, 11,486 toneladas para a Belgica, 6,867 toneladas para os Estados Unidos e 5,092 toneladas para o Reino Unido. A quantidade de manteiga exportada no primeiro trimestre do anno ascenden a 2,000 toneladas, ou mais que o dobro da exportada no mesmo periodo de 1902. Mais que quatro quintos do total exportado foram enviados para o Reino Unido.

Este é um ramo do commercio argentino que parece ser destinado a desenvolver-se ainda mais no futuro. As exportações de trigo durante o primeiro trimestre de 1903 attingiram a 656,230 toneladas, sendo mais que o triplo das do mesmo periodo de 1902. Para o Reino Unido foram enviadas 79,562 toneladas; para o Brazil, 147,808 toneladas; Belgica, 40,963 toneladas; Allemanha, 33,072 toneladas; Italia, 6,456 toneladas; e para a França, 5,337 toneladas. Mais que a metade do trigo exportado foi embarcado á ordem. A quantidade de milho exportada durante o trimestre em consideração foi quasi a mesma que a do primeiro trimestre 1901, sendo enviada para Grã Bretanha a quarta parte da quantidade total exportada. Quanto ás exportações de linhaça, ha pouca differença nos algarismos correspondentes aos tres trimestres em comparação. O Reino Unido ainda recebe a maior parte da linhaça exportada, tomando quasi a setima parte do total. As exportações de feno no primeiro trimestre de 1903 mostram um augmento, como se verá do quadro que segue. Do total de 40,749 toneladas, 8,608 toneladas, ou um pouco mais que a quinta parte, foram enviadas para o Reino Unido, e 5,366 toneladas para o Brazil.

O quadro que segue mostra a exportação de productos agricolas durante os tres primeiros mezes de 1901, 1902 e 1903:

	1901.	1902.	1903.
Gado em pé.....cabeças..	27,932	13,177	49,752
Carneiros vivos.....id.....	8,322	8,982	100,725
Carneiros gelados.....toneladas..	16,985	14,116	20,008
Carne gelada.....id.....	8,271	11,831	15,397
Xarque.....id.....	2,401	7,693	4,040
Lã.....id.....	68,460	103,518	92,431
Manteiga.....libras..	1,133,580	2,138,400	4,452,800
Queijo.....id.....	1,461	662	7,192
Trigo.....toneladas..	339,745	201,837	656,230
Milho.....id.....	58,872	33,676	59,099
Linhaça.....id.....	246,469	246,129	231,589
Feno.....id.....	15,581	27,799	40,749

PRODUÇÃO DE MILHO EM 1903.

Segundo estatísticas organizadas pela Divisão de Estatística do Ministerio da Agricultura a area semeada de milho em toda a Republica alcança a 1,741,288 hectares, distribuidos assim: Provincia de Buenos Aires, 852,975; Santa Fe, 548,970; Cordoba, 62,662; Entre Rios, 86,560; outras provincias e territorios, 190,121.

Calculando-se a produção média por hectare em 2,100 kilogrammas, dá um total de 3,656,683 toneladas, que ao preço de \$35 a tonelada, produz um total de 127,983,905 pesos.

MOVIMENTO DOS PORTOS DURANTE O MEZ DE MARÇO DE 1903.

As seguintes estatísticas publicadas pelo "Handels-Zeitung" de Buenos Aires, mostram o movimento dos principaes portos da Republica Argentina para o mez de Março de 1903:

BUENOS AIRES.			
Milho.....saccos..	93,600	Míneraes.....idem...	632
Trigo.....idem...	1,270,740	Tripas.....cascos...	197
Linhaça.....idem...	551,110	Gado.....cabeças...	10,190
Farinha de trigo.....fardos..	140,702	Carneiros.....cabeças...	32,555
Lã.....idem...	30,177	Cavallos.....idem...	426
Pelless de carneiro.....idem...	4,513	Mulos.....idem...	40
Couros de boi seccos.....	42,326	Porcos.....idem...	89
Couros de boi salgados.....	78,894	Sebo.....pipas...	711
Couros de cavallo salgados.....	19,588	Idem.....cascos...	6,366
Couros de cavallo seccos.....	5,334	Xarque.....fardos...	10,748
Couros de bezerro.....fardos..	5,095	Carneiros gelados.....quartos..	50,893
Crina.....idem...	204	Ovelhas geladas.....idem...	10,539
Couros diversos.....idem...	147	Cordeiros gelados.....idem...	13,679
Massa de linhaça.....saccos..	19,586	Carne conservada.....latas...	6,440
Farelo.....idem...	174,423	Carne gelada.....quartos..	14,829
Ossos e cinzas de ossos.....		Farinha de carne.....saccos...	2,500
.....toneladas..	1,916	Linguas.....latas...	613
Chifres.....	42	Feno.....fardos...	35,008
Manteiga.....caixas..	11,541	Tabaco.....idem...	115
Quebracho.....toneladas..	3,520	Sangue secco.....saccos...	1,003
Extracto de quebracho.....			
.....saccos..	21,072		

LA PLATA.

Durante o mez de Março, 1903, sahiram do Porto de La Plata 12 vapores, levando 749,254 kilos de trigo e 34,274 kilos de linhaça.

SAN NICOLÁS.

Sahiram do porto de San Nicolás durante o mesmo periodo 10 vapores, levando os seguintes productos:

Para Grã Bretanha.—Linhaça, 17,856 saccos; extracto de quebracho, 224 saccos.

Para Allemanha.—Linhaça, 36,162 saccos; lã, 212 fardos.

Para Hollanda.—Linhaça, 26,457 saccos.

Para França.—Linhaça, 10,000 saccos.

À ordem.—Trigo, 14,320 saccos; linhaça, 70,000 saccos.

BAHIA BLANCA.

Durante o mez de Março de 1903, 8 vapores sahiram do Porto de Bahía Blanca, levando os seguintes productos:

Para Belgica.—Trigo, 75,680 saccos.

Para Hollanda.—Trigo, 50,771 saccos.

Para França.—Trigo, 22,951 saccos; lã, 2,890 fardos.

Para Allemanha.—Trigo, 31,135 saccos; lã, 108 fardos.

À ordem.—Trigo, 325,164 saccos.

COMMERCCIO EXTERIOR NO PRIMEIRO TRIMESTRE DE 1903.

A direcção geral de estatística da nação publicou a de importação e exportação, correspondente ao primeiro trimestre deste anno. Confrontando os totaes das cifras que representam tanto a importação como a exportação, vemos que houve um augmento consideravel na importação, assim como na exportação, durante os tres primeiros mezes do corrente anno, como o comprova o seguinte resumo:

Importação em ouro.—Sujeita a direitos \$26,917,130; livre de direitos, \$6,622,368; total, \$33,539,498; metallico, \$7,448,438.

Exportação em ouro.—Sujeita a direitos, \$31,943,627; livre de direitos, \$37,407,572; total, \$69,351,199; metallico, \$234,684.

Comparadas estas cifras com as de igual tempo do anno de 1902, temos o seguinte augmento:

Importação.—Sujeita a direitos, \$4,249,338; livre de direitos, \$1,705,885; total, \$5,955,223; metallico, \$7,443,100.

Exportação.—Sujeita a direitos, \$3,130,041; livre de direitos, \$9,509,210; total, \$12,639,251.

A exportação de especie diminuiu em \$631,976.

Na importação as nações que têm sido mais favorecidas são: Estados Unidos, com um augmento de \$988,645; França, com \$767,545; Italia, com \$419,007. A importação procedente da Belgica diminuiu em \$490,273, e a do Paraguay, em \$88,481.

Na exportação figura em primeira linha França, com um augmento de \$2,400,459; Africa, \$2,239,495; Allemanha, \$501,854; Belgica, \$468,993; Brazil, \$347,169; Chile, \$196,934; Hespanha, \$139,943.

A exportação para os Estados Unidos diminuiu em \$746,747; para os Paizes Baixos, em \$213,910; Cuba, em \$151,198; Italia, em \$98,526; Bolivia, em \$75,829.

BOLIVIA.

ACCORDO COM O PERU PARA A LIVRE IMPORTAÇÃO DE VARIOS PRODUCTOS.

Reunidos no local do Ministerio des Relações Exteriores do Peru os Senhores Doutor DOM FELIPE DE GAMA, Ministro do Ramo, e Dom JOSÉ MANOEL BRAUN, Enviado Extmordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario da Bolivia, celebraram o seguinte accordo:

1ª. Não se cobrá em Bolivia imposto algum, fiscal ou municipal, sobre os seguintes artigos peruanos, cuja importação se declara livre e isenta de todo documento consular ou aduaneiro:

Frutas frescas, pescado fresco, carne fresca, queijos frescos e seccos, leite, ovos, batatas, farinha de batata, quinia, cañagua, milho, cevada em grão, camarões frescos.

2ª. Igualmente não se cobrá no Peru imposto algum, fiscal ou municipal, sobre os seguintes artigos bolivianos, cuja importação se declara que é livre e, além d'isso, isenta de todo documento consular ou aduaneiro:

Frutas frescas, carne fresca, queijos frescos e seccos, chuño, quinia, cañagua, milho, cevada em grão, leite, ovos.

3ª. Não se cobrá em Bolivia imposto algum, fiscal ou municipal, sobre os seguintes artigos peruanos, dentro dos limites que se expressam:

Xarque até 10 kilogrammas, carnes seccas até 23 kilogrammas, couros de vacca ou ovelha até 23 kilogrammas.

4ª. Também não se cobrá no Peru imposto algum, fiscal ou municipal, sobre os seguintes artigos bolivianos, dentro dos limites que se exprimem:

Coco até 12 kilogrammas, chocolate até 3 kilogrammas, cacao até 6 kilogrammas, café até 12 kilogrammas.

5ª. Os certificados de origem a que se referem as clausulas 3ª e 4ª da importação limitada serão expeditas gratuitamente.

6ª. A duração deste accordo será de cinco annos, depois dos quaes ficará em vigor indefinidamente, si não for denunciado por um dos Governos contractantes.

Em fé do que, firmaram em duplicata, em Lima, no dia 1º de Março de 1903.

FELIPE DE OSMA.

JOSÉ M. BRAUN.

BRAZIL.

RENDA DAS ALFANDEGAS NO MEZ DE MARÇO DE 1903.

Conforme o quadro publicado no "Diario Official" de 5 de Maio, a renda das Alfandegas da Republica no mez de Março ultimo foi de 17,204,371\$. sendo 3,639,870\$ em ouro e 13,564,504\$ em papel.

As rendas arrecadadas decompõem-se pelas seguintes alfandegas:

Alfandegas.	Total em ouro.	Total em papel.	Total.
Manáos.....	145,006	574,853	719,859
Belém.....	317,061	1,275,865	1,592,926
Maranhão.....	71,110	281,851	352,961
Paranhíba.....	7,307	16,239	23,546
Fortaleza.....	66,329	233,224	319,553
Natal.....	821	8,947	9,768
Paralyba.....	12,138	50,696	62,834
Recife.....	300,633	1,112,966	1,413,605
Maceió.....	25,519	35,000	120,335
Penedo.....	52	7,460	7,512
Araçajú.....	7,591	33,538	41,123
Bahia.....	291,562	1,154,783	1,446,345
Victoria.....	2,331	15,209	17,540
Macahé.....		7,513	7,513
Rio de Janeiro.....	1,153,127	5,077,001	6,530,131
Santos.....	608,144	2,060,942	2,669,086
Paranaguá.....	19,559	79,787	99,346
Florianopolis.....	27,993	96,588	124,581
Rio Grande.....	117,320	675,600	792,920
Porto Alegre.....	123,600	308,251	431,851
Trinavata.....	10,669	51,219	61,888
Sant' Anna do Livramento.....	3,656	17,229	20,885
Corumbá.....	19,017	76,658	95,675
Total.....	3,639,870	13,564,504	17,204,374

EXPORTAÇÃO DO CACAU DA AMAZONIA.

O Sr. KENNEDAY, Consul americano no Pará, remetteu ao Departamento de Estado em Washington a seguinte nota da exportação do cacau da Amazonia durante o ultimo decennio:

Annos.	Toneladas.	Annos.	Toneladas.
1893.....	4,981	1898.....	2,663
1894.....	3,501	1899.....	5,153
1895.....	5,225	1900.....	3,085
1896.....	3,328	1901.....	2,867
1897.....	3,765	1902.....	4,441

NOVA LINHA DE NAVEGAÇÃO.

Transcrevemos do "Diario Popular," de 6 de Maio de 1903, a seguinte noticia:

"A Companhia de Navegação Ligure Brasileira acaba de organizar uma nova linha de vapores, que farão o serviço regular entre Genova e Porto Alegre, com escalas por Marsella, Barcelona, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio, Santos, Paranaguá, Florianopolis, Rio Grande e Pelotas.

“Independente da subvenção dos Estados servidos por esta linha de navegação, a Companhia tratará do serviço da immigração italiana para aquelles pontos.”

EXPORTAÇÃO DO ESTADO DO CEARÁ.

Segundo dados estatísticos publicados na “Revista Agricola,” as exportações do Estado do Ceará no anno passado foram no valor de 5,229,347\$090, sendo para a Europa 4,219,130\$690 e para a America 1,010,216\$400.

Para a Europa os generos exportados foram: algodão em rama, 1,885,781\$400; borracha, 1,201,460\$000; couros salgados 520,819\$000; pelles de cabra, 355,320\$000; caroços de algodão, 102,989\$550 e cera de carnauba, 77,436\$600.

Para a America a exportação constou de: pelles de cabra, 887,403\$000; cera de carnauba, 62,804\$000, e pelles de carneiros, 59,726\$000.

Para outros Estados da União a exportação foi representada pelo valor de 1,005,397\$998, sendo a maior cifra desse commercio a de 361,087\$857 em redes de dormir.

EXPORTAÇÃO PELO PORTO DO PARÁ EM MAIO DE 1903.

	Para America.	Para Europa.	Valor.
Borracha:	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Reis.</i>
Fina	481,992	388,401	.....
Entrefina	51,188	100,721	.....
Sernanby	149,138	297,851	.....
Cauchó	398,645	237,115	.....
Total	1,080,955	1,024,088	.....
Cacau	113,041	103,383	189,543,810
Castanha	11,953	3,912	353,371,880

A CITY IMPROVEMENTS COMPANY, DE SANTOS.

O “Diario Popular” de 27 de Maio publica o relatório da City Improvements Company, de Santos, para o anno de 1902. Diz o relatório que o lucro do exercicio foi convertido em dinheiro esterlino a 12d. taxa cambial média das remessas do anno e que as propriedades fluctuantes e compromissos foram avaliados a 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ taxa cambial corrente em 31 de Dezembro.

O lucro do anno foi de £28,950, que augmentado de £1,422 transportadas á conta nova, prefaz um total de £30,372.

Em Novembro foi pago um dividendo provisorio sobre as acções ordinarias de preferencia, e os directores, depois de levarem á reserva £4,000, recommendam um dividendo final (excluido o imposto) sobre o capital de acções ordinarias de preferencia, na razão de 9 por cento por anno, e um dividendo de 7 por cento sobre o capital de acções ordinarias sem preferencia com uma margem de £1,477 a levar á conta nova.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMMERCIO COM OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS.

RELAÇÃO MENSAL DAS IMPORTAÇÕES E EXPORTAÇÕES.

O quadro dado na pagina 152 é extrahido da relação compilada pelo chefe da Repartição de Estatística do Ministerio da Fazenda, mostrando o commercio entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos. A relação corresponde ao mez de Maio de 1903, com uma relação comparativa para o periodo correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os onze mezes findos em Maio, 1903, comparados com os correspondentes do anno anterior. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das varias alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mez, são recebidos no Ministerio da Fazenda até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte, e perde-se algum tempo necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por conseguinte, as estatisticas para o mez de Maio, 1903, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de Julho.

GUATEMALA.

DADOS ESTATISTICOS CORRESPONDENTES AO ANNO ECONOMICO DE 1902.

[Do Relatório da Comissão de Fomento de 24 de Abril de 1903.]

A fundação da nova cidade de Quezaltenango e a edificação da de San Marcos são de grande importancia politica e economica ao paiz. Durante o anno o Ministerio de Fomento tem mostrado grande actividade na conservação e abertura de caminhos e vias publicas que facilitem as communicações e deem amplitude ao commercio. O Governo tem seguido o principio de que povoar é governar e consequentemente tem aberto caminhos e vias de communicação com o fim de desenvolver a riqueza do paiz. Um importante caminho publico no Norte da Republica é aquelle que está cerca de Samarate, é dizer, a ponto de offerecer-se ao serviço publico. Deste ponto fará communicação com a estrada de ferro daquella zona que atrevesa uma região fertil que promette grande desenvolvimento. As pontes metallicas que se tem construido em varios rios do trajecto ao Norte daquelle caminho, assim como a construcção duravel delle, suas obras de drenagem appropriadas a chuvas tropicaes, sen dechve suave e gradual que não excede de 6 por cento, e demais condições, farão dessa obra, custosa e difficil, uma das mais uteis e praticas de quantas se tem apprehendido.

Os outros quatorze caminhos a que allude a Memoria, hão de contribuir ao trafego e á riqueza geral, assim como as sessenta e cinco pontes que se levantaram, demostram bem que o trabalho administrativo, no que se refere a obras publicas, tem sido digno de todo elogio.

Tem-se mostrado grande actividade na construcção da Estrada de Ferro do Norte durante o anno. A Estrada de Ferro "Los Cocales á Mazarenando," que está para concluir-se, segundo indica a Secretaria de Fomento, tem tanta importancia, que já se sentem praticamente os resultados que, em maior escala, ha de produzir quando estiver terminado.

Muito satisfactoria, diz a Memoria, é a situação do Telegrapho e a do Telephono, tendo havido um augmento em 1902, em dinheiro effectivo, de \$136,042.97 sobre as receitas de 1901. É motivo de justa complacencia que 137 kilometros mais de arame telegraphico foram collocados durante o anno, fazendo um total de 4,998 kilometros.

O telegrapho em Guatemala, por sua boa organização e direcção, é um dos ramos que tem alcançado maior exito na ordem administrativa.

O Correio constitue outro serviço que se acha á altura dos melhores do mundo. No fim do anno em referencia houve um saldo em caixa de \$29,295.85.

A prorrogação do contracto feito com a Companhia de Cortes de Madeira, por cinco annos mais, para explorar o Petén, e o contracto que se celebrou para extrahir tambem madeira das margens do rio Moho e de seus affluentes, na vizinhança de San Luis, e nas margens do Sarstoon, tem merecido particular attenção por parte do Ministerio de Fomento, além de resguardar os interesses nacionaes, ao proprio tempo que obtiver a devida utilidade.

Outros contratos celebrados foram: o para a construcção de uma ponte sobre o rio Agua Blanca na Estrada do Norte, e outra sobre o rio Choxey, no passo de La Primavera; o celebrado para reparar, construir, explorar e conservar a Estrada de Ferro do Norte, modificando os ajustados em 31 de Agosto e 28 de Novembro de 1900; os contratos referentes á construcção de linhas telegraphicas entre Sacapulas e San Cristóbal Verapaz, e entre Chiquimulilla e El Ahumado, Departamento de Santa Rosa; o contrato celebrado entre o Subsecretario Geral do Governo, Encarregado do Ministerio de Fomento, Sr. JOSÉ FLAMENCO, e Sr. ANTONIO FORTUNY, em 8 de Março do anno proximo anterior, e o que se teve com a Companhia Kosmos para o serviço da correspondencia.

HONDURAS.

CONCESSÃO PARA A EXPLORAÇÃO DE MADEIRAS DE MOGNO E CEDRO.

ARTIGO 1º. O Governo de Honduras concede ao Sr. ALBERTO R. MILLER o direito exclusivo de cortar madeira de mogno e cedro nas florestas nacionaes contiguas ás margens do rio Patuca e seus tributarios e dos rios Sierir e Plátano, que desemboccam o primeiro na laguna Brewers e o segundo no Atlantico, na costa Norte da Republica. Esta concessão dura cinco annos, contados do dia primeiro de Janeiro de mil novecentos e quatro em diante.

ART. 2º. O concessionario Sr. MILLER se obriga e compromette a cortar em cada anno, dos que comprehende a concessão, um milhão de pés de madeira da referida, pelo menos.

ART. 3º. O concessionario MILLER pagará ao Governo por cada mil pés de madeira que extraia a quantia de dez pesos prata. A madeira será medida segundo o systema Scribner e o preço della será pago, sempre adiantado, nos termos seguintes: cinco mil pesos (§5,000) dentro de sessenta dias, contados da data da approvação deste contracto; cinco mil pesos (§5,000) no dia primeiro de Janeiro de mil novecentos e quatro; dez mil pesos (§10,000) no dia primeiro de Janeiro de mil novecentos e cinco; e dez mil pesos (§10,000) no dia primeiro de Janeiro de cada um dos annos successivos, enquanto este contracto tenha existencia.

ART. 4º. O dia 31 de Dezembro de cada anno se ajustarão as contas das madeiras que o concessionario houvesse exportado no curso do anno, e em caso de exceder de um milhão de pés da medida indicada, pagará o valor do excesso, qualquer que seja, immediatamente ao contado.

ART. 5º. O concessionario pagará além disso, na forma e tempo determinado pelas leis e regulamentos nacionaes, os direitos estabelecidos ou os que no futuro se estabelecerem, pela exportação de madeiras.

ART. 6º. O concessionario terá direito para introduzir, livre de todo imposto geral e local, os artigos seguintes: machados, machetes, cadeias e toda classe de serras, cones e instrumentos uteis de ferro que necessitar para a installação, manutenção e desenvolvimento dos trabalhos; e além destes, farinha, biscontos, arroz, feijão e outros grãos; batatas, sal e manteiga, que tambem necessitar para a sustentação dos empregados e trabalhadores occupados na empreza.

ART. 7º. Assim mesmo terá direito o concessionario para usar, sem gravame nenhum e gratuitamente, quaesquer classes de madeiras que necessitar e se encontrar nas florestas referidas, para construir casas,

campamentos, wagões, pontes e demais cousas necessarias para a conclusão dos trabalhos, e tambem terá direito o concessionario para empregar e usar lanchas á vapor e de qualquer outra classe, para conduzir os tóros até as embarcações em que hão de exportar-se.

ART. 8º. Os empregados e trabalhadores de Honduras ao serviço da empreza, estarão isentos do serviço militar, durante o tempo que permanecerem occupados nella; e no caso que o Governo julgar necessario doutrinal-os e disciplinal-os como milicianos, designará a pessoa que deva fazel-o, em cada acampamento, e o concessionario, á dita pessoa ou pessoas, pagará vinteecinho pesos mensaes, e lhes subministrará, ademais, os alimentos, todo sem retribuição alguma. Sem embargo, quando fôr absolutamente necessario occupar ditos trabalhadores e empregados fóra dos acampamentos referidos, estarão isentos dos exercícios pelo tempo que durar a occupação nessa forma.

ART. 9º. É concordado que o concessionario poder á limpar e usar os terrenos nacionaes gratuitamente, já seja para semear grãos e legumes, on já para formar poteiros para o serviço da empreza; o mesmo que usar a folha da arvore denominada *macica* ou *ajuste*, para alimento de bestas; mas sem destruir ou cortar a arvore.

ART. 10. Sendo indispensavel para o concessionario proceder desde logo á construcção e installação de algumas obras preparativas, para a iniciação da empreza de que aqui se trata, fica concordado que aquelle gozará dos direitos comprehendidos nos artigos 6º, 7º, 8º e 9º, desde a data em que este contrato seja approvedo pelo Congresso Nacional.

ART. 11. Em caso que surgir desacordo entre o Governo e o concessionario sobre a interpretação e pratica deste contrato, a differença será submettida á decisão de dous arbitros, nomeados um por cada uma das partes. O Tribunal reunir-se-ha na cidade Puerto de Trujillo; e a decisão que por elles for emittida, será acceita pelas partes como sentença passada em autoridade de cousa julgada. Os arbitros deverão dar seu laudo dentro do prazo que se lhes fixar ao nomeal-os.

ART. 12. É concordado e acceito entre as partes, que os direitos, franquias e privilegios ontorgados ao concessionario, Sr. MILLER, pelo presente contracto, não affectarão de nenhum modo os direitos de terceiro adquiridos legalmente e com autoridade. Assim mesmo é concordado que este contracto ficará de facto recindido e sem effeito, pela falta de cumprimento por parte do concessionario de qualquer das obrigações que pelo mesmo contrae.

ART. 14. Sempre que o concessionario, Sr. MILLER, tiver necessidade de importar artigos dos comprehendidos no artigo 6 deste contracto, dará aviso previo ao Ministro de Fomento, e o registro dos uteis se verificará com vista da factura respectiva, que deverá apresentar o Senhor MILLER ao Agente Fiseal que corresponda no porto por que tenha de fazer-se a importação.

Em fé do que, firmam o presente, por duplicata, em Tegucigalpa, aos vinte dous dias de Maio de mil novecentos e tres.

Republica de Honduras, Ministerio de Guerra.

[SELLO.]

JERONIMO J. REINA.

ALBERTO R. MILLER.

MEXICO.

CONTRACTO QUE AUCTORIZA O ESTABELECIMENTO DE NOVAS LINHAS DE VAPORES.

ARTIGO 1. AuctORIZA-se aos Senhores ANTONIO BASAGOITI, CÉSAR CASTRO e LUIS BARROSO ARIAS, ou á Companhia que organizarem, para estabelecer duas linhas de vapores: uma, partindo do porto de Veracruz, tocará em Coatzacoalcos e Progreso, Santiago de Cuba, e em Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia e Venezuela, podendo celebrar contractos com os Governos destes paizes para fixar as condições de accordo com as quaes tenham de tocar em seus portos; e outra, partindo tambem de Veracruz, deverá tocar, em Coatzacoalcos, Progreso, Puerto Morelos, Bahía de la Ascensión e Xcalak, com facultade de prolongar o serviço até Belize e os portos de Guatemala e Honduras.

ART. 2. A linha de vapores de Veracruz a Bahía de la Ascensión e Xcalak fará, pelo menos, uma viagem redonda cada mez, tocando á ida e á volta nos portos a que se refere o artigo anterior; e a linha de vapores do Atlantico fará tambem uma viagem mensal, tocando á ida e á volta nos portos onde se estipule, de accordo com os itinerarios que approvar a Secretaria de Communições e Obras Publicas.

ART. 3. Todos os navios destinados a fazer os serviços a que se refere este Contracto, serão da propriedade da Companhia e serão vapores de primeira classe com accommodações para passageiros de primeira e segunda classe, e pelo menos de duas mil toneladas de capacidade livre para carga e uma velocidade minima de dez milhas por hora.

A Companhia fica auctORIZADA sem embargo durante os dez annos de duração deste Contracto, para arrendar e por ao serviço navios estrangeiros, com a condição de que os contractos de arrendamento abranjam pelo menos um periodo de seis mezes; o que deverá comprovar-se opportuna e previamente perante a Secretaria de Communições e Obras Publicas.

ART. 4. Quando o Governo tiver necessidade de algum ou alguns dos navios para utilisal-os como cruzeiros em caso de guerra, a Empreza se prestará a fazer o serviço, mediante a remuneração que se convenha e as condições que se estabeleçam que serão com motivo de arranjo especial em cada caso entre a Companhia e o Governo, o qual dará o aviso respectivo com anticipação pelo menos de um mez.

ART. 5. O serviço far-se-lha conforme aos itinerarios que previamente approvár esta Secretaria, salvo caso de força maior devidamente comprovado e acceto pela mesma; e quando for preciso fazer alguma alteração nos ditos itinerarios, esta será annunciada ao publico com a devida anticipação, recebendo previamente a auctorização do Governo.

Os agentes da Companhia em todos os portos mexicanos a que se refere este Contracto, terão o dever de dar aviso com a anticipação conveniente, ás Administrações dos Correios respectivos, da hora de sahida dos vapores.

ART. 6. Os vapores de propriedade da Empresa levarão o pavilhão mexicano e os que esta arrendar de conformidade com o presente Contracto, ainda quando naveguem com bandeira estrangeira, durante o tempo do arrendamento serão considerados como mexicanos para os effeitos deste Contracto.

ART. 7. A Companhia compromette-se a receber em suas agencias e a entregar nas Repartições de Correios dos portos em que toquem seus vapores, toda a correspondencia publica e official, impressos, pacotes, volumes postaes e valores transmissiveis por correio, que se lhe confiêm para seu transporte, fazendo este livre de todo gasto para o Governo de Mexico, ficando entendido que cada vapor deverá ter um lugar adequado para a vigilancia e conservação das malas.

A Secretaria de Communicações tem o direito de nomear um agente postal que será conduzido a bordo entre portos mexicanos com passagem livre; recebendo camarote e alimentos de primeira classe, para que se encarregue do recebimento, cuidado e entrega das malas.

A Companhia receberá a correspondencia até a hora de zarpar o vapor. En aguas territoriaes mexicanas não será permittido ao pessoal dos navios receber para sua conducção, nem transportar fóra das malas, correspondencia que não seja relativa ao serviço dos mesmos vapores, e a que seja entregue em alto mar com destino a portos mexicanos, só poderá ser recebida pelo agente do Governo ou, em sua ausencia, pelo empregado da Empresa que tiver a seu cargo esse serviço.

A Companhia ficará relevada de toda responsabilidade pela demora na conducção da correspondencia, si se deixarem de cumprir por parte dos chefes de portos ou das administrações das Alfandegas, as estipulações contidas no presente contracto referentes ao recebimento e despacho dos vapores da Companhia em portos mexicanos.

ARR. 8. Os vapores poderão carregar e descarregar á vez, sujeitando-se aos regulamentos que as Alfandegas estabelecem para assegurar os interesses fiscaes nessas operações. Assim mesmo poderão carregar e descarregar de noite e nos dias de festa que não sejam nacionaes, cumprindo todos e cada um dos requisitos que exige o artigo 93 do Regulamento Geral das Alfandegas, reformado pelo decreto de 12 de Novembro de 1898 e observando as prescripções que

julgar conveniente determinar a Secretaria da Fazenda, de conformidade com o prescripto no citado artigo 93 do Regulamento.

ART. 9. Quando alguns volumes forem desembarcados por engano plenamente justificado, será permittido á Companhia tomar a embarcal-os sem ficar sujeita á multa de nenhum genero. Em caso de faltar algum ou alguns dos volumes dos expressados nos manifestos, sem que se apresente a rectificação permittida pelo segundo paragrapho do artigo 26 do Regulamento Geral das Alfandegas, reformado pelo decreto de 12 de Novembro de 1898, será concedido á Companhia um prazo até de seis mezes para desembarcal-o por outro vapor sem ficar sujeita durante esse prazo á multa alguma; entendendo-se que á dita concessão é exclusiva para os volumes que por engano se tenham desembarcado nos portos de escula mexicanos, e não pelos que não se tenham embarcado nos de procedencia ou se tenham desembarcado em algum outro porto estrangeiro; e que quando se faça o recubarque no porto mexicano em que por engano se desembarcaram, se ampare com os certificados expedidos pelas Alfandegas respectivas, de conformidade com o prescripto no artigo 99 do Regulamento Geral do Ramo.

ART. 10. Os agentes da Companhia nos diversos portos mexicanos em que toquem seus vapores, poderão abrir registro de carga tres dias antes daquelle em que, segundo os itinerarios, deva chegar o vapor ao porto de que se trate; mas si os embarcadores solicitarem fazer o despacho aduaneiro das mercadorias antes da chegada do navio que deva conduzil-as, estas deverão ficar em lugar adequado para sua custodia e que seja do dominio exclusivo das Alfandegas.

No commercio de cabotagem e para os effeitos do artigo 293 do Regulamento Geral das Alfandegas, será considerado aberto o registro sómente desde o momento em que os navios cheguem aos portos respectivos.

ART. 11. A Companhia compromette-se a transportar entre os portos em que toquem seus vapores, todos os empregados civis e militares que viajem em commissão e serviço do Governo, assim como as tropas com seus equipamentos e provisões de bocca e guerra, e o Governo só pagará por aquelles a metade da passagem, e por estas a terça parte.

Ainda mais, o Governo terá o direito de fazer transportar em cada viagem dos vapores da Empreza, até dez toneladas metricas de carga que sejam remettidas pelo mesmo Governo, do exterior ou para elle, ou entre portos mexicanos; computando-se ditas dez toneladas á razão de 2,204 libras inglezas, por cada mil kilos, quando se tome por base o peso da mercadoria ou bem á razão de quarenta pés cubicos inglezes por tonelada, quando se tome por base o volume das mesmas.

Ao carvão de pedra se darão quarenta e quatro pés cubicos por tonelada.

Si a carga remettida pelo Governo exceder das dez toneladas metricas, o frete sobre o excesso será cobrado á Secretaria que o tiver

causado, de accordo com as tarifas que tiver vigentes a Empresa. No que respeita á linha de Veracruz á Bahía de la Ascensión e Xcalak, os fretes serão 30 por cento menos que os que ao publico se cobrem: mas em nenhum caso excederá de \$14 a tonelada.

ART. 12. Para os effeitos do artigo anterior, a Empresa submeterá ao estudo e approvação da Secretaria de Communicações e Obras Publicas, suas tarifas, antes de pol-as em vigor.

ART. 13. Em attenção a que as linhas de vapores da Companhia estão destinadas a estabelecer um serviço rapido no Territorio de Quintana Roo e abrir o commercio com os portos da America Central e do Sul, a Companhia gozará das seguintes subvenções:

O Governo mexicano pagará á Companhia por cada viagem redonda que faça a linha de vapores de Veracruz a La Ascensión e Xcalak, dois mil pesos (\$2,000); é por cada viagem redonda que façam os vapores da linha de Veracruz a Venezuela, oito mil quinhentos pesos (\$8,500).

ART. 14. A Companhia poderá concertar seus vapores nos arsenaes que o Governo tenha nos portos do Golfo do Mexico, por seu justo preço, mas com preferéncia a qualquer outro navio mercante.

ART. 15. A Empresa deverá ter em cada vapor á disposição dos passageiros embarcados em portos mexicanos, um registro para que formulen as queixas que tiverem por mal serviço ou abuso dos empregados da Companhia.

ART. 16. Para os effeitos deste contracto, as pessoas que formam a Companhia concessionaria, serão consideradas como mexicanas, e, em consequéncia, não poderão allegar direito algum como estrangeiro, nem invocar outras leis que as vigentes do paiz, nem occorrer a outros tribunaes que aos competentes da Republica.

ART. 17. A Companhia conservará sempre um representante nesta capital, amplamente autorizado para entender-se com Governo mexicano em todo o relativo a este contracto.

ART. 18. Os vapores da Companhia permanecerão nos portos o tempo necessario para a carga e descarga das mercadorias e para o despacho do serviço postal, sem que exceda de seis horas depois de terminar suas operações.

ART. 19. A obrigação de permanecer nos portos o tempo estipulado no artigo anterior, não cessará ainda que por causa de temporal ou força maior ou caso fortuito, fosse impossivel communciar com terra e verificar a carga e descarga, salvo no caso de que por permanecer frente ao porto corram os vapores perigo de perderem-se.

ART. 20. Salvas as excepções contidas neste contracto, os vapores da Companhia ficarão sujeitos a todas as leis e disposições vigentes sobre trafico maritimo dos portos mexicanos, já seja de alto mar ou de cabotagem, segundo o caso, assim como nos regulamentos sanitarios.

ART. 21. Este contracto durará dez annos contados da data de sua promulgação e poderá ser prorrogado por iguaes periodos de tempo si não se denunciar seis mezes antes de sua expiração, por alguma das partes contractantes.

ART. 22. Para garantir o cumprimento das obrigações do presente contracto, a Empresa depositará no Thesouro Federal a quantia de dez mil pesos (\$10,000) em titulos da Divida Publica, os quaes perderá em favor do Governo em caso de caducidade.

ART. 23. Este contracto caducará:

I. Por não estabelecer o serviço do Golfo e do Atlantico dentro de um anno contado desde a data da promulgação deste contracto.

II. Por suspender o trafico por mais de tres mezes consecutivos, sem causa justificada e acceita pela Secretaria de Communicações e Obras Publicas.

III. Por transferir a presente concessão a um Governo estrangeiro ou admittil-o como socio.

IV. Por traspassar este contracto a alguma Companhia ou particular, sem consentimento previo da Secretaria de Communicações e Obras Publicas.

V. A caducidade será declarada administrativamente pelo Executivo Federal.

ART. 24. Para os effeitos da subvenção de que estipula este contracto se submeterá á approvação do Congresso da União.

ART. 25. As estampillas para legalizar este contracto serão ministradas pela Companhia concessionaria.

Mexico, Maio 23 de 1903.

LEANDRO FERNANDEZ.
ANTONIO BASAGOITI, p. p.
M. ROMANO GAVITO.
CÉSAR CASTRO.
LUIS BARROSO ARIAS.

URUGUAY.

MOVIMENTO DOS PORTOS NO MEZ DE MARÇO DE 1903.

No mez de Março de 1903 sahiram do Porto de Montevideo 108 vapores e 6 navios de vela, levando os seguintes productos:

Para os Estados Unidos.—Couros de boi seccos, 60,034; pello, 140 fardos; lã, 32 fardos; xarque, 962 fardos; chifres, 15,050.

Para Italia.—Couros de boi seccos, 5,150; pello, 20 fardos; pelles de carneiro, 45 fardos; sebo, 482 pipas.

Para França.—Couros de boi seccos, 260; couros de boi salgados, 16,820; pello, 27 fardos; lã, 1,633 fardos; pelles de carneiro, 449

fardos; sementes para passaros, 484 saccos; ossos e cinzas de ossos, 3,398 saccos; chifres, 18,514.

Para Portugal.—Couros de boi seccos, 13,460; xarque, 260 fardos; trigo, 500 saccos.

Para Hespanha.—Couros de boi seccos, 6,268; couros de boi salgados, 200; sebo, 256 pipas e 497 barris; sementes para passaros, 558 saccos; tripas, 25 fardos.

Para Belgica.—Couros de boi seccos, 3,494; couros de boi salgados, 44,628; pello, 17 fardos; lã, 6,556 fardos; linguas, 1,141 caixas.

Para Alemanha.—Couros de boi seccos, 7,145; couros de boi salgados, 36,771; lã, 1,955 fardos; farelo, 1,130 saccos e 26 toneladas; farelo fino, 400 saccos e 30 toneladas.

Para Grã Bretanha.—Lã, 511 fardos; xarque, 175 fardos; trigo, 5,136 saccos; linhaça, 1,700 saccos; milho, 2,456 saccos; ossos e cinzas de ossos, 1,250 saccos; linguas, 1,608 caixas; carne conservada, 4 caixas.

Para Brazil.—Couros de boi seccos, 505; couros de boi salgados, 8,805; xarque, 36,482 fardos; sebo, 30 barris; sementes para passaros, 856 saccos; trigo, 100 saccos; gado, 300 cabeças; mtilos, 50 cabeças; carneiros, 2,060 cabeças; cavallo, 31 cabeças; linguas, 4 caixas; carne conservada, 2 caixas.

Para Cuba.—Xarque, 21,778 fardos.

Para Chile.—Sebo, 841 pipas e 1,358 barris; farinha, 165 saccos; farelo, 25 saccos; milho, 370 saccos; graxa, 530 caixas, 10 barris, 962 quartolas e 50 barris.

Para as Ilhas Malvinas.—Farinha de trigo, 75 saccos; farelo, 30 saccos; milho, 95 saccos.

Para as Antilhas.—Xarque, 100 fardos.

À ordem.—Sebo, 1,536 pipas e 570 cascos.

A INDUSTRIA DE FRUTAS NA REPUBLICA DO URUGUAY.

[Do Relatório do Consul do Paraguay, de 13 de Fevereiro de 1903.]

A Republica do Uruguay, nos Departamentos limitrophes do Brazil, isto é, Salto Rivera, Tacuarembó e Cerro Largo, possui grandes plantações de laranjas, tangerinas e limões. Cultivam-se tambem estas frutas em pequena escala em quasi todas as fazendas da Republica e a quantidade produzida, supplementada por pequenas importações do Brazil, é sufficiente para o consumo nacional.

Em Agosto de 1902 ó excessivo frio prejudicou a colheita e retardou a vegetação, mas desde então as plantas começaram a crescer com nova força e vigor. Os preços a que se vendem estas frutas variam consideravelmente. As plantações são exploradas ou arrendadas pelos negociantes de frutas de Montevideo. O producto nacional obtem melhor preço quando não em concorrência com ó da mesma qualidade

procedente do Brazil. Na Republica do Uruguay as laranjas e limões amadurecem no mez de Julho, e ficam em boa condição durante muito tempo. As plantações do Norte da Republica são muito mais vigorosas do que as do Sul. A qualidade da fruta tem sido muito melhorada por meio do enxerto. As variedades cultivadas veem do Brazil e as plantas são muito productivas. Não se podem obter estatisticas sobre a quantidade produzida, pois a inteira colheita é consumida no paiz.

O clima do Uruguay e a fertilidade do solo, particularmente na parte septentrional, são especialmente adaptados ao cultivo das laranjas. Na vizinhança de Montevideo, as facilidades de irrigação e o preço barato dos adubos fazem com que se possa cultivar estas frutas mais scientificamente do que no norte. Grande estímulo á produção se encontra no facto de que toda a colheita é consumida no paiz. As laranjas que se importam estão sujeitas a um imposto quasi prohibitivo, de um peso por milheiro. A importação de frutas faz-se sómente pelo porto de Montevideo, que é um ponto de distribuição para o resto da Republica.

VENEZUELA.

DECRETO SUPPRIMINDO TEMPORARIAMENTE AS ALFANDEGAS DA REPUBLICA.

No dia 27 de Maio de 1903, o Presidente CASTRO promulgou o seguinte decreto:

ARTIGO 1º. Supprimem-se temporariamente as Alfandegas de La Vela de Coro, Guanta, Puerto Sucre, Güiria, Caño Colorado e Ciudad Bolívar.

Paragrapho unico. Concedem-se os seguintes prazos para que possam chegar aos portos das Alfandegas supprimidas as mercadorias que tenham sido embarcadas nos portos da Europa, dos Estados Unidos do Norte America e das Antilhas: para os da Europa, trinta dias para os vapores, e sessenta dias para os navios de vela; para os dos Estados Unidos, quinze dias para os vapores, e trinta dias para os navios de vela; dez dias para os das Antilhas e Demerara, sejam vapores ou navios de vela, e para Trinidad e Granada, dois dias a contar desde o 1º de Junho proximo.

ART. 2º. A Alfandega do porto de Juan Griego será transferida para o porto de Porlamar, onde exercerá todas as attribuições, e cumprirá os deveres que lhe estão prescriptos pelas leis da Fazenda.

Paragrapho unico. A Comandancia do Resguardo de Porlamar substituirá a de Juan Griego.

ART. 3°. Crea-se uma Comandancia de Resguardo em cada um dos portos das Alfandegas supprimidas, com os mesmos deveres e attribuições determinadas ás Comandancias de Resguardo para o serviço do Commercio de cabotagem pela lei XXXV do Código da Fazenda.

ART. 4°. A jurisdicção destas Comandancias será a mesma que tinha a Alfandega supprimida, e os Resguardos estabelecidos pela mesma lei dentro desta jurisdicção lhe ficam submettidos.

ART. 5°. A jurisdicção da Alfandega de La Guaira comprehende as das Alfandegas supprimidas de Guanta e Puerto Sucre. A Alfandega de Carúpano, as das Alfandegas de Güiria, Caño Colorado e Ciudad Bolívar, e a de Puerto Cabello a da Alfandega de La Vela de Coro.

ART. 6°. O Ministro de Fazenda e Credito Publico designará o pessoal das novas Comandancias de Resguardo, e lhes fixará o soldo que devem receber.

Dado, firmado e referendado pelos Ministros do Despacho Executivo, pelo Governador do Districto Federal e pelo Secretario Geral do Executivo e sellado com o Sello Nacional, no Palacio Federal do Capitolio de Caracas, em 27 de Maio de 1903, anno 92° da Independencia e 45° da Federação.

[1. 8.]

CIPRIANO CASTRO.

BULLETIN MENSUEL

DU

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,

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JUILLET 1903.

No. 1.

RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

EXPORTATIONS AGRICOLES, PREMIER TRIMESTRE DE L'ANNÉE 1903.

Les statistiques officielles de l'exportation de productions agricoles et pastorales pendant le premier trimestre de l'année 1903, telles qu'elles ont paru dans le "Times" de Londres du 8 juin 1903, font ressortir une grande augmentation bien que les ports anglais n'aient été réouverts au commerce argentin que pendant la dernière moitié des trois mois en question.

Ainsi, dans les trois premiers mois de l'année 1903, les exportations de bétail sur pied se sont élevées à 49,752 têtes contre 13,177 et 27,932 seulement dans les mêmes périodes de 1902 et 1901. Sur le total, presque le tiers, soit 14,024 têtes, ont été expédié en Angleterre. C'est l'Uruguay qui occupe le second rang, avec 7,440 têtes de bétail. L'augmentation dans les exportations de mouton sur pied est encore plus marquée, les expéditions pour le trimestre qui nous occupe étant estimées à 100,725, contre 8,982 et 8,322 dans les premiers trimestres de 1901 et 1902.

Plus des deux-cinquièmes du total, soit 41,186, étaient à destination de l'Angleterre, aucun autre pays n'ayant atteint un chiffre aussi élevé. Quoique ce commerce en animaux vivants entre l'Angleterre et les districts du fleuve La Plata ait été interrompu une fois de plus, il est à remarquer que sa reprise pendant une partie du premier trimestre de l'année actuelle a montré en même temps une légère augmentation en viande frigorifiée expédiée de la République Argentine. Par exemple, les exportations de mouton pour le trimestre,

s'élevant à 20,008 tonnes, ont dépassé de presque la moitié celles du premier trimestre de 1902, dont le total était de 14,116 tonnes. De même, les 15,397 tonnes de bœuf exportées pendant les trois premiers mois de 1903 ont dépassé considérablement les quantités expédiées dans les trimestres correspondants des deux années précédentes. On a expédié 18,032 tonnes de mouton soit presque le total, aux ports anglais, tandis que 10,897 tonnes de bœuf, soit les deux-tiers du total, ont été expédiées aux mêmes ports.

La reprise dans le commerce du tasajo paraît être épuisée et les expéditions recommencent à diminuer. Ce commerce est surtout local et se fait avec les pays voisins de l'Amérique du Sud, le Brésil à lui seul prenant presque deux-tiers de toute l'exportation. On remarque une diminution légère dans les exportations de laine, le total pour le trimestre de cette année s'élevant à 92,431 tonnes, contre 103,518 pour le premier trimestre de 1902, bien que ces chiffres dépassent considérablement la quantité correspondante pour le même trimestre de 1901, époque à laquelle les expéditions se sont élevées à 68,460 tonnes.

Sur un total courant de 92,431 tonnes on en a expédié 38,588 en France, 23,155 en Allemagne, 11,486 en Belgique, 6,867 aux Etats-Unis et 5,092 en Angleterre.

Les expéditions de beurre dans le premier trimestre de l'année se sont élevées à environ 2,000 tonnes, soit presque le double de celles du premier trimestre de 1902. Quatre-cinquièmes de la quantité totale ont été expédiés en Angleterre. Ce commerce semble destiné à prendre de l'extension dans l'avenir. Le commerce des blés accuse une augmentation dans les exportations de 656,230 tonnes dans le premier trimestre de 1903, soit plus du triple de la quantité expédiée dans la même période de 1902. L'Angleterre, qui a reçu la majeure partie de ces exportations, vient en première ligne avec 79,562 tonnes; viennent ensuite le Brésil, avec 47,808 tonnes; la Belgique, avec 40,963 tonnes; l'Allemagne, avec 33,072 tonnes; l'Italie, avec 6,456 tonnes, et la France, avec 5,337 tonnes. Toutefois, plus de la moitié de cette quantité a été expédiée sans destination comme quantité disponible, sans qu'on ait aucun renseignement au sujet de sa destination actuelle. La quantité de maïs exporté pendant le trimestre a atteint presque le même chiffre que celle du premier trimestre de 1901, un quart du total étant destiné à l'Angleterre. On ne constate qu'une variation peu considérable dans les expéditions de graines de lin pour les trimestres dont il s'agit, les chiffres étant presque les mêmes pour les premiers mois des années 1901, 1902 et 1903.

L'Angleterre occupe encore le premier rang pour les importations de graine de lin provenant de la République Argentine, en ayant reçu un-septième environ du total.

On voit d'après le tableau suivant que les exportations de fourrage (pasto seco) ont augmenté en 1903. Sur un total de 40,749 tonnes

l'Angleterre en a reçu 8,608, soit un peu plus qu'un cinquième, le Brésil venant ensuite avec 5,366. Ce fourrage est presque toute luzerne.

Exportations agricoles, premier trimestre de 1901, 1902 et 1903:

	1901.	1902.	1903.
Bétail sur pied.....têtes..	27,932	13,177	49,752
Mouton sur pied.....do....	8,322	8,982	100,752
Mouton frigorifié.....tonnes..	16,985	14,116	20,008
Boeuf frigorifié.....do....	8,271	11,831	15,397
Tasaajo.....do....	2,401	7,698	4,040
Laine.....do....	68,460	103,518	92,431
Beurre.....livres..	1,133,580	2,138,400	4,452,800
Fromage.....do....	1,461	662	7,192
Blé.....tonnes..	339,745	201,837	656,230
Maïs.....do....	68,872	33,676	69,099
Graine de lin.....do....	246,469	246,129	231,589
Fourrage.....do....	15,581	27,799	10,749

DÉCRET RELATIF AU VISA CONSULAIRE DES CONNAISSEMENTS.

Le "Boletín Oficial" de la République Argentine a publié le décret suivant, en date du 31 mars 1903:

"ARTICLE PREMIER. La légalisation des connaissements de marchandises à destination des ports de la République doit s'effectuer dans les consulats généraux, consulats et vice-consulats, en trois exemplaires: le premier portera un timbre d'une piastre et chacun des deux autres un timbre de 50 centavos, ainsi qu'il est prescrit par la loi No. 2867 du 30 novembre 1891.

"Ces trois exemplaires seront considérés comme des originaux et remis dûment légalisés, timbrés et signés par les consuls, aux personnes qui les auront fait établir.

"ART. 2. Les consulats généraux, consulats et vice-consulats exigent, en outre, une copie des connaissements et manifestes qu'ils légaliseront. Il sera constaté sur ces copies qu'elles sont à l'usage officiel du consulat, elles ne donneront lieu à aucun recouvrement de droits.

"ART. 3. En plus des trois exemplaires des connaissements, auxquels se réfère l'article 1, les consuls généraux, consuls et vice-consuls légaliseront autant de copies qu'il leur en sera demandé, en inscrivant sur chaque exemplaire la mention suivante: 'Copie des trois originaux établis suivant la loi No. 2867, du 30 novembre 1891.'

"Chaque copie portera un timbre de 50 centavos et sera timbrée et signée par les consuls dans la forme usuelle.

"ART. 4. Dans le cas où les légalisations, etc., seraient requises en dehors des heures du bureau, les consuls ne pourront augmenter les droits prévus, d'accord en cela avec une décision du Ministère des Relations Extérieures, des 14 avril et 10 octobre 1887, décision motivée par une demande du consulat à Bordeaux.

"ART. 5. Est confirmé le décret du 4 août 1900, portant que les documents qui ne seront pas revêtus des timbres nécessaires n'auront pas de valeur légale."

MOUVEMENT DES PORTS PENDANT LE MOIS DE MARS 1903.

Les chiffres suivants, publiés par le "Handels-Zeitung" de Buenos Ayres, font ressortir les mouvements des principaux ports de la République Argentine pour le mois de mars 1903:

BUENOS AYRES.					
Mais	sacs..	93, 600	Extrait de quebracho...sacs..	21, 072	
Blé	id....	1, 270, 740	Minéraux	id....	632
Graine de lin.....	id....	551, 110	Boyaux	caisses..	197,
Farine	ballots..	140, 702	Bestiaux	têtes..	10, 190
Laine	id....	30, 177	Moutons	id....	32, 555
Peaux de moutons.....	id....	4, 513	Chevaux	id....	426
Cuir de bœuf:			Mulets.....	id....	40
Sees		42, 326	Porcs	id....	89
Salés		78, 894	Suif	pipes..	711
Cuir de chevaux:			Id	caisses..	6, 596
Salés		19, 588	Tasajo.....	ballots..	10, 748
Sees		5, 334	Béliers gelés		50, 893
Peaux de chèvres.....	ballots..	5, 095	Moutons gelés.....	quartiers..	10, 539
Crin	id....	204	Agneaux gelés.....		13, 679
Cuir divers	id....	147	Viande conserve de ..	boîtes..	6, 440
Tourteaux de lin.....	sacs..	19, 586	Viande gelée.....	quartiers..	14, 829
Son	id....	174, 423	Poudre de viande	sacs..	2, 500
Os et cendre d'os.....	tonnes..	1, 916	Langues.....	boîtes..	613
Cornes		42	Foin	ballots..	35, 008
Beurre	boîtes..	11, 541	Tabac	id....	115
Quebracho.....	tonnes..	3, 520	Sang séché.....	sacs..	1, 003

LA PLATA.

Pendant le mois de mars 1903, douze vapeurs sont sortis du port de La Plata, transportant 749,254 kilos de blé et 34,274 kilos de graine de lin.

SAN NICOLÁS.

Pendant la même période dix vapeurs sont sortis du port de San Nicolás, transportant les produits suivants aux pays ci-dessous mentionnés:

Grande Bretagne.—Graine de lin, 17,856 sacs; extrait de quebracho, 224 sacs.

Allemagne.—Graine de lin, 36,162 sacs; laine, 212 ballots.

Hollande.—Graine de lin, 26,457 sacs.

France.—Graine de lin, 10,000 sacs.

Commandes.—Blé, 14,320 sacs; graine de lin, 70,000 sacs.

BAHÍA BLANCA.

Pendant le mois de mars 1903, huit vapeurs sont sortis du port de Bahía Blanca, transportant les produits suivants aux pays ci-dessous mentionnés:

Belgique.—Blé, 75,680 sacs.

Hollande.—Blé, 50,771 sacs.

France.—Blé, 22,951 sacs; laine, 2,890 ballots.

Allemagne.—Blé, 31,135 sacs; laine, 108 ballots.

Commandes.—Blé, 325,164 sacs.

DÉBOUCHÉS POUR DIVERS ARTICLES.

Dans un récent rapport adressé au Foreign Office, le Consul d'Angleterre à Rosario signale les articles ci-après comme très demandés en ce moment sur le marché de la ville de sa résidence: tissus et ficelles de jute pour sacs, huiles, couleurs (importées en grandes quantités des Etats-Unis), vernis, fil de fer pour elôtures, uni ou barbelé, eiment, fer galvanisé (pour toitures, etc.), poterie et verrerie, bois, pétrole, cotonnades et tissus en général, drogueries, articles de fantaisie, sheep dips, thé, charbon, etc.

Le Consul d'Angleterre à Buenos Ayres signale aussi que pendant l'année écoulée, 28 voitures automobiles ont été importées dans cette ville; ces voitures seraient de plus en plus recherchées, et sans aucun doute, la demande va devenir encore plus importante, notamment pour les voitures électriques.

On demande également en quantité les piliers de fer, les poutres pour la construction des maisons, des baignoires et autres articles nécessaires aux installations sanitaires, ascenseurs électriques, sonnettes et lampes électriques, carreaux, peintures à l'huile et à l'eau, papiers peints et machines pour briqueterie.

LA SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE.

On estime que cette année l'exportation argentine dépassera un milliard de francs.

Les revenus publics augmentent considérablement.

Les recettes encaissées par la douane de Buenos Ayres se sont élevées à 6,936,372 piastres papier et 430,290 piastres or contre 4,704,521 piastres papier et 273,107 piastres or, contre 4,704,521 piastres papier et 273,107 piastres or en mars 1902.

Pour le premier trimestre de cette année elles atteignent 20,152,897 piastres papier et 1,442,743 piastres or, tandis que pour les trois premiers mois de 1902 elles n'avaient pas dépassé 18,673,355 piastres papier et 392,580 piastres or.

BRÉSIL.

CHARBON DE TERRE BRÉSILIEU.

D'après les instructions de Mr. le Dr. LAURO MULLER, Ministre de l'Industrie et des Voies de Communications, le Chemin de Fer Dona Thereza Christina, dans l'Etat de Santa Catharina, vient de procéder à des expériences de chauffage au moyen du charbon des mines de Tubará, du même Etat. On annonce que ces expériences ont donné un bon résultat.

M. le Dr. LAURO MULLER, vient d'être informé par le Gouvernement de l'Etat de Parana de la découverte d'un gisement de charbon de terre, à Santo Antonio de Imbetuva, région de Ponta Grassa, dans le même Etat. Ce gisement, dont on ignore encore la puissance et la richesse, est situé à 5 kilomètres de la route carrossable de Ponta Grassa à Guarapuana, et à 30 kilomètres du Chemin de Fer de Sao Paulo-Rio-Grande.

DÉVELOPPEMENT INDUSTRIEL.

Le Gouvernement de l'Etat de Minas Geraes a chargé M. le Dr. THÉOPHILO RIBEIRO, directeur du Ministère des Finances de Minas Geraes, d'une mission en Europe et aux Etats-Unis à l'effet d'y étudier les procédés de culture et d'élevage et les salaires, frets, transports, préparations et conditionnement de produits et autres questions intéressant les diverses industries de l'Etat de Minas Geraes.

COMMERCE DU BRÉSIL SEPTENTRIONAL.

Mr. K. K. KENNEDY, Consul des Etats-Unis à Para, transmet au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères des Etats-Unis les renseignements suivants au sujet du commerce du Brésil septentrional:

Caoutchouc.—Le total du caoutchouc expédié de Para, depuis le 1^{er} juillet 1902 jusqu'au 1^{er} mai 1903, s'est élevé à 26,040 tonnes, contre 26,655 tonnes pour la saison précédente. Cette diminution est due aux troubles qui existent dans le territoire de l'Aere. Toutefois la récolte n'accuse qu'une diminution de quelques centaines de tonnes sur celle de la dernière campagne, qui a été la plus abondante que l'on ait jamais vue.

Noix du Brésil.—Jusqu'ici les exportations totales de noix provenant de la vallée de l'Amazone pour cette saison se sont élevées à 3,953 tonnes. Cette exportation s'est partagée également entre l'Europe et les Etats-Unis. Les estimations pour le reste de la saison varient considérablement. Certaines sections qui ont fourni généralement de grandes quantités de noix en ont envoyé très peu à cause de l'ouverture de nouvelles plantations d'arbres à caoutchouc dans leur voi-

sinage; cette culture rapporte des bénéfices plus considérables aux Indiens. Jusqu'ici la récolte pour cette saison montre une diminution de 15 à 20 pour cent sur celle de l'année dernière. La qualité moyenne des noix a été excellente.

Cacao.—On commence maintenant à recevoir la récolte du cacao. Jusqu'ici la qualité se montre bonne et la quantité se maintient dans une bonne moyenne; mais quant à la récolte de cette saison, il est impossible d'en faire l'estimation. Bien que ce soit l'Europe et surtout la France et les Pays-Bas qui achètent la plus grande partie de cette récolte, les Etats-Unis augmentent chaque année l'importation de ce produit.

IMPORTATIONS PROVENANT DES ETATS-UNIS.

Le commerce entre les Etats-Unis et le nord du Brésil augmente malgré les conditions peu encourageantes qui existent ici. Un vapeur venant de New-York a apporté récemment 15,000 barils de farine et 12,000 caisses d'huile de pétrole.

Un autre fait qui mérite d'attirer l'attention est l'arrivée récente de 1,200 barils d'huile lubrifiante pour navires, etc., destinés à une maison de commerce de Para; ainsi qu'une grande cargaison de résine. Le Consul dit qu'il a remarqué une demande croissante pour les conserves américaines. Nos cotonnades sont de plus en plus appréciées dans ce marché, surtout les indiennes, calicots, tartans et guingans. Les importations de machines et accessoires pour machines, fournitures pour la marine, scieries mécaniques, moulins à sucre et quincaillerie en général provenant des Etats-Unis augmentent de plus en plus, bien que nos commerçants n'accordent pas de termes de crédit aussi faciles que leurs concurrents européens. La Compagnie Collins a un représentant actif dans ce pays qui voyage dans toute la vallée jusqu'à Iquitos, Pérou.

CHILI.

MESSAGE PRÉSIDENTIEL.

Dans le discours d'ouverture des Chambres, lu par le Président de la République, il est dit que toutes les Républiques de l'Atlantique américain trouvent que le rapprochement et la confraternité du Chili profiteront de la paix en renforçant le commerce et l'industrie.

Le discours mentionne spécialement la question de la frontière argentine et celle de la construction de chemins de fer. Il parle de la nécessité d'activer les traités de commerce avec les pays limitrophes et d'assurer, après ratification, les traités de commerce avec l'Italie et le Japon, et la convention pour les marques de fabrique avec la France.

Le discours constate que les relations diplomatiques sont invariables et annonce qu'en septembre il sera vendu 258,000 hectares de terrain dans le Magellan.

Le discours dit ensuite que l'attention doit être appelée sur la loi destinée à éviter les difficultés entre patrons et ouvriers. On se préoccupe aussi d'augmenter l'instruction primaire.

On édictera des lois pour réformer les douanes andines. On augmentera les revenus de 7,000,000 de pesos par la contribution des parts et des conditions imposées aux compagnies d'assurances étrangères.

On projette une contribution sur le tabac, dont la culture produira cinq millions de revenu. On propose de vendre des terrains, des cuirassés en construction et des salpêtrières, qui suffiront pour équilibrer les recettes et les dépenses.

Le discours attire l'attention des membres de la Chambre en les priant de consacrer, dès 1904, une part des recettes sur les salpêtres à l'amortissement des dettes extérieures. Il fait remarquer le service correct des dettes dont les intérêts sont toujours payés. L'exportation du salpêtre est calculée comme donnant une augmentation de 3,000,000 de pesos.

COSTA RICA.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR EN 1902.

Le commerce extérieur de la République pendant l'année 1902 se décomposait comme suit:

	Valeur en or.
Exportation	\$5,792,679.50
Importation	4,411,402.40

Les exportations sont donc en plus-value de \$1,381,270.10 sur les importations.

Les produits exportés furent par ordre d'importance: Café (16,574,025 kilos), \$2,823,291.30; bananes (3,870,156 racines, à \$45), \$1,741,570.20; bois de cèdre et carba, \$229,952.40; bois de Palomora et Corobolo, \$15,382.24; cuirs bruts et peaux, \$109,846; caoutchouc (58,687 kilos, à \$1.30), \$76,393.10; cacao, \$9,052; animaux, \$13,962.85; or en monnaie et en barres, \$682,409.23; argent en monnaie et en barres, \$39,149.04; divers, \$51,571.34.

Les importations se répartissent comme suit:

Articles manufacturés, \$4,073,383.62; or monnayé et en barres, \$338,018.78.

L'exportation du café, qui constitue l'industrie principale du pays, a été en plus-value de 473,120 kilos sur l'année 1900, mais sa valeur,

en égard à la baisse des prix, est en diminution de \$976,896. Le résultat de l'année actuelle sera, espère-t-on, plus favorable; la situation du marché étant meilleure. La production des bananes et du cacao promet d'être cette année en augmentation.

CUBA.

PRODUCTION SUCRIÈRE.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères a reçu du M. SQUIERS, Ministre des Etats-Unis à la Havane, en date du 29 mai 1903, le rapport suivant au sujet du sucre exporté et disponible jusqu'au 30 avril 1903, comparé à la même période de l'année 1902 (le sucre est en sacs de 320 livres chacun):

Port.	1902.		1903.	
	Exportations.	Disponible.	Exportations.	Disponible.
	Sacs.	Sacs.	Sacs.	Sacs.
Habana	81,552	705,193	181,226	530,682
Matanzas	59,529	805,570	304,047	701,077
Cardenas	118,097	815,768	316,794	750,473
Cienfuegos	398,931	273,166	660,976	201,075
Sagua	38,326	213,112	162,817	121,148
Caibarien	49,426	216,276	71,888	334,557
Guantanamo	113,847	152,425	187,259	101,588
Cuba	29,643	21,552	58,789	31,550
Manzanillo	91,890	44,930	204,631	38,900
Nuevitas	61,750	61,856	63,420	22,660
Gibara et Puerto Padre	117,322	61,010	152,320	17,313
Zaza	8,052	15,230	7,730	10,835
Trinidad		59,910	35,369	27,241
Total	1,165,365	3,446,018	2,396,766	2,789,099
Total en tonnes	116,481	492,288	342,395	398,442

a Tonne = 2,240 livres.

RÉCAPITULATION.

	1902.	1903.
Total du sucre exporté et disponible	Tonnes. 658,769	Tonnes. 740,837
Consommation locale pour 4 mois	14,030	14,880
Total	672,819	755,717
Sucre disponible le 1 ^{er} janvier (récolte de l'année précédente)	19,873	42,530
Sucre reçu aux ports jusqu'au 30 avril	652,946	713,187

On constate que la production sucrière dans le district contigu à Cienfuegos sera loin d'atteindre les estimations faites au commencement de la saison du moulage à cause des pluies extraordinaires survenues dans les mois de janvier et de février. On compte toutefois que la production dépassera celle de l'année dernière ainsi que le montrent les chiffres suivants:

Depuis le 1^{er} janvier jusqu'au 25 avril, 1903, il est entré à Cienfuegos 714,113 sacs contre 697,796 sacs en 1902.

Depuis le 1^{er} janvier jusqu'au 25 avril, 1903, on a exporté 569,900 sacs, contre 420,931 sacs en 1902. Il y avait en réserve le 30 avril, 144,213 sacs de sucre qui sont entrés dans Cienfuegos depuis le 1^{er} janvier jusqu'au 25 avril, 1903, contre 276,865 sacs en 1902.

Par suite des mauvais temps survenus dans le mois de janvier et de février, il serait impossible de moudre toute la canne qui est en ce moment sur pied à moins que la saison pluvieuse ne soit retardée. En ce qui concerne la moisson, les planteurs cubains ont à se féliciter de la récolte de cette année.

RÉGIME APPLIQUÉ AUX VOYAGEURS DE COMMERCE ET AUX ÉCHANTILLONS QUI LES ACCOMPAGNENT.

Les voyageurs de commerce ne sont pas soumis à une réglementation spéciale dans la République de Cuba; ils peuvent circuler librement avec ou sans échantillons, et ne sont pas tenus d'être porteurs d'un passeport ni d'une carte de légitimation.

Le régime des échantillons importés par les voyageurs de commerce est établi par les articles 326 et 327 du tarif douanier.

D'après l'article 326 de ce tarif, les échantillons de feutre, de papier peint et de tissus sont admis en franchise des droits lorsqu'ils réunissent les conditions ci-après indiquées:

(a) Leur longueur, mesurée sur la chaîne des tissus, ne pourra pas dépasser 40 centimètres. Leur largeur pourra être celle des pièces; cette largeur est déterminée dans les tissus par les lisières, et dans les feutres et papiers peints par une bande étroite non imprimée.

(b) Les échantillons pour lesquels ces signes n'existeront plus ne pourront être admis en franchise de droits que lorsqu'aucune de leurs dimensions ne dépassera pas 40 centimètres.

(c) Pour éviter tout abus, il sera exigé des intéressés, voulant jouir de l'exemption des droits, que les échantillons qu'ils présenteront au dédouanement soient rendus impropres à servir au moyen d'incisions pratiquées de 20 en 20 centimètres dans le sens de la largeur.

L'article 327 porte que les échantillons de passementerie en petits morceaux sans autre application et sans valeur commerciale sont également libres de droit.

Il n'est admis en franchise d'autres échantillons que ceux visés ci-dessus. Toutefois les échantillons usuels dans le commerce, importés de bonne foi par des voyageurs de commerce dans leurs bagages, et examinés et identifiés à l'arrivée par la douane pourront à leur sortie, effectuée dans les trois mois de leur importation, bénéficier du remboursement des 75 pour cent des droits acquittés, pourvu qu'au moment de leur présentation en douane pour la réexportation ils aient été reconnus et identifiés comme étant bien les échantillons ayant payé

les droits et pourvu aussi que la valeur desdits échantillons ne dépasse pas 500 dollars.

PONT SUR L'ARIMAO.

M. MAX J. BACHE, Consul des Etats-Unis à Cienfuegos, fait savoir au Ministre des Affaires Etrangères des Etats-Unis en date du 2 juin qu'on vient de terminer et de livrer à la circulation le 13 mai le plus grand pont qu'on ait encore construit jusqu'ici à Cuba.

Il se trouve à 20 milles de Cienfuegos sur la route allant dans la Vallée de Manicaragua qui est la zone productrice de tabac de la province de Santa Clara.

Le pont qui traverse la rivière Arimao a 454 pieds de long sur 17 pieds de large. Il a deux piles et deux culées de concret hydraulique; on s'est servi de ciment Atlas et de granit pour les couronnements de pierre. Les piles sont à 35 pieds au-dessus du niveau normal de l'eau, et le tablier se compose de bois durs indigènes tels que l'acajou, le jucaro noir et le sabibu. Le pont construit par la "American Bridge Company" de New York est en acier du système à rivet de Pratt; il a fallu 11,000 rivets pour accomplir ce travail.

On a conclu le marché le 13 février 1902 au prix de \$50,000. Les travaux de construction ont été un peu retardés par les inondations qui ont emporté deux fois les travaux d'échafaudage.

La Vallée de Manicaragua est à 36 milles au nord-est de Cienfuegos, mais avant peu il y aura une grande route bien nivelée et macadamisée, couvrant la plus grande partie de cette distance. Cette route et le pont ouvrent à la colonisation l'une des régions les plus fertiles de l'île, puisqu'on dit que le tabac de Manicaragua l'emporte en arôme sur celui de Vuelta-Abajo.

L'achèvement de ce pont marque non seulement une époque dans le développement de cette section de l'île, mais ceux qui ont l'occasion de s'en servir savent en reconnaître la grande utilité, car avant la construction le trafic était quelquefois arrêté pendant un mois à cause du débordement de l'Arimao.

ÉTATS-UNIS.

COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 152 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les États-Unis et l'Amérique latine, extrait de la compilation faite par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère des Finances. Le rapport a trait au mois de mai 1903, et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1901. Il donne aussi un tableau

des onze mois finissant au mois de mai en les comparant avec la période correspondante de l'année précédente. On sait que les chiffres des différents bureaux de douane montrant les importations et les exportations pour un mois quelconque ne sont reçus au Ministère des Finances que le 20 du mois suivant et qu'il faut un certain temps pour les compiler et les faire imprimer, de sorte que les résultats pour le mois de mai ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois de juillet.

RÉGIME APPLICABLE AUX VOYAGEURS DE COMMERCE ET AUX ÉCHANTILLONS QUI LES ACCOMPAGNENT.

Les voyageurs de commerce doivent, pour pouvoir exercer leur profession dans îles Philippines, payer une taxe de \$150 mexicains par an. Cette taxe est payable par anticipation et trimestriellement.

Ils sont tenus, en outre, dans la ville de Manille, de prendre une licence de coût de \$20 or par an, également payable par anticipation.

Les échantillons qui accompagnent les voyageurs de commerce sont soumis aux droits de douane afférents aux marchandises qu'ils représentent. Toutefois, lorsque leur valeur est inférieure à \$2,000 or, les droits perçus à l'entrée sont remboursés à la sortie, pourvu que celle-ci s'opère au bureau de douanes d'entrée, dans les trois mois ou au plus tard dans les six mois. Dans ce dernier cas, le voyageur de commerce doit, avant l'expiration des trois premiers mois, se faire délivrer une prolongation de délai de trois mois par le chef de la douane.

Pour obtenir le remboursement en question, le voyageur de commerce est tenu de présenter les échantillons à la douane cinq jours ouvrables au moins avant la date de réexportation, afin qu'ils puissent être identifiés.

Lorsque la valeur des échantillons dépasse \$2,000 or, les droits perçus sur le surplus sont définitivement acquis au Trésor, mais le voyageur de commerce peut, à l'entrée, faire choix des échantillons sur lesquels remise de droits doit éventuellement lui être faite.

Avant que les échantillons soient admis à l'entrée dans les conditions ci-dessus spécifiées, le voyageur de commerce doit prêter le serment requis pour la libre entrée des marchandises étrangères, et doit faire également sous serment, une déclaration conforme aux termes de l'article 220 de la loi des douanes.

COMMERCE DES ÎLES PHILIPPINES.

La revue annuelle des importations et exportations, publiée par le Bureau Insulaire du Ministère de la Guerre, compare sous une forme intéressante la condition du commerce dans les îles Philippines pendant l'année finissant le mois de décembre 1902, avec celle des années précédentes depuis l'occupation américaine.

Dans ces statistiques, le résultat général indique une augmentation constante dans le volume du commerce, les importations pour l'année

1902 étant plus considérables que celles de toute autre période, la valeur des achats s'élevant à \$33,342,166, contre \$30,162,471 en 1901. Ces chiffres ne comprennent pas l'or et l'argent ni les grandes quantités de matériaux achetés dans ce pays et passés par les douanes philippines en franchise de droits pour les besoins du gouvernement militaire et civil.

Vu les conditions défavorables qui ont existé dans l'archipel cette augmentation dans les importations paraît satisfaisante à première vue, mais après un examen sérieux on voit que les denrées alimentaires ont atteint un chiffre presque aussi important que celui des produits fabriqués, puisque dans la distribution par classes ce chiffre s'élève à \$14,000,000 environ, soit deux-cinquièmes du total des importations, ce qui fait ressortir une augmentation considérable sur l'année 1901, époque à laquelle la proportion a atteint environ un-quart du commerce d'importation. Dix pour cent environ des denrées alimentaires achetées en 1902 ont été admises en franchise de droits sous les modifications du tarif philippin en vigueur pendant l'année et la réduction générale des droits a stimulé l'importation de plusieurs produits tels que le blé, la farine, les conserves de fruits et de viande, etc. Dans tous ces produits le débouché pour les articles américains a augmenté et à l'exception du riz, le commerce des États-Unis dépasse de beaucoup celui de tout autre pays pour l'approvisionnement des denrées étrangères nécessaires à ces îles.

Tandis que le total des importations pendant l'année écoulée accuse une augmentation d'environ 10 pour cent en le comparant à celui de l'année précédente, le droit perçu s'élève à seulement \$7,679,822, contre \$7,343,743 en 1901, soit une augmentation n'atteignant pas 5 pour cent. Le bas prix des denrées d'importation qui résulte de la modification du tarif augmentera à la fin les importations; par conséquent les douanes atteindront un chiffre plus élevé que sous le tarif précédent.

Les recettes considérables provenant de l'importation de riz comptent pour plus d'un-quart dans les importations totales. Cette importation—rendue nécessaire à cause de la rareté des provisions dans les îles—a eu pour résultat d'augmenter le commerce de certains pays d'Asie. Les États-Unis, qui n'exportent pas le riz aux îles, ont fourni 12 pour cent du total des importations en 1901 et 13 pour cent en 1902. Sur ce total, le Royaume-Uni figure pour un-cinquième environ en 1901 et un-sixième seulement en 1902, ce commerce ayant baissé légèrement; quant à l'Allemagne, ses importations ont augmenté de ce que l'Angleterre a perdu, mais la France montre une diminution sur presque toute la ligne. À l'exception du riz, l'Espagne est le seul pays qui montre des gains réels, sa part dans le commerce ayant augmenté de 6 pour cent en 1901 à 9 pour cent en 1902.

Le commerce d'exportation de l'archipel pour l'année écoulée accuse une augmentation en chiffres ronds de \$4,000,000 sur l'année 1901, les

exportations s'élevant à \$29,000,000 en 1902, ce qui est le chiffre le plus élevé depuis l'occupation américaine. D'après les meilleures statistiques ce chiffre dépasse tout record précédent à l'exception de l'année 1889.

Parmi les principaux articles exportés—le chanvre, le sucre, le tabac et le copra—c'est le premier qui montre la plus grande augmentation, puisqu'à lui seul il s'élève à 67 pour cent des exportations totales, montrant ainsi un gain de \$4,000,000 dans les expéditions de ce produit. Il y a eu une amélioration marquée dans ce commerce avec les États-Unis, les chiffres accusant une augmentation de \$11,475,948 en 1902, contre \$4,546,293 en 1901. Plus de la moitié de la production du chanvre pendant l'année 1902 est entrée dans ce pays, contre 37 pour cent dans le Royaume-Uni, qui vient immédiatement après les États-Unis dans les achats du chanvre; ce qui fait ressortir un changement radical dans la position relative de ces pays comparée à celle qu'ils occupaient pendant l'année 1901, époque à laquelle le Royaume-Uni en avait reçu 65 pour cent et les États-Unis seulement 26 pour cent. Ces chiffres montrent clairement les résultats de l'acte du 8 mars 1902, qui a permis l'expédition directe du chanvre aux États-Unis.

Les exportations de sucre et de copra font ressortir une augmentation, tandis que celles de tabac, y compris l'article manufacturé, ont baissé si on les compare à celles de l'année 1901.

Les recettes provenant des droits d'exportation pendant l'année écoulée se sont élevées à \$1,241,917, contre \$820,723 en 1901. Toutefois près de \$385,000 des droits perçus en 1902 étaient sujets à être rendus comme rabais sur les expéditions de chanvre aux États-Unis.

Le mouvement des navires engagés dans le commerce philippin montre que 94 pour cent des marchandises provenant des États-Unis ont été transportés des États-Unis sur des navires portant pavillon étranger et 90 pour cent des achats destinés à ce pays ont été expédiés de l'archipel sur des navires portant pavillon étranger.

Les statistiques pour l'année 1902 montrent que le nombre d'immigrants s'est élevé à 30,576 contre 18,370 en 1901. Il y avait 16,354 américains soit plus de la moitié du nombre total en 1902, augmentation considérable sur l'année 1901, époque à laquelle il n'est arrivé que 3,771 Américains dans le pays.

Les différentes professions ainsi que les métiers y sont bien représentés en général et un grand nombre des immigrants se compose des classes dont on a besoin pour stimuler le progrès dans les Iles.

URUGUAY.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR EN 1902.

En 1902, le commerce extérieur de l'Uruguay s'est élevé à \$57,119,859, dont \$23,517,347 à l'importation et \$33,602,512 à l'exportation.

En 1901 il n'avait atteint que \$51,423,058, se décomposant ainsi: \$21,691,932 à l'importation et \$27,731,126 à l'exportation.

L'importation de décompose comme suit:

Boissons en général.....	\$1,990,367.00
Comestibles, céréales, épices.....	5,048,319.00
Tabac et cigares.....	208,909.00
Tissus en général.....	4,511,764.00
Confections.....	1,055,256.00
Matières premières pour l'industrie, matériaux et machines.....	7,346,662.00
Articles divers.....	2,554,393.99
Bétail vivant.....	801,677.00

Quant à l'exportation elle fut la suivante:

Bétail sur pied.....	611,945.00
Produits d'élevage et de saladeros.....	29,739,932.00
Produits agricoles.....	2,458,827.00
Vieux cuivre, vieux fer et vieux chiffons.....	603,972.00
Autres produits.....	37,614.00
Provisions pour navires.....	152,162.00

MOUVEMENT DE PORT DE MONTÉVIDÉO POUR LE MOIS DE MARS 1903.

Pendant le mois de mars 1903, 108 vapeurs et 6 voiliers sont sortis du port de Montévidéo transportant les produits suivants aux pays mentionnés ci-dessous:

Etats-Unis.—Cuirs de bœuf, secs, 60,034; crin, 140 ballots; laine, 32 ballots; tasajo, 962 ballots; cornes, 15,050.

Italie.—Cuirs de bœuf, secs, 5,150; crin, 20 ballots; peaux de moutons, 45 ballots; suif, 482 pipes.

France.—Cuirs de bœuf, secs, 260; cuirs de bœuf, salés, 16,820; crin, 27 ballots; laine, 1,633 ballots; peaux de moutons, 449 ballots; graines pour oiseaux, 484 sacs; os et cendre d'os, 3,398 sacs; cornes, 18,514.

Portugal.—Cuirs de bœuf, secs, 13,460; tasajo, 260 ballots; blé, 500 sacs.

Espagne.—Cuirs de bœuf, secs, 6,268; cuirs de bœuf, salés, 200; suif, 256 pipes et 497 caisses; graine pour oiseaux, 558 sacs; boyaux, 25 ballots.

Belgique.—Cuirs de bœuf, secs, 3,494; cuirs de bœuf, salés, 44,628; crin, 17 ballots; laine, 6,556; langues, 1,141 boîtes.

Allemagne.—Cuir de bœuf, secs, 7,145; cuir de bœuf, salés, 36,771; laine, 1,955 ballots; son, 1,130 sacs et 26 tonnes; son fin, 400 sacs et 30 tonnes.

Grande Bretagne.—Laine, 511 ballots; tasajo, 175 ballots; blé, 5,136 sacs; graine de lin, 1,700 sacs; maïs, 2,456 sacs; os et cendre d'os, 1,250 sacs; langues, 1,608 boîtes; conserves de viande, 4 boîtes.

Brésil.—Cuir de bœuf, secs, 505; cuir de bœuf, salés, 8,805; tasajo, 36,482 ballots; suif, 30 caisses; graine pour oiseaux, 856 sacs; blé, 100 sacs; bestiaux, 300 têtes; mulets, 50 têtes; moutons, 2,060 têtes; chevaux, 31 têtes; langues, 4 boîtes; conserves de viande, 2 boîtes;

Cuba.—Tasajo, 21,778 ballots.

Chili.—Suif, 841 pipes et 1,358 caisses; blé, 165 sacs; son, 25 sacs; maïs, 370 sacs; graisse, 530 boîtes, 10 caisses, 962 *cuaterolas*, et 50 barils.

Iles Malvinas.—Blé, 75 sacs; son, 30 sacs; maïs, 95 sacs.

Indes Occidentales.—Tasajo, 100 ballots.

Commandes.—Suif, 1,535 pipes et 570 caisses.

CULTURE DES ARBRES FRUITIERS ET COMMERCE DES FRUITS.

[Extrait du rapport du Consul du Paraguay, le 13 février 1903.]

La République de l'Uruguay dans les départements qui bordent le Brésil, c'est-à-dire Alto Rivera, Tacuarembó et Cerro Largo, renferme des plantations d'orangers, de mandariniers et de citronniers. On cultive ces arbres fruitiers sur une petite échelle dans presque toutes les plantations et fermes et avec l'importation du Brésil, on peut faire face aux demandes de la consommation du pays.

Les froids extraordinaires du mois d'août 1902, ont nui à la récolte et retardé la végétation, mais depuis, les arbres ont commencé à pousser.

Il y a des insectes qui attaquent ces plantations. Au printemps et en été on emploie pour les détruire certains remèdes préventifs dont les principaux sont: le sulfate de cuivre, le savon, la chaux, la soude caustique et l'huile sous des formes et des quantités différentes.

Le prix des fruits varie beaucoup. Les grandes plantations sont exploitées ou louées par les marchands de fruits de Montévidéo. Le produit du pays augmente en prix quand il n'a pas à lutter contre la concurrence du produit similaire venant du Brésil. Les oranges et citrons mûrissent dans l'Uruguay depuis le mois de juillet et peuvent se conserver longtemps. Les plantations situées dans le nord de la République sont bien plus luxuriantes que celles qui se trouvent au sud. On a amélioré considérablement la quantité du fruit par la greffe; les variétés acclimatées et cultivées viennent du Brésil et les arbres sont très productifs. On n'a pas pu obtenir de statistiques sur la quantité récoltée, vu que toute la récolte est consommée dans le pays.

Le climat de l'Uruguay et la richesse du sol, surtout dans le nord, conviennent spécialement à la culture des orangers. Dans le voisinage de Montévidéo les facilités pour l'irrigation et le bon marché des engrais portent à une culture plus scientifique de ces fruits que celle qu'on a l'habitude de faire dans le nord.

On trouve beaucoup d'encouragement pour cette production en vue du fait que toute la récolte est consommée dans le pays, tandis que les orangers d'importation sont imposées à raison d'un dollar par mille, ce qui constitue un droit presque prohibitif et par conséquent la production nationale s'est considérablement accrue.

L'importation de fruits se fait seulement par le port de Montévidéo qui est le point central du pays.

VENEZUELA.

DÉCRET AUTORISANT LE MONNAYAGE DE L'ARGENT.

Voici, d'après le "Venezuelan Herald" du 10 juin, la teneur du décret présidentiel du 8 mai, autorisant le monnayage de 4,000,000 de bolivars (argent):

"M. CIPRIANO CASTRO, président constitutionnel de la République décrète:

"ARTICLE PREMIER. En conformité de l'article 5 du décret législatif du 17 avril dernier qui autorise le Chef de l'Etat à faire monnayer la somme de quatre millions de bolivars en argent, on ordonne que la frappe soit faite par la Monnaie de Philadelphie qui devra se conformer à toutes les exigences de la loi du 9 juillet 1891 actuellement en vigueur:

ART. 2. Le monnayage dont il est question dans l'article précédent doit se faire dans les proportions suivantes:

"B. 2,000,000 (deux millions de bolivars) en pièces de cinq bolivars ayant 0.900 (neuf cent millièmes) d'alliage et pesant 25 grammes.

"B. 1,000,000 (un million de bolivars) en pièces de deux bolivars ayant 0.835 (huit cent trente-cinq millièmes) d'alliage et pesant 10 grammes.

"B. 800,000 (huit cent mille bolivars) en pièces d'un bolivar ayant 0.835 (huit cent trente-cinq millièmes) d'alliage et pesant 25 grammes.

"B. 100,000 (cent mille bolivars) en pièces de cinquante centimes, ayant 0.835 (huit cent trente-cinq millièmes) d'alliage et pesant deux grammes, cinquante centigrammes.

"B. 100,000 (cent mille bolivars) en pièces de vingt cinq centimes, ayant 0.835 (huit cent trente-cinq millièmes) d'alliage et pesant un gramme vingt-cinq centigrammes.

ART. 3. La circulation de cette monnaie sera obligatoire pour tout le monde dans la proportion établie pour celle de l'argent par le para-

graphe de l'article 17 de la loi du juillet 1891, sur la monnaie nationale et sous l'amendement stipulé dans l'article 23 de la même loi.

"ART. 4. Les douanes par lesquelles l'introduction de ladite monnaie doit se faire, seront désignées par le Ministère des Finances.

"ART. 5. Le Ministre des Finances est chargé de l'exécution du présent décret et de le communiquer à tous ceux qui sont intéressés.

"Fait, signé de notre main, après avoir apposé le sceau de l'Etat et contresigné par le Ministre des Finances au Palais Fédéral de la Capitale à Caracas, le 8 mai 1903, 92^e année de l'Indépendance et 45^e année de la Fédération.

"CIPRIANO CASTRO."

ARTICLES MANUFACTURÉS DANS LE MONDE ENTIER.

Le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère des Finances estime que les 400,000,000 de dollars qui représentent la valeur des objets manufacturés mis annuellement sur le marché par les Etats Unis constituent un dixième de la valeur totale des articles manufacturés entrant dans le commerce international.

Le développement rapide de l'exportation des articles manufacturés provenant des Etats-Unis a mené à la préparation de statistiques très intéressantes à ce sujet montrant que l'exportation des articles fabriqués a augmenté de plus de 100 pour cent depuis l'année 1895, et afin d'en faire la comparaison on donne les chiffres des autres pays.

On peut évaluer à 4,000,000,000 de dollars par an le total général des objets manufacturés entrant dans le commerce international. Cette évaluation est faite en prenant pour base les chiffres fournis par les statistiques des vingt principaux pays du monde et en faisant une estimation pour les autres contrées.

Sur ce total la Grande Bretagne produit \$1,000,000,000, soit 25 pour cent; l'Allemagne 20 pour cent, la France 12 pour cent, les Etats-Unis 10 pour cent et les Pays-Bas 6 pour cent. Par un fait curieux les pays qui exportent la plus grande quantité d'objets manufacturés sont aussi ceux qui importent le plus de marchandises manufacturées de la même classe. Ceci est dû en partie au fait qu'une grande partie des matières qu'ils emploient dans la fabrication est produite dans d'autres pays et importée dans le premier état de transformation pour être mise en œuvre, tandis que l'importation d'autres objets manufacturés se compose d'articles fabriqués dans d'autres parties du monde et non pas dans les pays dont il est question. En ce qui concerne le Royaume-Uni, par exemple, dont les importations d'objets manufacturés accusent annuellement une valeur de \$725,000,000, \$36,000,000 représentent la valeur du cuivre, que l'on importe en lingots et en

barres, ce qui est la première phase de l'objet manufacturé; \$65,000,000 pour les tissus de soie, dont la matière première n'est pas produite dans le Royaume-Uni; \$63,000,000 pour les lainages, dont une grande partie est importée dans le premier état de transformation; \$67,000,000 pour les denrées alimentaires et boissons, importées principalement dans le premier état de préparation et \$52,000,000 pour le cuir qui après avoir été importé s'emploie dans la fabrication d'un grand nombre d'articles.

L'exportation d'objets travaillés dépasse l'importation des mêmes articles dans le Royaume-Uni, l'Allemagne, la France, les Etats-Unis, l'Autriche-Hongroie, la Belgique et la Suisse, tandis que dans tous les autres pays du monde l'importation de ces articles dépasse l'exportation. Les articles manufacturés constituent plus de 80 pour cent des exportations de la Suisse, 78 pour cent de celles du Royaume-Uni et de l'Allemagne respectivement, 62 pour cent de celles de la France, 50 pour cent de celles de la Belgique, 48 pour cent de celles de l'Autriche-Hongroie, 47 pour cent de celles du Japon, 41 pour cent de celles de la Suède, et 30 pour cent de celles des Etats-Unis.

En examinant les importations, on voit que les articles manufacturés constituent 76 pour cent des importations de l'Australie, 68 pour cent de celles de la République Argentine, 57 pour cent de celles du Canada, 52 pour cent de celles du Japon, 38 pour cent de celles des Etats-Unis, et 28 pour cent de celles du Royaume-Uni et de l'Allemagne.

Le tableau suivant fait ressortir la valeur totale des articles manufacturés importés dans les principaux pays du monde en même temps que ceux qui en sont exportés, ainsi que le tant pour cent que ces marchandises représentent pour chaque pays dans le total général.

Pays.	Importations de produits fabriqués.	Tant pour cent du total des importations.	Exportations de produits fabriqués.	Tant pour cent du total des exportations.
République Argentine.....	\$67,717,000	68.1	\$704,000	0.4
Australie.....	156,204,000	76.3	13,754,000	10.2
Autriche-Hongroie.....	113,988,000	32.6	187,364,000	48.3
Belgique.....	104,210,000	23.7	178,840,000	49.9
Bésil.....	43,020,000	44.8	43,000	.....
Canada.....	112,506,000	57.3	18,076,000	10.5
Danemark.....	39,885,000	37.5	3,882,000	4.9
France.....	212,592,000	24.9	308,803,000	63.2
Allemagne.....	366,169,000	28.4	824,051,900	78.1
Italie.....	104,739,000	36.8	75,373,000	28.5
Japon.....	69,895,000	51.7	59,902,000	47.0
Pays-Bas.....	241,730,000	29.5	231,510,000	33.3
Norvège.....	38,595,000	43.5	12,083,000	28.8
Portugal.....	23,986,000	39.9	3,366,000	10.9
Russie.....	158,166,000	56.4	56,069,000	14.5
Espagne.....	57,943,000	37.6	41,330,000	29.0
Suède.....	51,835,000	42.0	39,419,000	41.6
Suisse.....	93,049,000	42.7	113,111,000	60.1
Royaume-Uni.....	725,752,000	28.2	1,076,046,000	77.9
Etats-Unis.....	344,816,000	38.2	403,631,000	29.7

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Son Excellence, Mr. J. N. LÉGER, Ministre d'Haïti, a écrit dans la "North American Review" du mois de juillet 1903, un article très intéressant intitulé "La Vérité au sujet d'Haïti." Mr. LÉGER a écrit cet article en réponse à certaines allégations sur l'Haïti faites dans la même Revue du mois de mai 1903, par Mr. COLQUHOUN, écrivain et voyageur anglais. En voici un extrait tout particulièrement intéressant:

"Toutes les personnes qui recherchent la vérité préfèrent des faits palpables à ces assertions. Les nations, ainsi que les individus, doivent maintenir leur honneur, leur dignité. Elles doivent avoir le droit d'exiger des preuves de leurs accusateurs lorsque ces derniers attaquent leur bonne renommée.

Pour être ainsi la risée des nations, il faut certainement qu'Haïti soit la plus mauvaise nation du monde. Cependant tout observateur impartial, toute personne qui veut bien se donner la peine d'étudier à fond le peuple, ses habitudes et son gouvernement, n'arrivera qu'à une conclusion: C'est qu'Haïti n'est pas pire que les autres Républiques de l'Amérique du Centre et du Sud, et qu'elle est très loin de retomber dans un état de barbarie.

Pour revenir à un état presque sauvage, pour retomber dans la barbarie, il faut qu'une nation soit, au moment de l'accusation dans un état de civilisation moins avancé qu'autrefois, il faut en un mot qu'elle retourne en arrière au lieu d'avancer. Donc, afin de constater si les nègres d'Haïti, depuis l'abolition de la domination des blancs, sont "retombés dans un état presque sauvage," il faut nécessairement comparer leur condition actuelle à celle qui existait avant "l'abolition de la domination des blancs."

Quelle était la condition des nègres d'Haïti, il y a cent ans? Ils étaient esclaves. On les traitait comme des bêtes. Ils étaient forcés de travailler comme des machines dans les champs. Ils ne savaient ni lire ni écrire. Ils n'étaient même pas de bons artisans, parce qu'on ne leur permettait pas d'apprendre quoi que ce soit. On ne considérait pas leur foyer comme inviolable; à chaque instant il était profané; leurs filles, leurs femmes n'étaient que les jonets de leurs maîtres blancs. Leur dégradation était complète.

Telle était la condition des nègres d'Haïti sous la domination des blancs; condition qu'on trouvera décrite minutieusement dans les

nombreux livres écrits sur Saint Domingue à la fin du huitième siècle ou dans les premiers jours du neuvième.

Il est inutile de dire que la condition des nègres d'Haïti est tout-à-fait différente maintenant. Quand les Haïtiens proclamèrent leur indépendance tout les Français furent expulsés du pays. Pendant la guerre les fabriques, les riches plantations avaient été détruites. Les Haïtiens se trouvaient donc maîtres d'un pays dévasté. De plus, ils s'étaient engagés, dans les premières années de leur indépendance, pendant que le pays était encore en cendres, à payer une indemnité considérable à la France. Haïti, étant le seul pays à abolir l'esclavage, a rencontré dès le commencement de son existence l'inimitié de toutes les nations puissantes qui faisaient alors la traite des noirs. Ces nations faisaient tout ce qu'elles pouvaient pour anéantir dès sa naissance ce jeune peuple dont l'entrée dans la vie politique était une réfutation énergique des préjugés les plus absurdes: le nouvel État donnait, à leur avis, un mauvais exemple à leurs sujets à la Jamaïque, à Cuba et à la Guadeloupe.

Donc, Haïti ne pouvait compter sur aucun secours venant du dehors pour établir son gouvernement et donner l'instruction nécessaire à ses citoyens, dont la majorité était des hommes sortant de l'esclavage. Les Haïtiens avaient donc à établir tous les fonctionnaires du gouvernement et de l'administration, depuis l'homme d'état jusqu'au gen d'arme. Leurs détracteurs ne semblent jamais avoir pensé aux difficultés qu'ils sont eues à surmonter. Au contraire, ils affectent de croire que mes compatriotes, afin de montrer leur habileté à se gouverner, auraient dû se conduire comme des saints et être des modèles parfaits de vertu, oubliant avec intention que certaines nations du Vieux Monde luttent encore pour atteindre la meilleure forme de gouvernement et sont de temps en temps sujettes à des scandales épouvantables. Cependant la responsabilité des Haïtiens était dès le commencement considérable; le poids de cette responsabilité les a aidés dans la solution de leur destinée. Leurs villes et villages ont été reconstruits. Ils cultivent aujourd'hui leurs propriétés car presque chaque habitant de l'île est propriétaire. Aujourd'hui chaque homme est vraiment un homme.

Les fils d'esclaves d'autrefois sont maintenant avocats, médecins, chirurgiens, architectes, ingénieurs, sculpteurs, chimistes, artisans habiles, hommes d'affaires adroits, bons ouvriers, quelques-uns, sans être archimillionnaires, jouissent de grandes fortunes. Les Haïtiens exploitent leur système télégraphique ainsi que leur système téléphonique. Ils construisent leurs chemins de fer sans avoir recours à l'aide du dehors. Sous le contrôle des blancs, il n'y avait même pas une seule école élémentaire convenable dans l'île; aujourd'hui Haïti consacre presque le sixième de ses revenus à l'enseignement. Toutes les écoles sont libres, depuis les écoles élémentaires jusqu'à celles de

l'enseignement supérieur. Il y a des écoles de droit, une école de médecine et de pharmacie, une école des sciences électriques, et même une école de peinture; et elles sont ouvertes à tous. Non contents des connaissances acquises chez eux, beaucoup d'Haïtiens vont en France pour acquérir un enseignement plus élevé ou spécial. Ils remportent des succès dans les écoles françaises de mines, d'agriculture, des sciences morales et politiques, etc.

La religion et l'enseignement unissent leurs efforts pour l'avancement moral du peuple. En 1860 on a fait un Concordat avec le Saint-Siège. Le Pape a un représentant diplomatique en Haïti, un Légat, et Haïti envoie un Ministre au Vatican, sans parler de ses autres représentants à l'étranger. Il y a au moins un prêtre catholique dans chaque commune de la République. Presque tous les prêtres sont européens; et après avoir vécu dans la plus grande intimité avec les personnes de toutes classes de l'île, ils retournent finir leurs jours paisiblement en Europe. N'est-il pas étonnant qu'aucun d'entre eux n'ait jamais mentionné le vaudoux ou le cannibalisme comme existant dans le pays? On peut en dire autant des prêtres de la religion protestante. Ils doivent mieux connaître le pays que le voyageur qui ne reste que quelques jours à Port-au-Prince à la recherche de nouvelles à sensation pour insérer dans un livre ou envoyer à un journal trop crédule.

Cependant aucun d'eux n'a jamais donné, jusqu'à ce jour, un récit d'observation personnelle sur le vaudoux ou le cannibalisme dans le pays.

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