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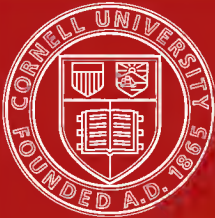
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The Republic of Costa Rica; some facts an



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BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,  
WASHINGTON, U. S. A.

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# COSTA RICA.

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BULLETIN NO. 31.

JANUARY, 1892.

## LIST OF PREVIOUS BULLETINS.

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1. Hand Book of the American Republics, No. 1.
2. Hand Book of the American Republics, No. 2.
3. Patent and Trade-mark Laws of America.
4. Money, Weights, and Measures of the American Republics.
5. Import Duties of Mexico.
6. Foreign Commerce of the American Republics.
7. Hand Book of Brazil.
8. Import Duties of Brazil.
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10. Import Duties of Cuba and Puerto Rico.
11. Import Duties of Costa Rica.
12. Import Duties of Santo Domingo.
13. Commercial Directory of Brazil.
14. Commercial Directory of Venezuela.
15. Commercial Directory of Colombia.
16. Commercial Directory of Peru.
17. Commercial Directory of Chile.
18. Commercial Directory of Mexico.
19. Commercial Directory of Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Uruguay.
20. Import Duties of Nicaragua.
21. Import Duties of Mexico.
22. Import Duties of Bolivia.
23. Import Duties of Salvador.
24. Import Duties of Honduras.
25. Import Duties of Ecuador.
26. Commercial Directory of Argentine Republic.
27. Import Duties of Colombia.
28. Commercial Directory of Central America.
29. Commercial Directory of Haiti and Santo Domingo.
30. Annual Report, 1891.



**EXPLANATION**

CAPITAL OF THE REPUBLIC.       CAPITAL DE LA REPÚBLICA  
 CAPITAL OF THE PROVINCE.       CABECERAS DE LAS PROVINCIAS  
 Principal Cities    ● Ciudades Principales  
 Minor Cities    ● Ciudades Secundarias

Rail Roads in operation:    — Ferro-Carriles en explotación  
 " in construction:    - - - " en construcción  
 " projected:    - · - · - " proyectado  
 " contracted for and soon to be built:    - · - · - " contratado

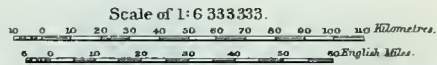
**PRINCIPAL HEIGHTS**

Volcano 3 V. Parí	2644	8503 feet
" 4 V. Barba	2835	9213 "
" 5 V. Irazú	3444	11095 "
" 6 V. Turrialba	3358	10913 "
" 1 V. Orosi	1616	8080 "
" 2 V. Tenorio	1436	7190 "
Mountain 7 M. Aguacate	1259	6205 "
Crater 8 C. de Dota	2439	12195 "
Mountain 9 M. Ujumb	2927	14635 "
Pic 10 Pico Blanco	2914	14570 "

Wm. M. BRADLEY & Co.  
 Atlas Publishers,  
 66 N. 4th St. Philadelphia.

**MAP OF THE REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA**

Drawn and corrected by  
 F. MONTESDEOCA R.  
 SURVEYOR  
 1889.



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BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,  
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# COSTA RICA.

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JANUARY, 1892.

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# Chapter I.

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## INTRODUCTORY.

The territory now known as the Republic of Costa Rica was discovered by Columbus on the 5th of October, 1502. It was called *La Costa Rica* (the rich coast) on account of the quantity of gold the Spaniards found there. If this name of the Republic should need in any way to be confirmed, ample justification therefor would certainly be found, not only in the auriferous sands carried by her famous river, called in colonial times *La Estrella*, now Tilorio, or Changuinola, and in the wealth of her mines, especially those of the Aguacate Mountains, which, according to the expression of a distinguished writer, might more properly be called Gold Mountains (*Montes de oro*), but also in the wealth of her soil and her forests, and in the singularly privileged position she occupies in the central part of the American hemisphere, facing both oceans and bordering, more or less actually or directly upon the great interoceanic canal to be opened either through Panama or Nicaragua, or both, which will cause the commerce of the world to pass by Costa Rica and pay her tribute.

The learned Costa Rican writer, Señor Don Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, from whose valuable works a considerable part of the information contained in this handbook is derived, has taken pains to ascertain the exact date in which the name of his country begins to appear in official records. He speaks of a report of certain expeditions under the command of Martin Estete, who in 1529 explored the San Juan River, then called El Desaguadero (the



outlet), and also of a real cédula (royal ordinance) dated May 14, 1541, where the name of Costa Rica appears as officially given to that section of the New World. \*

In colonial times Costa Rica was a province of what was called the Kingdom of Guatemala.† But the uprising of that country against Spain, and the proclamation of its independence on the 15th of September, 1821, secured for her an autonomic government. On the 22d of November, 1824, she became a State of the United Provinces of Central America (Las Provincias Unidas de Centro-América); but upon the dissolution of that confederacy she assumed her own sovereignty (August 30, 1848), and has been ever since an independent republic.

The time seems to be rapidly approaching when Costa Rica, because of the homogeneous and progressive character of her population, will be called to enjoy the glorious days which Bolivar predicted.

“Her magnificent position,” as he said, “between the two oceans, may make her in time the emporium of the universe.” The inter-oceanic canal, whether on the north or the south of her territory, or on both sides, while shortening the distances of the world and rendering the commercial ties between Europe, Asia, and America closer and stronger, will attract to her territory the wealth and the enterprise of all parts of the globe. “Perhaps,” Bolivar added, “the future capital of the earth will be established there, and hold that

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\*The works of Señor Calvo on Costa Rica, which no one who wishes to become familiar with that country should fail to study, are: (1) *La República de Costa Rica. Apuntamientos geográficos, estadísticos é históricos.* San José de Costa Rica. 1887. (2) *The Republic of Costa Rica. Some facts and figures.* Washington, D. C. 1890. (3) *The Republic of Costa Rica.* Chicago and New York. 1890. Another important work on Costa Rica is that written in French, by Mr. Paul Biolley, and translated into English by Mr. Cecil Charles, under the title of “*Costa Rica and her Future.*” Washington, D. C. 1889.

†The Dictionary of the Castilian language, published by the Royal Spanish Academy, twelfth edition, 1884, seems still to consider Costa Rica as a part of Guatemala. In defining the word *Costarriqueño*, in Spanish *Costarricense*, says: “Natural de Costa Rica. Perteneciente á este Estado de la República de Guatemala.” (A native of Costa Rica, belonging to this State of the Republic of Guatemala.)

very station which Constantine wanted for Byzantium when he established in it the seat of the empire.”

The fact may be mentioned here that as far back as 1830 the name of Costa Rica appears prominently connected with the work of an interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Nicaragua. As shown by an appendix to Report No. 145, House of Representatives, Thirtieth Congress, second session, the government of the Central American Republic granted a Dutch company (December 18, 1830) a concession to open the said canal, and pledged itself and the governors of the provinces of Nicaragua and Costa Rica to aid as far as practicable the execution of the work.

Five years before, Don Antonio José Cañaz, the diplomatic representative of Central America in Washington, had written to Henry Clay, Secretary of State of the United States, informing him that his Government had resolved to carry the enterprise to success; that “a company formed of American citizens of respectability was ready to undertake the work as soon as a treaty with the United States insuring the coöperation of the latter was signed; that he was ready to enter into negotiations for the treaty, and that nothing would be more pleasant for Central America than to see the generous people of the United States joining her in the opening of the canal, sharing the glory of the enterprise, and enjoying the great advantages to be derived from it.”\*

The famous Danish scientist, Andreas Oersted, so well known for his discoveries in natural philosophy and other branches of science, made, in 1851, at the request of the Costa Rican Government, a survey for a canal through the river Sapoá to the port of Salinas, or Bolaños, in Costa Rica, and suggested some plans which, if carried on, might prove, perhaps, to be of immense advantage to the country.†

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\* Report No. 145, House of Representatives, Thirtieth Congress, second session, page 245.

† The text of Oersted's report was printed in English, in London, in 1851, by Clowes & Sons.

## Chapter II.

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### PHYSICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.

The territory of Costa Rica forms an irregular quadrilateral tract between Nicaragua on the north and Colombia on the south, and is bathed by the Atlantic Ocean on the east and the Pacific Ocean on the west. Its extreme northern limit somewhat oversteps the eleventh parallel ( $11^{\circ} 16'$  north latitude), while its farthest southern extreme reaches as far as the eighth ( $8^{\circ}$  north latitude). The longitudinal lines of its foremost headlands on both sides are  $81^{\circ} 40'$  and  $85^{\circ} 45'$  west of Greenwich.

The limits on the north, between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, were settled by a treaty between the two nations dated April 15, 1858; but questions having been raised by Nicaragua, both about the validity of this treaty and about the meaning of some of its provisions, the whole subject was submitted to the decision of President Cleveland as arbitrator. President Cleveland, by his award of March 22, 1888, which both parties accepted, declared the treaty to be valid and binding upon the two Republics, and gave interpretations of all the doubtful points. The limits on the south, that is, with Colombia, are still in dispute, because, although the question was submitted by treaty of December 21, 1880, to the arbitration of Spain, no decision has so far been reached.

The area of the Republic, as given by the Anuario Estadístico of 1890, is 59,570 square kilometers, equivalent to 23,000 English square miles. The Atlantic coast of Costa Rica, if measured from







CRATER OF VOLCANO IRAZU, 11,600 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.





end to end in a straight line, without taking into account the numerous and sometimes deep indentations which it presents and are particularly noticeable in the proximity of Colombia, gives her a frontage of 180 English miles. Her Pacific coast, if measured in the same way from Salinas Bay to Punta Burica, would make an ocean front of 270 miles; but as the Gulf of Nicoya, on the upper or northern part, and the gulf called Golfo Dulce, on the southern or lower end, considerably increase the length of the shore line, no exaggeration can be incurred in stating, with Biolley and other writers, that it is at least twice as long as that of the Atlantic.

The principal ports of the Atlantic side are five, as follows: (1) The Bay of San Juan del Norte, which Costa Rica owns in common with her neighbor, the Republic of Nicaragua,\* and seems to have been selected finally to be the Atlantic end of the Nicaragua interoceanic canal. (2) The mouth of the Colorado, often spoken of as the best place for the said Atlantic entrance of the canal. (3) The port of Moín, at about 70 miles south of San Juan del Norte. (4) The port of Limón (Puerto Limón), now the terminal point of several lines of steamers, one from New Orleans, another from New York, and also from various European ports, and which is connected by a railway with San José, the capital, and other cities of the Republic. (5) Bocas del Toro, a large bay near the Colombian limit, formed and protected, like the Bay of New York, by a number of islands.

The principal ports on the Pacific coast are ten, as follows: (1) The magnificent Bay of Salinas, which Costa Rica owns in common with Nicaragua,† and has been suggested by many as the best and most adequate entrance for the Nicaragua interoceanic

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\* Article VII of the treaty above cited reads: "Art. VII. The Bay of San Juan del Norte, as well as the Salinas Bay, shall be common to both Republics, and, therefore, both the advantages of their use and the obligations to contribute to their defense shall also be common."

† Article VII of the treaty of April 15, 1858, above quoted.

canal on the Pacific side.\* (2) The port of Santa Elena. (3) The port of Murciélagos. (4) The Bay of Culebra, also spoken of as an advantageous terminus for the interoceanic canal on the Pacific side. (5) The Bay of Los Cocos. (6) The port of Ballena. (7) Puntarenas, a port connected by railway with the city of Esparza. (8) The port of Herradura. (9) Various ports in the Golfo Dulce, among which the great Bay of Pavón claims special mention. (10) The great Bay of David, near the southern end of the Republic.

The mountains which cross the territory of Costa Rica in every direction appear to be composed of volcanic, or at least eruptive masses, surrounded by sedimentary formations of greater or lesser depth and cohesion, according to the localities. The country owes to them the diversity of its productions, and its beautiful, picturesque appearance. The highest mountain of the Republic is Pico Blanco (the White Peak) which rises to 11,800 English feet above the level of the sea.† Of the six volcanoes which are to be found in her territory, two (Irazú and Barba) have not given in many years any sign of activity. The other four are called Turrialba, Poas, Orosi, and Miravalles. The highest volcano is Irazú, which reaches an elevation of 11,600 English feet above the level of the sea. The Miravalles, which is the lowest, rises to 4,700 English feet.

The entire territory is crossed by rivers and streams of all sizes, which give the soil extraordinary fertility, and supply sufficient power for all kinds of industry. Some of them empty into the of Nicoya, and receives several affluents, the principal of which is

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\*Diego Mercado, in his report to King Phillip III of Spain, dated Guatemala, January 23, 1620; Oersted, in his "Survey for a canal through the River Sapoá to the port of Salinas, or Bolaños, in Costa Rica," printed in London, 1851; Mr. Felix Belly, in his work on the Canal of Nicaragua; Mr. Thomé de Gammond, and others. The Nicaragua Transit Company selected also Salinas Bay as its terminal point on the Pacific; and Mr. Thomas C. Reynolds, of the South American Commission, in his highly interesting report to the President of the United States, dated June 3, 1885, spoke with favor of the same idea.

†Prof. E. D. Cope, in the Journal of the Academy of Natural Science, Philadelphia, 1875.









CREST OF VOLCANO IRAZU

(The only point on the continent from which both oceans are visible.)



Atlantic Ocean, others into the Pacific, others into the Lake of Nicaragua, and others are affluents of the San Juan River. The navigable rivers of the Republic directly emptying into the Atlantic Ocean are the following: (1) The San Juan River, which runs along the northern frontier of Costa Rica, and marks her limit from Punta de Castilla to a point 3 miles distant from Castillo Viejo.\* This river was called originally *El Desaguadero* (The Outlet), because it was thought, although erroneously it seems, that it carried the waters of the Lake of Nicaragua into the Atlantic. Nicaragua has the exclusive dominion and sovereign jurisdiction over the waters of this river; but the Republic of Costa Rica has the perpetual right of free navigation of those waters between the two places above named.† The bank itself, between the said limits, is Costa Rican territory. (2) The Colorado River, which is a branch of the San Juan. Its mouth appears conspicuously mentioned in many of the plans for the interoceanic canal, as its best and most practicable and desirable terminus on the Atlantic side.‡ (3) The Rio de la Estrella, which, as stated in the preceding chapter, was famous from the early days of the discovery on account of its auriferous sands. (4) The river named Teliri, or Sixiola. (5) The Changuinola River.

The principal rivers which directly empty into the Pacific are the following: (1) The Tempisque, whose mouth is on the Gulf

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\* Article II of the treaty of April 15, 1858, between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, above cited.

† Article VI of the treaty of April 15, 1858, between Costa Rica and Nicaragua: "The Republic of Nicaragua shall have exclusively the dominion and sovereign jurisdiction over the waters of the San Juan River, from its origin on the lake to its mouth on the Atlantic; but the Republic of Costa Rica shall have the perpetual right of free navigation on the said waters between the said mouth and the point three English miles distant from Castillo Viejo."

‡ The special report on Costa Rica of the South American Commission (March 3, 1885) says: "More important still is the Colorado River, which runs through one portion of this plain, conducting in its deep channel the waters of the San Juan River to the ocean. The harbor at the mouth of the Colorado has deepened and improved by the additional water that river was discharging from the San Juan." (Ex.

Doc. No. 50, House of Representatives, Forty-ninth Congress, first session, page 128.)

the Las Piedras River, navigable for a certain distance. (2) The Barranca River, which empties into the ocean at the south of Puntarenas. (3) And the Rio Grande, whose mouth is at Tarcoles, a little north of Herradura.

The most important rivers which empty into the Lake of Nicaragua are the following: (1) The Sapoá, which has been mentioned in connection with the western division of the interoceanic canal, and is one of the elements in the demarkation of the dividing line with Nicaragua. (2) The Rio Frio, which reaches the Lake of Nicaragua, near the place where the San Juan River begins.

The direct affluents of the San Juan River, which according to some writers\* furnish (and not the lake) the volume of its waters, are the following: (1) The San Carlos River, which has been called "the pride of Costa Rica," and is navigable for steamships for 60 miles inland from its mouth at the San Juan.† No doubt is entertained as to making it navigable for a greater distance, and for larger vessels, and thereby adding considerably to the prosperity of that fertile region, only by removing the trunks of trees and other obstacles which its current has carried down from the mountains. (2) The Sarapiquí River, which runs almost parallel to the San Carlos, at a distance of 20 miles towards the Atlantic, and has also a large volume of water.

The water courses of the northern part of Costa Rica are, according to Biolley, the most important of all, on account of their volume and of the advantages they afford to navigation and commerce. The San Carlos and the Sarapiquí are destined to be the principal arteries of commerce for the cities of Alajuela and Heredia, the former furnishing to a great extent the volume of water for the Ochoa dam of the Nicaragua Canal.

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\* Among them the distinguished Costa Rican historian and diplomatist, Don Manuel M. de Peralta.

† In the special report on Costa Rica, above mentioned, page 128, the Commissioners (Thomas C. Reynolds and Solon O. Thacher) said: "From this head of navigation (the junction of the two rivers) there is an easy and practicable route for a railroad to Alajuela, where it would meet a railroad now in operation to San José."

Politically and for the purposes of government, Costa Rica is divided into seven departments, or districts, five of which are called "provincias," and the other two "comarcas." The difference between the former and the latter seems to consist chiefly in the number and density of their respective population.

The provincias and their capitals are as follows: (1) San José; capital San José, which is at the same time the capital of the Republic and the seat of the Government. (2) Alajuela; capital Alajuela. (3) Cartago; capital Cartago. (4) Heredia; capital Heredia. (5) Guanacaste; capital Liberia.

The comarcas, with their respective capitals, or chief towns, are as follows: (1) The Comarca de Limón, a long strip of land, about 50 miles wide in the widest part, forming the whole front of Costa Rica on the Atlantic side; capital, Puerto Limón. (2) The Comarca de Puntarenas, which runs along the Pacific coast of the Republic from the Gulf of Nicoya to the Colombian boundary, and is very narrow on its northern and central parts, but about 40 or 45 miles wide near the southern frontier; capital, Puntarenas.

According to the historian Juarroz, the population of Costa Rica in 1778 was 24,536 inhabitants; when the census of 1826 was taken, the number was 61,846; and 74,565 in 1835. The following statement shows the population of the Republic by Provincias and Comarcas, according to the census of 1844, 1864, 1883, and 1888:\*

Provincias.	1844.	1864.	1883.	1888.
San José .....	25, 949	37, 206	56, 162	63, 406
Alajuela .....	10, 837	27, 171	45, 205	51, 087
Cartago .....	19, 884	23, 064	30, 428	33, 887
Heredia .....	17, 236	17, 791	25, 818	29, 409
Guanacaste.....	5, 193	10, 431	14, 902	16, 323
Puntarenas.....	883	4, 836	7, 700	8, 409
Limón .....			1, 858	1, 770
Total .....	79, 982	120, 499	182, 073	204, 291

\*According to official statistical information, the total number of negroes in Costa Rica at the present time is 839, most of them laborers on the railroads and natives of Jamaica.

According to the *Anuario Estadístico de la República de Costa Rica* for 1890, which is a Government publication, the population of the country on the 31st of December, 1890, was 238,782. This includes about 3,500 Indians in the district of Talamanca, in the Comarca of Limón, and in that of Guatusos, in the northern part of the province of Alajuela, near the Lake of Nicaragua.

A most important feature of the population of Costa Rica consists in its ethnical constitution and its decided homogeneous character. Different in this respect from many other nations of Spanish America, Costa Rica has scarcely any negroes, and while among the elements of her population some specimens of mixed Spanish and Indian races are found, the great majority consists of white people, and as robust, healthy, intelligent, honest, and law abiding as can be found anywhere else in the world.

The number of foreigners in Costa Rica, according to the *Anuario Estadístico* above cited, is 7,049. Prominent among them are the Italians, who number 1,317, and represent, therefore, much more than one-sixth of the total. The total number of Spanish-speaking foreigners, Central Americans, Mexicans, South Americans, Cubans, Porto Ricans, and European Spaniards, is 3,256. The citizens of the United States established in the country, as given by the census, are only 258, and the subjects of Her British Majesty (from the United Kingdom, 259, and from Jamaica, 907) are, in all, 1,166.

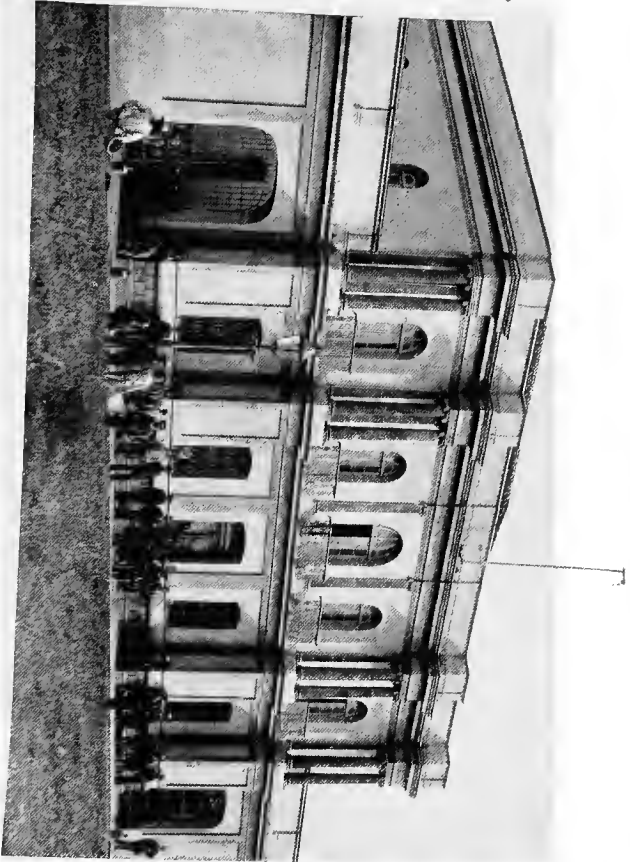
As Costa Rica is mostly an agricultural, or perhaps still more properly, a coffee-growing country, a large part of her people consist of farmers and farm laborers, cart drivers, and muleteers. Señor Calvo gives the following figures: Farmers and planters, 7,479; day laborers, 18,278; cart drivers, 1,924; muleteers, 123; total, 27,804 males; while among the females are included domestic servants (2,819), washerwomen (5,300), cooks (3,947), and linen-ironers (890), making a total of 12,956.

Significant features of the census are that 17,174 inhabitants of the Republic are inscribed as students of higher branches; that the









EXECUTIVE MANSION, SAN JOSE.



pupils of the primary schools, both public and private, number 23,000; and that there are 366 teachers and 360 governesses. Of lawyers there were only 78; physicians 25, pharmacists 44, and clergymen 119.

As shown by the figures above printed, San José is now, and has been at all times, the most populated province of Costa Rica, as more than one-third of all the inhabitants of the Republic are settled within its limits. But, relatively speaking, that is, taking into consideration the area of the province and the relation between its extent and the number of inhabitants, Heredia is more densely populated than San José. In the whole Republic the ratio is 10 inhabitants (Indians included) to the square mile.

The provinces are subdivided in cantones (cantons), as follows:

San José, seven cantones: San José, Escasú, Desamparados, Puriscal, Aserrí, Mora, and Tarrazú.

Alajuela, seven cantones: Alajuela, San Ramón, Grecia, Atenas, San Mateo, Naranjo, Palmares.

Cartago, three cantones: Cartago, Paraíso, La Unión.

Heredia, five cantones: Heredia, Barba, Santo Domingo, Santa Bárbara, San Rafael.

Guanacaste, six cantones: Liberia, Nicoya, Santa Cruz, Bagaces, Las Cañas, and Carrillo.

The Comarca of Puntarenas comprises three cantones, which are Puntarenas, Esparza, and Golfo Dulce.

The Comarca of Limón forms only one canton, which carries its own name.

The Republic of Costa Rica is divided into eight judicial districts, with a court of first instance for each. The judicial districts have the same extent, limits, name, and capital as the provinces or comarcas themselves; but San José is divided into two districts.

Ecclesiastically, the whole territory of the Republic constitutes a diocese of the Roman Catholic Church, at whose head there is a bishop, residing at San José. The diocese is divided into forty-two parishes.

## Chapter III.

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### CLIMATE AND SEASONS.

Although Costa Rica, geographically, is a tropical country, her climate is not tropical, except on the coasts, and even there the heat is not excessive except at unusual times, being tempered by trade winds and sea breezes. In respect of climate the Republic may be divided into three different zones or regions, which the people have very appropriately designated with the names of *tierras calientes* (hot lands), *tierras templadas* (temperate lands), and *tierras frias* (cold lands).

The hot lands are those which form the low region, and extend from the seashore on the east and west, and from the right bank of the San Juan River, on the north, to a line in the interior of the country on the skirts of the mountains, 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. There the mean annual temperature, generally higher on the Pacific than on the Atlantic side, varies from 72° to 82° Fahrenheit. This region, which comprises almost one-third of the whole territory of the Republic, is admirably adapted to the cultivation of the banana, cocoa, vanilla bean, sugar cane, and other tropical plants.

The temperate lands, which form the second region, extend from the above-mentioned line, 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, to another line towards the top of the mountains, at an altitude

of 7,500 feet. This section of the country the South American Commissioners of 1884-'85 described as follows:

The valley and lower slopes of the mountains of Costa Rica, constituting its *tierra templada*, are the populous portions of the State. They possess a climate of wonderful salubrity, are well watered and very fertile. There is grown the great staple of export of the country, coffee. The country surrounding San José, the present capital, and Cartago, the old Spanish seat of government, is very largely devoted to this branch of farming. Other products of the temperate zone flourish here, but coffee is the chief crop, and it is the principal source of revenue to the planters of the country. Sugar cane and fine tobacco also flourish in this altitude, and are raised in sufficient quantities to supply the domestic demand, but not for export. The coffee estates are small, generally from 10 to 80 acres in extent; the tree is raised without shade trees, save that when the plants are small, banana trees are planted to protect them; but as soon as the coffee well covers the ground no further protection is needed. The fields, however, are all fenced with high hedges, usually of palmetto, cactus, and other flowering shrubs, and these rows serve to break the winds and to some extent modify the rays of the sun.

Interspersed with the coffee fields are pastures, patches of corn and bananas, beans, and vegetables, while orange trees are seen here and there laden with fruit.

The houses of the people are near together, built of large sun-dried adobe brick, roofed with tile, the common covering of all houses in Spanish America, and are comfortable abodes for the laborers of the land. The valleys are not plains, but uneven, broken through with numerous swift-flowing streams, and the inclosing mountains are not abrupt, and their declivities are generally tilled to their summits.

It would be difficult to imagine a more lovely landscape, a more beautiful blending of streams, fields, villages, white and glowing, among the green foliage of coffee plantations, and mountain slopes dotted with the vivid green of sugar cane, and the gray and brown pastures of fields of corn, than can be seen in the valley of San José.\*

The third section, or cold lands, extend from the altitude above mentioned, 7,500 feet above the level of the sea, to the top of the mountains. The difference between the temperature of day and night is felt here most keenly. Not infrequently the ground

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\* Special report on Costa Rica, March 3, 1885. Ex. Doc., No. 50. House of Representatives, Forty-ninth Congress, first session, page 129.

appears covered with hoar frost in the morning. Snow, however, is extremely rare.

The mean annual temperature in the temperate lands varies from 57° to 68° F.

There are only two well-defined seasons in Costa Rica, and are called *verano* (summer) and *invierno* (winter). The summer is the dry season, and generally begins in November and ends in April. The rainy season, or winter, extends from May to the end of October. On the Pacific side rains are less frequent and copious than on the side of the Atlantic. Tempests, cyclones; hurricanes, and other calamities which afflict periodically other lands are unknown in Costa Rica. The topographical conditions of the country also exempt her people from any fear of floods. Even the earthquakes, to which all volcanic countries are more or less frequently subject, are not as severe in Costa Rica as in other parts of Central America. One of the severest ever felt was that of December 30, 1888, which shook several public buildings at San José, and caused great damage in some other cities.

According to the Anuario Estadístico of 1890, the number of deaths which occurred that year was 5,485, or 1 to every 38 inhabitants. The fact has been observed for many years that the mortality of children under the age of 10, represents 50 and sometimes 60 per cent of the total. According to Señor Calvo, Biolley, and other writers, the explanation of this is to be found, not in any climatic peculiarity, or in anything which might be construed as poverty, or lack of means in the people, but in many erroneous ideas about the proper way of nursing and taking care of the children which prevail among the peasants. The statistics often show a great number of cases of longevity. The census of 1883 recorded 140 people over 90 years of age, and 21 who had passed the age of 100.

The study of the climatology of Costa Rica has made great progress in the last years, owing to the intelligent attention given to









ORCHID, "QUEEN OF THE NIGHT."



it by the Government. The Meteorologic Institute of San José has been enlarged and organized so as to make it a physico-geographical and meteorologic establishment, and according to what Biolley says, the professor who has been placed at its head, Mr. H. Pittier, is a most competent person, having all the necessary qualifications to satisfactorily perform the duties which are intrusted to him. An interesting bulletin was published in 1890 by Mr. Pittier, under the title of Notes on the Climate and Geography of the Republic of Costa Rica.

## Chapter IV.

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### PRINCIPAL CITIES AND PROVINCES.

San José, the capital, is in every respect the most important city of the Republic. It is not only (ever since 1823) the seat of the National Government, but also the capital of the province of San José, and the most populous of all. It is situated at an altitude of 3,868 feet above the level of the sea, and has a population of 24,000 inhabitants. It stands in a beautiful valley, whose area is of about 2,000 square kilometers, and in the immediate neighborhood of two small rivers, the Torres and the María Aguilar. Its latitude is  $9^{\circ} 56'$  north, and its longitude  $84^{\circ}$  west of Greenwich.

San José has been much visited by strangers and is provided with hotels which offer the traveler all desirable comforts. The most important of its public buildings are the National Palace, the President's Palace, the Palace of Justice, the Bishop's Palace, the old University of St. Thomas, with its museum, its library, and its archives, the Zion College, the Ecclesiastical Seminary, the Young School, the Lyceum of Costa Rica, the Hospital of St. John of God, founded in 1799 by Bishop Tristán, the Asylum for the Insane, the Orphan Asylum, the Market House, the Bank of the Union, the National Liquor Factory, and the Military Barracks.

The Cathedral is an imposing edifice, and next to it the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel (Nuestra Señora del Carmen) commands attention. San José has some other churches, and also a Masonic Temple built in 1868, and one Protestant place of worship which is attended by residents of all denominations.

The city is lighted at night with electricity. It has an aqueduct provided with all the necessary appurtenances, filters, fountains, etc., built according to modern methods and with material sent from the United States.

San José is connected by rail with the port of Limón on the Atlantic and soon will be united also with the port of Puntarenas on the Pacific. The railroad depot, storehouses, workshops, etc., are admirably adapted for their purposes. The cemeteries are fine, and beautifully kept, and also the parks especially the Central Park, and the Park of Morazán. The houses in the principal streets are one and two stories high, and have a pleasant appearance. They are built in the Spanish fashion, with *patios* or courtyards, generally adorned with plants and flowers, and sometimes with a fountain in the center. The police are organized under strict military discipline.

From a commercial point of view San José is also the most important city of the Republic. It is the residence of the wealthiest merchants, and the center of business. It has many first-class stores, three breweries, several factories, and all sorts of shops and commercial establishments. The National Liquor Factory has no rival in Central America.

The San José University has a library, which is also the national library, with thousands of interesting books. The International Club, which has commodious quarters and counts among its members almost all noted Costa Ricans, has also a library of 5,000 volumes. The San José Philharmonic Society is a very popular association, which has worked with considerable success to secure the cultivation of music and the musical taste which is noticed in the country. There is also a National School of Music, supported by the Government.

The principal hotels are The Gran Hotel, C. de Benedictis, proprietor; Hotel Francés, José Vigne, proprietor; Hotel Victor, Victor Aubert, proprietor; Hotel de Roma, José Sacripanti,

proprietor; the Café and Restaurant de Paris, Messrs. Rava & Allard, proprietors; and others.

Desamparados, situated about 5 kilometers southeast of San José, is the chief town of the canton of its name. It has fine streets, handsome churches, good, comfortable houses, and is the center of a very rich agricultural district.

Escazú is the chief town of another canton, to which it also gives its name, and is situated about 5 miles southwest of San José. It is the center of a district where coffee of the most excellent quality is abundantly raised, and has a delightful and healthy climate.

Puriscal, which is the principal center of population of its canton, is situated 47 kilometers southwest of San José, and is progressing rapidly. The lands which surround it are noted for their wonderful fertility. It also possesses, near by, some coal mines, which are said to be rich.

The town of Aserri, situated about 12 kilometers southeast of the capital of the Republic, is the center of a flourishing coffee-growing district, and the chief town of the canton of its name. It was founded before the days of the Spanish rule.

Pacaca is the chief town of the canton of Mora. It is situated 19 kilometers southwest of San José, and is also an old Indian town. The canton of Mora is remarkable, among other things, for the beauty of the pita straw hats manufactured there.

San Marcos is the chief town of the canton of Tarrazú. It is situated about 70 kilometers south of San José, in a very mountainous region, and is a healthy and invigorating resort, frequented by sick people.

#### PROVINCE OF CARTAGO.

The city of Cartago, the capital of the province of its name, situated in the beautiful Cartago Valley, in olden times the Guarco Valley, at the foot of the volcano Irazú, 4,930 feet above the level of the sea, is one of the best located cities of Costa Rica.









NATIVE MUSICIANS.



Its streets are beautiful and its climate excellent. It is on the line of the railroad to the Atlantic and has a population of 7,800 inhabitants. Its churches and other buildings, both public and private, are worthy of attention.

Cartago was founded in 1563 by Don Juan Vazquez de Coronado, and was the seat of the Government until 1823. It is about 13 miles east of San José, and is connected by a tramway with the celebrated Bella Vista hot springs, at the foot of the Irazú, which are visited every year by great numbers of people. The tramway is 3 miles long, and the trip is made in half an hour. The water of these hot springs (*aguas calientes*) has a temperature of 135° Fahrenheit, and, according to the general belief, is a sure remedy, used externally in baths, for rheumatism, gout, and diseases of all kinds in the skin. The following is the analysis of the Bella Vista water, made in September 2, 1881, in New York City, by Mr. C. F. Chandler, a doctor of pharmacy:

*Grains in one United States gallon (231 cubic inches).*

Sodium chloride .....	61. 2922	Sulphate potassium .....	2. 5775
Bicarbonate lithium .....	Traces.	Sulphate sodium .....	37. 7258
Bicarbonate sodium .....	15. 1568	Phosphate sodium .....	0. 1108
Bicarbonate magnesium .....	13. 0165	Biborate sodium .....	1. 7669
Bicarbonate calcium .....	56. 0627	Arsenite sodium .....	Traces.
Bicarbonate barium .....	0. 2624	Alumina sodium .....	0. 1166
Bicarbonate strontium .....	Traces.	Silica sodium .....	3. 6157
Bicarbonate iron .....	1. 3588	Organic matter, .....	Traces.
Bicarbonate copper .....	Traces.		
Bicarbonate manganese .....	Traces.	Total .....	193. 0627

The town of Paraiso, which is the principal center of population in the canton of the same name, is comparatively modern, as it was founded in 1832. The lands of the canton are fertile, and have been devoted to the cultivation of coffee and sugar cane and to the raising of cattle.

La Unión is the chief town of the canton of its name. It is a beautiful, healthy, and flourishing city. Its importance rapidly

increases, not only on account of its climatic conditions and the beauty of the location, but also because it is the center of one of the richest coffee districts of the Republic.

#### PROVINCE OF ALAJUELA.

The city of Alajuela, which is the capital of the province, and also the chief town of its own canton, is situated at about 18 kilometers from the capital of the Republic, and has a population of 7,250 inhabitants. It is on the line of the railroad to the Atlantic, and about 45 miles from the Pacific coast. It has a high school, well organized, and supported by the Government.

Grecia is the chief town of the canton of its name, and the center of a rich agricultural district, which excites attention, among other things, for the flourishing sugar plantations which are found within its limits. Coffee is largely cultivated here, and much attention is paid also to the raising of cattle.

San Ramón is also the chief town of a canton which bears the same name. It is the center of a rich district, and has a public library and some newspapers.

Naranjo is the chief town of the canton of the same name, and deserves special mention, not only for the fertility of the country which surrounds it, but for the energy and public spirit of its inhabitants. This canton is now in rapid progress and stands within the rich and famous valley of San Carlos.

#### PROVINCE OF HEREDIA.

The city of Heredia, the capital of the province, has now a population of 7,300 inhabitants, a good high school, and many buildings of importance. It is connected by rail with the provinces of San José, Cartago, and Alajuela and with the port of Limón on the Atlantic.

In 1751 it contained only 93 houses (24 adobe and tile-roofed buildings, and 69 thatched houses) and one church; but now it









PORT LIMON.



is one of the most flourishing cities of the Republic. It covers more than 100 *manzanas*, and has two very imposing churches, a fine waterworks system, and a literary and scientific association, called "El Estudio," which has attained great reputation in the country.

The town of Barba is the principal center of population of its canton, and one of the oldest cities in Costa Rica. Its proximity to the source of the river Sarapiquí insures for it commercial advantages of great importance.

The town of Santo Domingo, said to be the home of the most beautiful women of Costa Rica, is the chief town of the rich canton of the same name.

Santa Barbara, situated between Barba and Alajuela, is another town looking forward to a great future when it shall have easy communication by the San Carlos and the Sarapiquí with the San Juan River and all ports on the north.

San Rafael is the chief town of the fertile canton of the same name.

#### PROVINCE OF GUANACASTE.

The extensive province of Guanacaste is an important section of the Republic, not only for the variety of its products, but for its topographical position. It is divided into five cantons, Liberia, Nicoya, Santa Cruz, Bagaces, and Las Cañas. The city of Liberia is the capital of the province, and its central location and advancement have made it so. Its population is 5,692. Santa Cruz and Nicoya, which follow it in importance, are both in the peninsula which forms one side of the Gulf of Nicoya, and have respectively a population of 5,697 and 4,588 inhabitants. Stock-farming and the felling of timber are the principal occupations of the inhabitants.

#### COMARCA OF PUNTARENAS.

The city of Puntarenas is the capital of this comarca, and has a population of 3,500 inhabitants. It was for a long time the

principal port of entry of the country; but now, owing to the development of the commerce on the Atlantic side, its harbor is not as often visited by foreign vessels as formerly. Puntarenas enjoys a healthful climate the greater part of the year, and in spite of its tropical temperature serves as a pleasure resort for well-to-do families of the interior, during the dry season. It is connected by rail with Esparza, and soon will be with Alajuela. It has good buildings and an excellent iron pier.

#### COMARCA OF LIMÓN.

Puerto Limón is the capital of this comarca. It is connected by rail with the cities of San José, Cartago, Heredia, and Alajuela. The city is growing rapidly and in a way entirely different from everything found elsewhere in Central America. The houses, some of them 3 stories high, are built in the American style. The largest steamers can come alongside the pier, a convenience unknown elsewhere in Central America.





MINING CAMP.







## Chapter V.

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### MINERAL RESOURCES AND MINING LAWS.

The great mineral wealth of Costa Rica was known, as stated in the first chapter, since the very days of the discovery. Columbus and his companions suspected it when they saw the ornaments of pure gold which the natives wore, and soon afterward found that rich mines of the much-coveted metal existed in the country. Early explorations made at Talamanca and Chiriquí, in the proximity of the Isthmus of Panama, rendered those regions famous; and when the Spanish Governor, Don Juan Vazquez de Coronado, in 1564, ordered an examination to be made of the sands brought by the various rivers of the Duy Valley, one of which was the celebrated Rio de la Estrella, as Vazquez de Coronado himself christened it, substantial evidence was secured of the great wealth of the country. According to the *Anuario Estadístico* of 1890, most of the Costa Rican rivers which empty into the Pacific Ocean bring, like those of the Atlantic, auriferous sands.

The gold mines of Costa Rica which have so far attained the greatest celebrity, namely, the mines of the Aguacate Mountains, are nevertheless the most modern. They were not discovered until 1815, when Bishop García, then prelate of both Nicaragua and Costa Rica, while visiting his diocese, happened to reach that

locality, and told his attendants that he had noticed everywhere in that country the most valuable ores. An examination soon after made, showed the accuracy of Bishop García's observations, and in 1825 two rich mines, respectively named, La Sacra Familia and San Miguel, commenced to be worked. No labor was undertaken in the real Monte del Aguacate mines until after Costa Rica became an independent nation.

It may be said, however, that this great wealth, which consists not only in gold but also in silver, copper, and lead, is not yet developed. The mining industry of the Republic is still in its infancy. It has had to struggle with all sorts of difficulties, and the wonder is how it has been able to survive. In the first place it had to pass through the severe ordeal which more or less intensely befell all the nations of Spanish America while struggling for their independence. In the second place, it had to overcome obstacles which might be called insuperable, and depended in some instances upon the lack of skilled labor, or proper machinery and improved appliances, and in some others upon the scanty supply of quicksilver or its high price. In all cases the difficulties and the cost of transportation, especially in the days when no railroads existed in the country, acted also as a check to enterprise, and prevented capital from being invested in mines, particularly when agriculture offered a field more ample, more remunerative, and less difficult to operate. It is, therefore, much to the credit of Costa Rica that she can make such a fine exhibit of her efforts in this respect, as appears from her *Anuario Estadístico* of 1890, the reports of the United States consuls, and the books of Señor Calvo and Mr. Biolley. Up to 1890 the gold mines of Aguacate alone had yielded about \$7,000,000.





LOS QUEMADOS MINE.





The following schedule shows the names, situation, and kinds or quality of the mines thus far worked in the Republic:

Name.	Canton.	Situation.	Minerals.
La Trinidad.....	Esparza.....	Upper end of river Ciruelitas.	Gold and silver.
Sacra Familia.....	Alajuela.....	Mount of Aguacate.....	Do.
La Unión.....	Puntarenas..	Bank of river Seco.....	Do.
La Minita.....	Alajuela.....	Mount of Aguacate.....	Do.
Mina de los Castro.....	do.....	Corralillo.....	Do.
San Rafael.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Mina de los Oreamuno.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Quebrada-Honda.....	do.....	Quebrada-Honda.....	Do.
Machuca.....	do.....	Corralillo.....	Do.
Trinidad del Aguacate.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Peña Grande.....	San Ramón.	Hill of San Ramón.....	Do.
Mina de Acosta.....	do.....	Banks of river Jesus.....	Do.
Las Concavas.....	Cartago.....	Banks of river Agua-caliente.	Copper.
Palmares.....	San Ramón.	Cordillera of Aguacate.....	Gold, silver, and lead.
Mancuerná.....	Sardinal.....	Sardinal Coast.....	Copper
Mata-Palo.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Puerta de Palacio.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Hoja Chiques.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
Chapernal.....	do.....	do.....	Do.

Great efforts have been made in gold mining in the Ciruelitas districts ever since 1888. These mines are 18 miles north of the port of Puntarenas, and are situated at an altitude varying from 1,500 to 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. The climate is salubrious, water and timber are abundant, and the roads are in good condition. The proximity to the sea dispenses with the necessity of having only high-grade quartz gold.

Mr. Beckford Mackey, United States consul at José, Costa Rica, in an interesting report, dated April 13, 1891, on the mines and mining laws of that country, expresses himself as follows:

The Andean spur of the Pacific is the mining region of Costa Rica. Mining has not as yet had a fair chance in this country, as prior to a very recent date the methods in vogue were of the crudest and most unscientific description. Within the last four years several English companies have embarked their capital in Costa Rican mines. The prospect is reported to be encouraging. The mines of Mount Aguacate have been worked by various companies during a

period extending over many years, and have yielded almost all the gold that this country has produced. The Trinidad and the Tres Hermanos are owned by English companies. There is a 20-stamp mill at La Unión, and another at Los Tres Hermanos. La Trinidad has a 40-stamp mill.

The mining laws of the Republic are the same old Spanish ordinances, more or less changed in the year 1830. The code is diffuse, verbose, technical, and so obscure as to be at times scarcely intelligible. A considerable portion of the laws is obsolete. The policy of the Government is exceedingly favorable to the mining industry, as it is indeed to every enterprise of public utility, and foreigners are in every respect allowed the same privileges as citizens of the country. No permission or license from the Government is required to work a mine; but denouncement is necessary to obtain a perfect title. The first denouncer acquires the ownership of the mine. Mines may be denounced either on public or private lands by any person whatever. When a mine is situated on private lands the denouncer will have to indemnify the land owner for the damages caused to his property, as assessed by experts appointed by the parties. The legal extent of a mining claim is 200 varas\* in length by 100 in breadth. If the mine is situated in a region where no others had been discovered before, the discoverer will be allowed to denounce three claims on the main vein and one claim on every minor vein. In all other cases no person is entitled to more than one claim, and what is called the "continuation" thereof, that is, the right to follow the vein through one additional contiguous claim. Mines abandoned for one year become vacant and are again denounceable. The denouncement of all mines is to be made by written memorial addressed to the judge, called "de lo Contencioso Administrativo," who has jurisdiction in cases in which the Government is interested as a party to the transaction. This memorial shall set forth the name, residence, place of birth, and occupation of the denouncer, and shall contain as minute a

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\*One vara is about 33 inches.



description of the locality in which the mine is situated, and of all its distinctive marks and signs, as is required to perfectly identify the claim denounced. A notice of the denouncement must be published three times in the official gazette, and all persons interested summoned to appear and set forth their objections, if they have any. If no contestant appears, the denouncer is given sixty days time to sink a shaft on the mine at least 10 varas deep, so as to enable the Government engineer to do as explained hereafter. As soon as the sixty days are over the judge will appoint an engineer, who will go to the place and measure, examine, and draw a plan of the mine. If no difficulty arises, the denouncement is then complete. The only expenses attendant on this process are the fee and expenses of the engineer.

Mining machinery is admitted without the payment of custom duties. There is no Government or municipal tax levied on mines. The law makes no distinction between the mines of precious and the other metals.

## Chapter VI.

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### THE FORESTS OF COSTA RICA.

Costa Rica, like all the other countries of Central and South America, has in her forests incalculable wealth, but up to the present time, and owing to various reasons, among which the sparseness of population and the ever-increasing demands of the coffee industry are prominent, but little attention has been given, and only in the localities near the sea, to this great element of prosperity.

The Costa Rican forests abound in mahogany, cedar, rosewood, lignum-vitæ, granadillo, and many other precious woods suitable for cabinet-making and building purposes. In recent times dye-woods have decreased in value, owing to the low price of mineral colors. But there are trees of this class in Costa Rica which, if properly cultivated, would amply pay for the efforts made. Prominent among these are the *annotto*, much in use for coloring butter, cheese, and all kinds of food; the *cúrcuma* (a root similar in appearance to ginger); the indigo, and the famous Brazil wood. The indigo of Central America is of a superior quality and brings a high price in all markets. The native industry utilizes the coloring properties of a great number of other plants which have no commercial value.

Medicinal plants also abound in all parts of the country. Among them mention may be made of the castor bean, the croton, the cassia, the sarsaparilla, the ipecacuanha, the ginger, the rhubarb, the tamarind, the licorice, and a host of others, which might well attract the attention of botanists and chemists. The trees called







BREAD FRUIT TREE.



*quinquinas falsas* contain in their bark abundant quantities of quinine.

The india rubber gathered in the Costa Rica forests is obtained from the *Castilloa elastica*. In former times the method of gathering the rubber frequently resulted in the complete destruction of the tree. But the Government has taken the matter in hand, and by granting premiums to the planters, and other adequate measures, has succeeded in securing a great improvement.

There are also a vast number of resinous plants. Several species of *quiebrahacha* produce a gum similar to gum arabic. The copal resin is abundant everywhere in the lowlands of the north, and on the Pacific coast various species of the *myroxylum* plant, which yields the well-known balsam of Peru and Tolu, have been found recently in large quantities. This brief review of the forestal wealth of Costa Rica, sufficient to show what a vast field for foreign enterprise, intelligence, and capital is found there in this line, will be aptly supplemented by an interesting report of Mr. John Schroeder, United States consul at San José, dated March 28, 1885, which reads as follows:

Augmented trade between manufacturing countries seeking markets for their overproduction, and countries whose income principally depends upon the sale of the natural products of their soil, can only take place when these primitive products find reciprocal customers.

As the consumption of the Central and South American hard-wood materials is yearly increasing, and these countries are in steady need of American goods, it is timely to call the attention to the magnificent hard woods of Costa Rica, especially in the San Carlos and adjoining valleys. Undoubtedly equally good timber regions exist in other States, for instance in Bluefield Valley, Nicaragua, but this and other territories lie outside my consular district, and I shall therefore here only make a statement of the San Carlos timber region.

The first condition for successful export of logs and lumber, if not always an easy, is a feasible transportation from the woods to the shipping place. Through the northern part of Costa Rica a number of rivers run from the Andes in a northerly direction and empty into Lake Nicaragua, and Rio San Juan del Norte, whose water, through the deep channel of the Rio Colorado, empties

into the Atlantic. The whole territory from the foot of the Andes to the Rio San Juan forms a sloping level, without intervening mountain ranges between the more or less parallel-flowing rivers.

From its principal river this territory is generally named San Carlos Valley. The whole valley is covered with hard woods, counting more than thirty different sorts.

With exception of the Guatusos, an Indian tribe 800 strong, and a few settlers in and near the Andes Mountains, this territory is unpopulated. Still its timber has not been untouched, as thievish bands, often to the number of several hundred, for scores of years have scoured the San Carlos Valley, destroying nearly all the valley rubber trees and shipping to Greytown materials of hard wood growing near the river banks. The damage done foots up to millions of dollars, but there is nevertheless an almost incalculable amount of first-class hard wood left, as the depredators have not operated with regular lumber camps and machines.

San Carlos Valley, with surrounding territory, contains about one-sixteenth part of the whole of Costa Rica, or about 2,000 English square miles, equal to 1,280,000 acres, and by an estimate of 1,000 cubic feet hard wood per acre the above number of acres will give 1,280,000,000 cubic feet. In lumber yards at New Orleans or New York this would sell at 75 cents per cubic foot, making the total value of the product equal to \$960,000,000.

The outlet for this timber is independent of the Nicaraguan or any other canal schemes. Nature has already formed the necessary canal for steamers and vessels. The *Heredia* for instance, a flat-bottomed iron steamer of 290 tons burden, plying between New Orleans and Limon, can, from the Atlantic, through the Colorado, San Juan, and San Carlos Rivers, go into the very heart of the timber region. The distances and depth of these canal rivers are as follows:

The channel in the bar leading from the Atlantic or Caribbean Sea along the left bank, from 20 to 30 feet. The harbor formed by the river Colorado, 60 feet deep. The river Colorado, 60 feet deep and 12 English miles long from the Atlantic to the point east where the same stream is called the river San Juan.

San Juan River, from the Colorado to the river San Carlos, has in the dry season 12 feet and in the wet season 24 feet of water. Distance from the upper end of the Colorado to the mouth of the San Carlos River, 51 miles. At the mouth of the San Carlos River the water has also, according to seasons, from 12 to 24 feet depth. Distance from mouth of the San Carlos due south to the first rapids, 62 miles, and its water during the dry season 6 feet deep.

The dry season in San Carlos Valley includes February, March, April, May, and the first part of June.



All sorts of transports, flats, tugs, and flat-bottomed salt-water steamers can, consequently, move from the ocean to the Upper San Carlos, a distance of 125 English miles. The current running from Nicaragua Lake, San Juan proper, carries considerably less water until it reaches San Carlos River. The small ocean steamer *Heredia* got stuck in this part of San Juan River about two years ago during the dry season, but regular flats can pass at any season. The above statements may prove the existence of a natural and feasible canal outlet and shipping place for logs and lumber grown in San Carlos Valley.

This report will not treat of the fertility of the soil and the vegetation. It will state nothing in regard to crops that can be successfully grown, but will only give figures in regard to crops that are already ripe for harvesting, namely, the timber in this valley. Suppose a party or company with limited capital invested in lumber operations and trade, the enterprise would probably give the following practical result. One man chops and prepares per day 30 cubic feet.

*Expenses for a gang of 12 men, freight, sale, etc.*

10 choppers, at \$1.50 per day.....	\$15.00
2 scalers and sawyers, at \$2.50 per day.....	5.00
Tools and repairs per day.....	3.00
Stationery (no export duty).....	.30
Freight, etc., hauling and rafting, at 12 cents per cubic foot.....	36.00
Freight per steamer to New Orleans or New York, at 15 cents per cubic foot.....	45.00
Insurance of 300 cubic feet per day.....	.20
Handling in New York or New Orleans.....	10.00
Defects or losses by transport or handlings.....	10.00
Sale commission 10 per cent of \$225.....	22.00
<b>Total expenses.....</b>	<b>146.50</b>
<b>300 cubic feet, sold at 75 cents per foot.....</b>	<b>225.00</b>
<b>Total expenses.....</b>	<b>146.50</b>
<b>Profit on 300 cubic feet.....</b>	<b>78.50</b>
Or 26 cents per cubic foot.	
Calculating 9 months, at 26 working days per month, for actual operations in the timber (the remaining months being rain months) the expenses in round numbers would reach.....	36,000
Income by sale during one year, nine months' produce.....	52,650
<b>Yearly profits.....</b>	<b>16,650</b>
(United States Consular Reports, Vol. XVI, No. 53, p. 122.)	

## Chapter VII.

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### AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER RESOURCES.\*

Coffee was first planted in Costa Rica in the year 1796, from seed brought from Havana by Francisco Xavier Navarro, during the administration of the Spanish governor, Don José Vasquez y Tellez. The first grains were planted at Cartago, where the original trees, from which all the coffee of Costa Rica, and even of Central America, has been derived, can yet be seen, it is said, in a flourishing condition. The development of the valuable industry was largely due to the efforts of a Catholic priest, Father Velarde, who lived during the administration of the Spanish governor, Don Tomas Acosta (1797-1810). Since the independence it has been the unbroken policy of the Government to favor coffee production. Don Juan Mora, the first President of Costa Rica (1824-1833), exempted coffee from export duties and granted special privileges to its cultivators. President Carrillo, in 1840, caused model coffee plantations to be established, and President Don Juan Rafael Mora (1849-1859), by constructing many important roads, especially the wagon road leading to Puntarenas,

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\*Most of the information contained in this chapter has been taken from the valuable report of Mr. J. Richard Wingfield, United States consul at San José, dated October 18, 1887, who quoted literally the preceding part from one of Senor Calvo's works. Due attention has also been paid to the book of Mr. Biolley, and the Anuario estadístico de Costa Rica for 1890.







COFFEE BERRY.



vastly contributed to the development of this important branch of agriculture and commerce. Notwithstanding the war against Walk r, and the cholera which followed that war and decimated the population of Costa Rica, the exportation of coffee reached, in 1861, 100,000 quintals.\* The prices paid ever since for Costa Rican coffee, especially in England, have caused almost all other branches of agriculture to be abandoned, and in 1884 360,000 quintals of coffee were exported.

For starting a coffee plantation, if the farmer makes his own nursery, as is generally the case, the seeds must be planted in May, so as to be ready for setting out also in May on the following year. Two years afterwards there will be a sprinkling of coffee and at the end of three years there will be a fair crop. The yield will continue to increase each year until the grove is seven years of age, when a full crop is produced. In setting out groves the trees are spaced from 10 to 15 feet each way, making as an average 500 trees to the acre. The coffee is a delicate plant, and needs protection from wind and sun. To this end bananas and a quick-growing, wide-branching tree called por  blanco are planted. The latter is also planted in close hedges around the field. The first year small crops, such as potatoes and beans, between the rows, are not considered injurious. Where the land is very fertile the young tree is topped when one year old, and two branches allowed to put out, which are topped at the end of the second year, and each allowed to throw out two branches. This topping is to prevent the trees from growing so tall as to make it inconvenient to gather the fruit; but it is not practiced so much now as it was formerly. After the plantation begins to bear from five to six weedings are needed each year. This is done altogether by hand labor, and the culture must be very shallow. Immediately before the coffee-picking season, a laborer provided with a sharp wide spade, and going not more than an inch deep, turns over the land, throwing it from the

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\* One quintal is equivalent to 100 pounds.

middle of the row towards the trees. This process, called "aporcar," gives a smooth clean surface around the trees, so that all coffee dropped in picking may be saved. Near the close of the dry season, which lasts from December to April, the second labor, which consists in scraping the soil with long knives, is carefully performed. This process, called "raspar," is repeated at intervals of six weeks to two months. An incidental benefit of this operation is that the grass and leaves are collected in a heap in the middle of the row, where they rot and make good manure. The annual cost per acre of working a coffee plantation varies in different localities, according to the nature of the soil, but the average may be stated at \$6.

Taking a series of years the average annual yield of the coffee plantations of Costa Rica may be placed at 25 quintals per acre. Statistics collected at the taking of the census in 1890 show that at that time there were 8,130 coffee plantations, with 26,558,251 coffee trees. The crop was 333,632 quintals. Coffee is grown successfully in Costa Rica between the limits of 2,500 and 5,000 feet elevation above the sea level, but at about 4,000 feet elevation the best results are obtained. The statistics of the crop of 1889-'90 sustain this view.

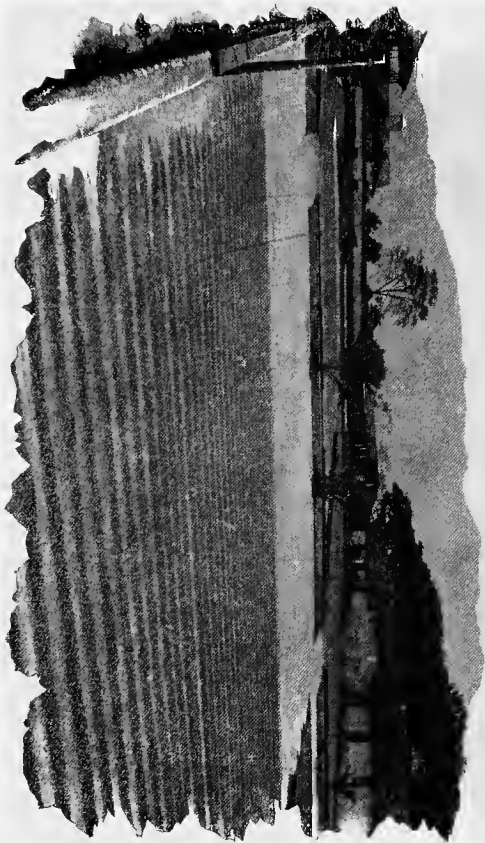
Provinces.	Elevation.	Number of estates.	Number of trees.	Crop yield.
	<i>Feet.</i>			<i>Quintals.</i>
San José .....	3, 800	2, 777	17, 798, 105	141, 190
Alajuela.....	2, 500	1, 877	5, 721, 776	72, 878
Cartago .....	5, 000	974	2, 999, 266	30, 419
Heredia.....	3, 000 to 4, 000	2, 052	7, 039, 104	89, 145
Total .....	.....	7, 680	26, 558, 251	333, 632

In the province of Heredia there are two sections, one called Lower Heredia, about 3,000 feet high, which does not yield much better crops than Alajuela; but the other, called Upper Heredia, about 4,000 feet high, gives better crops than San José. It is









COFFEE PATIO.



claimed that while Cartago does not yield so much coffee per acre as Heredia and San José, the flavor and quality of its berry are better. In the provinces of Heredia, Alajuela and San José, almost all the lands well suited for coffee-growing have already been brought into cultivation; but between Cartago and the Reventazon Valley, on the Atlantic side, there are vast lands, said to be better adapted for the growth of coffee than even those of Heredia and San José.

The price of coffee continues to rise every year. In 1884 it was \$10 per quintal; in 1885, \$12.50; in 1887, \$18, and lately \$20 and \$22. This is due, not only to the recognized excellence of the product, but also to the increase of consumption and the considerable decrease of the crops in Brazil during the last years.

The preparation of coffee for the market constitutes the principal industry of the country, and the establishments where this work is accomplished usually consist of a series of buildings for the various processes through which the grain has to pass before becoming marketable. The preparation of coffee, as practiced in Costa Rica, consists of the following operations:

(1) The coffee berries are ground lightly, and washed in running water, in tanks, where the fermentation begins. This grinding frees the berry from a portion of its pericarp, and the washing takes away the pulpy portion which otherwise would adhere tenaciously to the bean and render its immediate desiccation difficult. The grinding is not always done, but the fermentation process is absolutely necessary to obtain what is called washed coffee.

(2) After the coffee berries are freed from the pulp and removed from the tank they are spread out in the open air in great patios, or court yards, and left there exposed to the sun until the grains are dry. This drying operation is the most important of all, and so a rainy summer is considered as one of the direst calamities which can befall the country. Drying machines have lately been introduced, to replace the action of the sun in unfavorable seasons; but this manner of curing is too expensive.

(3) When the coffee is removed from the patios the grains will be either hidden in the dry pericarp, if the berries were not ground at the beginning, or covered with a horny substance if they were ground. In either case the coverings must be broken, and this is done by means of a mill properly constructed for the purpose, formerly moved by oxen, but now by hydraulic power.

(4) Before the coffee is ready to be sent to the market it has still to undergo another operation. It must be freed from the fine skin which covers each grain; and this is done by means of a very simple machine, composed of two cylinders of rough surface moving in opposite directions.

(5) The coffee thus prepared must then be sorted; the grains are to be arranged according to their size and quality, and the broken or damaged ones are to be removed. This sorting is done either by machine or by hand; in the latter case women and children are employed.

#### BANANAS.

In Bulletin No. 1 of the Bureau of the American Republics a very important paper was published, under the title of "The Trade in Fruits and Nuts; Where Bananas come from, and how they are Produced," which was prepared by Mr. Richard Villafranca, formerly the consul of Costa Rica in San Francisco, Cal., and one of the secretaries of the delegation of Honduras in the International American Congress, who is fully equipped to speak authoritatively on the subject. It appears from that paper that the importation of bananas in the United States has been constantly increasing; and that, after the British West Indies and Cuba and Honduras, Costa Rica is the country which furnishes the United States with this fruit.

But, as shown by the Anuario Estadístico of Costa Rica for 1890, the United States is not the only country to which she sends bananas, nor the country which buys them from her in the largest









DRYING COFFEE.



quantity. The returns of the Puerto Limón custom-house show that 1,034,765 bunches of bananas were exported during the year 1890, and that their value there was \$622,671. But, as each bunch is sold in the United States sometimes at \$3 and never at less than \$1, the value here was from \$1,034,765 to \$3,104,295.

The first cargo of bananas ever sent from Costa Rica to the United States was shipped on board the steamer *Earnholm*, which on the 7th of February, 1880, left Limon for New York. This cargo consisted of no more than 360 bunches. Before that time the banana trees were thought of only as proper plants to be used in the coffee estates, both for shading the young coffee trees and for protecting the coffee berries, before ripening, against the wind. The banana itself was either used to feed the pigs or allowed to go to absolute waste. Four years later, in 1884, there were 350 banana estates with 570,000 trees, and the bunches exported were 425,000. Subsequently, and owing to the establishment of fruit companies which fitted out steamers and built a trade of this kind between the United States and the countries on the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, bananas became valuable as an article of commerce, and plantations were started in great number, especially on the banks of the rivers and other localities of easy access.

The lands better suited for this purpose are those rich in alluvial deposits, consisting chiefly of blue clay, with a considerable quantity of decomposed vegetable matter and some common salt. On the largest, richest, and best organized banana estates the trees are planted from 12 to 15 feet apart, in cuadros, or square areas of different extent. The banana tree grows best in the localities where the rain is abundant or water is plentifully supplied by other means. It is generally at the end of nine months that the plants mature, and after that time the fruit can be gathered every week in the year, provided the plantation has been well kept and has had a good start. The bunch of fruit consists of from 4 to 12 of what are termed "hands," each hand having 8 to 12 bananas on it.

A bunch of 8 hands or clusters is counted a full bunch, while those that have from 5 to 7 are taken as a half bunch. Bunches with less than 5 hands are styled third class, the others respectively first class and second class. From the root of this tree several shoots or suckers sprout, each of which in turn becomes a tree and bears a bunch of bananas, or may be transplanted.

The manner in which the banana is cultivated requires very little skill or labor, nature doing almost all the work. The first cost of planting an acre of land is from \$50 to \$60, and the product is from 600 to 800 bunches to the acre, which makes a cost of about 7 to 8 cents per bunch, and they are sold at the plantations to the American fruit companies for from 50 to 60 cents, American gold. They in turn sell them in this country for from \$1 to \$3 per bunch.

It is calculated that a vessel of 1,000 tons can carry a cargo of 20,000 bunches. The loss, during the voyage, rarely exceeds 15 per cent. Therefore, if the balance is sold, even at the low price of \$1 per bunch, the net profit in one trip on the cargo of bananas only, without calculating what could be yielded by the carrying of passengers and mails, would be no less than \$7,000.

The loss of 15 per cent., above referred to, could be greatly diminished by establishing better means of transportation. The bananas intended for exportation must be cut green and stowed in the vessel in such a way as to permit the air to circulate freely and prevent the rays of the sun from falling on the fruit and ripening it before reaching its destination. Any slight bruise on the skin of a banana, although apparently insignificant at first, develops in the ripe fruit into a black spot, which tends to lessen the value of the fruit in the market. It is generally the case that the fruit finds ready purchasers at the plantations, and that those purchasers take it to their own vessels and transport it to the United States on their own account, sharing the risks with the insurance companies.

To better illustrate this profitable business, an estimate of the expenses and probable yieldings of a plantation of 69 acres (40 manzanas), taking into consideration all the difficulties to be overcome, such as bad roads, scarcity of labor, high prices of seed, etc., was made by Mr. Richard Villafranca, and submitted to the superintendent of the Costa Rica Railroad. His approval having been obtained, the said estimate was published in Bulletin No. 1, above cited, in the following terms:

*Expenses of planting a manzana of land (1.7242 acres) first year.*

(1) Cutting down the underbrush, burning, and clearing . . . . .	\$35.00
(2) Price of 270 suckers, at \$25 per thousand . . . . .	6.75
Five weed clearings, at \$7 each . . . . .	35.00
	<hr/>
Total cost for the first year . . . . .	76.75

*Expenses made on 40 manzanas (69 acres) of land according to the foregoing estimate.*

Clearing, planting, etc., on 40 manzanas, at \$76.75 each . . . . .	\$3,070.00
Board and other expenses of an overseer for 12 months, at \$30 a month . . . . .	360.00
(3) Interest on \$3,430 in 12 months, at 6 per cent a year . . . . .	205.80
	<hr/>
Total cost for the first year . . . . .	3,635.80
Board and other expenses of an overseer for 12 months . . . . .	360.00
Four weed clearings, at \$280 each . . . . .	1,120.00
Cutting down 54,000 bunches, at 2½ cents each . . . . .	1,350.00
Cost of a portable house . . . . .	1,000.00
Plows and other agricultural implements . . . . .	500.00
Interest on \$7,965.80, at 6 per cent a year . . . . .	477.95
	<hr/>
Total cost at the end of second year . . . . .	\$8,443.75

*Income derived from the above plantation*

40 manzanas, with 270 suckers each, equal to 10,800 suckers; 10,800 suckers, yielding 5 bunches each, equal to 54,000 bunches; 54,000 bunches, sold at 50 cents each . . . . .	\$27,000.00
Deducting expenses in the two years . . . . .	8,443.75
	<hr/>
Leaves a net profit at the end of the second year of . . . . .	\$18,556.25

The cost of \$76.75 per manzana is incurred only when the land is to be cleared, burned, etc., before planting; but it would only

amount to \$60 or \$65 if the planting is done first and the clearing after.

The best results are obtained when the trees are planted 18 feet apart; 270 suckers are required for each manzana.

The plantation to which this estimate refers is supposed to be started by a person who, having money enough to buy the land, is compelled to mortgage his property to raise funds to improve it. Therefore it is calculated that he is paying an interest of 6 per cent a year.

The weed clearings of the second year are neither frequent nor expensive, as the banana plant is fully developed and the shading of it stops to some extent the growth of the weed.

The cost of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents for cutting each bunch is greatly exaggerated, as a man can easily cut down a bunch in less than half a minute; but giving the laborers, who usually work ten hours a day ample time to rest, smoke, and take their meals, it has been supposed that they only cut down one bunch every fifteen minutes, or 40 per day, for which work they get \$1. Thus the cutting of one bunch costs  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

The amount of \$18,556.25 represents the clear profits made at the end of the second year. In this estimate are not included either the profits derived from sale of bananas between the tenth and the twenty-fourth months, or from the raising of other fruits, such as lemons, limes, pineapples, cocoanuts, oranges, marañones, cocoa, etc., all of which hardly necessitate any extra expense to be kept in good condition, and give the most flattering results.

#### OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

Independently of coffee and bananas Costa Rica could be rich and prosperous by properly developing her other agricultural resources. Agriculture, says Señor Calvo, is called by nature to operate a transformation in the country. Whoever casts a glance upon the map observes the position which Costa Rica occupies in









SHIPPING BANANAS.



the center of the world, and forms an idea both of the exuberant vegetation of her immense territory, which is still to a great extent uncultivated, and of the variety of her natural productions, will understand at once that the foundation of the brilliant future which awaits her chiefly consists in agriculture. "Whether the commerce of the world," Señor Calvo says, "continues to bestow its favor upon the Costa Rican coffee, or whether the Costa Rican coffee is doomed to be replaced by some other, the productive capacity of the Costa Rican soil will always be so wonderful as to cause the Republic to rank again among the most privileged nations of the world." Sugar cane, tobacco, cocoa, the textile plants, and many other agricultural productions will come to take the place now exclusively occupied by almost impenetrable forests and barren lands.

The sugar cane grows luxuriantly in several localities of the Republic, and promises to be as great a source of wealth for Costa Rica as it has been for other countries. According to the Anuario Estadístico for 1890 the production of sugar during that year was as follows: Sugar, 639,086 kilos; dulce, 6,959,608 kilos.

They call *sugar* the white article after it has been deprived of the molasses, and *dulce* the more or less brown unrefined sugar. The same Anuario estimates at \$1,512,960 the value of the crop of 1890.

Reciprocal commercial arrangements with the United States, which, according to all indications, Costa Rica is ready to make, by which sugar of all kinds and descriptions would be admitted free into the United States, would no doubt operate as a powerful stimulus and raise the sugar industry in Costa Rica to a prominent station. Up to the present moment there are no more than 7,538 manzanas of land\* devoted to the cultivation of the sugar cane.

Cocoa is cultivated on both the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts, and in the valley of San Carlos. It is in general of

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\* One manzana is equivalent to 10,000 square *varas*, the vara being 2,742 feet.

excellent quality; but that of Matina, in the comarca of Limon, has a great reputation, and advantageously competes with the celebrated Soconusco cocoa. It sells from 60 to 75 cents per pound at the localities where it is raised. With a view to encourage the cultivation of this tree the Government has granted premiums varying from \$2,000 to \$5,500 to those who, with success, will engage in this business. The Anuario Estadístico for 1890 gives the following information: number of cocoa plantations, 183; number of cocoa trees, 56,748; cocoa crop 3,129 quintals; value of crop, \$156,450.

In 1737, when Costa Rica had only a population of 24,000 inhabitants, there were 273,138 cocoa trees at Matina. This cultivation decreased in proportion to the increase of the attention paid to coffee industry.

The Costa Rican tobacco is generally strong and very aromatic. It was formerly cultivated extensively, and constituted an important branch of commerce. It appears from Señor Calvo's book, that in 1771, and many years thereafter, Costa Rican tobacco was exported to Mexico. The amount exported in 1771 was 302,161 pounds. Subsequently to that date the cultivation of tobacco declined, owing to the more remunerative character of the cultivation of coffee, and to other causes. The tobacco industry in Costa Rica is monopolized by the Government, as is the case in Spain and in other countries and the crop produced throughout the country must be disposed of to the agents of the Government. However, any one may engage in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes, and even in the cultivation of the tobacco in certain localities, on condition that the crop has to be either sold to the Government or exported. The report of the Costa Rican secretary of the treasury for 1890, shows that this monopoly furnished the Government in 1888-'89 a revenue of \$558,139.08, and \$597,844.94 in 1890-'91.

Recently a concession has been granted to some private







GARDEN SCENE.





individuals for the purpose of bringing to Guanacaste, on the Pacific side of the Republic, a Cuban colony of tobacco farmers, who will probably as other Cuban colonies have done in this very same line in Mexico and Paraguay, build there a large trade.

Corn in Costa Rica, as everywhere else in America, is one of the principal articles of food for the people. The crop in 1890 amounted to 22,979,744 liters. Wheat, which formerly was cultivated in a vast scale, can scarcely be seen, except in the provinces of Heredia and Alajuela, where it is raised in small quantities. The comparatively cheap prices of the American flour and the increasing demands of the coffee trade have united in discouraging the cultivation of wheat. Beans are also a very important factor in the sustenance of the people. The crop of 1890 was 3,294,160 liters.

Cotton has been raised in Costa Rica since the early days of the discovery. The natives used to spin it, and in colonial times there were mills, especially at Cartago, where very good cloth was made. It grows well in many localities, but the demands of the coffee industry, as well as foreign competition, have caused its cultivation to be continued only on a very small scale. Among the other textile plants which might be made the subject of flourishing industries are the junco (rush), the linaza (flax), the maguey (agave), the piña (pine apple), the piñuela (a variety of the pine apple), the pochote (cedrela pachira), the soncollo (anona muricata), and others. Ramié is raised in the country with little expense and no difficulty, and will no doubt make in a short time a valuable branch of national production.

Besides indigo and other useful plants which at present have no great commercial importance, the yuca, or sweet manioc, and other farinaceous roots should be mentioned. The yuca is very useful from an industrial point of view on account of the starch which is made out of it. The ñame (yam) and the sweet potato are usually cultivated near the coasts, but they thrive also very well on the plateaus.

The papa (potato) is cultivated principally in the province of Cartago, at the base of the Irazú volcano. Its production is large and its quality excellent. The high price paid in the market for potatoes renders their cultivation profitable. In 1890, 1,412,458 liters of potatoes were gathered, out of which 1,382,695 came from the province of Cartago. Potato cultivation will soon assume greater importance because the Reventazon branch of the railroad is now completed, and potatoes can be made an object of commerce with Colombia and other States which need to import them.

Vanilla grows wild in the virgin forests of the hot lands.

The edible fruits are not objects of special culture in the country. Everywhere in the plantations, oranges, limes, peaches, figs, quinces, pomegranates, etc., are found abundantly. All the fruits of Europe thrive on the plateau. The indigenous tropical fruits are the pineapple, aguacates, anones, zapotes, mangoes, and a host of others of less importance.

#### CATTLE RAISING.

Cattle raising is an important industry in Costa Rica. The country does not produce beef in sufficient quantities to meet the necessities of its ever increasing population, and it has to be imported both from Nicaragua and from Colombia. The Costa Rican oxen as a rule are remarkable for their size and handsome appearance. They possess great strength, and are admirably adapted for labor. According to Biolley, the usual price of these animals, from three to four years of age, imported from Nicaragua or Colombia, varies from \$30 to \$40 a head, but a good team of Costa Rican oxen can be sold for \$170. The Government has made of late many efforts to improve the breeds of cattle, and one of the most efficient has been to reimburse the farmers what they may expend in bringing well-bred animals from the United States and Europe to their farms in Costa Rica. The Agricultural

School, which, as will be seen elsewhere, was established and is supported by the Government, has done also a good deal to promote this industry.

The principal breeds so far introduced to improve the native cattle are the Durham, Jersey, and Dutch. There are also a number of head of Swiss cattle of the Schuytz breed which have been imported either directly from Europe or from the United States. The price of an ordinary cow varies from \$30 to \$80. Young animals of foreign breeds recently brought into the country bring exceedingly high prices. For a bull of from one year to one year and a half \$300 and \$400 also are often paid. The dairy industry is as yet in its infancy. Excellent butter is made, nevertheless, in some provinces, especially in Cartago. Hides are an article of commerce of which the exports reach many thousands of dollars. As yet horns, hoofs, and bones are not utilized.

The breeding of horses is progressing slowly. The horses of the country are of no special character or breed, but they are strong and useful for the mountain roads. An ordinary horse is worth from \$40 to \$70. Good mules cost more, but pretty fair ones may be found at prices varying from \$60 to \$80.

Sheep are very scarce and of a kind hardly worthy to be mentioned. A sheep is worth about \$10.

The Anuario Estadístico for 1890 gives the number of cattle in Costa Rica in each province as follows:

Provinces.	Horned cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Total.
San José .....	48, 744	15, 164	1, 456	65, 364
Alajuela .....	55, 046	14, 205	126	69, 377
Cartago .....	45, 755	8, 786	564	55, 115
Heredia .....	32, 830	5, 274	42	38, 146
Guanacaste .....	122, 026	22, 148	260	144, 434
Puntarenas .....	9, 432	1, 623	.....	11, 055
Limon .....	3, 082	238	.....	3, 320
Total .....	316, 925	67, 438	2, 448	386, 811

## PEARL FISHING.

A natural production worthy in all respects to be mentioned among the elements of wealth is the Costa Rica pearl. It abounds on the Pacific coast of the Republic, especially in the vast gulf of Nicoya, where many specimens have been obtained of such perfection and beauty as to secure the price of \$1,000 apiece. One of these gems was sold in London, not long ago, for £800. Pearl fishing is not allowed during a certain season, and in no case can it be undertaken except with the permission of the government, and on such conditions as it may deem to be advisable. At present the industry is in the hands of a Mexican company under a concession granted to it by the government for a limited time.

Another maritime production is a shellfish, also found on the Pacific coast of Mexico, which secretes a viscid liquor of a purple color (*Buccinum lapillus*) and is supposed to be the substance of the famous Tyrian dye.

## MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

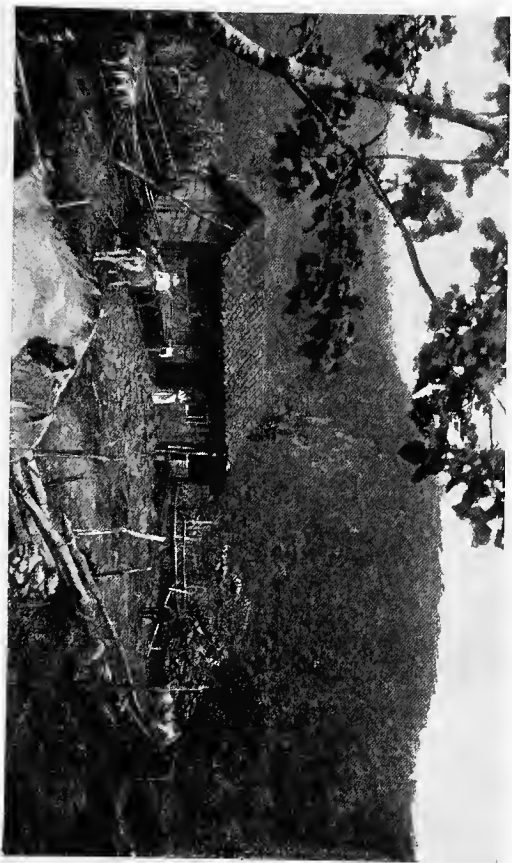
No great manufacturing industry exists as yet in Costa Rica. The few factories which are found in the country give employment only to a limited number of workmen, and their products are not sufficient for the country's needs. Agriculture occupies all the hands and absorbs all the attention of the people. The flour industry is represented by a single steam mill at San José belonging to a foreign company. There are in all in the country two or three starch factories and over one hundred brick yards. Clay is abundant, and bricks are always in demand. The high price of stone causes nearly all the buildings to be made of brick, and brick making is therefore very profitable.

There are a number of tanning establishments producing ordinary leather. This is used for the manufacture of saddles, *alforjas* or saddle-bags, straps, and all kinds of harnesses.

There are also some soap factories which supply the trade with







A COUNTRY HOUSE NEAR VOLCANO IRAZU.





an article good only for laundry purposes, and some candle factories which also furnish candles of inferior quality.

Two foundries established at San José do great service, especially in the repairing line.

A cotton mill, established several years ago at Heredia, is fairly successful. The ordinary cotton cloth which it makes can compete with the imported. The Heredia factory gives special attention to the manufacture of *rebozos* or shawls of bright color, made out of silk, which the women of the poorer classes use to cover their shoulders when they are in the street, or wear in church over their heads.

Other industries have been started in the country. Chocolate, perfumery, ice, gaseous waters, beer, etc., are manufactured to some extent, with machinery brought from Europe or the United States. To encourage these industries the Government has exempted the machinery imported from customs duties.

There is a Remington cartridge factory conducted by the Government, and it supplies the army with this necessary article. The imported cartridges are soon affected by the moisture.

The various shops of the railroad company are well equipped and do credit to the country.

Costa Rica offers the most encouraging inducements for the introduction of new manufactures, or the improvement of those already established in the country. Her numerous rivers can furnish all the power required. And as her population grows rapidly, and with it the demands of manufactured goods which the neighboring republics can not, as a rule, supply, men with trades can be sure to make there a good living. A good carpenter easily earns \$3 per day. A cabinet maker or an upholsterer would easily earn twice as much; for, although a great deal of furniture is imported, that which is made in the country with imperishable woods has always the preference. Pastry cooks, pork butchers, tailors, shoemakers, and bakers who went ten years ago to the country

without any capital are well off to-day. Good salaries and constant work can be assured to good watchmakers, printers and bookbinders, stone-cutters, masons and house painters, blacksmiths, machinists, coppersmiths, saddlers, umbrella-makers—in short, to all those possessing good practical knowledge and a determination to persevere in any industry, great or small.

The Government has reserved for itself two monopolies, the sale of tobacco and the manufacture of liquors. The cigar industry is reduced at present to the manufacture of common cigarettes and not very fine cigars, but has yielded to the Government, as stated elsewhere, over half a million of dollars annually.

The manufacture of liquors is centered at San José in a large establishment. The distillery apparatus is excellent and the products are usually of a fine quality. Besides the *aguardiente*, or pure brandy, made out of the sugar cane, a kind of white brandy scented with anise seed, and called *anisado*, is made also. The national factory produces also some other liquors which are not largely consumed. Foreign brandies and liquors can be and are imported in the country, but very heavy duties are levied upon them. The liquor monopoly gave the Government in 1890 no less than \$1,402,160.

## Chapter VIII.

### FOREIGN COMMERCE.\*

The commerce between Costa Rica and the United States has been constantly increasing since the visit to the former country of the South American Commission in 1884. The following figures, from official Costa Rican sources, show the value of merchandise from the United States imported into Costa Rica during the last six years:

1885.....	\$856,645	1888 .....	\$1,773,877
1886.....	1,010,490	1889.....	1,780,156
1887.....	1,440,729	1890.....	2,255,138

The rapid and uninterrupted increase proves on the one hand the popularity which the goods of the United States enjoy in Costa Rica, and on the other hand shows that it would be easy for the United States to secure full control of that trade. Referring to this matter, the Report of the South American Commission of 1884-'85 has the following:

It is a source of congratulation to know that not only are American wares and merchandise increasingly consumed here (Costa Rica), but there is a growing desire on the part of the people to establish more cordial relations, commercial and international with our country. To this end several causes contribute:

First. The exalted position of our country in wealth, arts, and civilization is a constant light, drawing the attention of those who have moulded their domestic institutions on ours. The Monroe doctrine is as well understood, and is as grateful to the people of Costa Rica, as it is fixed among the theories of our own country. Beyond doubt the increasing attention in the United States

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\*The figures relating to the foreign commerce are taken from Costa Rican official documents and are expressed in the money of the country. According to data from the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, the exports of merchandise from the United States to Costa Rica were, in 1890, \$1,098,952, in 1891, \$1,098,952.

to the economy, industry, and commerce of Latin America has already met a cordial response in Costa Rica.

Second. A most important consideration is the increase of faithfulness on the part of American merchants in studying the wants of the consumers, their habits and tastes, and also in sending just such goods as the dealers here send for. While serious damage to our trade has flowed from evasions of the plainest principles of fair dealing on the part of some American commission men, of late there has been less friction from this cause, and with it has come enhanced confidence here in sending to our country orders for goods.

Third. The nearness of our market, the superior quality of nearly all our manufactures, and especially their adaptability, are all in our favor. There is also a growing recognition of the value of prompt and nearly cash payment for goods over the credit system. Meantime a more active canvass on the part of our merchants, through competent agents, has been going on in California goods, especially the grape products. Canned fruits and flour are finding their way into quite general use, and successfully compete with the like importations from any source.

Fourth. To these influences is to be added the effect of the railroad towards the interior from Port Limon. The banana trade is wholly depending upon it, while outgoing products by that port go to the United States in far larger perfection than do those by Punta Arenas. We confidently believe that the extension of the railroads of the country, so as to form continuous lines from ocean to ocean, will result in ampler facilities for commercial relations with the United States.

The exports of Costa Rica into the United States since 1884 have been as follows:

1885 .....	\$1,058,519
1886 .....	1,023,030
1887 .....	2,478,801
1888 .....	3,871,192
1889.....	3,035,288

The exports of 1889 consisted of the following:

Coffee.....	\$2,339,020
Bananas .....	569,020
Hides .....	56,755
Skins.....	16,207
Cocanuts.....	13,434
Other articles.....	23,244
Coin.....	17,608
Total .....	<u>3,035,288</u>

In 1889 the only country which led the United States in the commerce with Costa Rica was Great Britain. The imports from that nation were \$1,862,280, against \$1,780,156 from the United States, and the exports to Great Britain were \$3,647,427, against \$3,035,288 to the United States. All other nations, as will be seen in the following pages, are, and have been for some time, represented by lesser figures. But in 1890 the United States took the lead even over Great Britain. The exports from the United States into Costa Rica were, as stated, \$2,255,138, and those of Great Britain \$1,426,317.

To-day 11 steamers per month enter regularly the port of Limon, as follows:

One belonging to the British Royal Mail Company, direct from Europe.

One belonging to the Spanish Transatlantic Company, direct from Europe.

Four belonging to the Atlas Company, sailing from New York.

Four belonging to the Costa Rica Steamship Line, sailing from New Orleans.

On the Pacific side the commerce is conducted through the port of Puntarenas by steamers belonging to the Pacific Mail Company sailing between San Francisco and Panama, touching each way every ten days. A German line of steamers from Hamburg also touch at Puntarenas each way every month.

When the South American Commission above referred to submitted their special report on Costa Rica (March 3, 1885), they noticed the singular fact that the cost of transportation of merchandise from San José to London, and *vice versa*, by way of Puntarénas, on the Pacific, was cheaper than from San José to New York, and that the cost between Port Limon and London and Port Limon and New York was only a little higher.

The report says:

To carry a ton of freight from San José to London, via Puntarenas, costs \$40.40, and to New York \$42, and the cost of transporting a ton of freight from San José, via Port Limon, the Atlantic port of Costa Rica, to London is \$37.40, and to New York \$36.40.

While such a condition of things existed it was not difficult to understand, independently of other reasons, how the exports to Great Britain were in larger quantities than to the United States.

The well-founded remarks which close the report so often referred to, of the South American Commission of 1884-'85 are appropriate here:

Our countrymen can secure the trade with this Republic by the aid of a judicious reciprocity treaty, and the practice of the same sagacity and fair dealing which characterizes their English and German competitors. The people of Costa Rica will welcome every advance our people will make in the direction of closer commercial and international relations with the greatest sincerity and cordiality.

#### DIVISION OF COMMERCE BY NATIONS.

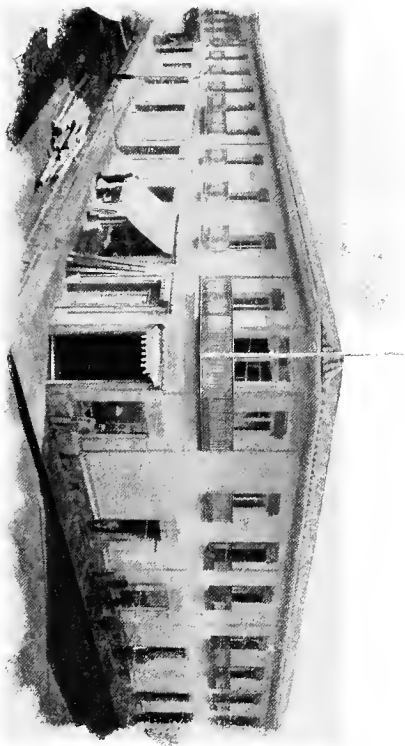
The countries, other than the United States, with which Costa Rica holds commercial relations of any importance are Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain, Italy, Belgium, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, and the other Republics of Central America. The following list shows the value of the imports from those countries during the year 1890, according to the Anuario Estadístico:

Mexico.....	\$10, 586	Colombia .....	\$268, 028
Belgium.....	13, 051	France .....	773, 492
Jamaica .....	22, 259	Germany .....	1, 261, 793
Italy .....	35, 347	Great Britain .....	1, 426, 317
Cuba .....	61, 534		
Ecuador.....	94, 020	Total .....	4, 360, 272
Spain.....	175, 119		
Other Central American Republics.....	218, 721		









GRAND HOTEL, SAN JOSE.



By comparing this total with the total value of the merchandise imported from the United States into Costa Rica during the same year, which was \$2,255,138, the following conclusions are reached: First, that the United States exports more merchandise, or merchandise of more value, to Costa Rica than any other single nation in the world. Second, that the value of the merchandise imported from the United States into Costa Rica in 1890 represents more than 34 per cent of the total imports; and third, that, as stated by the South American Commission of 1884-'85, a judicious reciprocity treaty could secure for the United States almost the entire trade of Costa Rica.

The Anuario Estadístico for 1890 contains in detail the number of packages, the weight in kilograms, and the value of the goods from each country imported into Costa Rica; and a study of at least its principal statements might prove of some importance.

Barbed and other wire for fences is greatly in demand in Costa Rica, and was imported, that year, to the amount of \$109,872; but Great Britain and Germany contributed the most of this total, the former furnishing \$41,295 and the latter \$32,627, or \$73,922 together, which is about 75 per cent on the whole.

Beer was imported to the amount of \$109,031. Great Britain contributed \$6,529, Germany \$55,328, and France \$8,123, or \$69,980 between the three. This represents 60 per cent on the total imported.

Shoes were bought by Costa Rica to the amount of \$62,814. But Great Britain furnished \$12,981, Germany \$14,628, and France \$7,893. Their total, \$35,502, represents more than one-half of the whole.

Cassimeres were imported to the value of \$278,252. Germany contributed \$105,802, and France \$142,628. This makes \$248,430, and leaves the United States the poor share of \$29,822.

Drugs and medicines were imported to the amount of \$201,107.

The shares of Great Britain, \$37,421, Germany \$52,327, and France \$32,647, make a total \$122,395, which is about 70 per cent of the whole.

Out of \$316,411 worth of railroad material bought by Costa Rica, Great Britain sold \$125,428.

The ordinary soap which Costa Rica bought in 1890 amounted to \$22,432, Great Britain furnished \$12,890, and Germany, \$7,223.

Ordinary crockery was imported to the amount of \$19,343. The share of Great Britain was \$8,792, the share of Germany, \$8,129, and the share of France, \$609. This left the United States only \$1,813.

The value of the candles imported in 1890 was \$45,201. Great Britain contributed \$34,892, and Germany, \$8,008. This leaves the United States but \$2,301.

House furniture was bought by Costa Rica to the amount of \$45,085. Great Britain's share was \$5,897, Germany's \$16,823, and France's \$2,327. This makes \$25,047, more than one-half of the whole.

The printed cotton goods called zarazas were imported into Costa Rica to the amount of \$407,460, Great Britain sent \$165,893, Germany, \$167,827, and France, \$29,849. This makes \$363,569, and reduces the share of the United States to only \$43,891.

Out of \$296,682 worth of wines which Costa Rica imported in 1890, \$48,325 were sent by Great Britain, \$27,895 by Germany, \$69,827 by France, and \$114,450 by Spain. This makes \$260,497, and leaves a balance of \$36,185 for the United States. As the United States is a wine-producing country, which Great Britain is not, and as the United States is nearer Costa Rica than Great Britain, it seems unnatural that Great Britain should furnish wine to an amount (\$48,325) larger than the United States.

The Anuario Estadístico for 1890 has failed to give the same detailed information in regard to the exports which it furnishes in

regard to the imports. It says that the exports were \$10,063,765, (\$3,098,394 more than in the previous year), and that the principal articles were represented as follows;

Coffee.....	\$9, 196, 202	Gold bullion .....	\$28, 500
Bananas.....	622, 671	Skins .....	12, 300
Cocoa.....	13, 267	Grinding stones.....	8, 682
Hides.....	85, 786	Mulberry wood.....	556, 040
India rubber.....	10, 197		

But it does not state what portion of these goods comes to the United States.

During the previous year, 1889, the exports from Costa Rica to the different countries were as follows:

United States .....	\$3, 035, 288
Great Britain.....	3, 647, 427
Germany.....	201, 079
France.....	17, 959
Colombia .....	12, 613
Chile .....	1, 843
The other Republics of Central America.....	49, 162
Total .....	6, 965, 371

Shippers of merchandise destined for the Republic of Costa Rica must remember that the invoices for each shipment of goods should contain the names of the vessel, port of destination, and consignees; the date of shipment, the signature of the shipper, the marks of each package, the number (in figures and in writing) of bales, cases, barrels, bundles, or packages in which the merchandise is contained, the name and kind of merchandise shipped, and the gross weight in kilograms of each package, except when containing machinery, iron, lumber, etc., in which case the total gross weight shall only be required. When a package contains more than one kind of merchandise, the articles of each kind must be put up in separate bundles and the gross weight of each bundle must be stated separately. Invoices must be made out in triplicate;

two copies shall be retained by the consul, and the third one shall be returned to the shipper, with a receipt for the other two; the copy returned and the consul's receipt are to be sent by the shipper to the consignee at the port of destination; the invoices should be made out in the Spanish language. No invoices will be admitted with erasures, alterations, or interlineations.

All invoices for Costa Rica presented for certification must express also the amount of charges paid, or to be paid, for carrying the merchandise to the port of destination, such as freight, insurance, commission, etc. These charges can be set forth either in separate items or in a lump sum, under the head of "charges to the port of destination."

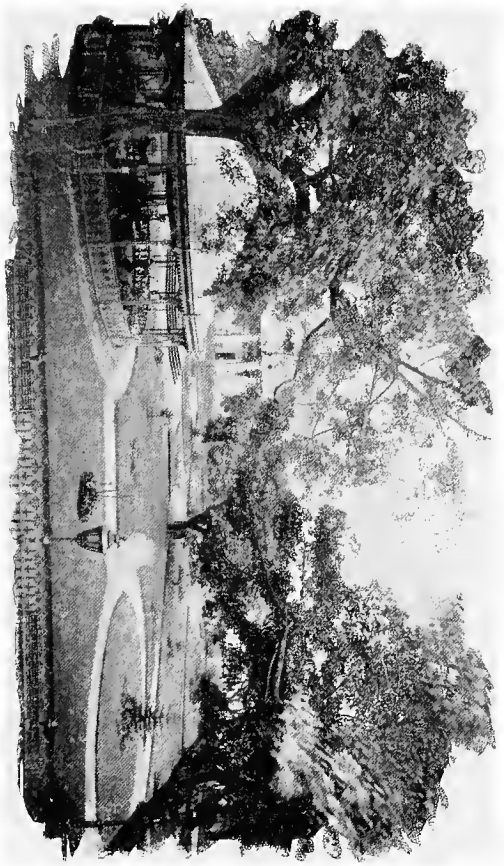
The captain of every vessel or steamer touching at any of the ports of Costa Rica is bound to prepare and file a general manifest of the cargo destined for that port, said manifest to be written in the Spanish language and to contain the name, class, and nationality of the vessel, the registered tonnage of the same (both in figures and in writing), the names of the captain, the ports of departure and destination, and the consignee, the marks and number (in writing and in figures) of bales, cases, barrels, bundles, or other packages on board, the names of the shippers and of the consignee of the merchandise on board, the date of the manifest, and the signature of the captain.

The Government of Costa Rica has decreed that the same fines and penalties which are imposed on the captains and owners of vessels, when not presenting their papers and manifests in accordance with the requirements of the law of 14th of July, 1884, shall be also imposed on the owners or consignees of the merchandise imported into the Republic, when the consular invoices do not express the gross weight of each package separately, or whenever any other requirements of said law, as to marks, numbers, specified contents, and value of the packages are not complied with.









CENTRAL PARK, SAN JOSÉ.



As the fines and penalties alluded to vary from \$50 to \$500 for each case of violation of the law, special care should be taken to see that the consular invoices of all shipments for Costa Rica are drawn up in strict compliance with the requirements of the law.

The tariff on imported merchandise which is now in force in Costa Rica was promulgated on September 7, 1885. For the convenience of commerce it is given in the Appendix.

But, as shown by inclosure C of the Special Report on Costa Rica submitted by the South American Commission of 1884-85, the Costa Rican Government made at that time the following declaration in regard to reciprocity with the United States:

The undersigned minister of foreign relations of the Republic of Costa Rica, by virtue of a conference held to-day, has the honor to make the following declarations to the Commission of the United States of America:

It is evident that between the United States of America and the Republic of Costa Rica there is a connection of political and material interests, and that from day to day the mutual commerce between said countries increases. Hence proceeds the advisability of strengthening their relations by means of reciprocity treaties, and the Government of Costa Rica is desirous that they be entered into.

The same Government thinks that in the treaty to be entered into it should be expressly stated that it is a treaty of mutual compensation, so as to avoid the effect of the clause of "most favored nation," which may be found in existing treaties with other nations.

It also thinks that the two clauses following must be considered essential:

First. There shall be admitted, or remain free of duty, in the United States sugar, coffee, cocoa, peanuts, ginger, bananas, and other fruits, starch, potatoes and other similar roots used for food, pita straw, and other fibers, rubber and other gums, hides, dyewoods, timber for building purposes, whether sawed or not; provided that the said articles are the growth and production of the Costa Rican soil, sufficient evidence thereof being given at each importation.

Second. In compensation of the above there shall be admitted, or remain free of duty in Costa Rica, all kinds of cattle, salts, preserved meats, coal, petroleum, raw cotton, frame houses, bricks, clay tiles, lime for building purposes, agricultural implements, mining machinery; provided also that the said articles are

produced or manufactured in the United States, sufficient evidence thereof being given at each importation.

The Government of Costa Rica is also willing to send one or more representatives to a congress of all the States of the continent, whose object it shall be to establish rules of private international law of America, and provide for whatever may be conducive to the peace and the common welfare of the nations of the New World.

NATIONAL PALACE, SAN JOSÉ, *February 27, 1885.*

[L. s.]

JOSÉ MARIA CASTRO.

## Chapter IX.

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### INTEROCEANIC CANALS.

As stated by the learned author of one of the most important books which have ever been published on the subject of interoceanic communication\* “the idea of opening a water way from the Atlantic, the ocean of Europe, to the Great Southern Sea, the ocean of Asia; of “Ormus and of Ind,” may be said to be coeval with the earliest enterprises of colonization of the New World. It was in quest of such a water way that Columbus sailed from Palos in 1492; and Cortes planned the construction of it during his visit to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec forty years afterwards. The “secret of the strait” was the goad which drove so many seamen from all the lands of Europe westward through all the earlier years of the sixteenth century, till Magellan found an answer to it far to the stormy south.”

The fall of Constantinople into the hands of the Turks, which had taken place thirty-nine years before the discovery of America, and the always increasing power which the Mahometans had since then succeeded in securing, not only in eastern Europe, but also in all the countries of Asia and Africa bordering upon the Mediterranean, had endangered considerably the commerce of the world, which was then concentrated chiefly into the hands of Venice, Genoa, and some other states. A safe and short passage to the rich regions of the East was the *optimum*

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\* *The Interoceanic Canal and the Monroe Doctrine.* New York. S. P. Putnam & Sons. 1880. Page 9.

*desiderandum* of commerce, and the discovery by Vasco de Gama of the Cape of Good Hope, and therefore of a new route to Asia, interested the world no less than the discovery of America, which had been made five years before.

The last voyage of Columbus, in 1502, was undertaken expressly to find the western entrance to the Asian seas, and the Spanish navigators who succeeded him kept up an active search for a shorter route to the Indies. Says Prescott :

The discovery of a strait into the Indian Ocean was the burden of every order from the government, and the discovery of a new route to India is the true key to the maritime movements of the fifteenth and first half of the sixteenth centuries.

The discovery of the Pacific Ocean in 1513 by Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, and the geographical researches which were subsequently made, satisfied the Spaniards that nature had not provided the natural water way so anxiously looked for. But it must be said to their honor that simultaneously with their becoming convinced of this fact the idea grew upon their minds that the communication could be made artificially. In 1528 Antonio Galvan petitioned Charles V and suggested that a canal should be built from sea to sea across the Isthmus of Panama. And in 1591 the governor of Costa Rica, Capt. Antonio Pereira, received instructions to organize an expedition under his command, and that of Capt. Francisco Pavon, to explore a way of communication by water between both oceans through the Desaguadero (San Juan River), the lake, and other rivers emptying into the Gulf of Nicoya.

This expedition, in which Costa Rica appears so prominently, and which was due to the far-sighted statesmanship of the licentiate Velasquez Ramiro, whom Philip II had sent as royal commissioner to the provinces of Central America, and who always showed a great desire to have this great undertaking carried to success, was the first practical step ever taken in this direction. Thirty-nine years afterwards, Diego de Mercado submitted to the









GOVERNMENT HOUSE, SAN JOSE.



King (Philip III) his famous report of January 23, 1620, and suggested that interoceanic communication should be established through the Desaguadero, the lake, and a cut across the Costa Rican territory, through what he called La Quebrada, or Barranca Honda, to the bay of Salinas, to which he gave the name of Puerto del Papagayo.

For reasons which it is unnecessary to recite, this aspiration of Spain, and indeed of all the civilized nations of the world, could not find then its realization. And when the Spanish power passed away and the Central American confederation was organized, and Bolivar's voice was heard announcing that the interoceanic canal "would bring to the new Republic the wealth and the enterprise of all parts of the globe," the desire to accomplish that purpose naturally received renewed attention.

Brief mention has been made of the steps which the short-lived Republic of Central America hastened to take in this direction; how a concession was granted to a Dutch company in 1830 to build the canal upon conditions which rendered that concession one of the noblest public papers ever issued by any nation of the world, and how the United States was invited by that Government to join it in the glory of the enterprise and in the enjoyment of the immense advantages to be derived from it. Allusion has been made also to the survey for a canal between the Sapoa River and the Bay of Salinas, which was made by order of the Republic of Costa Rica, in 1851, by the famous Danish scientist Andreas Oersted. But none of these steps came nearer practical success than when the two Republics of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, acting together, granted on May 1, 1858, to the distinguished French writer, Mr. Felix Belly, the canal concession which carried his name, or when the celebrated Ayon-Chevalier contract was entered into for the same purpose on the part of Nicaragua on the 16th of October, 1868, and on the part of Costa Rica on the 18th of June, 1869. The hopes of the universe were nevertheless disappointed in both cases, as they were also when the Zavala-Frelinghuysen

treaty of 1885 was negotiated in Washington and failed of approval.

Now, all the appearances tend to indicate that the moment is at hand in which Bolivar's dreams can be realized. Under the concession which Nicaragua granted on April, 1887, to Don Aniceto G. Menocal, the representative of the Nicaragua Canal Association of New York (the Cárdenas-Menocal contract), and the concession which Costa Rica granted on the 31st of July, 1888, to the same gentleman, as the representative of the same association (the Zeledón-Menocal contract), the Nicaragua interoceanic canal has been begun, and up to this time more than \$4,000,000 are said to have been expended in the works. San Juan del Norte, which is to be the entrance on the Atlantic, has been already improved to a considerable extent, and the work both there and on the river is being pushed with energy. According to the Menocal plans, which have been accepted, the canal, consisting of three parts or divisions, is to end on the Atlantic side at San Juan del Norte, and on the Pacific side at the port of Brito. The lake of Nicaragua will be the central part, and the San Juan River, properly improved, will form, if not the whole, at least a great portion of the eastern part or division. The western section will consist of a cut through the strip of land, comparatively narrow, which stands between the western shore of the lake and the Pacific coast.

The Costa Rican Government has granted the Nicaragua Canal Company, among many other concessions of the most liberal character, full permission to occupy freely, for the purposes of the canal, all the lands and places within the territory of Costa Rica which may be necessary for the construction, and also the right to take, free of charge, from the lands belonging to the State all the material needed.

If this canal proves to be the success which all its friends hope for, Costa Rica will find herself in the center of a commercial movement parallel to which no other has perhaps existed in the world. No one can predict the development of which Costa Rica

is capable when her extensive river front becomes one bank of the canal and when her immense and rich valleys of the San Carlos and the Sarapiquí abandon, as it may be said, their mediterranean position and assume a position of direct contact with the rest of the world.

The following tables, showing the distances in miles between the most important commercial ports of the world, and the distances saved by this canal, will assist the mind in forming an idea of the great future which is in store for Costa Rica when this work is done :

	Via Cape Horn.	Via Cape of Good Hope.	Via Nicaragua Canal.	Distance saved.
From New York to—	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
San Francisco .....	19,000	.....	4,946	14,054
Mazatlan .....	18,000	.....	3,682	14,318
Hongkong .....	18,180	15,201	11,038	4,163
Yokohama .....	17,679	16,119	9,363	6,827
Melbourne .....	13,502	13,290	10,000	3,290
New Zealand .....	12,550	14,125	8,680	3,870
Sandwich Islands .....	14,230	.....	6,388	7,842
Callao .....	10,689	.....	3,701	6,988
Guayaquil .....	14,300	.....	3,053	11,247
Valparaiso .....	12,900	.....	4,688	7,837
From New Orleans to—				
San Francisco .....	15,052	.....	4,047	11,005
Acapulco .....	13,283	.....	4,409	10,874
Mazatlan .....	13,843	.....	2,969	10,874
Guayaquil .....	11,683	.....	2,340	9,343
Callao .....	10,901	.....	2,988	7,913
Valparaiso .....	9,962	.....	3,987	5,975
From Liverpool to—				
San Francisco .....	14,690	.....	7,694	6,996
Acapulco .....	12,921	.....	5,870	7,051
Mazatlan .....	13,481	.....	6,430	7,051
Melbourne .....	13,352	13,140	12,748	392
New Zealand .....	12,400	13,975	11,349	1,051
Hongkong .....	18,030	15,051	13,786	1,265
Yokohama .....	17,529	16,040	12,111	3,929
Guayaquil .....	11,321	.....	5,890	5,431
Callao .....	10,539	.....	6,449	4,090
Valparaiso .....	9,600	.....	7,436	2,144
Sandwich Islands .....	14,080	.....	9,136	4,944
From Hamburg to—				
Mazatlan .....	13,931	.....	6,880	7,051
Acapulco .....	13,371	.....	6,320	7,051
Fonseca .....	11,430	.....	5,530	5,900
Puntarenas, Costa Rica .....	11,120	.....	5,515	5,605
From Spain to Manila .....	16,900	13,951	13,520	431
From France to Tonquin .....	17,750	15,201	13,887	4,314

The idea that a ship canal could be cut with more facility and at less cost through some portion of the Colombian State of Panama than through any part of Mexico or Central America has been entertained by many, both in ancient and recent times. Tradition attributes to a monk, who lived at the close of the last century, the credit of practically solving this problem by connecting the headwaters of the river Atrato, which empties into the Caribbean Sea, with the waters of a river named San Juan, which empties into the Pacific. In the article entitled Colombia, in Appleton's American Cyclopaedia, it is said, in reference to this subject, that the connection was made near the city of "Quibdo, latitude  $5^{\circ} 50' N.$ , by which communication by boats is still maintained between the Atlantic and Pacific." The world knows well that a French company, formed by Viscount Lesseps, has undertaken to dig a ship canal, 46 miles long, from Aspinwall to Panama, more or less parallel to the Panama Railroad.

Without entering into any discussion regarding the success or failure of the Lesseps plan, or the engineering features which may give preference to the Panama routes over all the others north of Costa Rica, the fact remains undisturbed that if ever such a canal is made Costa Rica will derive from it a great benefit. She will be its nearest neighbor, and her territory will be, if not directly bordering upon it, at least at a short distance, and within easy access to its waters. The southern regions of Costa Rica, which now are almost uninhabited, will then be within easy reach of the immense current of wealth and trade which that canal will create.

## Chapter X.

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### THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS; MONEY AND TAXATION.

Costa Rica is a Republic, and the powers of its Government are limited and defined by a written constitution, which was framed and adopted in 1871. Universal suffrage is the law of the country; but no election of any kind can be made directly, but through a body of electors freely chosen by the people.

Every citizen of Costa Rica has the right, if he chooses to exercise it, of casting his vote within the appointed time, before the boards, or juntas, constituted for that purpose, in favor of the persons whom he wishes to form part of the electoral college. Those who receive a majority of votes are declared "electors," and meet at the appointed time and place, and elect, also by a majority of votes, either the President of the Republic, or the members of Congress, or the municipal officers of their respective localities, as the case may be. No one can be made elector unless he is 21 years old, can read and write, has his domicile in the place where the vote in his favor was taken, and he must own property to the value of \$500, or have an income of \$200 a year. The position of elector can not be declined, and it is the duty of all electors to cast their vote at the election. Neither the President of the Republic nor the members of the cabinet, the justices of the high court, the governors of the provinces, or the bishop, can be electors as long as they are in office.

The Government of Costa Rica is administered by the three supreme powers called there, as everywhere else, executive, legislative, and judicial.

The executive power is vested in a President, whose term of service is four years, and who can not be reelected for the following immediate term. The qualifications for this office are the same as required for the office of elector, except that the President must be over 38 years of age and a Costa Rican, or at least a Central American by birth, and not belong to the ecclesiastical profession.

The President is assisted by four secretaries of state, whose respective departments are called as follows: (1) Department of foreign relations, favors, justice, worship, public instruction, and beneficence. (*Relaciones exteriores, gracia, justicia, culto, instrucción pública y beneficencia.*) (2) Department of the interior, police, and the promotion of the public welfare. (*Gobernación, policía y fomento.*) (3) Department of the treasury and commerce. (*Hacienda y comercio.*) (4) Department of war and of the navy. (*Guerra y Marina.*)

The legislative power is vested in a Congress, consisting of only one house, and called "the Constitutional Congress." (*Congreso Constitucional.*)

The members of this body are called deputies (*diputados*), and are elected for four years; but one-half of the Congress is renewed by election every two years. Under the present law there is one deputy for every 8,000 inhabitants in each province; but if the population of the province is such as to show an excess of 4,000 or more, over and above the rate mentioned, one more deputy may be elected. There are now seven deputies for the province of San José, six for the province of Alajuela, five for the province of Cartago, four for the province of Heredia, and two for the province of Guanacaste. Each *Comarca* (Limon and Puntarenas) is represented by one deputy. Total number of deputies, 26. The qualifications for the position of deputy are, to be a native of Costa Rica or of Central America, or a naturalized citizen of Costa Rica who has resided within her territory for the period of four years subsequent to his naturalization; to know how to read and



write, and to own property to the value of \$500, or have an annual income of \$200. The Congress meets every year, but during the recess it is represented by a committee of its own choice, which is called *Comisión permanente*, and has for its duty to attend to everything of urgent character.

The judicial power is vested in a supreme court of justice (*corte suprema de justicia*) and in the other courts throughout the country, which are subordinate to it. The members of the supreme court are not elected by the people, but appointed by Congress.

In Costa Rica there is no such position as that of vice-president of the Republic. The constitution provides that in case of death, or absence, or inability of the President, he shall be succeeded by one of three persons designated by Congress to that effect, at its first session in each presidential term. For this reason they are called *designados*. If the "designado" exercises the presidential functions at the call of the President himself, the choice will be at his will; but if the "designado" becomes President *ad interim*, on account of the death or inability of the President, the order in which the names were placed in their appointment by Congress must be followed.

At the head of each province and comarca there is a governor appointed by the President, and in each canton there is a local executive authority, subordinate to the governor, also appointed by the President, who is called the "jefe politico."

The whole Republic is divided into 75 municipalities (*municipios*), each one provided with a municipal council, consisting generally of five members, elected by the people, indirectly, as has been stated. It is unnecessary to explain what the functions of these bodies are. They are more or less the same as the city councils and the boards of county commissioners of the United States.

#### THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Justice is administered in Costa Rica by a well organized system of courts and tribunals, and under written laws as wise and well

sued to the necessities of civilization as in any of the nations of the world. Capital punishment can not be inflicted. Private property can not be confiscated. No person can be tried by commissioners or extraordinary courts. Individual liberty is guaranteed by the writ of habeas corpus. Trial by jury is established for criminal cases; and no discrimination or distinction of any kind between citizens can be made before the courts.

There are a civil code, a code of civil procedure, and a judiciary law, which went into force on the 1st of January, 1888. They all do credit to the Republic, and stand as high as the highest among the statute books of the Christian world.

In each city or town of the Republic there are judicial functionaries, called *alcaldes*, who are appointed by the supreme court. According to the necessities of the locality these *alcaldes* may be one, two, or three, as the supreme court shall decide. They have jurisdiction in the first instance of all civil cases in which the amount involved does not exceed \$250. They have also the power to settle the estates of deceased persons, should no contention involving a larger amount than \$250 arise between the interested parties. They have also criminal jurisdiction, under the supervision and authority of the criminal court, but only so far as the preliminary steps of the prosecution are concerned. If the *alcalde* happens to be a man who does not belong to the legal profession, persons having business before him are entitled to ask him to appoint a lawyer to be his adviser (*asesor*) in the case. In each province, and in each *comarca*, there is a court of first instance for civil and criminal matters. These courts consist each of only one judge, appointed by the supreme court, and sit at the capital of the province or *comarca*, as the case may be.

In San José there are two civil courts, and besides them a criminal court. Alajuela, Cartago, Heredia, Guanacaste, and Puntarenas have each one court of first instance, both for civil and criminal cases. In Limon there is no court, and the judicial authority is vested only in the *alcalde*.







PIER AT PUNTARENAS.



The chief justice of the supreme court has just recommended (1890) that at Alajuela, Cartago, and Heredia, the civil and criminal jurisdiction be separated and exercised by different courts.

At San José there is also a court analogous to the United States Court of Claims, to try cases in which the Government has to appear as a party. The court of appeals, or, as it is called there, the Supreme Court of the Republic, consists of fifteen justices, appointed for four years by Congress. This court acts in three different capacities: (1) As a court of appeals; (2) as a supreme court, to decide cases taken before it under a writ of error (*corte de casación*): (3) as what is called *corte plena*, or full bench, or better still, the court in general term.

When acting as a court of appeals, only three justices are necessary to form what is called a *sala*, or division of the courts. There are only two *salas*, called, respectively, first and second, and each one has as full power as the whole tribunal, as far as the appeal is concerned. The division of first and second is made only to expedite business, and does not imply in any way any difference of rank or function. The president of the *sala* is chosen from among themselves by the three justices who form the court. When exercising supreme jurisdiction under a writ of error, the court consists of five justices, who also elect their president from among themselves. When acting in full (*corte plena*) it is presided over by the president of the court of *casación*.

#### TAXATION, PUBLIC DEBT, CREDIT, AND MONETARY SYSTEM.

Taxation in Costa Rica, except for local and municipal purposes, is generally indirect. The principal sources of revenue are the custom-houses, and upon them and the monopolies of tobacco and liquors the Government depends to meet its obligations. Ac-

ording to the last report of the secretary of the treasury (1890), of a total amount of \$4,928,872.46 received on all accounts in the treasury, there were:

Custom-houses receipts.....	\$1, 683, 312. 54
Liquor monopoly.....	1, 402, 160. 33
Tobacco monopoly.....	599, 698. 59
Total.....	<u>3, 685, 171. 46</u>

The expenses of the Government in 1890 were \$5,924,914.85.

Municipal taxation is moderate. The owners of real estate alone are obliged to pay taxes for street lighting, the maintenance of the police, the supply of water, etc.

The debt of Costa Rica in 1890 was as follows: Foreign debt, £2,000,116 1s. 7d., or about \$10,000,000; interior or domestic debt, \$2,712,397.82. The foreign debt, contracted in England for the purpose of building the railroads and making other internal improvements, is represented by 6 per cent bonds, which are quoted in London, at the lowest figures, at between 90 and 92 per cent. The interest, 5 per cent to the bondholders and 1 per cent additional to form a sinking fund, has been thus far paid promptly and scrupulously, and the credit of the nation is therefore as high in the London market as can be desired. The interior debt consists of miscellaneous items, for public works, or services, each one of which is promptly paid on maturity.

The money in general use in Costa Rica is the paper dollar. Its value is nominally 100 cents, 5 francs, or 4 English shillings, but in reality it is worth only about 70 cents, 3.50 francs, 2 shillings 10 pence, gold being at a premium of from 30 to 50 per cent. There exists a certain amount of old Government bills, but they diminish every year, and those in circulation to-day are nearly all issued by the Bank of La Union. The paper money is accepted throughout the Republic without question, and the silver money of the country has no premium over it. The bills of highest denomination are those of \$100; the smallest is of \$1. The



fractional currency consists of silver pieces coined in the country, of the value of 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents. Their fineness is 750 thousandths. The Government has issued a decree providing that the fineness for the one dollar pieces should be 900 thousandths, and for the fractional coins 835 thousandths. No gold coined before 1876 can be found now in the country, except with great difficulty. Nearly all has gone out of the country. The decimal system of money was adopted in 1863. The metric system of weights and measures was adopted in 1884, and has been in practice since July 1, 1886.

#### BUSINESS REGULATIONS AND METHODS.

Costa Rica was the first nation in Central America to establish a bank. That was the bank founded in 1857 by Don Crisanto Medina. At present there are the following:

The Anglo-Costa Rican Bank, established in 1863; the Bank of Costa Rica, established in 1867; and the Bank of "La Union," established in 1877. They all are at San José. The usual rate of interest is 9 per cent.

The *Ley hipotecaria* of Costa Rica, which is considered perfect in its class, allows the mobilization, as may be said of the real estate, to all imaginable extent. The owner of a piece of land, duly registered in the office for such purposes established, can have the value of his property divided there into shares, and each share represented by a *cédula*, or bond, and things are fixed in such way as to allow at any time, and with perfect safety for the bank or the money lender, funds to be raised on these "cédulas," and the latter to be used as collateral securities of the best character.

Joint stock companies, engaged in mining, agricultural, and other enterprises, abound in the country.

No restrictions are placed in Costa Rica upon labor, or the exercise of trades and commerce, or industry in whatever form.

Immigration is encouraged, and business enterprise is given everywhere as fair and ample chances as can be desired.

#### RELIGION AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Roman Catholic apostolic religion is the religion of the State, but the exercise of all others is entirely free and tolerated under the constitution and the laws. There are undenominational Protestant churches at San José and Port Limon. According to the report of the secretary of the treasury of the Costa Rican Republic for 1890, the sum of \$19,440.04 was contributed that year, out of the public treasury, for the support of the church in the whole country.

Public instruction in Costa Rica is in the hands of the National Government, under the direct supervision of the Secretary of that Department in some respects, and of the municipal boards or councils in all others. Primary instruction is compulsory and paid for by the nation. But every inhabitant of the Republic, whether Costa Rican or foreigner, is free under the constitution either to receive instruction or to give it as a teacher in private establishments.

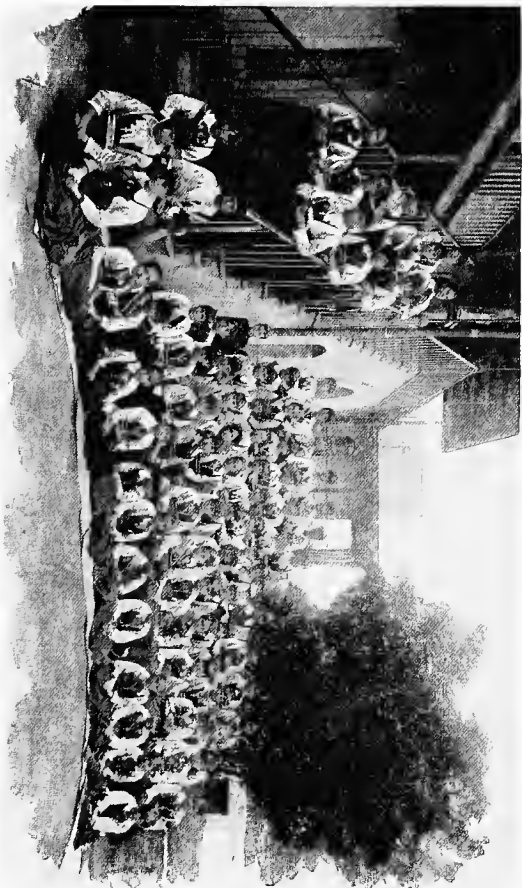
There were in 1890 the following primary schools supported by the Government: In the province of San José, 27 for boys and 27 for girls; total, 54. In the province of Alajuela, 42 for boys and 29 for girls; total, 71. In the province of Cartago, 19 for boys and 20 for girls; total, 39. In the province of Heredia, 17 for boys and 13 for girls; total, 30. In the province of Guanacaste, 19 for boys and 16 for girls; total, 35. In the comarca of Puntarenas, 3 for boys and 2 for girls; total, 5. Grand total, 198.

The number who attended these schools in 1890 was as follows: Boys, 5,182; girls, 4,307; total, 9,489.

The cost of these schools to the national government in 1890 was as follows: San José, \$43,189.19; Alajuela, \$26,938.66; Cartago, \$23,665.62; Heredia, \$27,798.17; Guanacaste, \$9,656.94; Punta Arenas, \$6,429.19; total, \$137,677.77.







STUDENTS OF YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.



The following list shows the number and cost in 1890 of the other establishments of public instruction which the Costa Rican Government supports: The Costa Rica Lyceum or University, \$44,384.68; Young Ladies High School (San José), \$13,891.68; the Alajuela High School, \$20,821.47; the Cartago College, \$1,540.84; the School of Agriculture, \$6,391.17; total \$87,029.84.

In addition to the above the Costa Rican treasury paid in 1890: Subsidy to the private college named La Esperanza, \$200; subsidy to the private college named American Institute, \$450; tuition and expenses of Costa Rican boys educated abroad, \$7,634.66; and many other sums for the construction of schoolhouses and repairs of those already built, and for the support of the Physical and Geographical Institute, and the Meteorological Institute.

The whole amount expended by the treasury in 1890 in the item of public instruction was \$447,220.23. The comparison of this expense with the total of the Government expenses (\$4,995,343.32) shows the decided interest of the Costa Rican Government and people in favor of public instruction. The amount appropriated for 1891, for the same purpose, is \$546,035.

#### TREATIES WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION.

Costa Rica has a treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation with the United States, concluded in the city of Washington on the 10th of July, 1851, and proclaimed on May 26, 1852,

She has also entered into conventions of friendship, commerce, and navigation with Germany, the Hanseatic cities, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Peru, and Ecuador.

A treaty of friendship, peace, commerce, and arbitration was concluded between Costa Rica and Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua on February 16, 1887, and it was ratified and proclaimed by Costa Rica on the 27th of May following.

In addition to the above, Costa Rica has a treaty of peace and

friendship with Spain; a treaty of limits with Nicaragua; a treaty with Colombia to submit to arbitration the question of limits between both Republics; extradition treaties with Italy, Peru, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador; a naturalization treaty with Italy; a consular convention with Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador; a treaty for the establishment of uniform rules on matters of private international law with the Argentine Republic, Peru, Chile, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guatemala, and Uruguay, ratified and proclaimed by Costa Rica on August 4, 1879; a parcels post convention with Great Britain, ratified and proclaimed on November 8, 1887, and several other postal and telegraphic conventions.

The diplomatic representation of Costa Rica in the United States has been as follows :

DURING THE FEDERAL SYSTEM.

- (1) Don Manuel I. Arce and Don Juan M. Rodriguez, commissioners. Presented credentials September 10, 1823.
- (2) Don Antonio José Cañaz, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Presented credentials August 4, 1824.
- (3) Don Pedro Gonzalez, chargé d'affaires. Presented credentials November 14, 1826.

REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA.

- (1) Don Felipe Molina, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Presented credentials March 24, 1851. Died in Washington February 1, 1855.
- (2) Don Luis Molina, chargé d'affaires. Presented credentials June 14, 1855.
- (3) Don Napoleon Escalante and Don Luis Molina presented credentials on a special mission of friendship November 24, 1857.
- (4) Don Luis Molina, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. April 10, 1858.
- (5) Don Ezequiel Gutierrez, chargé d'affaires. Presented credentials September 20, 1866.
- (6) Don Julian Volio, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. 1868.
- (7) Don Ezequiel Gutierrez, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. 1871 to 1874.



- (8) Don Manuel M. de Peralta, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Presented credentials February 17, 1885.
- (9) Don Cleto Gonzalez Viquez, chargé d'affaires. 1885.
- (10) Don Pedro Perez Zeledón, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Presented credentials July 26, 1887.
- (11) Don Federico Volio, chargé d'affaires.
- (12) Don Pedro Perez Zeledón, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Resumed his functions October 19, 1888.
- (13) Don Federico Volio, chargé d'affaires. November 1, 1889.
- (14) Don Anselmo Volio, chargé d'affaires *ad interim*, upon the death of Don Federico Volio.
- (15) Don Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, chargé d'affaires. Presented credentials March 21, 1891.

Costa Rica was represented in the International American Conference by Don Manuel Aragón, one of the leading financiers of Central America, with Don Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, the well-known author, as secretary.

In the International American Monetary Commission Costa Rica was represented by Don Joaquin Bernardo Calvo.

## Chapter XI.

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### TRANSPORTATION AND POSTAL FACILITIES.

The railway system of Costa Rica consists of the following: The Atlantic Railroad, from the port of Limon, on the Atlantic, to Alajuela, 147½ miles. This road has a branch which starts from a point about 40 miles distant from Puerto Limon and goes southward and then eastward until reaching Carrillo, a place at the foot of the Irazú mountains, 70 miles.

The Pacific Railroad, from Puntarenas, on the Pacific, to the city of Esparza, at the foot of the Aguacate Mountains, a distance of 14 miles. This line is now being continued to Alajuela, a distance of 30 miles.

Alajuela is already connected with Heredia, and Heredia with Cartago, by means of another railroad, 27 miles in length, and this line passes through San José, which stands between the two cities last named. So that, when the line from Esparza to Alajuela is completed, there will be a continuous railway from the port of Limon, on the Atlantic, to the port of Punta Arenas, on the Pacific.

All the lines will be the property of the Government when the time of the concessions—that is, ninety-nine years—has elapsed. In the mean time they are in the hands of the Costa Rica Railway Company, an English corporation domiciled in London. The Government owns one-third of the stock of the Atlantic Railroad Company.







Ox SHOEING.



Under a concession made August 3, 1888, to Mr. Minor C. Keith, a citizen of the United States, another railroad is to be built between the point in which the San José and Carrillo Railroad crosses the river named Jimenez and the Rio Frio, which empties into the San Juan River. This line will establish prompt communication between Puerto Limon and the upper part of the San Juan, will permit the improvement of an enormous amount of very fertile land which now is almost unproductive, and will be in other respects of great advantage both for Costa Rica and Nicaragua, her neighbor.

Independently of the railroads there are in Costa Rica very good means of communication, consisting of excellent roads, which cross the country in every direction.

Costa Rica is a member of the Universal Postal Union. On the 4th of February, 1890, there was negotiated a parcels post treaty between the United States and Costa Rica, the full text of which will be found in Appendix B, p. 127.

The postal service between her and the United States is as follows :

On the Pacific side, from San Francisco to Puntarenas, by the steamers of the Pacific Mail Company, the 3d, 13th, and 23d of each month.

On the Atlantic side, from New York to Puerto Limon, either directly by the steamers of the Atlas Steamship Company every two weeks, or by rail to New Orleans and thence by sea to Puerto Limon once a week.

Also from New York to Puerto Limon, via Aspinwall, by the steamers of the Pacific Mail the 1st, 10th, and 20th of each month. If connection can be made at Aspinwall with either a steamer of the Royal Mail or some other going to Puerto Limon, the correspondence, as well as the passengers, may go that way. If not, they will be carried across the isthmus to Panama, and from there by the Pacific steamers to Puntarenas.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO AND FROM COSTA RICA.

*Letters.*—Five cents here and 10 centavos there for each half ounce, or fraction thereof.

*Postal cards.*—Two cents here and 2 centavos there, each.

*Other mailable articles.*—Two cents here and 2 centavos there for each 2 ounces, or fraction thereof.

*Registration fee.*—Ten cents here and 20 centavos there.

*Parcels post.*—Articles of merchandise 12 cents here and 20 centavos there for each pound or fraction thereof.

The postal service in Costa Rica is in a most excellent condition. There are 92 post-offices in the Republic, which in 1890-'91 handled 2,101,428 pieces.

The steamers of the Pacific Mail receive a liberal subsidy from the Government of Costa Rica. The others have been granted exemption of port dues, except hospital charges (\$25), when touching regularly at Puerto Limon.

Costa Rica was the first nation of Central America which had telegraphic service, and now has the cheapest rates; only 20 cents is charged for a message to any place in Central America. All centers of population of the Republic, whether large or small, are connected by wire with each other, and with the neighboring nations and the rest of the world.

The nearest office of the cable company is at San Juan del Sur, in Nicaragua, but that office is connected by wire with the Costa Rican telegraphic system, and the service is done satisfactorily. The Government granted, in 1889, a concession to an European company, for a direct cable connecting Puerto Limon with the Atlantic lines.

Telephonic service is established in San José, and the Government has entered into a contract with an American company for its extension throughout the whole country.

To reach Costa Rica from the United States the traveler has a



choice of routes. He may take a Pacific Mail steamer from New York to Colon (fare, \$90 first class, \$40 second class; time, 8 days), and there take a steamer of the British Royal Mail Company to Puerto Limon, thence by rail to San José; or he may take a steamer of the Atlas company at New York, and go direct to Puerto Limon, stopping at Kingston, Jamaica, en route; fare, \$80; time, 14 days.

From New Orleans he may take a steamer of the Costa Rica line every Wednesday morning for Port Limon; fare, \$50 first class, \$40 second class, \$25 steerage; time,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  days; or he may take a steamer of the Costa Rica and Honduras line every Wednesday; fare, \$50; time, 9 days; or by crossing the Isthmus from Colon he can take a Pacific Mail steamer to Puntarenas; fare, \$115 first class.

From San Francisco the Pacific Mail steamers leave three times a month; fare, \$105 first class, \$52.50 steerage; time, 20 days.

## Chapter XII.

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### IMMIGRATION.

The problem to be solved not only in Costa Rica, but also in all that portion of Western Hemisphere which was settled either by Spain or Portugal, and upon which the full development of their immense resources of all kinds depends, is the problem of immigration. The real secret of the prosperity and advanced state of civilization which the Argentine Republic and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay have reached consists in the proper solution given there to this problem, and to the establishment of a steady and regular current of immigration which constantly increases the number of laborers, and adds to the productive forces of the country.

Costa Rica, by reason of her geographical position, her climate, her institutions, the character of her people, the nature of her productions, the short distance from all the great centers of civilization, and the hearty welcome which her inhabitants give all foreigners, affords inducements, greater than many countries, for foreign capital and labor to come to her territory and aid in the development of such wealth and prosperity as it is difficult to describe.

The Government is conscious of the immense advantage which the country would derive from the increase, through healthy methods, of its population, and without resorting to any artificial means has shown itself at all times exceedingly liberal in its concessions in favor of the immigrants.







A "READY-MADE HOUSE," IMPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES.



Foreigners as well as natives may acquire real estate, and public lands are granted to them without distinction, either by preëmption methods, or by sale at public auction.

By preëmption methods natives and foreigners can acquire the ownership of tracts of land of no less than 50 hectares, or 80 acres, by merely fencing them and giving notice to the local authority that it is their intention to put them under cultivation. If this cultivation is actually carried on for two years, during which the settlers can not be disturbed in the possession of the land, the proper patent will be issued in their favor. The patentees may then, if they so wish, take possession of another tract of land of 50 hectares, and fence it, etc., on the same terms and conditions as before; and so on indefinitely.

But if the tract of land is not cultivated, or not cultivated to the extent and in the serious way contemplated by the law, then it will be open again to settlement, and other parties may acquire them on the same conditions; the new settlers, however, are required to pay their predecessors a fair compensation for all the improvements, whatever they may be, which they made on the property.

At public auction foreigners and natives can acquire the ownership of tracts of public land, not exceeding 600 hectares for each person, by filing a petition requesting the commissioner of the land office to cause the tract of land which they desire to be advertised for sale, the petitioners having the privilege to purchase the land at the highest price brought at auction. The lowest admissible bid is \$5 per hectare of prairie lands; \$4 per hectare of wooded lands, containing India-rubber trees, vanilla, dye woods, etc.; \$3 per hectare of wooded lands not having those trees, and \$2 per hectare of marshy, stony, or barren lands.

But if these lands happen to be situated at a distance greater than 15 miles from a town of 3,000 inhabitants, or from the track of a railroad, the prices above named will be reduced to one-half.

If the distance is between 30 and 60 miles, the price will be reduced to one-fourth; and if it is larger than 60 miles, the price will be one-eighth of the regular one above given.

The price can be paid, at the purchaser's option, either cash or within ten years. If the latter method is adopted, interest at 6 per cent, to be paid annually, will be added. But if at any time the purchaser can prove, by sufficient evidence, that the improvements made by him on the land thus purchased are worth twice as much as the amount of the interest still due, he will be exempted from paying the interest. And if the improvements prove to be worth twice as much as the price to be paid for the land under the terms of sale, the purchaser will be exempted from paying said price.

The Costa Rican citizenship is not forced upon any immigrant; but it can be acquired after one year's residence in the country.

For the purpose of furthering immigration, the following concessions have been made :

#### THE SAN BERNARDO DE TALAMANCA COLONY.

Persons desiring to settle in this locality may be entitled, upon entering their names at the registry for that purpose kept at the proper office in San José, first, to free passage for them, their families, effects, and domestic animals, by rail to the port of Limon, and by sea from there to Old Harbor, and from there, on horseback (six hours) to San Bernardo; second, to the use of a house, at San Bernardo, and to a certain allowance for their support, within a certain period, until they can settle to work; third, to the ownership in fee simple, and free from registration expenses, of a tract of land at Talamanca of 6 hectares (about 10 acres) for each head of a family, and one additional tract of 6 hectares for each one of his children; fourth, to be paid monthly the sum of \$17 per family, for two years; and fifth, to be given a cow, a pig, a sow, a certain number of hens and chickens, a collection of seeds, and a set of the most necessary agricultural implements.



Talamanca is a rich mining and agricultural district, well provided with rivers and everything necessary to become a prosperous country. It has, nevertheless, the disadvantage of containing still within its limits some bands of uncivilized Indians, although not numerous. These Indians, however, have never shown themselves hostile to the settlers.

#### THE BUENAVISTA COLONY.

Under a contract with the Atlantic Railroad Company and the River Plate Loan Trust Company of London 800,000 acres of land were granted for colonization purposes. Colonists of all nationalities, except negroes and Chinese, are admitted, and they are given liberally the ownership of fertile lands, in localities at between 3,000 and 8,000 feet above the level of the sea, in the vicinity of the railroad, and not far from the centers of population of the Republic.

#### THE NICOYA CUBAN COLONY.

Under a contract with Don Antonio Maceo, and for the purpose of promoting and improving the cultivation of tobacco, the Government has set apart a tract of land of about 24,000 acres in the fertile territory of Nicoya. Señor Maceo has obtained for himself, as well as for the colonists, the most liberal concessions.

#### THE MATINA RIVER COLONY.

The adaptability of the soil of Matina for the cultivation of cocoa, which in former times rendered this locality famous, induced the Government to enter into a contract with Signor Attilio Lazaro Riatti, of Italy, for the purpose of bringing to Matina immigrants of all nationalities, who should engage in the aforesaid cultivation and restore as far as practicable the former state of things. Signor Riatti has been given for that purpose 1,600 acres of land

in the neighborhood of the Limon Railroad and in the localities which once were more renowned, and ample means and inducements to carry this plan to success have been granted to him.

#### MR. REYNOLDS'S AMERICAN COLONY.

An earnest effort is being made by Mr. W. H. Reynolds, of Hornellsville, N. Y., to establish an American colony in the fertile territory of the Republic which borders upon the Atlantic, on lands where cocoa, coffee, sugar cane, cotton, and many other agricultural productions of great value can be copiously raised. The Government has given Mr. Reynolds 66,000 acres of land to carry out his scheme, and granted exemption of duties for three years on all goods and articles imported into the country for the use of his colonists, and many other privileges and advantages of recognized importance.

Mr. Reynolds has bound himself to take to the aforesaid locality one hundred American families, in agricultural labors, of good moral standing and experienced, and settle them in the places, within the limits of the tract granted, which are best adapted for the kind of cultivation selected, providing them with a house, seeds, implements, and other things necessary. Sufficient area is to be set apart in these lands for the construction of a town.

#### THE COCO ISLAND GERMAN COLONY.

A German subject by the name of August Gussler has entered into a contract with the Government by which he bound himself to take to the Costa Rican island named Coco, on the Pacific Ocean, a colony of fifty German families. An area of a square kilometer is to be reserved to build a town, and the rest of the territory is to be divided in lots of 16 hectares each, and arranged in such a way as to allow Mr. Gussler to have one and the Costa Rican Government the next, and so on equally and alternately.

## THE RODRIGUEZ COLONY.

Under a contract with Don Eusebio Rodriguez, a rich land owner in the San Carlos Valley, some portion of the lands belonging to that gentleman, and situated in the immediate neighborhood of the Nicaragua Interoceanic Canal, is to be divided into lots and set apart for colonists, and devoted to agricultural purposes. Señor Rodriguez is given for a certain time the use of \$25,000, to be advanced by the Government, and many other privileges of importance.

## OTHER CONCESSIONS.

In its desire to promote agriculture, the Costa Rican Government has made other concessions, as follows: One to Don Vicente Guardia and Don Odilón Jimenez, for the establishment of a sugar plantation at Guanacaste; another to Don José Machado y Pinto, for the establishment of a bank, under the name of "The Costa Rican Loan, Trust, and Colonization Bank," with a capital of \$5,000,000, divided into 5,000 shares of \$1,000 each, the Government guaranteeing a dividend of 4 per cent a year.

## Chapter XIII.

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### HISTORICAL AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

The history of Costa Rica can be divided naturally into three different periods :

(1) One which might be called colonial, and covers more than three centuries, from 1502, the year of the discovery, to 1821, the year of the declaration of independence from Spain;

(2) Another of about twenty-seven years, between 1821 and 1848, the latter being the year in which Costa Rica ceased to be a State of the Central American Confederation ;

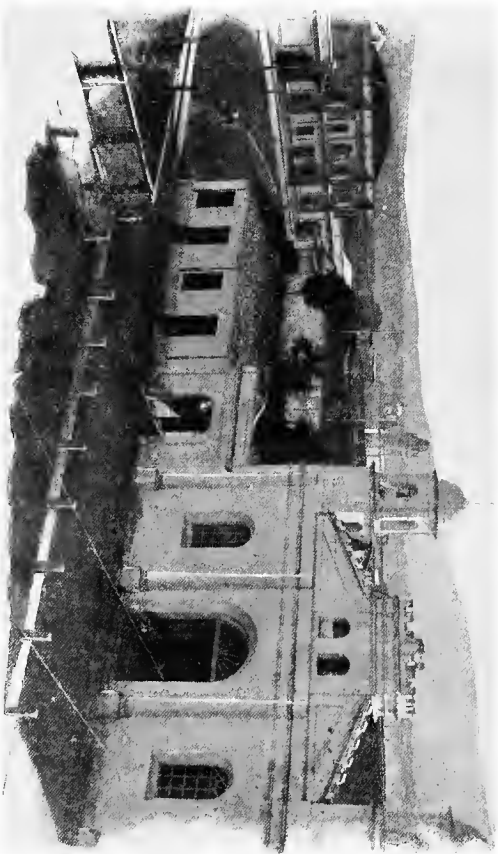
(3) And another from 1848 to the present date.

Nothing particularly important—capable to single Costa Rica out of the other colonies of Spain in the New World—can be found in the first period. The Costa Rican soil was submitted to the same system of government as all the other dominions of Spain in America. And the sixty-two rulers who, whether with the name of governors or *adelantados* or *alcaldes mayores*, exercised jurisdiction in Costa Rica, and succeeded each other during these three hundred and twenty years, were more or less the same as the other rulers and viceroys of Spain in Spanish America.

Men of great ability can be found among them. Diego de Nicuesa, the first Spaniard who ever settled in Costa Rica, and was also its first governor, deserves to be remembered in history, Juan de Cavallón, Juan de Estrada Rávago, Juan Vazquez de Coronado, Rodrigo Arias de Maldonado, and others, occupy high







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positions in the hearts and the esteem of the Costa Rican people. The last Spanish ruler was Don Juan Manuel de Cañas, who in October, 1821 yielded to the inevitable, joined the independent movement, and became an officer of the new-born State.

During the second period Costa Rica witnessed all the events which took place between the 15th of September, 1821, in which Guatemala proclaimed its independence from Spain, and the 30th of August, 1848, in which she accepted the accomplished facts, withdrew from the Confederacy, ceased to be the State of Costa Rica, and began new life under the title which she still retains of the Republic of Costa Rica.

During the third period Costa Rica has had the good fortune to live in peace, with no other disturbances than those produced by the invasion of Walker in Central America, during which she crowned herself with glory for her heroic and successful efforts to secure the independence of the common country.

Her first President during this period was Don José Maria Castro, to whom the Costa Rican Congress decreed the title of Founder of the Republic. Don Juan Rafael Mora, who succeeded him, is one of the most conspicuous and meritorious figures in Central American history. The country owes him a great debt of gratitude.

The administration of Don Bernardo Soto distinguished itself for its high spirit of progress and its earnest efforts in promoting the welfare of the country.

Don José Joaquin Rodriguez is the present incumbent of the Costa Rican presidential chair. He was inaugurated on the 8th of May, 1890; and his administration has so far proved to be no less patriotic, farsighted, and acceptable to the country, than the most popular one which has ever existed in Costa Rica.

The following list of publications, both official and unofficial, which by no means is claimed to be complete, will help the student

in acquiring as full a knowledge as may be desired of that interesting country :

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- Report by Consul Mackey on the currency and finances of Costa Rica. In United States Consular Reports XXXIV, 123, 665.

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- Report by Consul Meugens on the trade and commerce of Costa Rica for the year 1878 (February 13, 1879). In Reports from H. M.'s Consuls, Part II, 1879, 8.
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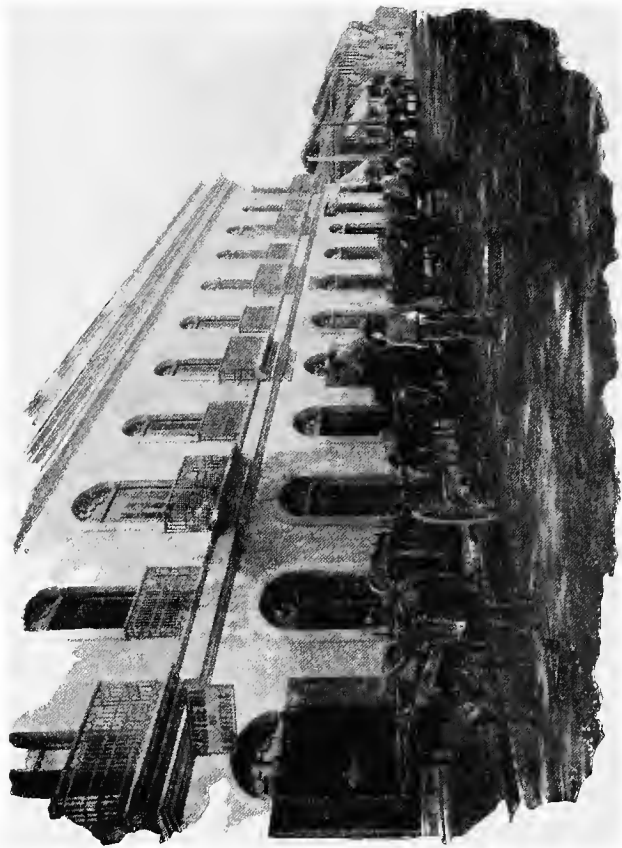
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WHOLESALE STORE.







# Appendix A.

## Import Duties of Costa Rica.

### DERECHOS DE IMPORTACIÓN EN COSTA RICA.

#### *Equivalents*

1 silver peso..... = \$0. 736 United States (July 1, 1891).  
 1 kilo..... = 2. 2046 pounds.

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCIA.	Derechos por kilo en moneda de Costa Rica.
<b>Agricultural products and provisions.</b>		<b>Productos de agricultura y viveres.</b>	
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pesos</i>
Allspice .....	. 037	Jamaica.....	. 11
Almonds.....	. 007	Almendras .....	. 02
Bacon, in tins or otherwise.....	. 023	Tocinos ó tocinetas, vengán ó no en latas .....	. 07
Balsam, crude.....	. 109	Balsamo en estado natural.....	. 33
Barks, dyeing or tanning.....	. 013	Cortezas tintoreas ó curtientes ..	. 04
Barley .....	. 007	Cebada .....	. 02
Barley, pearl.....	. 023	Cebada perlada.....	. 07
Beans .....	. 007	Frijoles.....	. 02
Butter .....	. 013	Manteca de vaca.....	. 04
Cocoa, in seeds .....	. 023	Cacao en grano.....	. 07
Capers.....	. 043	Alcapanas .....	. 13
Carmine .....	. 179	Carmin .....	. 54
Cassia, raw or ground.....	. 037	Canelon en ramo ó molida.....	. 11
Cheese, in tins or otherwise .....	. 023	Quesos, vengán ó no en latas ..	. 07
Chestnuts .....	. 007	Castañas .....	. 02
Chocolate .....	. 043	Chocolate .....	. 13
Cinnamon, raw or ground.....	. 073	Canela en rama ó molida .....	. 22
Cloves.....	. 073	Clavos de olor.....	. 22
Cochineal .....	. 073	Cochinilla .....	. 22
Cocoa, ground.....	. 043	Cacao, molido.....	. 13
Cocoa butter .....	. 073	Manteca de cacao.....	. 22
Comfits and sweetmeats.....	. 043	Confites y confituras .....	. 13
Cork, unmanufactured.....	. 037	Corcho en bruto .....	. 11
Corn.....	. 007	Maiz.....	. 02

NOTE.—A reciprocal commercial arrangement entered into between the United States and Costa Rica, which awaits the confirmation of the Congress of the latter country, will make material changes in some of these rates. In consideration of the free admission of Costa Rican sugar, coffee, etc., into the United States, certain agricultural and other products of the United States will enjoy reduced rates, and in some instances will be admitted free into Costa Rica.

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCIA.	Derechos por kilo en moneda de Costa Rica.
<b>Agricultural products and provisions—Continued.</b>		<b>Productos de agricultura y víveres—Continúa.</b>	
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Crackers and biscuits, fine and common .....	.023	Galletas finas ú ordinarias.....	.07
Cumin seeds .....	.037	Cominos .....	.11
Extract of beef .....	.043	Extracto de carne .....	.13
Feculæ used in manufactures .....	.037	Feculas de uso industrial.....	.11
Fish, with or without oil, in tins or otherwise.....	.023	Pescado, en ó sin aceite, vengán ó no en latas .....	.07
Flour, of oats, wheat, corn, etc ..	.013	Harina de trigo, avena y maíz, etc.....	.04
Fruits, dried, all kinds.....	.043	Frutas secas de toda clase .....	.13
Fruits, fresh, not preserved, with or without shells.....	.007	Frutas frescas, no confitadas, con ó sin cascara .....	.02
Fruits in brandy and sirups, not medicinal .....	.073	Frutas en aguardiente y jarabes no medicinales .....	.22
Fruits, preserved in their own juice or sirup .....	.043	Frutas azucaradas, conservadas en su propio jugo ó en miel...	.13
Gallnuts .....	.037	Nuez agalla .....	.11
Gelatin .....	.037	Gelatina .....	.11
Grain, not specified, such as corn, wheat, etc.....	.007	Granos no especificados, como maíz, trigo, etc .....	.02
Hams, in tins or otherwise.....	.023	Jamones, vengán ó no en latas..	.07
Hay and other kinds of forage..	.007	Heno y otros pastos y forrage...	.02
Indigo .....	.073	Añil .....	.22
Ivory, vegetable and crude .....	.007	Corozo ó marfil vegetal en bruto.	.02
Ivory, vegetable, crude.....	.007	Marfil vegetal en bruto.....	.02
Jellies of all kinds.....	.043	Jaleas de todas clases.....	.13
Lard.....	.013	Manteca de cerdo.....	.04
Linseed, in grain or ground.....	.007	Linaza en grano ó molida.....	.02
Macaroni or vermicelli.....	.023	Fideos ó macarrones.....	.07
Malt of barley or any other fermenting substance.....	.013	Lúpulo y mosto de cebada y cualquiera sustancia fermentable.....	.04
Meats of all kinds, smoked, dried, or in brine .....	.013	Carnes de todas clases, ahumadas, secas ó en salmuera .....	.04
Meats, preserved or potted, with or without oil, in tins or otherwise .....	.023	Carnes conservadas ó condimentadas, con ó sin aceite, vengán ó no en latas .....	.07
Milk, condensed.....	.033	Leche condensada .....	.11
Mustard, powdered, in grain or compounded .....	.043	Mostaza en polvo, granos ó compuesta .....	.13
Must of barley or other fermenting substance .....	.013	Mosto de cebada ó de cualquiera otra sustancia fermentable....	.04
Nutmeg .....	.073	Nuez moscada .....	.22
Nuts .....	.007	Nucces .....	.02
Nuts, hazel .....	.007	Avellanas.....	.02
Oats.....	.007	Avena .....	.02
Olives .....	.043	Aceitunas.....	.13
Pastilles of sugar and gum .....	.043	Pastillas de azúcar y de goma..	.13
Pepper, ground or whole .....	.031	Pimienta molida ó en grano....	.10
Pickles .....	.043	Encurtidos .....	.13

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCIA.	Derechos por kilo en moneda de Costa Rica.
<b>Agricultural products and provisions—Continued.</b>		<b>Productos de agricultura y viveres—Continúa.</b>	
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Potatoes, fresh .....	.007	Papas frescas .....	.02
Preserves .....	.043	Almibares .....	.13
Preserves of all kinds not specified .....	.043	Conservas de todas clases no especificadas .....	.13
Rice .....	.023	Arroz .....	.07
Rye .....	.007	Centeno .....	.02
Saffron .....	.073	Azafran .....	.22
Sago, powdered or in grain .....	.023	Sagu en polvo ó en grano .....	.07
Salt, ordinary .....	.007	Sal comun .....	.02
Sauces of all kinds .....	.043	Salsas de toda clase .....	.13
Sausages .....	.023	Salchichones .....	.07
Seeds and barks, medicinal .....	.109	Semillas y cortezas medicinales .....	.33
Seed, canary .....	.023	Alpiste .....	.07
Seeds of vegetables, flowers, and plants .....	.003	Semillas de legumbres, flores y plantas .....	.02
Shellfish, preserved, with or without oil, or with condiments in cans or otherwise .....	.023	Mariscos conservados, en ó sin aceite, ó condimentados, vengan ó no en latas .....	.07
Spices, not mentioned .....	.037	Espicias, no especificadas .....	.11
Starch .....	.037	Almidon .....	.11
Starch of yucca .....	.023	Almidon de yuca .....	.07
Substances of nutritious fecula, not specified .....	.023	Sustancias feculentas alimenticias no especificadas .....	.07
Sugar, brown .....	.007	Panela .....	.02
Sugar, brown, in loaves .....	.007	Dulce en panela ó marqueta .....	.02
Sugar, refined .....	.037	Azúcar, refinada .....	.11
Sugar, unrefined .....	.023	Azúcar, sin refinar .....	.07
Sweetmeats and pastilles of sugar and gum .....	.043	Dulces y pastillas de azúcar y goma .....	.13
Sirups, not medicinal .....	.073	Jarabes no medicinales .....	.22
Tagua, or vegetable ivory, crude .....	.007	Tagua en bruto .....	.02
Tea .....	.073	Té .....	.22
Vegetables, fresh .....	.007	Legumbres frescas .....	.02
Vegetables, fresh .....	.007	Hortalizas, frescas .....	.02
Vegetables in vinegar or brine .....	.043	Hortalizas en vinagre ó salmuera .....	.13
Vinegar, ordinary .....	.023	Vinagre comun .....	.07
Wheat .....	.007	Trigo .....	.02
<b>Arms and ammunition.</b>		<b>Armas y municion.</b>	
Ammunition for hunting .....	.023	Municion de caza .....	.07
Bladed arms .....	1.629	Armas blancas .....	4.89
Blades, for swords, etc. ....	1.629	Hojas para armas blancas .....	4.89
Bullets and buckshot .....	.023	Balas y balinas .....	.07
Carbines, each .....	2.205	Carbinas, cada uno .....	3.00
Cartridges, loaded, for all kinds of arms .....	2.173	Capsulas ó cartuchos fulminantes, cargados, para toda clase de armas .....	6.52

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCIA.	Derechos por kilo en moneda de Costa Rica.
<b>Arms and ammunition—Continued.</b>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<b>Armas y munición—Continúa.</b>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Cartridges, or fulminating caps, not loaded, for all kinds of arms.....	2. 173	Capsulas ó cartuchos fulminantes, sin cargar, para toda clase de armas.....	6. 52
Daggers.....	1. 629	Puñales.....	4. 89
Daggers.....	1. 629	Dagas.....	4. 89
Firearms.....	. 999	Armas de fuego.....	3. 00
Foils.....	1. 629	Floretes.....	4. 89
Nipples for firearms.....	2. 173	Chimeneas para armas de fuego.....	6. 52
Fulminating caps for nipple firearms.....	2. 173	Capsulas fulminantes, para chimeneas de armas.....	6. 52
Hammers for firearms.....	2. 173	Llaves para armas de fuego.....	6. 52
Pieces of metal, loose, for firearms.....	2. 173	Piezas de metal, sueltas, para armas de fuego.....	6. 52
Revolvers..... each.....	2. 205	Revolveres..... cada uno.....	3. 00
Sabers.....	1. 629	Sables.....	4. 89
Shotguns..... each.....	2. 205	Escopetas..... cada uno.....	3. 00
Side arms.....	1. 629	Armas blancas.....	4. 89
Swords.....	1. 629	Espadas.....	4. 89
Swords, small, metal.....	. 109	Espadines, metal.....	. 33
Triggers, for firearms.....	2. 173	Gatillos para armas de fuego.....	6. 52
<b>Beverages.</b>		<b>Bebidas.</b>	
Aniseed rum of "mono," in barrels.....	. 199	Anizado del mono, en barriles.....	. 60
Aniseed rum of "mono," in bottles.....	. 149	Anizado del mono, en botellas.....	. 45
Beer, in barrels or in bottles.....	. 023	Cerveza, en barriles ó en botellas.....	. 07
Brandy, in barrels or demijohns.....	. 267	Cognac, en barriles ó damajuanas.....	. 80
Brandy, in any other vessel.....	. 199	Cognac, en cualquiera otra envase.....	. 60
Cider, in bottles or barrels.....	. 023	Sidra, en botellas ó barriles.....	. 07
Gin, in barrels or demijohns.....	. 267	Ginebra, en barriles ó damajuanas.....	. 80
Gin, in bottles.....	. 199	Ginebra, en botellas.....	. 60
Gin, in clay bottles, deducting the difference corresponding in weight, between these bottles and those of glass.....	. 199	Ginebra, en botellas de barro, haciendo la deducción correspondiente entre el peso de estas botellas y las de vidrio.....	. 60
Liquors, not prohibited, in barrels or demijohns.....	. 267	Licores de licita introducción, en barriles ó damajuanas.....	. 80
Liquors, in any other vessel, not prohibited.....	. 199	Licores de licita introducción, en cualquier otro envase.....	. 60
Mistelas (sweet wines), in barrels or demijohns.....	. 199	Mistelas, en barriles ó damajuanas.....	. 60
Mistelas (sweet wines), in bottles.....	. 149	Mistelas, en botellas.....	. 45
Whisky, in barrels or demijohns.....	. 267	Whiskey, en barriles ó damajuanas.....	. 80
Whisky, in any other kind of vessel.....	. 199	Whiskey, en cualquier otro envase.....	. 60

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCIA.	Derechos por kilo en moneda de Costa Rica.
<b>Beverages—Continued.</b>		<b>Bebidas—Continúa.</b>	
Wines of all kinds, in bottles. . . . .	<i>Dollars.</i> .029	Vinos de todas clases embote-llados . . . . .	<i>Pesos.</i> .09
Wines of all kinds, without being bottled, in hogsheads, demi-johns, jars, or casks, etc. . . . .	.043	Vinos de todas clases, sin embotellas, en pipas, garrafones, botijuelas ó barriles. . . . .	.13
Wines, red, in demijohns, jars, or barrels. . . . .	.017	Vinos tintos, en garrafones, botijuelas ó barriles . . . . .	.05
Wines, red, table, in bottles . . . . .	.01	Vinos tintos de mesa, en botellas.	.03
<b>Chemical products, drugs, and medicinal preparations.</b>		<b>Productos químicos, drogas y preparaciones medicinales.</b>	
Acids, acetic, nitric, oxalic, sulphuric, tartaric, citric, salicylic, phenic . . . . .	.037	Acidos, acético, clorítico ó muriático, nítrico, oxálico, sulfúrico, tartárico, citrico, salicílico y fénico. . . . .	.11
Albumen . . . . .	.037	Albumina . . . . .	.11
Alcohol, absolute, for the use of drug stores, in quantities not exceeding 16 litres. . . . .	.053	Alcohol, absoluto, para las boticas hasta la cantidad de 16 litros . . . . .	.16
Alum . . . . .	.037	Alumbre . . . . .	.11
Ambergris . . . . .	.363	Ambargris . . . . .	1.09
Ammonia, liquid or salts. . . . .	.037	Amoniaco, sal ó líquido. . . . .	.11
Aniline . . . . .	.179	Anilinas . . . . .	.54
Aqua fortis and aqua regia. . . . .	.037	Agua forte y agua regia . . . . .	.11
Azotate . . . . .	.013	Azotate . . . . .	.04
Balsam, compounded. . . . .	.499	Balsamo compuesto. . . . .	1.50
Barks, medicinal. . . . .	.109	Cortezas medicinales . . . . .	.33
Bicarbonate of soda, powdered. . . . .	.073	Bicarbonato de soda en polvo. . . . .	.22
Bitter drops. . . . .	.109	Gotas amargas. . . . .	.33
Borax . . . . .	.073	Borax ó atincar. . . . .	.22
Candles, sperm or composition. . . . .	.037	Velas de esperma ó de composición. . . . .	.11
Capsules, medicinal. . . . .	.109	Capsulas gelatinosas medicinales . . . . .	.33
Carbonate of soda, crystallized. . . . .	.037	Carbonato de soda, cristalizado. . . . .	.11
Citrate of magnesia. . . . .	.109	Citrate of magnesia. . . . .	.33
Coal oil. . . . .	.037	Petroleo . . . . .	.11
Coal, vegetable, of Belloc . . . . .	.499	Carbon vegetal de Belloc. . . . .	1.50
Colors, prepared. . . . .	.073	Colores preparados. . . . .	.22
Comfits, medicinal. . . . .	.073	Confitos medicinales. . . . .	.22
Court-plaster or healing plaster. . . . .	.109	Tafetan ó esparadrapo. . . . .	.33
Dextrin. . . . .	.037	Dextrina . . . . .	.11
Drugs, not specified. . . . .	.179	Drogas, no expresadas. . . . .	.54
Essences, concentrated. . . . .	1.449	Esencias concentradas . . . . .	4.35
Extracts, dyeing . . . . .	.073	Extractos tintóreos. . . . .	.22
Extracts, such as patchouli, ylang-ylang, and other articles of perfumery . . . . .	.363	Extractos, como patchouli, ilang-ilang y otros artículos de perfumería . . . . .	1.09
Globules and homeopathic medicines . . . . .	.499	Globulos y medicinas homeopáticas . . . . .	1.50
Gunpowder, in pyrotechnical mixtures . . . . .	.363	Pólvora en mistos pirotécnicos. . . . .	1.09

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCIA.	Derechos por kilo en moneda de Costa Rica.
<b>Chemical products, drugs, and medicinal preparations—Continued.</b>		<b>Productos químicos, drogas y preparaciones medicinales—Continúa.</b>	
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Gunpowder, unprepared . . . . .	.216	Pólvora sin elaborar . . . . .	.65
Ink, indelible . . . . .	.073	Tinta indeleble . . . . .	.22
Ink, writing, in any kind of vessel . . . . .	.037	Tinta para escribir en cualquiera clase de envase . . . . .	.11
Lampblack for ink . . . . .	.037	Negro de humo para tinta . . . . .	.11
Lozenges, perfumed . . . . .	.363	Pastillas de perfumería . . . . .	1.09
Medicines, homeopathic . . . . .	.499	Medicinas homeopáticas . . . . .	1.50
Medicines of quinine or ferruginous, patented or otherwise . . . . .	.037	Medicinas de quina ó ferruginosas, sean ó no de patente . . . . .	.11
Medicines of quinine or ferruginous, patented or not . . . . .	.037	Medicinas de quina ó ferruginosas, sean ó no de patente . . . . .	.11
Medicines, patented . . . . .	.499	Medicinas de patente . . . . .	1.50
Mixtures, pyrotechnical . . . . .	.363	Mistos pirotécnicos . . . . .	1.09
Moxie . . . . .	.037	Moxie (double extrait) . . . . .	.11
Musk, natural or imitation . . . . .	5.776	Almizcle, natural ó imitado . . . . .	17.39
Nitrate . . . . .	.013	Azotato . . . . .	.04
Oil, almond and croton . . . . .	.109	Aceite de almendras y de croton . . . . .	.33
Oil, castor or palma christi, linseed, olive, and any other natural oils, without mixture and not patented . . . . .	.037	Aceite, de castor ó palma-cristi, de linaza, oliva y toda otra clase, que sea producto natural, sin mezcla, ni de patente . . . . .	.11
Oil, cod-liver . . . . .	.037	Aceite de bacalao . . . . .	.11
Oil, mineral . . . . .	.363	Aceite mineral . . . . .	1.09
Oils, perfumed . . . . .	.363	Aceites de olor . . . . .	1.09
Opiates . . . . .	.363	Opiatos . . . . .	1.09
Oxide of zinc . . . . .	.037	Oxido de zinc . . . . .	.11
Paints prepared with oil . . . . .	.037	Pintura preparada con aceite . . . . .	.11
Pastilles, medicinal . . . . .	.073	Pastillas medicinales . . . . .	.22
Perfumery not specified . . . . .	.363	Perfumería no especificada . . . . .	1.09
Pill machines and all other utensils and instruments, metallic, used in drug stores . . . . .	.037	Pildoreros y demás útiles é instrumentos metálicos para uso de las boticas . . . . .	.11
Pills, patented and compounded, other than ferruginous pills . . . . .	.501	Pildoras de patente y compuestas no siendo ferruginosas . . . . .	1.51
Plasters, healing . . . . .	.109	Esparadrapo . . . . .	.33
Poison for hides, ants, flies, etc. . . . .	.037	Veneno para cueros, hormigas, moscas, etc . . . . .	.11
Pomades . . . . .	.363	Pomadas . . . . .	1.09
Purpurin . . . . .	.363	Purpurina . . . . .	1.09
Putty . . . . .	.023	Masilla . . . . .	.07
Resin . . . . .	.007	Pez resina . . . . .	.02
Salt, nitric . . . . .	.073	Sal de nitro . . . . .	.22
Salts, ammoniacal . . . . .	.037	Sales amoniacales . . . . .	.11
Salts of fruit . . . . .	.109	Sales de fruta . . . . .	.33
Salts, Glauber, Epsom or English . . . . .	.073	Sales de Glauber, Epsom ó de Inglaterra . . . . .	.22
Salts, Rochelle . . . . .	.073	Sal de Rochella . . . . .	.22
Sarsaparilla, prepared . . . . .	.179	Zarzaparrilla, preparada . . . . .	.54
Sarsaparilla, Bristol . . . . .	.179	Zarzaparrilla de Bristol . . . . .	.54
Soap, fine, perfumed . . . . .	.363	Jabon, fino, perfumado . . . . .	1.09



ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCIA.	Derechos por kilo en moneda de Costa Rica.
<b>Chemical products, drugs, and medicinal preparations—Continued.</b>		<b>Productos químicos, drogas y preparaciones medicinales—Continúa.</b>	
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Soap, ordinary.....	.029	Jabon ordinario comun.....	.09
Soap, ordinary, perfumed.....	.179	Jabon ordinario perfumado....	.54
Soda, caustic.....	.013	Sosa cáustica.....	.04
Soda, purgative or refreshing....	.109	Soda, purgante ó refrescante....	.33
Sozodont.....	.179	Zozodonte.....	.54
Sulphur.....	.037	Azufre.....	.11
Sirups, patented.....	.499	Siropes, patentados.....	1.50
Tricopheros.....	.179	Tricofero.....	.54
Turpentine.....	.037	Aguarras ó trementine.....	.11
Varnish, all kinds.....	.073	Barniz, de todas clases.....	.22
Vaseline, not perfumed.....	.037	Baselin, sin perfume.....	.11
Vinegar, toilet.....	.179	Vinagre de olor para el tocador	.54
Waters, Florida, lavender, Cologne, divine, Kananga, laurel, bay rum, and other aromatic.	.179	Aguas, Florida, lavanda, Colonia, devina, Kananga, laurel, bay-rum y otras aromáticas...	.54
Waters, mineral and gaseous....	.013	Aguas minerales y gaseosas....	.04
White lead.....	.037	Albayalde.....	.11
Wines of quinine or iron, patented or not.....	.037	Vinos de quina ó ferruginosos, sean ó no de patente.....	.11
Wines, medicinal, patented, other than of iron or quinine.....	.499	Vinos medicinales de patente, no siendo ferruginosos ó de quina.....	1.50
Wines not patented.....	.037	Vinos que no sean de patente.	.11
<b>Clocks, jewelry, and precious metals.</b>		<b>Relojes, alhajas y metales preciosos.</b>	
Bars of gold or silver.....	Free.	Barras de oro ó plata.....	Libre.
Clock, wall or table.....	.363	Relojes de pared ó de mesa....	1.09
Cord, gold.....	2.893	Cordones de oro.....	8.68
Cord, silver.....	1.449	Cordones de plata.....	4.35
Diamonds, glazier.....	.363	Diamantes para cortar vidrio...	1.09
Ear rings, false.....	.363	Aretes falsos.....	1.09
Epaulets, gold.....	2.893	Charreteras de oro.....	8.68
Epaulets, silver.....	1.449	Charreteras de plata.....	4.35
Gold in eyeglasses.....	2.893	Oro en anteojos.....	8.68
Gold in galloons, epaulets, and other similar objects.....	2.893	Oro en galones, charrateras y objetos semejantes.....	8.68
Gold, made into jewelry and small fancy and ornamental articles, with or without pearls or stones.....	2.893	Oro en alhajas y objetos pequeños, de lujo y adorno, tengan ó no piedras ó perlas.....	8.68
Gold in watches.....	2.893	Oro en relojes de bolsa.....	8.68
Hourglasses, of sand or water....	.109	Relojes de agua y arena.....	.33
Jewelry and ornaments, false....	.363	Aderezos y adornos falsos.....	1.09
Jewelry, false.....	.363	Alhajas falsas.....	1.09
Jewelry, false, of any other metal.	.363	Joyería falsa de cualquier otro metal.....	1.09
Jewelry of gold, with or without stones.....	2.893	Joyería de oro, con ó sin piedras.	8.68

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCIA.	Derechos por kilo en moneda de Costa Rica.
<b>Clocks, jewelry, and precious metals—Continued,</b>		<b>Relojes, alhajas y metales preciosas—Continúa.</b>	
Jewelry of gold, with or without stones or pearls. . . . .	2. 893	Alhajas de oro, tengan ó no piedras ó perlas . . . . .	8. 68
Jewelry of silver, with or without stones . . . . .	1. 449	Joyería de plata, con ó sin piedras . . . . .	4. 35
Jewelry of silver, with or without stones or pearls. . . . .	1. 349	Alhajas de plata, tengan ó no piedras ó perlas . . . . .	4. 35
Pearls, fine, unmounted. . . . .	33. 332	Perlas finas sin montar. . . . .	100. 00
Precious stones, unmounted. . . . .	33. 332	Piedras preciosas sin montar. . . . .	100. 00
Silver made into jewelry and objects of ornament and fancy, though having stones or pearls. . . . .	1. 449	Plata en alhajas y joyería y en objetos de lujo y adorno, aunque tengan piedras ó perlas. . . . .	4. 35
Springs, for watches or clocks. . . . .	. 363	Muelles para relojes . . . . .	1. 09
Tassels, gold. . . . .	2. 893	Borlas de oro. . . . .	8. 68
Watches, gold. . . . .	2. 893	Relojes de oro para bolsillo . . . . .	8. 68
Watches, silver. . . . .	1. 443	Relojes de plata para bolsillo. . . . .	4. 35
Watches of any other metal. . . . .	. 363	Relojes de bolsillo de cualquier otro metal. . . . .	1. 09
<b>Crockery, earthenware, glass, and porcelain.</b>		<b>Loza, cristalería y porcelana.</b>	
Bottles, common and ordinary glass . . . . .	. 007	Botellas de vidrio comun y ordinario . . . . .	. 02
Breastpins, glass or crystal . . . . .	. 363	Prendedores de vidrio ó cristal . . . . .	1. 09
Buttons, clay or china. . . . .	. 179	Botones de barro ó loza . . . . .	. 54
Buttons, glass . . . . .	. 363	Botones de cristal. . . . .	1. 09
Candlesticks, clay or china. . . . .	. 037	Candeleros, barro ó loza . . . . .	. 11
Chalk . . . . .	. 023	Tiza . . . . .	. 07
Cements . . . . .	. 003	Cimentos . . . . .	. 01
Chalk or marl . . . . .	. 023	Creta ó greda . . . . .	. 07
Chimneys, glass, for lamps . . . . .	. 037	Tubos de vidrio para alumbrado. . . . .	. 11
Crockery, common . . . . .	. 023	Loza ordinaria. . . . .	. 07
Crucibles, clay . . . . .	. 003	Crisoles de barro . . . . .	. 01
Crystal and glass in balls, paperweights, fancy inkstands, knobs, and other similar objects. . . . .	. 179	Cristal ó vidrio en bolas, pisapapeles, tinteros de fantasía y lujo, perillas y otros objetos semejantes . . . . .	. 54
Crystal and glass in objects of ornament . . . . .	. 179	Cristal ó vidrio en objetos de adorno. . . . .	. 54
Crystal and glass in rods . . . . .	. 037	Cristal y vidrio en varillas. . . . .	. 11
Crystal and pane glass, colored or otherwise, and that called "muselina" . . . . .	. 037	Cristales y vidrios planos sean ó no de color y los llamados de muselina . . . . .	. 11
Crystals or glasses, quicksilvered, with or without frame. . . . .	. 179	Cristales ó vidrios azogados, con ó sin marco . . . . .	. 54
Cups, earthenware and china . . . . .	. 037	Tazas de barro ó loza . . . . .	. 11
Demijohns, clay or china. . . . .	. 003	Garrafones de barro ó loza . . . . .	. 01
Dishes, clay or china. . . . .	. 037	Fuentes de barro ó loza . . . . .	. 11
Demijohns, clay, empty . . . . .	. 003	Damajuanas de barro, vacías . . . . .	. 01
Demijohns, glass, empty . . . . .	. 007	Damajuanas de vidrio, vacías. . . . .	. 02

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCIA.	Derechos por kilo en moneda de Costa Rica.
<b>Crockery, earths, earthenware, glass, and porcelain—Continued.</b>		<b>Loza, cristalería y porcelana—Continúa.</b>	
Earthenware, all kinds of crockery, as cups, plates, dishes, jars, pitchers, chamber pots, mortars, wash-basins, drug-store jars, etc . . . . .	<i>Dollars.</i> . 037	Barro ó loza en toda clase de vajilla, como tazas, fuentes, platos, jarroz, picheles, bacinillas, moteros, palanganas, pomos, etc . . . . .	<i>Pesos.</i> . 11
Earthenware, articles for illuminating, as globes, reflectors, receivers, and candlesticks . . . . .	. 037	Barro ó loza en útiles para alumbrado, como bombas, reflectores, recipientes y candeleros . . . . .	. 11
Earthenware balls busts, handles, buttons, ink wells, statuary, pipes, mouthpieces, and fancy ornamental articles . . . . .	. 179	Barro ó loza en bolas, bustos, perillas, botones, escribanías, esculturas, pipas ó boquillas y en objetos de fantasía y adorno . . . . .	. 54
Earths employed in construction, in the arts and in industries . . . . .	. 003	Tierras empleadas en la construcción, las artes y la industria . . . . .	. 01
Emery, in stone or powder for polishing . . . . .	. 037	Esmeril, en piedra ó polvo para pulir . . . . .	. 11
Eyes, artificial, of glass or crystal . . . . .	. 363	Ojos artificiales de vidrio ó cristal . . . . .	1. 09
Filters, metal, for water . . . . .	. 023	Filtros de metal para agua . . . . .	. 07
Fixtures of clay or china for illumination, such as globes, reflectors, etc . . . . .	. 037	Útiles de barro ó loza para alumbrado, como bombas, reflectores, etc . . . . .	. 11
Flasks, ordinary, without engraving . . . . .	. 003	Frascos, comunes, sin talladura alguna . . . . .	. 02
Fuller's earth or chalk . . . . .	. 023	Greda ó creta . . . . .	. 07
Glass and crystal in all kinds of articles for personal use . . . . .	. 363	Vidrio y cristal en todo género de prendas de uso personal . . . . .	1. 09
Glass and crystal in fancy objects and of ornament, such as inkstands, paperweights, knobs, and having parts of metal or not, other than gold and silver . . . . .	. 179	Vidrio y cristal en objetos de fantasía y lujo, y los de adorno, como tinteros, pisapapeles, perillas y entre ó no algún metal en su formación no siendo este oro ó plata . . . . .	. 54
Glass and crystal, in panes, colored or otherwise, and the one called "museline" . . . . .	. 037	Vidros y cristales planos, sean ó no de color, y los llamados de "muselina" . . . . .	. 11
Glasses for watches (watch crystals) . . . . .	. 363	Vidrios para relojes . . . . .	1. 09
Glass, hollow, ordinary, such as bottles, demijohns, flasks, and covered or otherwise . . . . .	. 007	Vidrio, hueco, común ó ordinario, como botellas, damajuanas, frascos, y forrados ó sin forrar . . . . .	. 02
Glass, imitation of crystal in objects for table services and illumination, such as bottles, tumblers, chimneys, globes, etc . . . . .	. 037	Vidrio, imitación de cristal en objetos para servicio de mesa y alumbrado, como botellas, vasos, tubos, bombas, etc . . . . .	. 11
Glass or crystal, quicksilvered, with or without frame . . . . .	. 179	Vidrios ó cristales azogados, con marco ó sin él . . . . .	. 54
Glass, thick and ordinary, in the form of plates, and tiles for skylights . . . . .	. 007	Vidrio grueso ordinario en forma de planchas y tejas para luz . . . . .	. 02

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCIA.	Derechos por kilo en moneda de Costa Rica.
<b>Crockery, earthenware, glass, and porcelain—Continued.</b>		<b>Loza, cristalería y porcelana—Continúa.</b>	
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Ink wells of clay or china.....	.179	Escribanías, barro ó loza.....	.54
Jars, earth or china.....	.037	Jarros de loza ó barro.....	.11
Knobs of glass or crystal and similar objects.....	.179	Perillas de vidrio ó cristal ó objetos semejantes.....	.54
Lenses.....	.367	Lentes.....	1.09
Measuring glasses.....	.073	Medidas de cristal.....	.22
Mortars, clay, china, or marble...	.037	Morteros de barro, loza ó marmol.	.11
Nursing bottles, glass.....	.073	Mamaderas de cristal.....	.22
Pane glass, thick and ordinary, for tiles and skylights.....	.007	Planchas de vidrio grueso, ordinario para lumbreras ó traja luz.....	.02
Pictures with frame and glass....	.109	Cuadros con marco y vidrio....	.33
Pipes of clay.....	.003	Tubos de barro.....	.01
Pitchers of clay or china.....	.037	Picheles de barro ó loza.....	.11
Plaster of Paris.....	.007	Yeso.....	.02
Plates of clay or china.....	.037	Platos de barro ó loza.....	.11
Pipes or mouthpieces of clay or china.....	.179	Pipas ó boquillas de barro ó loza.	.54
Pipes, smoking, of wood.....	.363	Pipas ó cachimbas, madera, para fumar.....	1.09
Pots of clay or china.....	.037	Ollas de barro ó loza.....	.11
Receivers of clay or china.....	.037	Recipientes de barro ó loza....	.11
Rock crystal.....	.363	Rocalla de vidrio.....	1.09
Reflectors of clay or china.....	.037	Reflectores de barro ó de loza...	.11
Rods of glass or crystal.....	.037	Varillas de vidrio ó cristal.....	.11
Services for the table, objects for illumination, and articles made of hollow crystal, or glass to imitate it, such as bottles, glasses, goblets, tubes, etc.....	.037	Servicio de mesa y alumbrado, en objetos de cristal hueco y vidrio que lo imite, como botellas, vasos, copas, tubos, etc.	.11
Stone for building, for the arts and trades.....	.003	Piedras para la construcción, las artes y la industria.....	.01
Soup tureens of clay or china....	.037	Soperas de barro ó loza.....	.11
Syringes, glass.....	.037	Jeringas de cristal.....	.11
Table services of clay or china, such as cups, dishes, plates, jars, etc.....	.037	Vajilla en objetos de barro ó loza, como tazas, fuentes, platos, jarros, etc.....	.11
Tiles, glazed.....	.003	Azulejos de barro.....	.01
Tiles, paving.....	.003	Baldosas y baldosines de barro.	.01
Tiles of clay for building.....	Free.	Tejas de barro para construcción.	Libres.
Tiles of thick, ordinary glass....	.007	Tejas de vidrio grueso ordinario.	.02
Waiters, metal.....	.109	Bandejas, metal.....	.33
Washbasins of clay or china.....	.037	Palanganas de barro ó loza.....	.11
Water jars of clay.....	.037	Cantaros, barro, para agua.....	.11
<b>Fancy articles and small wares.</b>		<b>Mercería.</b>	
Alabaster, manufactured into articles of more than 2 kilos weight.....	.007	Alabastro, en objetos manufacturados de más de 2 kilos de peso.....	.02

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCIA.	Derechos por kilo en moneda de Costa Rica.
<b>Fancy articles and small wares—Continued.</b>		<b>Mercería—Continúa.</b>	
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Alabaster, manufactured into objects of less than 2 kilos. weight.....	.363	Alabastro, en objetos manufacturados de ménos de 2 kilos de peso.....	1.09
Albums of more than 2 kilos weight.....	.179	Albums, de más de 2 kilos de peso.....	.54
Albums of less than 2 kilos weight.....	.363	Albums de ménos de 2 kilos de peso.....	1.09
Amber, manufactured.....	.723	Ambar en mercería.....	2.17
Articles, gilded and silver-plated, for table service and others....	.267	Artículos, dorados ó plateados, para servicio de mesa ú otros usos.....	.80
Beads of metal, other than gold or silver.....	.363	Cuentas de metal que no sea oro ó plata.....	1.09
Bottle cases.....	.179	Frasqueras.....	.54
Buckles for saddlers' articles....	.179	Hebillas para objetos de talabartería.....	.54
Bugles, metal.....	.363	Canutillos, metal.....	1.09
Buttons, vegetable ivory.....	.363	Botones de tagua, corozo ó marfil vegetal.....	1.09
Candlesticks and small lamps, metal.....	.073	Candeleros y lamparillas, metal.....	.22
Chains for dogs and horses.....	.073	Cadenas para perros ó caballos..	.22
Eyeglasses, mounted in silver....	1.449	Anteojos montados en plata....	4.35
Eyeglasses, with any kind of metal except gold or silver.....	.363	Anteojos, en cualquier metal que no sea oro ó plata.....	1.09
Fans, metal or wood.....	.363	Abanicos, metal ó madera.....	1.09
Feathers for adorning.....	.723	Plumas para adornos.....	2.17
Fruits, artificial wax.....	.363	Frutas artificiales de cera.....	1.09
Galloons, gold.....	2.893	Galones de oro.....	8.68
Galloons, silver.....	1.449	Galones de plata.....	4.35
Garters, cotton.....	.363	Ligas de algodón.....	1.09
Garters, silk.....	1.086	Ligas de seda.....	3.26
Gold leaf.....	2.893	Oro en hojas para dorar.....	8.68
Gutta-percha in ornamental objects.....	.363	Gutapercha en objetos de adorno.....	1.09
Haberdashery in all objects not specified.....	.363	Quincalla comun en todos los objetos no especificados.....	1.09
Hairpins, metal.....	.363	Horquillas de metal para el peinado.....	1.09
Ivory, vegetable, in buttons and in every kind of trinkets.....	.363	Corozo en botones y en toda clase de quincalla.....	1.09
Ivory, vegetable, made into buttons, and all kinds of trinkets..	.363	Marfil vegetal en botones y en toda clase de quincalla.....	1.09
Key rings.....	.363	Llaveros, metal.....	1.09
Metal in articles not specified, weighing not less than 2 kilos..	.037	Metal in artículos no especificados cuyo peso no baje de 2 kilos.....	.11
Metal in articles not specified, weighing less than 2 kilos.....	.179	Metal en objetos no especificados de ménos de 2 kilos de peso..	.54

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCIA.	Derechos por kilo en moneda de Costa Rica.
<b>Fancy articles and small wares—Continued.</b>		<b>Merceria—Continúa.</b>	
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Metal made into all kinds of trinkets, ordinary, not specified....	.363	Metal en toda la quincalla comun, no especificada.....	1.09
Metal thread.....	.363	Alambrillo.....	1.09
Ribs of metal for fans and corsets.	.363	Varillaje de metal para abanicos y corsés.....	1.09
Spangles.....	.363	Lentejuelas, metal.....	1.09
Statuary.....	.179	Esculturas.....	.54
Steel for flints.....	.363	Eslabones, metal.....	1.09
Tagua or vegetable ivory manufactured into buttons and all kinds of trinkets.....	.363	Tagua en botones y en toda clase de quincalla.....	1.09
Tassels, silver.....	1.449	Borlas de plata.....	4.35
Vials for use in drug stores.....	.032	Pomos para uso de las boticas..	.11
<b>Furs, hides, leather, and manufactures of.</b>		<b>Peletería y objetos de cuero.</b>	
Ammunition cases, leather.....	.179	Municioneras de piel para cazadores.....	.54
Belts, leather.....	.109	Fajas de cuero.....	.33
Belts of leather or rubber for machinery.....	.003	Fajas de cuero y de hule para maquinaria.....	.02
Buckets, leather.....	.029	Baldes de cuero.....	.09
Buttons, leather.....	.363	Botones de cuero.....	1.09
Dressing cases, leather.....	.179	Neceseres de piel.....	.54
Gloves or gauntlets of skin.....	.723	Guantes ó manoplas de piel.....	2.17
Hand bags, leather.....	.109	Maletas de cuero.....	.33
Harness.....	.109	Arneses.....	.33
Hides and skins, not tanned.....	.023	Pellejos ó cueros sin curtir.....	.07
Hose, leather, for drawing water.	.029	Mangueras de cuero para sacar agua.....	.09
Leather, for soles and uppers....	.037	Hojas de suela ó vaquetas.....	.11
Morocco.....	.037	Cordobanes.....	.11
Patent leather.....	.033	Charoles (pieles).....	.11
Pocketbooks, of skin.....	.179	Carteras de piel.....	.54
Portemonnaies, leather.....	.179	Portamonedas, cuero.....	.54
Rawhides or whips, leather.....	.179	Latigos, cuero.....	.54
Razor strops, leather.....	.109	Suavezadores, cuero.....	.33
Saddle covers.....	.143	Zaleas.....	.43
Saddle covers of skin.....	.143	Pellones y zaleas.....	.40
Saddles, leather.....	.109	Monturas, cuero.....	.33
Sheepskins, etc., dressed.....	.037	Badanas ó baldeses.....	.11
Sheepskins and morocco, cut in strips for hat linings.....	.179	Badanas ó tafletes cortados en forros para sombrero.....	.54
Shoes of leather, with or without elastic and uppers ready for soles.....	.217	Calzado de cuero, con ó sin elástico y el preparado para ponerle suela.....	.65
Skins, common, for soles, patent leather, etc.....	.037	Picles ordinarios en hojas de suela, charoles, carneros, etc..	.11

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCIA.	Derechos por kilo en moneda de Costa Rica.
<b>Furs, hides, leather, and manufactures of—Continued.</b>		<b>Peletería y objetos de cuero—Continúa.</b>	
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Skins, fine, with hair, or imitation of these.....	. 143	Pieles finas con su pelo ó imitación de estas.....	. 43
Skins, manufactured into trunk-makers' articles, not specified..	. 109	Pieles manufacturadas en objetos de talabartería, no especificados.....	. 33
Sole leather, ordinary.....	. 037	Vaquetas ordinarias.....	. 11
Straps, leather.....	. 109	Correas de cuero.....	. 33
Strops, razor, leather.....	. 109	Asentadores y suavizadores, cuero.....	. 33
Trunks or valises, leather.....	. 109	Baules ó maletas de cuero.....	. 33
Whips, of leather.....	. 179	Foetes de cuero.....	. 54
Whips, of leather or of any other animal substance.....	. 179	Chilillos de cuero ó de cualquier otro despojo animal....	. 54
<b>Machinery.</b>		<b>Maquinaria.</b>	
Alambics, or stills, introduced with the consent of the Government.....	. 289	Alambiques ó alquitaras, introducidas con permiso del Gobierno.....	. 87
Hand mills, metal.....	. 023	Molinillos, metal.....	. 07
Machinery for mining and agriculture.....	Free.	Maquinaria para la industria minera y agrícola.....	Libre.
Machinery, metal, and parts of, for agriculture, printing, etc....	Free.	Maquinaria, metal, para la agricultura, imprenta y sus utiles.	Libre.
Machinery, metal, for the industries, including those for grinding corn and other grains.....	. 007	Máquinas, metal, para la industria, inclusive las de moler maíz y otros granos.....	. 02
Machinery, wooden, for agriculture and vessels.....	Free.	Maquinaria de madera para la agricultura y embarcaciones..	Libre.
Machinery, wooden, for industries.....	. 007	Máquinas de madera para la industria.....	. 02
Pumps, metal, for drawing water.	. 037	Bombas, metal, para sacar agua.	. 11
Saws of all kinds.....	. 037	Serruchos de todas clases.....	. 11
Scales, to weigh more than 46 kilograms.....	. 037	Romanas para pesar mas de 46 kilos.....	. 11
Ships.....	Free.	Embarcaciones.....	Libres.
<b>Metals, wrought and unwrought.</b>		<b>Metales.</b>	
Adzes.....	. 037	Azuelas.....	. 11
Anchors, for vessels.....	. 037	Anclas para buques.....	. 02
Andirons, for chimneys.....	. 037	Morrillos para chimeneas.....	. 11
Anvils.....	. 007	Yunques.....	. 02
Augers.....	. 037	Barrenos.....	. 11
Axes.....	. 037	Hachas.....	. 11
Awls.....	. 037	Estaquilladores ó lesnas de metal.....	. 11
Bath tubs.....	. 073	Baños y bañaderas, metal.....	. 22
Bars.....	. 007	Barras.....	. 02

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCIA.	Derechos por kilo en moneda de Costa Rica.
<b>Metals, wrought and unwrought—Continued.</b>		<b>Metales—Continúa.</b>	
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Beams of metal, large and small.	.007	Vigas y vignetas.....	.02
Beds, cots, or cradles, .....	.037	Camas, catres ó cunas .....	.11
Bells, weighing more than 1 kilo.	.109	Campanas de 1 kilo de peso, arriba .....	.33
Bells, weighing less than 1 kilo..	.179	Campanas de ménos de 1 kilo de peso.....	.54
Bistouries, .....	.037	Bisturís .....	.11
Bits, for horses.....	.179	Frenos.....	.54
Blowpipes .....	.037	Sopletes .....	.11
Boilers, heaters, and radiators....	.023	Calderos, calentadores y caloríferos .....	.07
Bolts .....	.073	Pasadores.....	.22
Boxes or safes, iron .....	.037	Cajas ó arcas de hierro.....	.11
Brasiers.....	.023	Braseros .....	.07
Breast bits .....	.037	Berbiquís .....	.11
Buckets.....	.037	Baldes.....	.11
Buckles .....	.363	Hebillas .....	1.09
Buckles, saddlemakers'.....	.179	Hebillas para objetos de tala-barteria .....	.54
Burins.....	.037	Buriles .....	.11
Cables, wire.....	.007	Cables de alambre.....	.02
Carving knives and forks .....	.179	Trenchantes y tenedores.....	.54
Chains for hangings .....	.109	Cadenas para colgaduras.....	.33
Chains, for vessels, machinery, and agriculture.....	.007	Cadenas para buques, maquinaria y agricultura .....	.02
Chairs .....	.037	Sillas.....	.11
Chimneys, for kitchens.....	.073	Chimeneas para cocina.....	.22
Chisels .....	.037	Escoplos.....	.11
Cigarette cases .....	.179	Cigarreras.....	.54
Coffeepots, iron .....	.023	Cafeteras de hierro .....	.07
Copper, old.....	.007	Cobre, viejo.....	.02
Covers.....	.179	Cubiertas .....	.54
Cramp irons .....	.037	Lirones .....	.11
Crosses and crucifixes.....	.367	Cruces y crucifijos.....	1.09
Cruet stands .....	.179	Angarillas .....	.54
Cushions .....	.037	Cojines .....	.11
Daggers .....	1.629	Gumias.....	4.89
Demijohns.....	.037	Damajuanas.....	.11
Demijohns.....	.037	Garrafones .....	.11
Doorknockers.....	.073	Aldabas .....	.22
Evaporating pans.....	.023	Pailas de hierro.....	.07
Files .....	.037	Limas ó hileras.....	.11
Fixtures for lighting .....	.073	Útiles para alumbrado .....	.22
Flasks .....	.023	Frascos.....	.07
Foil .....	.363	Hojuela .....	1.09
Forceps, dentists'.....	.037	Gatillos (herramienta).....	.11
Formers and fleams .....	.037	Formones y flemes.....	.11
Furniture, metal, of all kinds....	.037	Muebles metal de todo género..	.11
Grates, iron.....	.037	Cocinas de hierro.....	.11



ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCIA.	Derechos por kilo en moneda de Costa Rica.
<b>Metals, wrought and unwrought—Continued.</b>		<b>Metales—Continúa.</b>	
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Griddles .....	.023	Comales .....	.07
Gridirons .....	.037	Parrillas .....	.11
Half masks, metallic .....	.363	Caretas metálicas .....	1.09
Hammers .....	.037	Martillos .....	.11
Hatchets .....	.037	Hachuelas .....	.11
Hawkbells or harness bells .....	.363	Cascabeles .....	1.09
Hinges .....	.073	Bisagras .....	.22
Hoes and adzes .....	.037	Azadones y azadores .....	.11
Hooks and eyes .....	.037	Corchetes .....	.11
Ingots .....	.007	Lingotes .....	.02
Ink wells .....	.179	Escribanias .....	.54
Iron safes .....	.037	Arcas de hierro .....	.11
Kitchen utensils of metal, such as frying pans, kettles, and not specified elsewhere, other than those made of tin plate .....	.023	Utensilios de cocina, de metal, cazuelas, calderos, y no especificados en otras partidas, excepto los de hoja de lata ...	.07
Knives, forks, and spoons, teaspoons, carving knives, etc. ....	.179	Cuchillos, tenedores, cucharas, cucharetas, trinchantes, etc ...	.54
Knives, table and kitchen .....	.179	Cuchillos de mesa y de cocina ..	.54
Knives, with or without handles, for trades and arts .....	.037	Cuchillos para artes y oficios, con ó sin puño .....	.11
Machetes .....	.037	Machetes .....	.11
Lamps, metal, and other articles for illuminating .....	.073	Lamparas de metal y otros artículos para alumbrado .....	.22
Lancets .....	.037	Lancetas .....	.11
Lightning rods .....	Free.	Pararrayos .....	Libre.
Locks, and keys for same .....	.073	Cerraduras y sus llaves .....	.11
Lock-plate .....	.073	Palastros .....	.22
Mortars .....	.037	Morteros y almireces .....	.11
Nails .....	.023	Clavos .....	.07
Ovens, metal .....	.037	Fogones .....	.11
Padlocks .....	.073	Candados .....	.22
Pails .....	.037	Cubos .....	.11
Pans, frying .....	.023	Cazuelas de hierro .....	.07
Pans of iron, for evaporating .....	.023	Pailas de hierro .....	.07
Pencil cases .....	.179	Lapiceros .....	.54
Pickaxes .....	.037	Alcotanas .....	.11
Picklocks .....	.073	Picaportes .....	.22
Picks .....	.037	Picos .....	.11
Pillars and large pieces of iron for bridges and every kind of structure .....	.007	Pilares y piezas grandes de hierro para puentes y todo género de construcciones ...	.02
Pincers .....	.037	Alicates .....	.11
Pincers for tampering or drawing wire for fences .....	Free.	Estiradores ó tenazas para temple alambre de cerca .....	Libre.
Pincers .....	.037	Pinzas .....	.11
Piping and tubing, iron .....	.01	Tubos de hierro para cañería ..	.03
Planes, rabbet .....	.037	Guillames .....	.11
Plates .....	.007	Chapas .....	.02

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCIA.	Derechos por kilo en moneda de Costa Rica.
<b>Metals, wrought and unwrought—Continued.</b>		<b>Metales—Continúa.</b>	
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Pots of iron or brass.....	.023	Ollas de hierro ó bronce.....	.07
Pruning knives.....	.037	Navajas podadoras.....	.11
Pulley blocks of less than 2 kilos weight.....	.179	Motones de ménos de 2 kilos de peso.....	.54
Pulleys of less than 2 kilos weight.....	.179	Poleas de ménos de 2 kilos de peso.....	.54
Punches.....	.037	Sacabocados.....	.11
Rails.....	.007	Carriles ó rieles.....	.02
Rivets.....	.023	Remaches.....	.07
Rollers and casters for furniture, Sadiron heaters.....	.179	Roldanas y ruedas para muebles.....	.54
Sadiron heaters.....	.023	Plantillas para calentar planchas.....	.07
Sadiron.....	.037	Planchas para aplanchar.....	.11
Saucepans.....	.023	Sartenes.....	.07
Scales to weigh more than 46 kilos.....	.037	Balanzas ó romanas para pesar más de 46 kilos.....	.11
Scales, to weigh as much as 46 kilos.....	.109	Balanzas ó romanas para pesar hasta 46 kilos.....	.33
Scissors, pocket, tailors', and for other uses, except for agriculture and industries.....	.179	Tijeras de bolsillo y de costura y de otros usos que no sean de agricultura ó la industria..	.54
Screw-drivers.....	.037	Destornilladores.....	.11
Screws.....	.023	Tornillos.....	.07
Scythes.....	.037	Guadanas.....	.11
Sharpening or smoothing instruments of metal.....	.109	Afiladores ó asentadores de metal.....	.33
Shears for pruning.....	.037	Tijeras podadoras.....	.11
Sheet iron.....	.007	Planchas de hierro.....	.02
Shoes, for horses and oxen.....	.023	Herraduras para caballos y bueyes.....	.07
Shovels.....	.037	Palas.....	.11
Sickles.....	.037	Hoces.....	.11
Sifters.....	.037	Zarandas.....	.11
Spades.....	.037	Azadas.....	.11
Spikes.....	.023	Pernos.....	.07
Spurs, of iron or other metal, except gold or silver.....	.179	Espuelas de hierro ú otros metales que no sean oro ó plata.....	.54
Staples.....	.023	Redoblones.....	.07
Stirrups.....	.179	Estribos ó hornillas.....	.54
Stoves.....	.037	Estufas.....	.11
Springs, metallic, for instruments.....	.723	Cuerdas de metal para instrumentos.....	2.17
Tacks.....	.023	Tachuelas.....	.07
Tenter-hooks.....	.179	Escarpias.....	.54
Tiles or roofs of galvanized iron.....	.007	Tejas ó techos de hierro galvanizado.....	.02
Tinder boxes.....	.363	Yesqueros.....	1.09
Tin, manufactured in objects weighing less than 2 kilos.....	.073	Lata manufacturada en objetos de ménos de 2 kilos de peso..	.22

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCIA.	Derechos por kilo en moneda de Costa Rica.
<b>Metals, wrought and unwrought—Continued.</b>		<b>Metales—Continúa.</b>	
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Tin plate in objects weighing less than 2 kilos.....	.069	Hoja de lata en artículos de menos de 2 kilos de peso.....	.21
Tongs, metal.....	.037	Tenazas.....	.11
Tongs or cramp irons.....	.037	Gatos ó lirones.....	.11
Tongs, to stretch wire for fences..	Free.	Estiradores ó tenazas para templar alambre de cercas.....	Libre.
Tools of all kinds, for trades and arts, not otherwise specified....	.037	Herramientas de todas clases para artes y oficios que no se hayan especificado.....	.11
Trays.....	.109	Azafates.....	.33
Tubes of metal, galvanized or not, or covered with brass.....	.037	Tubos de metal, estén ó no galvanizados ó chapeados de laton.....	.11
Wire.....	.023	Alambre.....	.07
Wire, barbed, for fences.....	Free.	Alambre con puas para cercar...	Libre.
Wire cloth and its manufactures..	.037	Telas alambre y sus artefactos..	.11
<b>Minerals.</b>		<b>Mineria.</b>	
Alabaster, cut in blocks for pavements, stairways, or other similar uses.....	.003	Alabastros, cortadas en losas para pavimentos, escalones y usos semejantes.....	.01
Alabaster, rough or in blocks, squared or trimmed, and prepared to give them form.....	.003	Alabastros, en tosco ó en trozas, devastados, escuadrados y preparados para darles forma....	.01
Asphalt.....	.007	Asfalto.....	.02
Camphine.....	.037	Canfin.....	.11
Coal and coke, for every 10 kilos.	.003	Carbon y coke, por cada 10 kilos.	.01
Flint stones.....	.007	Piedras de chispa.....	.02
Gold bullion, bars, dust, or coin..	Free.	Oro en pasta, barras, polvo ó moneda.....	Libre.
Jasper, cut in blocks for pavements, stairways, or similar uses..	.003	Jaspes, cortados en losas para pavimentos, escalones, y usos semejantes.....	.01
Jasper, made into slabs for tombs, statues, and utensils of any kind, with ornaments and chiselings of more than 2 kilos weight.....	.007	Jaspes, labrados en losas para sepulcros, estatuas, y utensilios de cualquiera clase, con adornos ó cinceladuras de más de 2 kilos de peso.....	.02
Jasper, manufactured into objects of less than 2 kilos weight.....	.363	Jaspes, manufacturados de menos de 2 kilos de peso.....	1.09
Jasper, rough or in block, or trimmed or prepared to give them form.....	.003	Jaspes en tosco ó en trosos, escuadrados y preparados para darles forma.....	.01
Lime, common and hydraulic....	.003	Cal, comun ó hidráulica.....	.01
Mineral oils.....	.037	Aceites minerales.....	.11
Marble, cut in slabs for pavements, stairways, and similar uses, of any size, polished or not.....	.003	Marmol, cortado en losas para pavimentos, escalones, y usos semejantes, de cualquier tamaño, sean ó no pulimentados.	.01

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCIA.	Derechos por kilo en moneda de Costa Rica.
<b>Minerals—Continued.</b>		<b>Minería—Continúa.</b>	
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Marble made into objects of less than 2 kilos weight.....	.363	Marmol, manufacturado en objetos de ménos de 2 kilos de peso.....	1.09
Marble made into slabs for tombs, statues, and objects of any kind, with ornaments, foliage, or chiselings, not specified, and of more than 2 kilos weight....	.007	Marmol labrado en losas para sepulcros, estatuas, y utensilios de cualquiera clase, con adornos, follages ó cinceladuras, no especificadas y de más de 2 kilos de peso.....	.02
Marble, rough or in block, squared or trimmed, and prepared to give them form.....	.003	Marmol en toscó y en trosos, devastados y preparados para darles forma.....	.01
Mercury for mining.....	.003	Azogue para minería.....	.01
Salt, natural and mineral, of all kinds, for the manufacture of waters not specified.....	.037	Sal mineral natural de todas clases, para fábrica de aguas no especificadas.....	.11
Schist.....	.007	Esquistos.....	.02
Slate for roofing.....	.003	Pizarras para techos.....	.01
Slate made into slabs for pavements and other similar uses....	.003	Pizarras en losas para pavimentos y otros usos semejantes....	.01
Slabs of marble, jasper, alabaster, for pavements, stairways, etc....	.003	Losas de marmol, jaspe, alabastro, para pavimentos, escalones, etc.....	.01
Slabs of marble, jasper, or alabaster, for tombs, statues, and with ornaments, foliage, and chiselings, of more than 2 kilos weight.....	.007	Losas de marmol, jaspe, ó alabastro, para sepulcros, estatuas, y con adornos, follages y cinceladuras de más de 2 kilos de peso.....	.02
Slabs of slate for roofs, pavements, etc.....	.003	Losas de pizarras, para techos, pavimentos, etc.....	.01
Stairways of marble, jasper, or alabaster.....	.003	Escalones de marmol, jaspe, ó alabastro.....	.01
Statues, marble, jasper, or alabaster, of more than 2 kilos weight....	.007	Estatuas de marmol, jaspe, ó alabastro, de más de 2 kilos de peso.....	.02
Statues, marble, jasper, alabaster, of less than 2 kilos weight....	.363	Estatuas de marmol, jaspe, ó alabastro de ménos de 2 kilos de peso.....	1.09
Talc in slabs.....	.363	Talco en hojuela.....	1.09
Talc, mineral.....	.179	Talco mineral.....	.54
Utensils of marble, jasper, or alabaster, with ornaments, leafage, and chiselings, not specified elsewhere and of more than 2 kilos weight.....	.007	Utensilios de marmol, jaspe, ó alabastro, con adornos, follages, y cinceladuras no expresadas en otras partidas y de más de 2 kilos de peso.....	.02
Utensils of marble, jasper, or alabaster, with ornaments, leafage, and chiselings, not specified elsewhere and of less than 2 kilos weight.....	.363	Utensilios de marmol, jaspe, ó alabastro, con adornos, follages, y cinceladuras no expresadas en otras partidas y de ménos de 2 kilos de peso....	1.09

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCIA.	Derechos por kilo en moneda de Costa Rica.
<b>Musical instruments.</b>		<b>Instrumentos de música.</b>	
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Accordions.....	.073	Acordiones.....	.22
Harmoniums.....	.073	Armonios.....	.22
Harps.....	.073	Arpas.....	.22
Instruments, musical, not specified, such as accordions, harmonicas, violins, etc.....	.073	Instrumentos de música, no especificados, como accordiones, dulzainas, violines, etc.....	.22
Instruments with keyboard, not specified.....	.073	Instrumentos de teclado, no especificados.....	.22
Music boxes, of chords and springs.....	.363	Cajas de música de cuerda y resorte.....	1.09
Music boxes, with crank.....	.179	Cajas de música con ciguena...	.54
Organs and other instruments with keyboard.....	.073	Organos y demás instrumentos de teclado.....	.22
Pianos.....	.073	Pianos.....	.22
<b>Paper, printed matter, and stationery.</b>		<b>Papel, etc.</b>	
Bags, paper, for packing.....	.007	Sacos de papel para envases....	.02
Books, blank, ruled or not.....	.037	Libros en blanco, rayados ó no..	.11
Books, printed.....	.007	Libros, impresos.....	.02
Boxes, pasteboard, for games, such as lotó.....	.179	Cajas de carton para juegos, como loteria, etc.....	.54
Boxes, pasteboard, such as those used in drug stores.....	.007	Cajas ó cajetas de carton para envases, tales como las usadas en boticas.....	.02
Cards of paper and pasteboard...	.363	Tarjetas de papel y carton.....	1.09
Collars, paper or pasteboard....	.073	Cuellos de papel ó de carton...	.22
Copy books for schools, ruled or without ruled.....	.007	Cuadernos de escritura para escuelas, rayados ó sin rayar...	.02
Designs, paper, for ornamenting fans.....	.363	Diseños de papel para vestir abanicos.....	1.09
Flowers of paper or pasteboard..	.363	Flores de papel ó carton.....	1.09
Inkstands, metal.....	.179	Tinteros de metal.....	.54
Inkstands of glass or crystal, fancy.....	.179	Tinteros de vidrio ó cristal, de fantasía.....	.54
Labels of pasteboard or paper...	.179	Rótulos de carton ó papel.....	.54
Lanterns of paper or pasteboard..	.073	Faroles y linternas de papel ó carton.....	.22
Maps, geographical.....	.007	Cartas geográficas.....	.02
Maps or charts.....	.007	Mapos ó planos geográficos....	.02
Masks and half masks, paper....	.363	Caretas ó máscaras de papel....	1.09
Music, printed.....	.007	Música impresa.....	.02
Paper, brown, in sheets or reams.	.007	Papel de estraza, sea en pliegos ó resmas.....	.02
Paper, colored, for flowers, globes, or typographical impressions.....	.037	Papel de colores para flores, globos ó impresiones tipográficas.....	.11
Paper for filtering and blotting...	.007	Papel de filtrar y secante.....	.02
Paper, for letter copying, loose or in books.....	.037	Papel para copiar cartas, suelto ó en libros.....	.11

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCIA.	Derechos por kilo en moneda de Costa Rica.
<b>Paper, printed matter, and stationery—Continued.</b>		<b>Papel, etc.—Continúa.</b>	
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Paper for wrapping.....	.007	Papel para envolver.....	.02
Paper for writing.....	.007	Papel de escribir.....	.02
Paper in fancy articles or of ornament.....	.179	Papel en objetos de fantasía, lujo y adornos.....	.54
Paper in strips for telegraphy....	.007	Papel en tiras para el telégrafo..	.02
Paper gilded, plated, or enameled (imitation).....	.179	Papel dorado, plateado ó esmaltado (falso).....	.54
Paper manufactured into flowers, pictures, prints, and designs to ornament fans.....	.363	Papel manufacturado en flores, estampas, cuadros y diseños para vestir abanicos.....	1.09
Paper manufactured in wearing apparel, as collars, cuffs, shirt fronts, etc.....	.073	Papel manufacturado en prendas del vestido, como cuellos, puños, pecheras, etc.....	.22
Paper ruled for music.....	.007	Papel rayado para música.....	.02
Paper, sand and emery.....	.007	Papel de lija ó esmeril.....	.02
Paper, smoking, in reams or books.....	.037	Papel para fumar en resmas ó libretos.....	.11
Paper, wall.....	.037	Papel de entapizar.....	.11
Paperweights, of glass or crystal.....	.179	Pisapapeles de vidrio ó cristal..	.54
Paper, white, for printing, lithography, drawing, or binding....	.007	Papel blanco de imprenta, litografía, dibujo y encuadernación.	.02
Papier-maché in fancy articles or of ornament.....	.179	Carton piedra en objetos de fantasía, lujo y adorno.....	.54
Papier-maché in the form of articles of table service or domestic use, ornamented with figures or gilding.....	.179	Carton piedra en vajilla y otros objetos de uso doméstico, con dibujos ó doraduras.....	.54
Papier-maché manufactured in the form of articles of table service or domestic use, painted or varnished, without figures, gilding, or ornamentation....	.007	Papier mâché, manufacturado en forma de vajilla y otros objetos de uso doméstico, pintado ó barnizado, sin dibujos, dorados ni adornos.....	.02
Papier-maché manufactured in the form of articles of table service and other objects of domestic use, ornamented with figures or gilding.....	.179	Papel y carton piedra manufacturado en forma de vajilla y otros objetos de uso doméstico, adornado con dibujos y doraduras.....	.54
Papier-maché, manufactured into dishes and other articles of domestic use, painted or varnished, without figures, gilt, or ornaments.....	.007	Carton piedra (papier mâché) manufacturado en vajilla y otros objetos de uso doméstico, pintado ó barnizado, sin dibujo, doraduras ó adornos...	.02
Parchment or imitation, for writing.....	.073	Pergamino ó imitación para escribir.....	.22
Pasteboard and colored paper for flowers, globes, or lithographic prints.....	.037	Carton de colores para flores, globos ó impresiones litográficas.....	.11
Pasteboard and paper for printing, drawing, lithography, and bookbinding.....	.007	Carton de imprenta, dibujo litografía y encuadernación.....	.02

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCIA.	Derechos por kilo en moneda de Costa Rica.
<b>Paper, printed matter, and stationery—Continued.</b>		<b>Papel, etc.—Continúa.</b>	
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Pasteboard and paper for wrapping.....	.007	Carton y papel para envolver....	.02
Pasteboard in fancy cards.....	.363	Cartulnas de fantasía.....	1.09
Patterns and ruled lines for writing.....	.179	Pautas ó sombras.....	.54
Pens, metal, for writing.....	.363	Plumas de metal para escribir..	1.09
Pictures for ornamenting fans, of paper.....	.363	Cuadros de papel para vestir abanicos.....	1.09
Pictures on pasteboard or paper..	.363	Estampas de carton ó papel....	1.09
Playing cards.....	.179	Naipes.....	.54
Playing cards.....	.179	Barajas ó naipes.....	.54
Quill pens for writing.....	.363	Plumas de ave para escribir....	1.09
Shades or ruled lines for writing..	.179	Sombras ó pautas de papel....	.54
Spheres, wooden.....	.007	Esferas, madera.....	.02
Table services and other objects of domestic use, manufactured of papier-maché, painted or varnished, without figures, gilt or ornamentation.....	.007	Vajilla y otros objetos de uso doméstico manufacturados de carton piedra, pintado ó barnizado, sin dibujos, dorados ni adornos.....	.02
Table services and other objects of domestic use, of papier-maché, adorned with figures and gildings.....	.179	Vajillo y otros objetos de uso doméstico, de carton piedra, adornados con dibujo y doraduras.....	.54
Toys of paper or pasteboard.....	.179	Juguetes de papel ó carton....	.54
<b>Textiles.</b>		<b>Tejidos.</b>	
<i>Cotton goods.</i>		<i>Algodones.</i>	
Batistas.....	.179	Batistas.....	.54
Bedspreads, cotton.....	.143	Colchas, algodón.....	.43
Bedticking.....	.143	Cotines.....	.43
Braids, cotton.....	.363	Trencillas, algodón.....	1.09
Braids, cotton or linen.....	.363	Hiladillas, algodón ó lino.....	1.09
Cambric.....	.179	Cambray.....	.54
Cambric, fine, and similar goods, though mixed with cotton.....	.216	Holanes y telas análogas, aunque tengan mezcla de algodón..	.65
Canvas, cotton.....	.087	Lonas.....	.26
Canvas, for embroidery.....	.073	Cañamazo (tela para bordar)....	.22
Carpets, not containing wool.....	.087	Alfombras para pisos, que no tengan lana.....	.26
Carpets, pressed, which do not contain wool.....	.087	Carpetas prensadas para pisos, que no tengan lana.....	.26
Carpets, woven of cotton, wool, linen, or any other material, other than silk.....	.087	Carpetas, finas, sobre tejidos de algodón, lana, lino, ú otra materia que no sea seda.....	.26
Chintz.....	.179	Tarazas.....	.54
Collars, cotton.....	.289	Cuellos, algodón.....	.87
Cotton goods, mixed with silk or wool and silk, except ribbons..	.363	Algodón, en tejidos mezclados con seda ó con lana y seda, excepto las cintas.....	1.09

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCIA.	Derechos por kilo en moneda de Costa Rica.
<b>Textiles—Continued.</b>		<b>Tejidos—Continúa.</b>	
<i>Cotton goods—Continued.</i>		<i>Algodones—Continúa.</i>	
Cotton goods, mixed with wool...	<i>Dollars.</i> .289	Algodón, en tejidos mezclados con lana .....	<i>Pesos.</i> .87
Cotton, prepared for surgery.....	.023	Algodón, preparado para cirugía .....	.07
Cotton, raw, without seeds.....	.013	Algodón, sin semillas.....	.04
Cotton, raw, with seeds.....	.007	Algodón, con semillas.....	.02
Cotton velvet, smooth or worked.	.217	Panas lisas ó labradas .....	.65
Crinolines, cotton .....	.363	Crinolinas ó zagalejos de algodón .....	1.09
Cuffs, cotton .....	.289	Puños de algodón .....	.87
Curtains, cotton .....	.363	Cortinas, algodón .....	1.09
Drawers, cotton .....	.216	Calzoncillos de algodón.....	.65
Drills.....	.143	Driles .....	.43
Elastic, of cotton, for shoes .....	.249	Elástico de algodón, para botines .....	.75
Gauze .....	.179	Gazas .....	.54
Gloves, cotton.....	.289	Guantes, algodón.....	.87
Goods of cotton or linen, damask-like, for tablecloths, napkins, towels, and other domestic uses .....	.216	Géneros de algodón ó lino, adamascados para manteles, servilletas, toallas y otros usos domésticos.....	.65
Hammocks, cotton or linen.....	.179	Hamacas de algodón ó lino.....	.54
Handkerchiefs, cotton .....	.217	Pañuelos de algodón.....	.65
Handkerchiefs, cotton, mixed with silk.....	.363	Pañuelos de algodón sedados...	1.09
Hose, cloth, sewed or nailed .....	.013	Mangueras de género, cosidas ó claveteadas.....	.04
Laces, cotton or linen.....	.363	Encajes de algodón ó lino.....	1.09
Leaves of cotton or linen, cut for flowers .....	.363	Hojas de algodón ó lino cortadas para flores.....	1.09
Linings for hats, cotton or linen .....	.289	Forros de algodón ó lino para sombreros .....	.87
Lino.....	.179	Linóes.....	.54
Lint .....	.023	Hilas para cirugía .....	.07
Long lawns and other analogous goods, though mixed with cotton .....	.216	Estopillas y telas análogas, aunque tengan mezcla de algodón.....	.65
Lutestring .....	.179	Lustrina .....	.54
Madapollams (percales) .....	.109	Madapolanes.....	.33
Mixed cloths.....	.143	Mezclillas.....	.43
Muslins .....	.143	Estribillas.....	.43
Muslins, embroidered.....	.289	Muselinas bordadas .....	.87
Muslins, smooth.....	.179	Muselinas lisas.....	.54
Napkins, cotton or linen .....	.216	Servilletas de algodón ó lino.....	.65
Night gowns, cotton.....	.289	Camisolas de algodón.....	.87
Oilcloths, on ordinary cloth, for floors .....	.013	Encerados para pisos sobre telas ordinarias .....	.04
Ornaments of cotton and linen..	.363	Adornos de algodón ó lino.....	1.09
Osnaburgs, cotton .....	.179	Crehuelas de algodón.....	.54
Parasols, cotton, without mixture of wool or silk.....	.143	Sombrillas de algodón sin mezcla de lana ó seda .....	.43



ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCIA.	Derechos por kilo en moneda de Costa Rica.
<b>Textiles—Continued.</b>		<b>Tejidos—Continúa.</b>	
<i>Cotton goods—Continued.</i>		<i>Algodones—Continúa.</i>	
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Patterns or uppers for shoes of cotton, with or without elastic..	.363	Cortes calzado de algodón, tengan ó no elástico .....	1.09
Percalles and bookbinders' muslin.	.179	Percalles y percalinas .....	.54
Piqués.....	.179	Piquéés.....	.54
Ready-made clothes, cotton, stockinet.....	.216	Ropa hecha de algodón de punto de media .....	.65
Ready-made clothes, of cotton, other than stockinet.....	.363	Ropa hecha de algodón que no sea de punto de media .....	1.09
Ribbon, cotton or linen.....	.363	Cintas de algodón ó lino .....	1.09
Ruffles, cotton.....	.289	Golas de algodón .....	.87
Russia duck.....	.087	Rusias .....	.26
Sailcloth.....	.087	Brines .....	.26
Sashes, cotton.....	.217	Bandas de algodón.....	.65
Sashes, cotton or linen.....	.217	Fajas, algodón ó lino .....	.65
Shawls, cotton.....	.217	Pañolones, algodón.....	.65
Shawls (rebozos), cotton mixed with silk.....	.363	Rebozos de algodón sedados....	1.09
Shawls, cotton mixed with wool, or embroidered with silk, or having silk fringe.....	.363	Pañolones de algodón con mezcla de lana, ó bordados con seda, ó con fleco de seda .....	1.09
Shawls (rebozos) of cotton with silk fringe.....	.289	Rebozos de algodón con guarda de seda .....	.87
Shawls (rebozos), of pure cotton..	.217	Rebozos de puro algodón.....	.65
Sheetings .....	.109	Lienzos .....	.33
Sheetings, bleached, cotton.....	.109	Mantas lavadas.....	.33
Sheetings, cotton, smooth or twilled.....	.087	Mantas crudas, lisas ó asargadas.	.26
Shirt fronts, cotton.....	.289	Pecheras de algodón.....	.87
Stockings of cotton.....	.217	Medias de algodón.....	.65
Shoes of woolen or cotton cloth, with or without elastic, and uppers ready for soles.....	.363	Calzado de género de lana ó algodón, con ó sin elástico, y preparado para ponerle suela.	1.09
Suspenders, cotton.....	.363	Tirantes de algodón.....	1.09
Tarlatans, smooth or worked .....	.179	Tarlatanas, lisas ó labradas....	.54
Tapes or ribbons.....	.363	Reatas ó hiladillas.....	1.09
Thread in skeins, hanks, and spools.....	.073	Hilo en madejas, ovillos y carretes.....	.22
Umbrellas, cotton, without mixture of wool or silk.....	.143	Paraguas algodón, sin mezcla de lana ó seda.....	.43
Undershirts, cotton, stockinet.	.217	Camisetas algodón de punto de media .....	.65
Wicks for candles.....	.023	Pabilo .....	.07
Wicks for lamps and tinder boxes.	.109	Mechas para lamparas y yesqueros.....	.33
<i>Hemp, jute, linen, and manufactures of.</i>		<i>Cañamo.</i>	
Agave, aloe, crude, in the leaf ...	.007	Pita ó cabuya en rama.....	.02
Aloe, fiber, manufactured into hats, cigar cases, and other like objects .....	.723	Pita manufacturada en sombreros, cigarreras y objetos semejantes.....	2.17

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCIA.	Derechos por kilo en moneda de Costa Rica.
<b>Textiles—Continued.</b>		<b>Tejidos—Continúa.</b>	
<i>Hemp, linen, etc.—Continued.</i>		<i>Cañamo—Continúa.</i>	
Bags, hand, of vegetable fibers..	.179	Sacos de noche de fibras vegetales .....	.54
Brushes of vegetable fibers.....	.013	Brusas ó cepillos de mimbre ó fibras vegetales.....	.04
Carpets of vegetable fibers.....	.179	Alfombras de fibras vegetales...	.54
Cigarette cases and like objects of aloe fiber.....	.723	Cigarreras de pita y objetos semejantes .....	2.17
Cordage of vegetable fibers.....	.109	Cordeles de fibras textiles vegetales .....	.33
Cordage, ship .....	.013	Jarcia.....	.04
Esparto grass.....	.007	Esparto en rama.....	.02
Fibers, textile, vegetable, in skeins, hanks, and spools....	.073	Fibras, textiles, vegetales en ovillos, madejas ó carreteles..	.22
Fibers, textile, vegetable, made into wicks or thread for sewing bags .....	.023	Fibras, textiles, vegetales, hiladas en pabilo ó para coser sacos .....	.07
Grass cambric, and similar goods, with or without mixture of cotton .....	.216	Yerbillas y telas analogas, aunque tengan mezcla de algodón..	.65
Hats of aloe fiber, Pauama .....	.723	Sombreros de pita ó jipijapa....	2.17
Linen cloth, such as fine Irish linen, grass cambric, etc., though with a mixture of cotton..	.217	Lino en telas, como irlandas, yerbillas, etc., aunque tengan mezcla de algodón .....	.65
Mats, esparto.....	.013	Esteras de esparto .....	.04
Mats of osier or vegetable fibers..	.013	Petates de mimbre ó fibras vegetales .....	.04
Ready-made clothing of linen, woven in any manner or form..	.723	Ropa hecha de lino de cualquier tejido y forma.....	2.17
Rushes, unmanufactured.....	.007	Junco sin manufacturar.....	.02
Sacks made for coffee.....	.007	Sacos hechos para café.....	.02
Sandals of hemp.....	.217	Alpargatas (calzado).....	.65
Sandals of vegetable fibers.....	.179	Sandalos de fibras vegetales .....	.54
Tarpaulin and ordinary oilcloth, for packing .....	.007	Eucercados comunes para enfiar dar .....	.02
Thread, in balls, to sew bags .....	.023	Hilo en pabilo ó para coser sacos .....	.07
Towels, linen or cotton .....	.217	Toallas, lino ó algodón .....	.65
Tow, of all kinds.....	.007	Estopas de toda clase .....	.02
Tow, tarred .....	.007	Estopas alquitranadas.....	.02
<i>Silk and manufactures of.</i>		<i>Seda.</i>	
Braids, silk .....	1.086	Trencillas de seda .....	3.26
Cloth, silk, of all kinds, mixed or unmixed with other material, not elsewhere specified....	1.086	Telas de seda de toda clase aunque tengan parte de otra materia en su fabricación, no comprendidas en otra parte del arancel.....	3.26
Elastic, silk, for shoes.....	.499	Elástico de seda para calzado...	1.50
Hammocks, silk.....	.723	Hamacas de seda.....	2.17

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCIA.	Derechos por kilo en moneda de Costa Rica.
<b>Textiles—Continued.</b>		<b>Tejidos—Continúa.</b>	
<i>Silk and manufactures of—Cont'd.</i>		<i>Seda—Continúa.</i>	
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Laces, silk .....	1.086	Encajes, seda .....	3.26
Ornaments and articles of fancy work of pure silk or mixed....	1.086	Adornos y objetos de pasamanería de seda pura ó mezclada.	3.26
Parasols of silk or mixed with silk .....	.289	Sombrillas de seda ó sedados...	.87
Patterns or uppers for shoes, of silk, with or without elastic....	.723	Cortes de calzado de seda, tengan ó no elástico .....	2.17
Ready-made clothing of silk, though having linings and ornaments of other materials ....	1.449	Ropa hecha de seda, aunque tengan forros y adornos de otros materiales.....	4.35
Ribbons of silk or mixed silk...	1.086	Cintas de seda ó sedadas.....	3.26
Sashes, silk .....	1.087	Bandas de seda .....	3.26
Sash ribbons, silk .....	1.086	Listones de seda.....	3.26
Shoes of silk cloth, or imitation, with or without elastic, and uppers ready for soles.....	.723	Calzado de género de seda ó sedado, con ó sin elástico, y el preparado para ponerle suela.	2.17
Silk in uppers for shoes, with or without elastic.....	.723	Seda en cortes para calzado, tengan ó no elástico .....	2.17
Silk made into all kinds of cloth, ribbons, tapes, garters, suspenders, and ornaments and objects of fancy work, even though such articles should be made partially of another material not elsewhere specified in this tariff .....	1.087	Seda en toda clase de telas, listones, cintas, tirantes y adornos y objetos de pasamanería, tengan ó no parte de otra materia en su fabricación, y no comprendidas en otra parte de este arancel .....	3.26
Silk, raw, and floss silk .....	.723	Seda y borra en rama .....	2.17
Silk, twisted, loose or in thread..	.723	Seda hilada, suelta ó torcida....	2.17
Suspenders, silk .....	1.087	Tirantes de seda.....	3.26
Tulles, smooth, stamped, or flowered .....	.363	Tules lisos, estampados ó floreados.....	1.09
Umbrellas, silk or mixed with silk.....	.289	Paraguas de seda ó sedados ....	.87
<i>Wool and manufactures of.</i>		<i>Lana.</i>	
Alpaca, wool.....	.289	Alpacas, lana .....	.87
Blankets of wool .....	.179	Frazadas de lana.....	.54
Blankets, rough, wool .....	.179	Chamarras, lana .....	.54
Braids, woolen .....	.723	Trencillas de lana .....	2.17
Baize, woolen .....	.179	Bayetas, lana .....	.54
Carpets or shags, woolen.....	.289	Alfombras ó tripes, lana .....	.87
Cashmeres .....	.289	Cachemiras .....	.87
Cassimeres.....	.363	Casimires .....	1.09
Cloaks, woolen.....	.179	Mantas de lana .....	.54
Cloth, woolen, in pieces or cut, pure or mixed.....	.363	Paños de lana, en piezas ó cortes, puros ó mezclados.....	1.09
Cord .....	.723	Cordones .....	2.17
Dalmatics of tissue, wool, or any other substance.....	.723	Dalmaticas de tistú, lana ó cualquier otra materia.....	2.17
Damasks, wool.....	.289	Damascos de lana .....	.87

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCIA.	Derechos por kilo en moneda de Costa Rica.
<b>Textiles—Continued.</b>		<b>Tejidos—Continúa.</b>	
<i>Wool and manufactures of—Cont'd.</i>		<i>Lana—Contintúa.</i>	
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Drawers, woolen, of stockinet or not . . . . .	.363	Calzoncillos de lana, sean ó no de punto de media . . . . .	1.09
Elastic of wool, for shoes . . . . .	.333	Elástico de lana para calzado . . . . .	1.00
Felt, for hats and similar uses . . . . .	.013	Fieltro para sombreros y usos semejantes . . . . .	.04
Felt for roofs, walls, and similar uses . . . . .	.013	Fieltro para techos paredes y usos semejantes . . . . .	.04
Flannels, woolen . . . . .	.363	Franelas de lana . . . . .	1.09
Garters, wool . . . . .	.723	Ligas de lana . . . . .	2.17
Gloves, woolen . . . . .	.363	Guantes de lana . . . . .	1.09
Goods of wool, damasked . . . . .	.289	Géneros de lana adamascados . . . . .	.87
Goods of wool mixed with silk, or cotton and silk, other than ribbons . . . . .	.363	Tejidos de lana mezclados con seda, ó algodón y seda, ménos las cintas . . . . .	1.09
Laces, woolen . . . . .	.723	Encajes de lana . . . . .	2.17
Mantles, woolen . . . . .	.179	Mantillas de lana . . . . .	.54
Mattresses of wool or horsehair . . . . .	.073	Colchones de lana ó crin . . . . .	.22
Merinos, wool . . . . .	.289	Merinos lana . . . . .	.87
Parasols, woolen . . . . .	.179	Sombrillas de lana . . . . .	.54
Patterns or uppers for shoes of wool, with or without elastic . . . . .	.363	Cortes calzado de lana, tengan ó no elástico . . . . .	1.09
Pillows of wool or hair . . . . .	.073	Almohadas de lana ó crin . . . . .	.22
Ready-made clothing of wool, though lined and ornamented with other materials . . . . .	.723	Ropa hecha de lana, aunque tengan forros y adornos de otras materias . . . . .	2.17
Saddle blankets of wool or cotton . . . . .	.117	Mantillones de lana ó algodón . . . . .	.35
Sashes, wool . . . . .	.723	Bandas de lana . . . . .	2.17
Shag, woolen . . . . .	.363	Jergas de lana . . . . .	1.09
Sashes, woolen . . . . .	.723	Fajas de lana . . . . .	2.17
Shawls and handkerchiefs of wool . . . . .	.289	Pañolones y pañuelos de lana . . . . .	.87
Shirts, woolen, stockinet or not . . . . .	.363	Camisas de lana sean ó no punto de media . . . . .	1.09
Stockings of wool . . . . .	.363	Medias de lana . . . . .	1.09
Tassels, wool . . . . .	.723	Borlas de lana . . . . .	1.17
Umbrellas, wool . . . . .	.179	Paraguas de lana . . . . .	.54
Undershirts, woolen, stockinet or not . . . . .	.363	Camisetas, lana, sean ó no de punto de media . . . . .	1.09
Velvet, woolen . . . . .	.289	Terciopelo de lana . . . . .	.87
Wool, all kinds, crude . . . . .	.037	Lanas de toda clase en rama . . . . .	.11
Wool in cloth mixed with silk, or with cotton and silk, except ribbons . . . . .	.363	Lana en tejidos mezclados con seda ó con algodón y seda, excepto las cintas . . . . .	1.09
Wool in cloth, smooth or twilled, such as alpacas, merinos, etc., in pieces or patterns, pure or mixed, other than silk . . . . .	.289	Lana en telas lisas ó asargadas, como alpacas, merinos, etc., en cortes ó piezas, puros ó con mezcla que no sea seda . . . . .	.87
Wool in hanks, skeins, or thread . . . . .	.073	Lana en madejon, hilada ó torcida . . . . .	.22
Wool, trimmings . . . . .	.723	Lana en objetos de pasamanería . . . . .	2.17

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCIA.	Derechos por kilo en moneda de Costa Rica.
<b>Textiles—Continued.</b>		<b>Tejidos—Continúa.</b>	
<i>Wool and manufactures of—Cont'd.</i>		<i>Lana—Continúa.</i>	
Wool made into wearing apparel, such as stockings and shirts, of stockinet or not, though mixed with some silk .....	<i>Dollars.</i>  .363	Lana en piezas de ropa, como medias y camisas, sean ó no de punto de media, aunque tengán algo de seda .....	<i>Pesos.</i>  1.09
<b>Tobacco and manufactures of.</b>		<b>Tabaco.</b>	
Cigarettes .....	.726	Cigarrillos .....	2.18
Cigars and cut tobacco .....	.726	Puros y picadura de tabaco .....	2.18
Snuff .....	.727	Rapé .....	2.18
Tobacco manufactured into cigarettes, cigars, snuff, and smoking tobacco .....	.727	Tabaco elaborado en cigarrillos, puros, rapé y picadura .....	2.18
<b>Vehicles and parts thereof.</b>		<b>Vehiculos.</b>	
Axles of wood .....	.037	Ejes de madera .....	.11
Berlins .....	.073	Berlinas .....	.22
Carriages .....	.073	Coches .....	.22
Cars for railways and tramways ..	.073	Vehiculos de ferro-carriles y tramvías .....	.22
Carts, handcarts, wagons, and wheels and other parts .....	.013	Carretas, carretillos, carretones y sus ruedas y demás utiles ..	.04
Materials, wooden, for carts, wheelbarrows, wagons, etc .....	.013	Útiles de madera para carretas, carretillos, carretones, etc .....	.04
Omnibuses or carriages, not specified .....	.073	Omnibus ó carruages, no expresados .....	.22
Passenger cars for railways or tramways .....	.073	Muelles para carruages y wagones .....	.11
Springs for carriages or wagons ..	.037	Carruages para viajeros en ferro-carriles ó tramvías .....	.22
Springs, metal, of less than 2 kilos weight, other than those for wagons and watches .....	.179	Muelles de metal de ménos de 2 kilos de peso, que no sean para wagones ó relojes .....	.54
Tires, iron .....	.01	Llantas de hierro .....	.03
Wheel-boxes, iron .....	.01	Bocinas de hierro .....	.03
Wheels and axles for carts .....	.007	Ruedas y ejes para carretas .....	.02
Wheels for sharpening instruments .....	.037	Ruedas para afilar instrumentos ..	.11
Wheels, metal, for wagons .....	.007	Ruedas de metal para wagones ..	.02
Wheel tires and boxes, of iron ..	.01	Llantas á bocinas de hierro .....	.03
<b>Wood and manufactures of.</b>		<b>Madera.</b>	
Bagatelle tables .....	.109	Bagatelas .....	.33
Barrels and hogsheads, empty ..	.007	Barriles y toneles vacios .....	.02
Boards, planks, and every kind of wood for building .....	.013	Tablas, tablones y toda clase de madera de construcción .....	.04
Beams and joists of wood, for building .....	.013	Vigas y viguetas de madera para construcción .....	.04
Beds .....	.037	Camas .....	.11

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCIA.	Derechos por kilo en moneda de Costa Rica.
<b>Wood and manufactures of—Cont'd.</b>		<b>Madera—Continúa.</b>	
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Billiard tables.....	.109	Billares.....	.33
Blinds, lattices, and Venetian blinds.....	.109	Celosias, venecianas y persianas.....	.33
Blocks, for hats and shoemakers' lasts, etc.....	.007	Hormas para sombreros, zapatos, etc.....	.02
Boxes, made of shavings, used in drug stores.....	.037	Cajitas de viruta, usadas en las boticas.....	.11
Boxes to keep shawls, fancy or otherwise.....	.037	Cajas para guardar pañolones, sean ó no de fantasía.....	.11
Boxes, fancy, of more than 2 kilos weight.....	.179	Cajas de fantasía ó lujo, de más de 2 kilos de peso.....	.54
Boxes, fancy, of less than 2 kilos weight.....	.363	Cajas de fantasía ó lujo, de menos de 2 kilos de peso.....	1.09
Boxes, for chess.....	.179	Cajas para juegos de ajedrez.....	.54
Boxes for keeping shawls, fancy or otherwise.....	.037	Cajas para guardar pañolones, sean ó no de fantasía.....	.11
Buckets.....	.013	Baldes.....	.04
Buttons.....	.363	Botones.....	1.09
Card cases.....	.179	Tarjeteras.....	.54
Chairs.....	.037	Sillas.....	.11
Combs.....	.179	Peines.....	.54
Combs for cloth.....	.013	Peines para tejidos.....	.04
Dressing cases.....	.179	Neceseres.....	.54
Furniture.....	.037	Muebles.....	.11
Globes or spheres.....	.007	Globos ó esferas.....	.02
Handles, for axes, brooms, and every kind of tools.....	.007	Mangos, para hachas, azadas, escobas y para toda clase de herramientas.....	.02
Handles, for pens and pencils.....	.179	Cabos y mangos para plumas ó lapices.....	.54
Hogsheads, empty.....	.007	Toneles, vacíos.....	.02
Hoop poles.....	.007	Flejes de madera.....	.02
Hoops.....	.007	Arcos de madera.....	.02
Instruments, wooden, for agriculture and industry.....	.007	Instrumentos, madera, para la agricultura é industria.....	.02
Lasts.....	.007	Hormas para zapatos.....	.02
Levers.....	.013	Palancas zapatos.....	.04
Matches.....	.073	Fósforos.....	.22
Moldings, gilt or not, with or without varnish or polish.....	.037	Molduras, con ó sin dorado, barniz ó charol.....	.11
Pipes.....	.363	Cachimbas.....	1.09
Plummets.....	.013	Plomadas.....	.04
Rat traps or traps.....	.037	Ratoneras ó trampas.....	.11
Razor strops.....	.109	Suavizadores.....	.33
Rocking chairs, of any form.....	.037	Poltronas, de cualquiera forma.....	.11
Rules.....	.037	Reglas para rayar.....	.11
Shingles.....		Teja manil.....	.04
Shovels.....	.013	Palas.....	.04
Sofas.....	.013	Sofas.....	.11
Statues and sculptures, of more than 2 kilos weight.....	.037	Estatuas y esculturas, de más de 2 kilos de peso.....	.11

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCIA.	Derechos por kilo en moneda de Costa Rica.
<b>Wood and manufactures of—Cont'd.</b>		<b>Madera—Continúa.</b>	
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Statues and sculptures, of less than 2 kilos weight .....	.363	Estatuas y esculturas de madera de ménos de 2 kilos de peso.	1.09
Staves .....	.007	Duelas .....	.02
Strips of wood, for building .....	.013	Reglas de madera para construcción .....	.04
Strops, razor .....	.109	Asentadores y suavizadores .....	.33
Tools and implements for agriculture and industry .....	.007	Utiles de madera para la agricultura é industria .....	.02
Trays .....	.109	Azafates .....	.33
Trunks, with or without covers ..	.073	Baules, forrados ó sin forrar .....	.22
Utensils, not specified, for the arts and trades .....	.013	Utensilios, no especificados, para artes y oficios .....	.04
Venetian blinds .....	.109	Venecianas .....	.33
Waiters .....	.109	Bandejas .....	.33
Walking sticks and canes, of every kind .....	.723	Bastones y cañas de toda clase .....	2.17
Wardrobes, wooden .....	.037	Roperos .....	.11
Wood, cabinet, in logs or pieces ..	.037	Madera para ebanisteria en troncos ó pedazos .....	.11
Wood for construction, such as boards, joists, beams, etc .....	.013	Madera de construcción, como tablas, vigas, viguetas etc .....	.04
Wood made into doors and windows, with or without hinges or locks .....	.037	Madera en puertas y ventanas, traigan ó no bisagras, cerraduras, etc .....	.11
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>		<b>Objetos diversos.</b>	
Abacus and Level's apparatus ..	.007	Abacos y aparatos de Level .....	.02
Amber, in pieces or manufactured.	.363	Ambar en pedazos ó manufacturado ..	1.09
Amber, manufactured .....	.723	Ambar manufacturado .....	2.17
Articles and instruments of metal, for the use of the drug stores ..	.037	Utiles é instrumentos metálicos para uso de las boticas .....	.11
Articles for printers .....	Free.	Utiles de imprenta .....	Libres.
Articles gilded or plated for table services and other uses .....	.267	Artículos dorados ó plateados para servicio de mesa ú otros usos .....	.80
Bags, hand, traveling .....	.179	Bolsas ó sacos de noche .....	.54
Bags, hunting, or ammunition cases for hunters, or bags for other uses .....	.179	Bolsas para municioneras ú otros usos .....	.54
Barometers and compasses .....	.037	Barometros y brujulas .....	.11
Baskets of osier and vegetable fibers .....	.013	Canastas de mimbre y fibras vegetales .....	.04
Baskets of rush .....	.073	Canastas de junco .....	.22
Bellows .....	.013	Fuelles .....	.04
Bitumen .....	.007	Betunes .....	.02
Blacking, shoe .....	.037	Betunes para calzado .....	.11
Bolts for doors .....	.073	Cerrojos .....	.22
Bone, in combs, etc .....	.179	Hueso en peines, etc .....	.54

ARTICLE OF MERCHANDISE.	Duty per pound in U. S. currency.	ARTÍCULO DE MERCANCIA.	Derechos por kilo en moneda de Costa Rica.
<b>Miscellaneous—Continued.</b>		<b>Objetos diversos—Continúa.</b>	
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Boots, rubber .....	.179	Botos de hule .....	.54
Boxes, ladies' work .....	.179	Costureros .....	.54
Boxes, paint .....	.179	Cajas con colores para pintor ..	.54
Bricks, Bath, for cleaning knives and forks .....	.003	Ladrillos para limpiar cubiertos ..	.01
Bricks, building .....	.003	Ladrillos de construcción .....	.01
Brooms, osier or other vegetable fibers .....	.013	Escobas de mimbre ú otras fibras vegetales .....	.04
Brooms of rush or cane .....	.073	Escobas de junco ó caña .....	.22
Bristles and horsehair, raw .....	.037	Cerdas y crines en rama .....	.11
Brushes, paint, for any use .....	.179	Pinceles para cualquier uso .....	.54
Brushes, for workmen .....	.037	Brochas para artesanos .....	.11
Brushes of bristle, horsehair, for cleaning animals, floors, and shoes .....	.037	Brusas ó cepillos de crin, pelo ó cerda para limpiar bestias, pisos y calzado .....	.11
Brushes, of hair or bristle, for the clothes, hair, teeth, nails, etc ..	.179	Cepillos de crin, pelo ó cerda para ropa, cabeza, dientes, uñas, etc .....	.54
Cages of all kinds .....	.179	Jaulas de toda clase .....	.54
Candles, tallow .....	.023	Velas de sebo .....	.07
Candles, wax .....	.179	Velas de cera .....	.54
Canvas for embroidering .....	.073	Telas para bordar (cañamazo) ..	.22
Caps, of every kind, with or without trimmings except those of agave and Panamas .....	.363	Gorras de toda clase, con ó sin adorno, excepto los de pita y jipijapa .....	1.09
Caps for bottles .....	.073	Capsulas para botellas .....	.22
Celluloid, manufactures of .....	.363	Celuloide, manufacturado en objetos de cualquiera clase .....	1.09
Chains, surveying .....	.037	Cadenas para medir .....	.11
Cloth, waterproof, to protect carts and coffee in the drying courts (patios) .....	.007	Género impermeable, para proteger de la lluvia, carros, café en los patios, etc .....	.02
Coats, rubber .....	.179	Capas, hule .....	.54
Combs, gutta-percha .....	.179	Peines de gutapercha .....	.54
Combs, horn or bone .....	.179	Peines de cuerno y hueso .....	.54
Copperas .....	.037	Caparrosa, verde .....	.11
Corks, for bottles .....	.073	Corchos para tapar botellas .....	.22
Corsets or stays .....	.363	Corsées ó apretadores .....	1.09
Corkscrews .....	.179	Sacacorchos .....	.54
Creams, all kinds .....	.363	Cremas de toda clase .....	1.09
Dress goods .....	.289	Lanillas .....	.87
Embroidery borders .....	.363	Tiras bordadas .....	1.09
Eyeglasses, mounted in gold .....	2.893	Anteojos montados en oro .....	8.68
Feather dusters .....	.073	Plumeros para sacudir .....	.22
Feathers, loose, for mattresses and pillows .....	.073	Plumas de ave para colchones y almohadas .....	.22
Filters, water .....	.003	Filtros para agua .....	.01
Flowerpots, for gardens .....	.003	Macetas de barro para jardin ..	.01
Frames of all shapes, with or without gilt, varnish, or polish .....	.109	Marcos de toda forma, con ó sin dorado, barniz ó charol .....	.33
Fringes, silver .....	1.449	Flecos de plata .....	4.35



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<b>Miscellaneous—Continued.</b>		<b>Objetos diversos—Continúa.</b>	
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Fuses for mines.....	.007	Mechas para minas.....	.02
Fishhooks.....	.367	Anzuelos.....	I. 09
Glue.....	.037	Cola.....	.11
Gongs.....	.037	Gubias.....	.11
Greases, and fats, not specified..	.013	Grasas, no especificadas.....	.04
Gum arabic, solid or liquid.....	.073	Goma arábica, solida ó líquida..	.22
Gutta-percha in objects not ornamental.....	.179	Gutapercha en objetos que no sean de adorno.....	.54
Gutta-percha in objects not specified for the use of drug stores..	.179	Gutapercha en objetos no especificados para boticas y droguerías.....	.54
Hair, human or imitation, loose or made into wigs.....	.723	Pelo humano ó imitación, suelto ó manufacturado en pelucas..	2.17
Hair of all kinds, with the refuse of same, except human hair....	.037	Pelos de todas clases, en rama ó sus desperdidas, excepto el pelo humano.....	.11
Hairpins and hooks for the hair..	.363	Ganchos para el peinado.....	I. 09
Hair, braided, in manufactures not specified.....	.179	Pelo trenzado en manufacturas no especificadas.....	.54
Handbags, traveling.....	.179	Bolsas ó sacos de noche.....	.54
Hats of all kinds, with or without ornaments.....	.363	Sombreros de toda clase, con ó sin adornos.....	I. 09
Hooks for wardrobes and other uses.....	.179	Ganchos para roperos y otros usos.....	.54
Horn, manufactured into combs and other similar objects.....	.179	Cuerno, manufacturado en peines y objetos semejantes.....	.54
Horsehair, in mattresses or pillows.....	.073	Crin en colchones ó almohadas..	.22
Horsehair, woven.....	.179	Crin en tejidos de todas clases..	.54
Hose or sprinklers, gutta-percha..	.029	Mangueras ó regaderas de gutapercha.....	.09
Hunting bags, or ammunition cases, or bags for other uses....	.179	Bolsas para municioneras ú otros usos.....	.54
Incense.....	.109	Inciensa.....	.33
Instrument cases.....	.179	Estuches.....	.54
Instruments, metallic, used in drug stores.....	.037	Instrumentos metálicos para uso de las boticas.....	.11
Instruments, scientific.....	.037	Instrumentos científicos.....	.11
Instruments, surgical.....	.179	Instrumentos de cirugía.....	.54
Ivory, crude.....	.013	Marfil en bruto.....	.01
Ivory, manufactured.....	.723	Marfil manufacturado.....	2.17
Jet, manufactured.....	.723	Azabache, manufacturado.....	2.17
Knives, forks, and spoons for table service, gilded or plated.....	.267	Cubiertos dorados ó plateados para servicio de mesa.....	.80
Knives, forks, and spoons for table use, gilded or silver-plated....	.267	Cubiertos para servicio de mesa, dorados ó plateados.....	.80
Lanterns, glass.....	.037	Faroles de vidrio.....	.11
Levels.....	.013	Niveles.....	.04
Looking-glasses, with or without frames.....	.179	Espejos, con ó sin marcos.....	.54
Loto, pasteboard.....	.179	Loterías de carton.....	.54

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<b>Miscellaneous—Continued.</b>		<b>Objetos diversos—Continúa.</b>	
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Madder.....	.073	Grancina.....	.22
Magnets, artificial.....	.037	Imanes artificiales.....	.11
Matches, wax.....	.109	Fósforos de cera ó cerillos.....	.33
Meerschaum, in pieces or manufactured.....	.363	Espuma de mar, en pedazos ó manufacturada.....	1.09
Mosquito nets.....	.363	Mosquiteros.....	1.09
Mother-of-pearl, manufactured.....	.723	Nacar manufacturado.....	2.17
Muzzles, wire.....	.179	Bozales de alambre.....	.54
Needles.....	.363	Agujas.....	1.09
Nipples of gutta-percha.....	.179	Chupones de guta-percha.....	.54
Osier, crude.....	.007	Mimbre en rama.....	.02
Osier, manufactured.....	.013	Mimbre manufacturado.....	.04
Pantographs, metal.....	.179	Pantógrafos, metal.....	.54
Paste for billiard cues.....	.023	Pasta para tacos de billar.....	.07
Penholders and pencil cases.....	.179	Cabos para plumas y lapiceros.....	.54
Penknives.....	.179	Cortaplúmas ó cuchillas.....	.54
Penknives and pocketknives.....	.179	Navajas de bolsa y cortaplúmas.....	.54
Pictures with frame and glass.....	.109	Cuadros con marco y vidrio.....	.33
Pictures used by "The Equitable" for advertising.....	.007	Cuadros de anuncios para "La Equitativa".....	.02
Pictures used to advertise "The Equitable".....	.007	Cuadros de anuncios para "La Equitativa".....	.02
Pillows of feathers.....	.109	Almohadas de plumas.....	.33
Pitch.....	.087	Breas.....	.26
Pitch and tar.....	.007	Alquitranes.....	.02
Portemonnaies, metal.....	.179	Portamonedas, metal.....	.54
Printers' supplies.....	Free.	Útiles de imprenta.....	Libres.
Printing presses and their apparatus.....	Free.	Imprentas y sus útiles.....	Libres.
Pulleys.....	.179	Garruchas.....	.54
Razors.....	.179	Navajas de afeitar.....	.54
Razor strops, metal.....	.109	Suavizadores, metal.....	.33
Rat traps or traps, metal.....	.073	Ratoneras ó trampas de metal.....	.22
Samples of all kinds without value.....	.007	Muestras de toda especie sin valor.....	.02
Scalpels, metal.....	.037	Escalpelos, metal.....	.11
Sealing wax, fine, for letters.....	.179	Lacre fino para cartas.....	.54
Sealing wax, ordinary, for stopping bottles.....	.073	Lacre ordinario para tapar botellas.....	.22
Shags.....	.289	Tripes.....	.87
Shoes, gutta-percha.....	.179	Zapatos de guta-percha.....	.54
Sieves.....	.037	Cedazos, cribas harneros y zarandas.....	.11
Skirts.....	.363	Zagalejos.....	1.09
Slates, with frames, for schools.....	.007	Pizarras con marco para uso de las escuelas.....	.02
Soap, ordinary perfumed.....	.179	Jabon, ordinario, perfumado.....	.54
Spermaceti, crude.....	.023	Esperma de ballena, en rama.....	.07
Spoons, knives, and forks for table use, gilded or silver-plated.....	.267	Cucharas, cuchillos y tenedores para el servicio de mesa, dorados ó plateados.....	.80

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<b>Miscellaneous—Continued.</b>		<b>Objetos diversos—Continúa.</b>	
	<i>Dollars.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Spoons, teaspoons, forks, knives, carving knives, etc. ....	. 179	Cucharas, cucharitas, tenedores, cuchillos, y trinchantes, etc . . .	. 54
Sprinklers or hose, of gutta-percha. ....	. 529	Regaderas ó mangueras de gutta-percha . . . . .	. 09
Stereoscopes . . . . .	. 179	Estereoscopios . . . . .	. 54
Stones and wheels for sharpening instruments . . . . .	. 037	Piedras y ruedas para afilar instrumentos . . . . .	. 11
Stopcocks . . . . .	. 037	Llaves para grifos ó cañería . . . .	. 11
Strings, metallic, for instruments, with filling of silk . . . . .	. 363	Cuerdas entorchadas con alma de seda . . . . .	1. 09
Strings of gut, for instruments . . .	. 723	Cuerdas de tripa para instrumentos . . . . .	2. 17
Strings of silk, for instruments. . .	. 723	Cuerdas de seda para instrumentos . . . . .	2. 17
Syringes, gutta-percha. . . . .	. 179	Jeringas de gutta-percha. . . . .	. 54
Tallow, or greases, not specified. .	. 013	Sebo y grasas no especificadas. . .	. 04
Thimbles, metal . . . . .	. 363	Dedales, metal . . . . .	1. 09
Tissues of all kinds . . . . .	. 723	Tisúes de toda clase . . . . .	2. 17
Toys of all kinds. . . . .	. 179	Juguetes de todas clases . . . . .	. 54
Traps, or rat traps, metal. . . . .	. 073	Trampas ó ratoneras, metal. . . . .	. 22
Tubs . . . . .	. 013	Bañaderas de madera . . . . .	. 04
Tumblers, gutta-percha. . . . .	. 179	Vasos de gutta-percha . . . . .	. 54
Tortoise shell, crude. . . . .	. 109	Carey en bruto . . . . .	. 33
Tortoise shell, manufactured. . . .	. 723	Carey manufacturado . . . . .	2. 17
Velocipedes of any size and weight . . . . .	. 289	Velocipedos de cualquier tamaño y peso . . . . .	. 87
Vestments for priests, of tissue, wool, or any other material. . . .	. 723	Vestiduras sacerdotales, de tisú, lana ó cualquiera otra materia . . . . .	2. 17
Wafers, medicinal or otherwise. .	. 109	Hostias, sean ó no medicinales. .	. 33
Walking sticks, animal substances . . . . .	. 723	Bastones de despojos de animales. . . . .	2. 17
Walking sticks of metal or bamboo. . . . .	1. 629	Bastones metálicos ó bambues. . .	4. 89
Wax, elaborated in any way, other than candles . . . . .	. 363	Cera labrada en toda forma que no sea en candelas. . . . .	1. 09
Wax, white or yellow, not manufactured . . . . .	. 073	Cera blanca ó amarilla sin labrar. .	. 22
Whalebone, crude . . . . .	. 179	Ballena en bruto . . . . .	. 54
Whalebone, manufactured in any way except as canes. . . . .	. 179	Ballena preparada para cualquier objeto ménos en bastones . . . . .	. 54



## Appendix B.

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### PARCELS POST CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND COSTA RICA.

For the purpose of making better postal arrangements between the United States of America and the Republic of Costa Rica, the undersigned, John Wanamaker, Postmaster General of the United States of America, by virtue of authority vested in him by law, and Federico Volio, chargé d'affaires ad interim of the Republic of Costa Rica at Washington, duly empowered thereto by the President of the Republic of Costa Rica, have agreed upon the following articles for the establishment of a parcels post system of exchanges between the two countries.

#### ARTICLE I.

The provisions of this Convention relate only to parcels of mail matter to be exchanged by the system herein provided for, and do not affect the arrangements now existing under the Universal Postal Union Convention, which will continue as heretofore; and all the arrangements hereinafter contained apply exclusively to mails exchanged under these articles.

#### ARTICLE II.

1. There shall be admitted to the mails exchanged under this Convention, articles of merchandise and mail matter, except letters, post-cards, and written matter, of all kinds that are admitted under any conditions to the domestic mails of the country of origin, except that no packet must exceed five kilograms or eleven pounds in weight, nor the following dimensions: greatest length in any direction sixty centimeters, or two feet; greatest girth one hundred and twenty centimeters, or four feet; and must be so wrapped or enclosed as to permit their contents to be easily examined by postmasters and customs officers.

2. The following articles are prohibited admission to the mails exchanged under this Convention:

Publications which violate the copy-right laws of the country of destination; liquids, poisons, explosive or inflammable substances, fatty substances, those which easily liquefy; live or dead animals, not dried, insects and reptiles; confections, pastes, fruits and vegetables which will easily decompose, and substances

which exhale a bad odor; lottery tickets or circulars; all obscene or immoral articles; other articles which may destroy or in any way damage the mails, or injure the persons handling them.

3. All admissible articles of merchandise mailed in one country for the other, or received in one country from the other, shall be free from any detention or inspection whatever, except such as is required for collection of customs duties, and shall be forwarded by the most speedy means to their destination, being subject in their transmission to the laws and regulations of each country respectively.

#### ARTICLE III.

1. A letter or communication of the nature of personal correspondence must not accompany, be written on, or enclosed with any parcel.

2. If such be found, the letter will be placed in the mails if separable, and if inseparably attached, the whole package will be rejected. If, however, any such should inadvertently be forwarded, the country of destination will collect double rates of postage according to the Universal Postal Union Convention.

3. No parcel may contain parcels intended for delivery at an address other than the one borne by the parcel itself. If such enclosed parcels be detected, they must be sent forward singly, charged with new and distinct parcels post rates.

#### ARTICLE IV.

1. The following rates of postage shall in all cases be required to be fully prepaid with postage stamps of the country of origin, viz :

2. In the United States: for a parcel not exceeding four hundred and sixty grams or one pound in weight, twelve cents, and for each additional four hundred and sixty grams or one pound or fraction thereof, twelve cents, and in Costa Rica: for a parcel not exceeding four hundred and sixty grams or one pound in weight, twenty cents; and for each additional four hundred and sixty grams or one pound, or fraction thereof, twenty cents.

3. The packages shall be promptly delivered to addressees at the post offices of address in the country of destination, free of charge for postage; but the country of destination may, at its option, levy and collect from the addressee for interior service and delivery a charge not exceeding five cents on each single parcel of whatever weight, and if the weight exceeds four hundred and sixty grams or one pound, a charge equal to one cent for each one hundred and fifteen grams or four ounces, of weight, or fraction thereof.

#### ARTICLE V.

1. The sender will, at the time of mailing the package, receive a receipt of mailing from the post office where the package is mailed, on a form like Form I annexed hereto.

2. The sender of a package may have the same registered by paying the registration fee required for registered articles in the country of origin.

3. An acknowledgment of the delivery of a registered article shall be returned to the sender when requested; but either country may require of the sender prepayment of a fee therefor not exceeding five cents.

4. The addressees of registered articles shall be advised of the arrival of a package addressed to them, by a notice from the post office of destination.

#### ARTICLE VI.

1. The sender of each package shall make a Customs Declaration, pasted upon or attached to the package, upon a special Form provided for the purpose (See Form 2 annexed hereto) giving a general description of the parcel, an accurate statement of the contents and value, date of mailing, and the sender's signature and place of residence, and place of address.

2. The packages in question shall be subject in the country of destination to all customs duties and all customs regulations in force in that country for the protection of its Customs Revenues; and the customs duties properly chargeable thereon shall be collected on delivery, in accordance with the customs regulations of the country of destination.

#### ARTICLE VII.

Each country shall retain to its own use, the whole of the postages, registration and delivery fees, it collects on said packages; consequently, this Convention will give rise to no separate accounts between the two countries.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

1. The packages shall be considered as a component part of the mails exchanged direct between the United States of America and the Republic of Costa Rica, to be despatched by the country of origin to the other at its cost and by such means as it provides, in ordinary mail sacks to be marked "Parcels Post" and to be securely sealed with wax or otherwise as may be mutually provided by regulations hereunder.

2. Each country shall return to the despatching office by next mail, all bags or sacks used in the exchange of parcels.

3. Although articles admitted under this Convention will be transmitted as aforesaid between the exchange offices, they should be so carefully packed as to be safely transmitted in the open mails of either country, both in going to the exchange office in the country of origin and to the office of address in the country of destination.

4. Each despatch of a parcels post mail must be accompanied by a descriptive list in duplicate, of all the packages sent, showing distinctly the list number of each parcel, the name of the sender, the name of the addressee with address of destination; and must be enclosed in one of the sacks of such despatch under the Form of Form 3, annexed hereto.

#### ARTICLE IX.

Exchanges of mails under this Convention shall, until otherwise mutually agreed upon, be effected through the Exchange Post Offices at New Orleans and Port Limon, under such regulations relative to the details of the exchanges as may be mutually determined to be essential to the security and expedition of the mails and the protection of the Customs Revenues.

#### ARTICLE X.

1. As soon as the mail shall have reached the exchange office of destination, that office shall check the contents of the mail.

2. In the event of the Parcel Bill not having been received, a substitute should at once be prepared.

3. Any errors in the entries on the Parcel Bill which may be discovered, shall, after verification by a second officer, be corrected and noted for report to the despatching office on a Form, "Verification Certificate," which shall be sent in a special envelope.

4. If a parcel advised on the bill be not received, after the non-receipt has been verified by a second officer the entry on the bill should be canceled and the fact reported at once.

5. Should a parcel be received in a damaged or imperfect condition, full particulars shall be reported on the same form.

6. If no "Verification Certificate" or note of error be received, a parcel mail shall be considered as duly delivered, having been found on examination correct in all respects.

#### ARTICLE XI.

If the packages cannot be delivered as addressed, or if they are refused they should be reciprocally returned without charge, directly to the despatching office of exchange, at the expiration of thirty days from their receipt at the office of destination, and the country of origin may collect from the sender for the return of the parcel, a sum equal to the postage when first mailed.



## ARTICLE XII.

The Post Office Department of either of the contracting countries will not be responsible for the loss or damage of any package, and no indemnity can consequently be claimed by the sender or addressee in either country.

## ARTICLE XIII.

The Postmaster General of the United States of America, and the Director General of Posts of the Republic of Costa Rica, shall have authority to jointly make such further regulations of order and detail, as may be found necessary to carry out the present Convention from time to time; and may by agreement prescribe conditions for the admission to the mails of any of the articles prohibited by Article II.

## ARTICLE XIV.

This Convention shall be ratified by the contracting countries in accordance with their respective laws, and its ratification shall be exchanged at the City of Washington as early as possible. Once ratified, and its ratifications exchanged, it shall take effect, and operations thereunder shall begin within thirty days after the exchange, and shall continue in force until terminated by mutual agreement, but may be annulled at the desire of either Department, upon six months previous notice given to the other.

Done in duplicate, and signed at Washington the 4th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

[L. s.]

JNO. WANAMAKER,  
*Postmaster-General of the United States of America.*

[L. s.]

FEDERICO VOLIO,  
*Encargado de Negocios ad interim de la  
República de Costa Rica.*

The foregoing Parcels Post Convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Costa Rica, has been negotiated and concluded with my advice and consent, and is hereby approved and ratified.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

[Great Seal of U. S.]

BENJ. HARRISON.

By the President:

JAMES G. BLAINE,  
*Secretary of State.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1890.

The undersigned, John Wanamaker, Postmaster-General of the United States, of America, and Federico Volio, chargé d'affaires ad interim of the Republic of Costa Rica at Washington, having met together in the Post office Department for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications of the Parcels Post Convention concluded between the United States of America, and the Republic of Costa Rica, and signed at Washington on the 4th day of January, 1890, and having carefully compared the ratifications of said Convention, and found them exactly conformable to each other, the exchange took place this day in the usual form.

In witness whereof they have signed the present protocol of exchange, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington this first day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

[Seal of Post office Dep. of U. S.]

JNO. WANAMAKER,

*Postmaster General of the United States of America.*

[Seal of Costa Rican Legation.]

FEDERICO VOLIO,

*Encargado de Negocios ad interim de la República de Costa Rica.*

FORM NO. 1.

*Parcels Post.*

A parcel addressed as under has been posted here this day.

Office stamp.	
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This certificate is given to inform the sender of the posting of a parcel, and does not indicate that any liability in respect of such parcel attaches to the Postmaster General.

FORM NO. 2.

*Parcels post between the United States and Costa Rica.*

Date Stamp.	FORM OF CUSTOMS DECLARATION.	Place to which the parcel is addressed.
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Description of parcel: [State whether box, basket, bag, etc.]	Contents.	Value.	Per cent.	Total customs charges.
		\$		\$
	Total.	\$		\$

Date of posting:....., 18..; signature and address of sender } .....

For use of Post Office only, and to be filled up at the office of exchange.

Parcel Bill No.....; No. of rates prepaid.....; Entry No.....

Date stamp of the United States Post-Office.

*Parcels from the United States for Costa Rica.*

Date stamp of the Costa Rica Post Office.

Parcel Bill No. ...., dated .... 18...; per S. S. "...."

\*Sheet No. ....

Entry No.	Origin of parcel.	Name of addressee.	Address of parcel.	Remarks.

When more than one sheet is required for the entry of the parcels sent by the mail, it will be sufficient if the undermentioned particulars are entered on the last sheet of the Parcel Bill.

*lbs.*

\* Total number of parcels sent by the mail to Costa Rica. .... \* Total weight of mail. ....

\* Number of boxes or other receptacles forming the mail. .... \* Deduct weight of receptacles. ....

Signature of dispatching officer at the United States Post-Office. .... \* Net weight of mail. ....

Signature of receiving officer at Costa Rica Post-Office.

.....

# Appendix C.

## MERCANTILE DIRECTORY.

### ALAJUELA.

#### *Banks and bankers.*

Banco de Costa Rica.  
Caja de Ahorros.  
Caja de Descuentos.  
Sucursal del Banco Anglo.

#### *Coffee growers and exporters.*

Alfaro, Pedro.  
Cananza, Is. de.  
González, Deodono.  
Montealegre & Co.  
Montenegro, Florentino.  
Sandoval, Manuel.  
Soto, Jesus.  
Soto, José M.  
Soto, Manrilitio.  
Tournon & Co.  
Vasco, José L.

#### *Druggists.*

Cortez & Padilla.  
Ocampo, Gabriel José.  
Ruiz, Pompilio.  
Silva, Octavio.

#### *Groceries and provisions.*

Alvarez, Magdaleno.  
Arana, Procopio.  
Ardon, Apolina.  
Cagigal, Cayetano.  
Calvo & Sobrino.  
Calvo, Alfredo.  
Calvo, Juan.  
Calvo, M. Santiago.  
Frutos, José D.  
Moya & hermanos.  
Paz, Manuel de la.  
Rozabal, Bartolomé.  
Sandoval, José Maria.  
Sibaja, S. & Fernández.  
Sibaja, Martinez Joaq.  
Soto, Manrilitio.

### ALAJUELA—Continued.

#### *Groceries and provisions—Continued.*

Vargas, J. M.  
Villegas, Arturo.

#### *Importers of dry goods.*

Alfaro, Pedro.  
Ardon, Rodolfo.  
Barquero, Ignacio.  
Blanco, Martin.  
Calvo & Sobrino.  
Jinesta, Soto Francisco.  
Lopez, Miguel.  
Sandoval, Manuel.  
Soto & Sibaja.

#### *Retail general merchants.*

Acosta, Paulino.  
Alfaro & Co.  
Barquero, Ignacio.  
Blanco, Martin.  
Bonilla, Ricardo.  
Calvo, Anselmo.  
Cagigal, Cayetano.  
Frutos, José Dolores.  
González, José.  
Gómez, Luis.  
Güell, Santiago.  
Herrera, Vicente.  
López, Liguél.  
Odubert, F.  
Ruiz, Espíritu Santo.  
Umaña, José C.  
Vargas, Eugenio.  
Vargas, J. M.

#### *Wholesale import and export merchants.*

Arana, Procopio.  
Montenegro, Florentino.  
Sandoval, Manuel.  
Soto, Francisco J.  
Soto, José Manuel.

**ASERRI***Druggist.*

Badilla, Joaquin.

**ATENAS.***Druggist.*

Esquivel, Guillermo.

*Importer.*

Rojas, Gerouimo.

*Retail general merchants.*

Arias, Pedro B.

Yenkis, Juan.

**CARTAGO.***Banks and bankers.*

Banco Anglo Costarricense.

Guzmán, Simeón.

Jimenez, Mannel J.

*Druggists.*

Escoto, Juan A.

Guier, E. A.

Saenz, Ezequiel.

*Importers and exporters.*

Aguilar, Ramón.

Blanco, Manuel V.

Carranza, J.

Casasola, Nicolás.

García, J.

García, M.

García, Pedro.

Guzmán, Simeón.

Jegel, Guillermo.

Jimenez, M. D.

Jimenez, F. &amp; N.

Jimenez, J. M.

Morales, Rafael.

Pachero, J.

Peralta, Bernardino.

Peralta &amp; Co., Mestre.

Pinto, J. F.

Rodríguez, Juan.

Rojas, Mercedes J.

Troyo, Ramón.

Troyo &amp; Co.

*Retail general merchants.*

Alvarado, Prudencio.

Avenidaño, Juan.

Casasola, Nicolás.

Centeno, Rigoberto.

Coto, Valerio.

Li, Allan.

Pacheco, Eufrasio.

Rodríguez, Juan.

Zúñiga, Tobias.

**DESAMPARADOS.***Druggist.*

Ureña, Isidro.

*Retail general merchants.*

Cruz, Antonio.

Flores, Antonio.

García, Joaquin.

**GRECIA.***Coffee growers and exporters.*

Esclante, M.

Fernandez, P. D.

Quezada, Ramón.

*Merchants, exporters.*

Maroto, Esteban.

Maroto &amp; Co.

Quezada, Ramón.

Vega, D.

*Merchants, importers.*

Ellinger &amp; hermanos, Luis.

Fernandez, Pio J.

**HEREDIA.***Cloth manufacturers.*

Troyo, J. Ramón.

Velarde, Federico.

*Coffee growers and exporters.*

Carazo, F.

Lizano hermanos.

Lizano, Joaquin.

Mora, M.

Morales, Bráulio.

Ortiz, Paulino.

Trejós hermanos.

*Druggists.*

Flores, M. J.

Flores, Juan F.

Zamora, Julián.

*Importers and exporters and wholesale merchants.*

Chaverria, Manuel.

Chaverria, Mariano.

Flores &amp; Morales.

Lizano, Joaquin.

Morales, Bráulio.

Moya, F. J.

Ortiz y hijo, Paulino.

Pacheco y hermano.

Pasapera, Salvador.

Rivera, Manuel.

Rosabal, Amado.

Torres, Juan M.

Trejós hermanos.

Ulloa &amp; Zamora.

Zamora, José María.

Zamora, Manuel.

**HEREDIA—Continued.***Retail general merchants.*

Arguedas, Ramón.  
 Fernández, Fernando.  
 Ortiz, Paulino.  
 Pérez, Francisco.

**LIBERIA.***Druggist.*

Acuña, Juan.  
 Alvarado, Rodolfo.  
 Rojas, Toribio.

*Retail general merchants.*

Bolívar, Matías.  
 Rivera, Rafael.  
 Santos, Salvador.  
 Vallejos, Matilde.

**LIMÓN.***Commission merchants.*

Brown, Agencia.  
 Taylor, T. L.  
 Wichman, Luis.

*Importers and exporters and wholesale merchants.*

Brown, A. K.  
 Compañía de Agencias.  
 Keith, Minor C.  
 Laprade, Leon S.  
 Lindo, Ang. A.  
 Taylor, W.  
 Unckles, V.

*Retail general merchants.*

Aguay, Sara.  
 Amado, Elisa.  
 Dohaney, Sofía.  
 Miller, A. C.  
 Silbano, Elisa.

**NARANJO.***Druggists and retail general merchants.*

Clínchía, Antonio.  
 Hidalgo, José.  
 Sanchez, José María.

**NICOYA.***Druggists and retail general merchants.*

Ramos, Guadalupe.  
 Sanchez, Manuel G.

**PUNTARENAS.***Banks.*

Banco Nacional.  
 Banco Anglo Costarricense.

**PUNTARENAS—Continued.***Commission merchants.*

Brenez, Miguel.  
 Esquivel, Arturo.  
 Esquivel & Co., F.  
 Gil Mayorga, Francisco.  
 Romagosa, Juan E.  
 Rohmoser, Francisco.  
 Zúñiga, Dario.

*Druggists.*

Brenes, Miguel.  
 Sarmiento, Ignacio.  
 Toledo, Nazario.

*Grocers.*

Alvarez, Petra.  
 Castillo, Martín.  
 Cortés, José.  
 Darce, Silvestre.  
 McAdam, J.  
 Mora, Dolores C. de.  
 Nuñez, Encarnación.  
 Sanchez, Narcisca.

*Importers and exporters and wholesale merchants.*

Brackett, Eugene A.  
 Brenes, Miguel.  
 Bustos, Antonio.  
 Clavera, Francisco.  
 Compañía de Agencias.  
 Cruz, Francisco.  
 Dent, Rafael.  
 Duprat, J.  
 Esquivel y Vega.  
 Harley, Peter.  
 Herrero & Co., G.  
 Jenkins, Juan.  
 Lizano y Hno.  
 McAdam, John.  
 Man, Chong, Sing & Co.  
 Mata, Juan Bta.  
 Mencía, Inés Sra.  
 Peña & Co., N.  
 Rios, Juan.  
 Rohmoser, F.  
 Rohmoser & Revelo.  
 Suñol, Juan.  
 Walle, S. De.  
 Wing, Chong, Sing & Co.

*Retail general merchants.*

Baldonado, Ramón.  
 Darce, Silvestre.  
 Díaz, José.  
 Ellis, Janny.  
 Figueroa, Anibal.

*Silversmiths.*

Barructa, Francisco.  
 Marroquín, Manuel.

**PUNTARENAS**—Continued.*Special manufacturers.*

Angulo, José, tortoise-shell goods.  
 Anduray, Manuel, tortoise-shell goods.  
 Castro, Mercedes, salt.  
 Conde, José A.  
 Flores, José, salt.  
 Guevara, Juan, salt.  
 Marroquín, Manuel, tortoise-shell goods.  
 Mora, Petronila, salt.  
 Obando, Roque, salt.  
 Ramírez, Jorge, salt.  
 Rodríguez, Rafael, salt.  
 Salas, Melchor, salt.  
 Villalobos, Feliciano, salt.

**SAN JOSÉ.***Banks and bankers.*

Banco Anglo-Costarricense.  
 Banco de Costa Rica.  
 Banco de la Unión.  
 Banco Nacional.  
 Collado, A.  
 Cruz, Antonio.  
 Esquivel, Aniceto.  
 Harrison, Percy G.  
 Hernández, Juan.  
 Le Lacheur, Dent & Co.  
 Mora & Co., Juan C.  
 Ortuño, Gaspar.  
 Peralta, Francisco.  
 Rohmoser, Ernest.  
 Rojas, Juan.  
 Tinoco & Co.

*Breweries.*

Dengo, Manuel V.  
 Richmond, Gregorio.

*Booksellers and stationers.*

Línes, Vicente.  
 Molina, Guillermo.  
 Montero, Joaquín.  
 Morrel y Ca.  
 Ureña, Sixto A.

*Commission merchants.*

Bennett, Jaime.  
 Calvo, Rafael Fonseca.  
 Echeverría, Francisco.  
 Echeverría, Santiago Q.  
 Field, W. J.  
 Lujan & Montealegre.  
 Méndez, Jenaro Castro.  
 Pisa, Benjamin.  
 Price, D. C.  
 Ross, J. Jaime.  
 Sharpe, Cecil.  
 Villafranca hermanos.

**SAN JOSÉ**—Continued.*Druggists.*

Bansens, Maximiliano.  
 Botica de San José.  
 Carballo, Florentino.  
 Calderón, Manuel.  
 Carranza, Bruno.  
 Durán & Nuñez.  
 Hermann & Zeledón.  
 Iglesias, Pedro.  
 Jiménez, Mariano.  
 Macis, Nicolás.  
 Nuñez Jiménez, Francisco.  
 Quezada, Francisco.  
 Rojas, Elias.  
 Rojas y Soto.  
 Rucabado, Jenaro.  
 Saso, Mauricio.  
 Salazar, Miguel.  
 Silva, Carlos J. de.  
 Valverde, P. J.  
 Zeledón, José C.

*Engravers and sculptors.*

Baldomero, Lléla.  
 Blanco, Cruz.  
 Mérida, Rafael.  
 Sanchez, Rafael.

*Exporters of coffee.*

Alfaro, J.  
 Alvarado, Santiago.  
 Bennett, Jaime G.  
 Calsamiglia, B.  
 Coronado, José Andrés.  
 Cubero & Ehandi.  
 Dent, Teresa.  
 Duran, José.  
 Echeverría, Juana A. de.  
 Ellinger & Hno.  
 Esquivel, A.  
 Esquivel, Fabian.  
 Esquivel, M. N.  
 Gallardo, A. & F.  
 García, José M.  
 González, Alberto.  
 Herran & Hno.  
 Hernandez, Juan.  
 Jiménez, A. E.  
 Jiménez, Lesmes.  
 Keith & Tinoco.  
 Luján, Manuel.  
 Mata, Juan R.  
 Millet, F. N.  
 Montealegre, M. L.  
 Peralta, F.  
 Piza, Julio.  
 Santiago, Federiol.  
 Schroeter & Co., O. von.



## SAN JOSÉ—Continued.

*Exporters of coffee*—Continued.

Sharpe, Cecil.  
 Tourmon & Co., Hto.  
 Vargas, M. José.

*Foundries.*

Dengo, Manuel V.  
 Fundación de San José.  
 Ross & Morales.

*Grocers.*

Almuella, Agustín.  
 Alvarado, Eleodoro.  
 Alvarado, Julio.  
 Andrés, Marcelino.  
 Arana, Telésforo.  
 Ardón, Paulino.  
 Artavia, José.  
 Azcona, Bibiana.  
 Cagigal, Francisco.  
 Calvo, María Manuela.  
 Carvajal Jiménez, Teodoro.  
 Casasola, Rafael.  
 Castro, Bartolo.  
 Escalante y Hno.  
 Flores, Francisco.  
 Frías, José.  
 Fuentes, Gregorio.  
 Garbanzo, Salvador.  
 Guillén, Rafael.  
 Gutiérrez, Concepción C. de.  
 Gutiérrez, Ymbarrío.  
 Hidalgo, José.  
 Hurtado, Pedro.  
 Incera, Isidro.  
 Lara, Fermína.  
 Leiva, Apolonio.  
 Liquidano, Laureano.  
 López, Félix.  
 López, Rosendo.  
 Martín, Alejo.  
 Marquez, Abraham.  
 Millet, Miguel.  
 Monje, Gregorio.  
 Mora, José.  
 Mora, Ignacio.  
 Mora, J. M.  
 Moya, León.  
 Muñoz, Ramón.  
 Navarro, Ciro.  
 Odio, Ismael.  
 Pagés, Cañas & Co.  
 Palacios, José.  
 Paniagua, Miguel.  
 Pérez, Sebastián.  
 Peraza, José.  
 Price, David C.  
 Prada y González.

## SAN JOSÉ—Continued.

*Grocers*—Continued.

Salazar, Filadelfo.  
 Solano, Agustín.  
 Solas, Agustín.  
 Soborio, Napoleón.  
 Solano, José María.  
 Subaldía, Carlos.  
 Vals, Pedro.  
 Vicente, Eusebio.  
 Villavicencio, Rodolfo.

*Hatters.*

Antillón, Francisco.  
 Esquivel, José.  
 Esquivel, Alberto.  
 Veiga López, M.

*Hardware and tools.*

Argüello, M.  
 Carazo, Manuel.  
 Cubero, Jesus.  
 Dent y Ca.  
 Lahmann, Fedo.  
 Morell y Ca.  
 Muños, José.

*Importers of drugs.*

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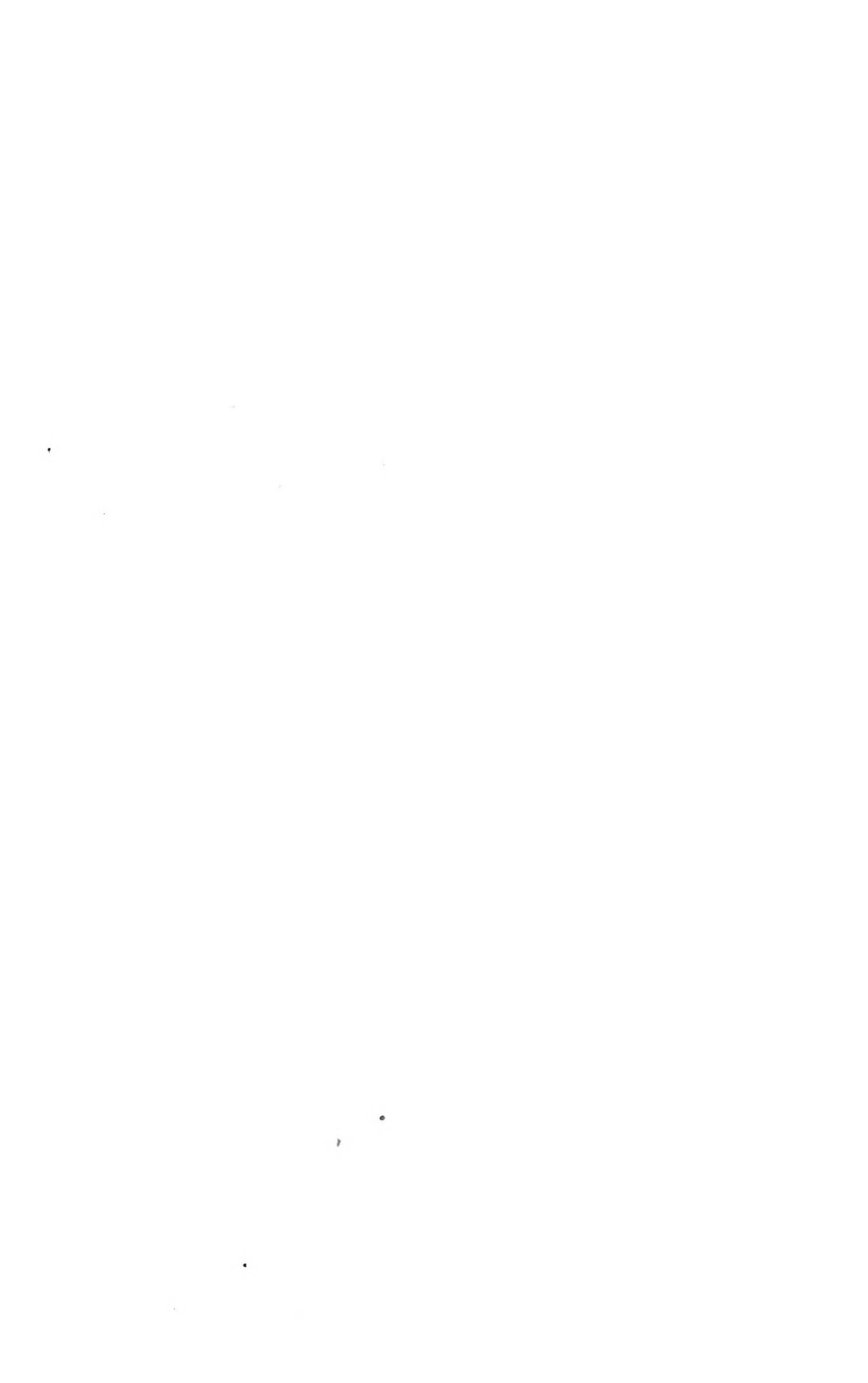
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# THE REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA

---

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES,

COMPILED AND ARRANGED BY

J. B. CALVO,

1893.

---

SECOND EDITION.

---

FOLLOWED BY AN ARTICLE ENTITLED

**COSTA RICA AT THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION  
AT CHICAGO.**

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## INTRODUCTORY.

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It has always been asserted that the best means to overcome the obstacles in the way of the development of the great source of wealth offered by Central American countries, would be the encouragement of foreign immigration, inasmuch as skilled labor in various industries would furnish to the world, in the form most suitable to each country, every valuable product from her soil, many of which to-day are scarcely used; but it would be unjust to deny the constant efforts made upon a larger or smaller scale by the Central American Republics to break through the barriers that prevent their progress and aggrandizement.

It would, indeed, be unfair to accuse any of those smaller nationalities of neglect and want of energy, for some have reached a state of advanced civilization, which, to this day, has not been found in the same degree in other countries of the continent, where nature has lavished her richest gifts, and where the population is so much greater.

Liberal institutions based upon the principles of civil law, public instruction established conformably to the progress of science, flourishing agricultural enterprises, new industries, railroads, telegraphs, telephones, etc., are the means extensively promoted and used by the laborious people of Central America, in their eagerness to attract to their shores the civilized influences of the North and the intelligent activity of the artisans from beyond the sea.

If we stop to study what distinguished scientists have said in regard to those countries, we will find that Professor Griesebach\* demonstrated the fact that the flora of Central America offers an extraordinary variety; that Dr. A. von Frantzius,† referring to that well-known naturalist, says, in speaking of the fauna of Costa Rica, that it would be difficult to find another country which, in such a small area, contains as great a number of distinct species; and Dr. H.

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\* *Documentos para la Historia de Costa Rica* por León Fernández, vol. 1, San José, Costa Rica, 1881.

† *Ibid.*

Palakowsky,\* entertaining the same opinion, stated, in his studies of the flora of Central America, that nowhere on this continent, nor perhaps in any part of the world, could be found on the same soil such a variety of plants, and more especially in Costa Rica, which combines the extreme climates of the two great Americas. The mineral kingdom is not less favored. It is an evident fact that in Costa Rica and Honduras, above all, an abundance of the precious metals has been found, but intelligent management in working their rich mines, as well as the necessary capital to promote a greater development of the agricultural enterprises, are the requirements most needed in those Republics.

Costa Rica is situated in the southern part of Central America, and has the form of a long parallelogram, inclining from the northwest to the southeast, bathed by the two great oceans.

A chain of mountains runs through it lengthwise, rising in some places to more than 11,000 feet above the level of the sea, and descending gradually by great undulations toward either coast, as well as toward Nicaragua and Panama.

Consequently the configuration of the land alone offers a diversity of climates, ranging from the tropical heat of the seashore to the temperature of the summit of the mountains where water freezes.

The country was discovered by Columbus himself in 1502; but its history from that date up to its emancipation in 1821, does not offer any special features, if we except its almost complete abandonment while remaining under Spanish domination.

There was not in Costa Rica during that time a university, and scarcely any primary schools; there was no printing press; there was not a road, a bridge, or even a temple worthy of the religion instilled into the aborigines; and the period of independence arrived without there remaining of those dark days on Costa Rican territory one monument, as a reminder of the former lords.

Even in those days the number of the Indians was already considerably reduced, and the Spanish population was also very small; but neither had those bands of adventurers who had invaded other countries taken root in Costa Rica.

Nevertheless, the soil of Costa Rica was always considered one of

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\* Dr. H. Palakowsky, "La Flora de Costa Rica," San José, Costa Rica, 1891.

the richest on earth because of the diversity of its climate, the innumerable rivers and streams which render it fertile, the abundance of precious minerals, and the varied vegetation with which it is densely covered throughout its extent.

Columbus always entertained a very favorable idea of the wealth of the territory, and from the name given to the Atlantic coast, known from those times as the *Costa Rica* (rich coast), is derived the significant name by which the country is designated.

"And what other name could the imagination of the discoverers have found to baptize the country had those seekers after gold appreciated as a wealth greater even than that which the earth hid in its bowels, the riches which, charming and smiling, form a marvelous decoration of the picturesque surface of Costa Rica."\*

"The forest, the rivers, the mines, the valleys with which it abounds, all teeming and overflowing with the treasures of nature, constitute in themselves a new world, which, in the partial obscurity which encompasses it, seems to have been reserved by a Providence of infinite views for future generations, and for an exhibition of happiness and glory which shall transcend the fortunes and achievements of this day, justly prized and applauded as they are."†

The soil is so productive that "the sugar cane comes to maturity much quicker than in Demerara or Cuba." "The ground, without manure, will afford two crops of corn in a year. Coffee grows in great perfection, and gives a very heavy crop. The soil is volcanic, or I should, perhaps, more properly say, has been the produce of volcanoes, and is indescribably fertile. And all this has been given without that intensity of heat which in these southern regions generally accompanies tropical fertility," etc.‡

"It would be almost impossible to find another country in the world where, in such a relatively small territory, exists such a quantity of first-class lands, combined with a wealth of woods and minerals."§

As regards the climate, Anthony Trollope says: "Indeed, no cli-

\* N. Bolet Peraza, "Las Tres Américas," vol. 1, No. 2, February, 1893.

† Thomas Francis Meagher, "Harper's New Monthly Magazine," No. CXVII, February, 1860.

‡ Anthony Trollope, "West Indies and the Spanish Main," London, 1860.

§ G. W. Camphius, Report of the River Plate Trust Loan and Agency Company, to the President of Costa Rica, London, June 25, 1891.

mate, can, I imagine, be more favorable to fertility and to man's comfort at the same time than that of the interior of Costa Rica."\*

Elisée Reclus says that it is one of the most salubrious in Central America, both for the natives and the foreign colonists.†

The greater part of the population of Costa Rica is concentrated on the central plateau, between the ports of Limón and Puntarenas, on the tenth degree north latitude.

The plateau rises from three thousand to seven thousand five hundred feet above the level of the sea.

"It can be seen that at this height the tropical heat loses its inconveniences and dangers. Reammur's thermometer stands during the whole year between 16° and 20° (68° and 77° Fahr.). This is the finest climate of the known world, and the most favorable to the development of the physical and moral forces, as well as to the productiveness of the soil.‡

Referring to the valley of Cartago, which is situated in this part of the country, Wilhelm Marr says: "It is impossible to imagine a more beautiful place than this. This lovely climate does not permit of the development of inflamed thoughts or turbulent passions. This air, this nature, are as a balsam to the life satiated with activity and with pleasure."§

In regard to the population, Elisée Reclus says that it presents a certain distinct originality from that of the ordinary Hispano-American communities; that the melting of its elements into one national unity has been accomplished there with better success than elsewhere, and its progress has been less interrupted by foreign wars and internal strife, and that in some respects Costa Rica is the model republic of Central America.|| And M. Felix Belly says that "the population of Costa Rica is, perhaps, in its aggregate that which represents the highest plane of Christian civilization. No other human group, not even in France or Switzerland, can be compared to it in all that touches the love of work and of the family, as well as in amiable manners, coupled with quiet and calm dignity: no other has achieved

\* Above cited.

† *Geographie Universelle*, vol. xvii, Paris, 1891.

‡ M. Felix Belly "Percement de l'Isthmus de Panamá," Paris, 1885.

§ Wilhelm Marr, "Reise nach Central Amerika," Hamburg, 1863, Costa-Rica im 1853. *Geographie Universelle*, above cited.

such rapid advancement in the creation of public wealth and in the intelligent utilization of its natural resources."

"The Costa Rican soil," he adds, "is liberal: it returns an hundred-fold everything that is confided to it, from the grain of wheat to the grain of cocoa. But above all, it owes to the character of its inhabitants a unique aspect, which causes one to imagine a terrestrial paradise. The whole Republic breathes a certain air of well-being, of honesty and goodness. Prosperity is there a universal fact; pauperism is unknown: and abnormal beings are drawn by themselves toward the general current of morality and activity. The most scrupulous fidelity to his obligations is a virtue of the lowest native."\*

"Rarely has nature granted her privileges to people who better knew how to be grateful for and utilize them, as they are appreciated and taken advantage of by the dwellers in Costa Rica."†

These facts are all sustained by many other writers who also have visited the country.

Carl Scherzer speaks with praise of the respect of Costa Ricans for property and persons.‡

The Central and South American Commissioners from the United States said:

"The name of Costa Rica stands high as a republic, alive to the demands of a progressive, freedom-loving people; her institutions and her wealth, her industries and improvements, bespeak a nation whose face is to the future, and whose enterprise will carry her to the high position her natural endowments and resources and advanced ideas demand."§

"Costa Rica, while the least populous, is the most advanced of the five Central American Republics. Its capital is lighted by electricity, and it has cheap telegraphs. It has the best educational and postal systems, and is displaying the greatest enterprise in the completion of public works and in the development of its resources. It has 181½ miles of railway in operation, and will be the first State to connect the oceans. A railway from the Jimenez to the Frio, on the border of Nicaragua, has been contracted for, and this will be brought

\* Belly, *ibid*, above cited.

† Bolet Peraza, *ibid*, above cited.

‡ Dr. Carl Scherzer, on Central America. London, 1857.

§ Ex. Doc., No. 50, H. Rep., 49th Cong., 1st sess., p. 129.

into connection with the main lateral line. The completion of the Nicaragua canal will open a large section of the northern belt by rendering the San Carlos navigable through the slack water of the Ochoa dam. There is a foreign debt amounting to \$11,000,000, but it is diminishing rather than increasing. There is no other Central American country that offers equally advantageous terms for European immigrants, but they do not come. Its railway projects have been dragging from lack of labor, and the extension of its unrivalled resources as a coffee-growing State is retarded from the same cause. It has, however, an industrious and orderly population, is improving its position year by year, and is to be considered the most promising community in this quarter of Spanish-America."\*

H. Palakowsky,† William E. Curtis,‡ Frank Vincent,§ Paul Biolley,|| John Schroeder,¶ and others commend the honesty, laboriousness and good conditions of the people.

It is besides a remarkable fact, well authenticated and sustained in every way, that Costa Rica has not to-day, nor ever had at any time, claims presented to her for damages or injuries caused by arbitrary acts or measures on the part of her judicial or military authorities against the citizens of other nations; far from it, she opens her gates to them and freely gives them full liberty to enjoy and secure for themselves the inexhaustible treasures of her soil.

Numerous have been the efforts of the Republic to promote a greater development of the resources of the country, and, among other means to that effect, it has endeavored to attract a direct immigration by a system of colonization. The Government is conscious of the immense advantage which the country would derive from the increase of its population through immigration, and, without resorting to any artificial means, has shown itself exceedingly liberal in its concessions in favor of immigrants; but it is almost impossible to combat the difficulties there are in securing such improvement for a small country placed in the neighborhood of the United States of America, which offers attractions of every kind for immigrants from every part of the world.

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\* I. N. F., "The New York Tribune," June 21, 1891.

† Above mentioned.

‡ "The Smallest of American Republics," Harper's New Monthly Magazine, No. 449, Oct., 1886.

§ "In and Out of Central America," New York, 1890.

|| "Costa Rica and Her Future," Washington, D. C., 1889.

¶ "Costa Rica Immigration Pamphlet," San José, Costa Rica, 1894.



Costa Rica has always been distinguished by her strenuous efforts in the pursuits toward modern progress, and by the unity of race and love of peace and labor, which are characteristic traits of her patriotic children.

It would seem that the deficiency in the quantity of labor has been made up by the exceptional energy of her inhabitants, thus explaining why, with a population amounting to 262,661 souls, Costa Rica was able last year to place on the foreign market \$10,000,000 of her own products, and imported during the same period \$8,000,000 worth of merchandise, showing a commercial exchange of \$18,000,000, gold.

There are few countries which present such an example, and Costa Rica can proudly claim to be ranked, relatively, among the most productive nations.

Moreover the Republic has satisfactorily regulated and promptly paid its foreign debt, contracted for internal improvements; its railroad enterprises are being pushed forward to their completion, various important steamship lines arrive regularly at its ports, and it contemplates, in the near future, the construction of a canal, either across the Isthmus of Panama, or across its own territory and that of Nicaragua.

From the preceding it is obvious that Costa Rica well deserves the serious attention both of capitalists and men of business of every class, who will find there, combined with all the delights of a perennial spring, which promotes and preserves health, safe and profitable investments guaranteeing large returns.

J. B. CALVO.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April, 1894.*



**EXPLANATION**

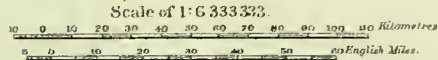
- CAPITAL OF THE REPUBLIC    CAPITAL DE LA REPUBLICA
- CAPITAL OF THE PROVINCE    CASECERAS DE LA PROVINCIAS
- Principal Cities    Ciudades Principales
- Minor Cities    Ciudades Secundarias
- Railroads in operation    Ferros Carriles en explotacion
- "    in construction    "    en construccion
- "    projected    "    proyectado
- "    contracted for and soon to be built    "    contratado y pronto a construirse

**PRINCIPAL HEIGHTS**

Volcano	3 V. Parí	2644 m.	8593 fms
	4 V. Barú	2395 "	7213 "
	5 V. Irazú	3414 "	11035 "
	6 V. Turbaco	3258 "	10713 "
	1 V. Oriz	1616 "	4989 "
	2 V. Tenorio	1436 "	4710 "
Mountain	7 M. Ajunac	1250 "	3793 "
Crozier	9 C. de Dota	4439 "	12197 "
Mountain	9 M. Ujón	2027 "	6665 "
Pic	10 Pic Blanco	2014 "	6607 "

**MAP OF THE REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA**

Drawn and corrected by  
**F. MONTEDEOCAR.**  
 SURVEYOR  
 1889



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# THE REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA.

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## SOME FACTS AND FIGURES

COMPILED AND ARRANGED BY J. B. CALVO.

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SECOND EDITION—1893.

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Central America comprises five Republics, Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, which, together with the State of Chiapas and Soconusco, to-day a part of the Mexican Republic, formed the ancient kingdom of Guatemala under the Spanish Colonial Government, which territory, after the Proclamation of Independence, the 15th of September, 1821, constituted the Federal Republic of Central America, dissolved in the year 1840.

### SITUATION.

The Republic of Costa Rica is situated in the southeastern extremity of Central America, between  $8^{\circ}$  and  $11^{\circ} 16'$  north latitude and  $81^{\circ} 35'$  and  $85^{\circ} 40'$  west longitude from Greenwich—that is to say, between the tropics and the two grand divisions of North and South America, the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and Nicaragua and Panama, where, possibly, two canals may separate the continent.

### EXTENT OF TERRITORY.

The territory of Costa Rica embraces an area calculated at 59,570 square kilometers,\* equivalent to 23,000 square miles, a little less than the area of West Virginia, and about double that of Switzerland.

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\* Anuario Estadístico, de Costa Rica, 1885.

## MOUNTAINS.

A chain of high mountains crosses the territory from northwest to southeast, and thence branch out the mountains which cross the country in every direction, forming high plateaux, immense valleys, and extensive coasts, dividing the land naturally into three regions and presenting such a diversity of zones that nearly all known growths are possible in Costa Rica.

The principal elevations rise nearly to 12,000 feet. From the peak of Irazú one can see, besides the most magnificent panorama of the country, the two oceans—the Atlantic and the Pacific. The ascent from Cartago City to this mountain is a journey that anyone may easily make on horseback in six hours. The thermometer at that altitude sometimes falls to 30° Fahr., and even lower.

## RIVERS.

The entire territory is crossed by rivers and rivulets, which fertilize every part and supply an abundant water power.

NAVIGABLE RIVERS.—The Rio Frio, which empties into Lake Nicaragua just where the San Juan River begins; the San Carlos and Sarapiquí, the future channels of commerce of Alajuela and Heredia, are tributaries of the San Juan River; the Sixola and Changuinola empty into the Atlantic Ocean; the Cricamola, into the Chiriquí Lagoon; the Tempisque into the Gulf of Nicoya, and the Rio Grande de Térraba into the Pacific Ocean.

## CLIMATE.

The Republic is divided into three different zones or regions, designated by the names of *tierras calientes* (hot lands), *tierras templadas* (temperate lands), and *tierras frias* (cold lands).

The hot lands are those which form the low region, and extend from the seashore to a line in the interior of the country on the skirts of the mountains, 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. There the mean annual temperature varies from 72° to 82° Fahr., and it must be noted that the heat on the Pacific side is greater than that on the Atlantic.

The temperate lands, which form the second region, extend from the above mentioned 3,000 feet above the sea to a line toward the top of the mountains, at an altitude of 7,500 feet.



CREST OF VOLCANO IRAZU.



The third section, or cold lands, extends from the altitude above mentioned, 7,500 above the level of the sea, to the summit of the mountains. The difference between the temperature of day and night is felt here most keenly. The ground appears sometimes covered with white frost in the morning, but snow is extremely rare.

The temperate lands are described as follows by the United States commissioners to Central and South America, 1885 :

The valley and lower slopes of the mountains of Costa Rica, constituting its *tierra templada*, are the populous portions of the State. They possess a climate of wonderful salubrity, are well watered and very fertile. There is grown the great staple of export of the country—coffee. The country surrounding San José, the present capital, and Cartago, the old Spanish seat of Government, is very largely devoted to this branch of farming. \* \* \*

The valleys are not plains, but uneven, broken through with numerous swift-flowing streams, and the inclosing mountains are not abrupt, and their declivities are generally tilled to their summit.

It would be difficult to imagine a more lovely landscape, a more beautiful blending of streams, fields, villages, white and glowing among the green foliage of coffee plantations, and mountain slopes dotted with the vivid green of sugar cane, and the gray and brown pastures of fields of corn, than can be seen in the valley of San José.\*

The mean annual temperature in these lands varies from 57° to 68° F. hrenheit. The foreigner after residing sometime in the temperate lands can safely inhabit any part of the low region.

#### SEASONS.

They are well defined, there being but two seasons, the dry and the rainy. It usually rains from May to November in the central regions on the Pacific side, but on the Atlantic side, as a rule, the reverse is the order.

#### TERRITORIAL DIVISION.

The Republic is divided into five provinces and two comarcas (territories). The provinces are : San José Alajuela, Cartago, Heredia, Guanacaste, and the two Comarcas Puntarenas and Limón: Both the former and the latter are divided into cantons, and the cantons subdivided into districts.

#### POPULATION.

According to the historian Juarroz, the population of Costa Rica in 1778 was 24,536, and from the following censuses it was: In 1826,

\* E. c. l. oc. above cited.

61,846; in 1835, 74,565; in 1884, 79,982; in 1864, 120,499; in 1883, 182,073; in 1888, 204,291; in 1892, 243,205.

Provinces.	Inhabitants.
San José .....	76,718
Alajuela .....	57,203
Cartago .....	37,973
Heredia .....	31,611
Guanacaste.....	20,049
Puntarenas.....	12,167
Limón .....	7,484
	*243,205

Considering the numerous omissions which it is impossible to avoid in the formation of a census, the number of inhabitants not counted is generally calculated to be 6 and even 10 per cent. The statistical office, taking an average of 8 per cent, estimates that the population of Costa Rica was 262,661 inhabitants in 1892. †

In Costa Rica, while there still exist aborigines, they number few, and are completely distinct from the civilized race. The latter is white, homogeneous, healthy, and robust. Industry, morality, desire for culture and advancement, a spirit of order, respect shown to the authorities, and love of work are their salient qualities.

#### FOREIGNERS.

Costa Rica opens her gates to foreigners and freely gives them the full liberty to enjoy and secure for themselves the inexhaustible treasures of her soil; yet, owing to lack of knowledge of the country, the number of foreigners amounts scarcely to 10,000—from Germany, the United States, France, England, Italy, Switzerland, etc.

#### PRODUCTIONS.

Few countries of the globe are so richly endowed by nature as Costa Rica. Indeed, the vegetation is as exuberant upon the highest mountains as upon the coast; her metals are among the richest and most precious; in her animal kingdom are included many

\* Censo General de Costa Rica, February, 1892.

† Ibid.





DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR:

*I send you herewith*

**Bulletin No. 68** of the Bureau of the American Republics.

*Please acknowledge receipt below and return this sheet in the inclosed envelope, which requires no postage.*

*Very respectfully,*

*William S. Curtis,*

*Director.*

**In Signing Below, Correct any Errors of Address.**

*Received* Bulletin No. \_\_\_\_\_ of the Bureau of the  
American Republics.

*Name,*

*Permanent address,*

*City or Town,*

*Country or State, .....*

*Date:....., 189*

# BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
WASHINGTON, U. S. A., ——— —, 1893.

DEAR SIR: Requests for copies of the publications of this Bureau are received in numbers exceeding the possible supply. The annual appropriation for printing these documents is only sufficient to furnish copies for the Libraries of Educational and Commercial Institutions, for the domestic and foreign newspaper press, for United States Diplomatic and Consular agents, and representatives of foreign governments related to the Bureau. Yet it is well understood that many requests are received from persons having good reasons for desiring the information asked for, and both willing and able to pay the slight cost of these documents.

Under these circumstances, it has been deemed desirable to extend the usefulness of the Bureau by making arrangements for the sale of its publications to those applying. I therefore take pleasure in enclosing a catalogue of the Bulletins published since the organization of the Bureau, of which copies may be secured in limited quantities by application to the Public Printer, Washington, D. C., who will forward them on receipt of the price named in the list.

It is believed that this course will result in a more general circulation of the information secured and published by the Bureau and in saving the unnecessary labor of replying to requests from persons who, apparently, have no special interest in the publications applied for, and no definite object to be subserved. All who have a well-grounded intention of embarking in business in foreign countries will presumably be able to afford the slight expense involved in the payment of the cost price of the Bureau documents.

Many of the earlier Bulletins have been included in more recent publications. This applies especially to the Tariffs, Commercial Directories and Newspaper Directories of the different Republics.

The Bureau has in course of preparation brief statements of the development of different industries in the United States, Central and South America, which will be issued monthly in accordance with the recommendations of the International American Conference.

All orders for the publications of this Bureau must be addressed to "The Public Printer, Washington, D. C.," and must be accompanied with the money for same. No money will be received by this Bureau.

Suggestions from manufacturers and dealers as to their special needs of information will be thankfully received by the Bureau.

CLINTON FURBISH,

Director.

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3. Patent and Trade-mark Laws of America .....	\$0.05
4. Money, Weights, and Measures of the American Republics.....	.05
6. Foreign Commerce of the American Republics.....	.20
8. Import Duties of Brazil.....	.10
10. Import Duties of Cuba and Puerto Rico.....	.15
11. Import Duties of Costa Rica.....	.10
13. Commercial Directory of Brazil.....	.05
14. Commercial Directory of Venezuela.....	.05
15. Commercial Directory of Colombia.....	.05
16. Commercial Directory of Peru.....	.05
17. Commercial Directory of Chile.....	.05
18. Commercial Directory of Mexico.....	.15
19. Commercial Directory of Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay and Uruguay.....	.05
20. Import Duties of Nicaragua .....	.10
21. Import Duties of Mexico (revised).....	.15
22. Import Duties of Bolivia.....	.20
23. Import Duties of Salvador.....	.05
24. Import Duties of Honduras.....	.10

25. Import Duties of Ecuador.....	.05
26. Commercial Directory of the Argentine Republic.....	.05
27. Import Duties of Colombia.....	.05
29. Commercial Directory of Haiti and Santo Domingo.....	.05
30. First Annual Report of the Bureau, 1891.....	.10
32. Handbook of Guatemala.....	.35
33. Handbook of Colombia.....	.30
34. Handbook of Venezuela.....	.35
36. Import Duties of Venezuela.....	.05
42. Newspaper Directory of Latin America.....	.05
43. Import Duties of Guatemala.....	.25
44. Import Duties of the United States.....	.05
45. Import Duties of Peru.....	.25
46. Import Duties of Chile.....	.25
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49. Import duties of Haiti.....	.10
50. Handbook of the American Republics, No. 3.....	.50
53. Immigration and Land Laws of Latin America.....	.40
55. Handbook of Bolivia.....	.40
63. How the Markets of Latin America may be Reached...	.40

Publications not numbered—

Commercial Directory of Latin America.....	.40
Secoud Annual Report of the Bureau, 1892.....	.05
Maual de las Republicas Americanas, 1891.....	.50

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28. Com'l Directory of Central America	.10
38. " " " Cuba & Puerto Rico	.10
39. " " " European Colonies	.10
51. Handbook of Nicaragua	.50
61. Handbook of Uruguay	.50
62. Handbook of Haiti	.50
67. Handbook of Argentine Republic	.50
68. Special Costa Rica Bulletin	.25
Third Annual Report, 1893	.15
Monthly Bulletins (each)	.10





COFFEE BERRY





species of remarkable wild beasts; also of most beautiful birds and articles like the pearl oyster, which constitute a source of national wealth, and *Aplisia depilans* (a small snail that gives a violet color), considered to be the *Lepus marinus*, from which the ancients extracted the famous purple of Tyre.

#### AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Apart from the agricultural products raised for local consumption, those destined to the foreign trade are, among others, the following:

**COFFEE**, the principal product of commerce, was first planted in Costa Rica in the year 1796.\*

The first grains were planted at Cartago, where the original trees, from which all the coffee trees of that country, and even of Central America, have been derived, can yet be seen in a flourishing condition.

The prices paid for Costa Rica coffee, especially in England, have caused almost all other branches of agriculture to be abandoned, and at present nearly 40,000,000 pounds of this product are exported yearly.

Statistics collected in 1892 show that at that time there were 8,232 coffee plantations with 26,680,907 coffee trees, and that in the same year 36,367,300 pounds of the product were exported.†

The number of plantations is always increasing, owing to the demand for the Costa Rican coffee in the foreign markets. Evidences of its excellence were given at Jackson Park, where thousands of visitors came every day to the Costa Rican Pavilion at the World's Columbian Exposition, attracted by the widely spread fame of the delicious beverage there served; and, as a consequence, fifty-five exhibitors of this product out of seventy-five were awarded medals in Chicago—a proportion not reached by any other country there represented.

**BANANAS.** The first cargo of bananas from Costa Rica to the United States was sent in 1880. This cargo consisted of only 360 bunches. Last year 1,133,717 bunches were exported, with a value of \$680,223.‡

**SUGAR.** The sugar cane grows luxuriantly in several localities of the Republic. There are 16,465 acres cultivated, the annual product of which amounts to 17,800,000 pounds of fine and ordinary sugar.

\* Documentos inéditos de los Archivos Nacionales.

† Anuario Estadístico de Costa Rica, 1893.

‡ Ibid.

**ALCOHOL.** Rum, cordials, and liquors, bitters, etc., from the National Liquor Factory, have obtained high awards in various expositions. With fine buildings and complete machinery this factory furnished last year to the Government, the liquor being monopolized, a product of \$1,644,045.60.\* The capacity of the factory would be sufficient to supply all Central America, but liquors are not exported, and the production therefore is limited to local consumption.

**COCOA** is cultivated on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and in the valley of San Carlos. It is of excellent quality. In 1737, when Costa Rica had only a population of 24,000 inhabitants, there were 273,138 cocoa trees at Matina.† This cultivation decreased in proportion to the increase of the attention paid to the coffee industry.

**TOBACCO.** In Costa Rica tobacco is generally strong and very aromatic. It was formerly cultivated extensively, and constituted an important branch of commerce. The amount exported in 1771, was 302,161 pounds.‡ Subsequently the cultivation declined, owing chiefly to the more remunerative character of the cultivation of coffee. The tobacco industry in Costa Rica is monopolized by the Government, as is the case in Spain and some other countries, and the crop produced throughout the country must be disposed of to the agents of the Government. However, anyone may engage in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes, and even in the cultivation of the tobacco in certain localities, on condition that the crop be either sold to the Government or exported.

This industry furnishes to the Government an annual revenue of \$600,000, if not more.

**WOODS.** Mahogany, cedar, rosewood, lignum vitæ, granadillo, and many other precious woods suitable for cabinetmaking and building purposes, are abundant in the Costa Rican forests; but up to the present time, little attention has been given, and only in the localities near the sea, to this great element of prosperity.§ The India rubber, the sarsaparilla, the *myroxylum* plant, which yields the balsam of Peru and Tolú, and many other medicinal, resinous, coloring and dye-

\* Memoria de Hacienda, 1892.

† Viaje del gobernador Carrandi Menan al Valle de Matina, 1737, Costa Rica, Imprenta Nacional 1888.

‡ Documentos inéditos de los Archivos Nacionales.

§ See United States Consular Reports, vol. xvi, No. 53, p. 122.

ing plants, are also abundant, as was fully demonstrated at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Coloring, dyeing and ornamental woods are exported. The amount of this trade in the year 1892, was \$205,507.\*

#### LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY.

Although there has been a great improvement of late in the breeds of cattle and horses, yet that high grade which could be easily attained in a country possessing so many natural advantages has not yet been reached. Costa Rica, with immense pasture lands so splendidly adapted for cattle that they might be raised for exportation, is obliged to import fresh meat for daily consumption.

The principal breeds being introduced to improve the native cattle are Durham, Jersey, Dutch, and Swiss cattle, of the Schuytz breed. The breeding of horses is progressing slowly, and sheep are very scarce, and not thoroughbred. The statistical report for 1892 † gives the total number of these animals as follows: Horned cattle, 345,665; horses, 77,043; sheep, 2,775, with a value of \$5,827,609.

#### THE PRODUCTION OF THE MINES.

In regard to the mineral wealth, it is stated that the production of gold from the mines of Monte del Aguacate (Aguacate Mountains) up to date was \$7,000,000.

The scarcity of laborers and the absence of capital, as well as the want of intelligent management, were formerly the greatest barriers to the progress of this industry; but there is now a more favorable and different state of things brought about by means of new and powerful machinery, which permits of a more thorough exploitation of the metal, under the able direction of several foreign companies.

Besides gold, are: Iron in abundance, silver, copper, argentiferos lead, quicksilver, etc. Almost everywhere through the country mineral and thermal waters are found.

There are no charges or contributions upon the mining enterprises, nor duties imposed upon the exportation of the products of the same; they are, on the contrary, allowed to import, free of duty, all machinery, apparatus, and implements employed in the extraction of

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\* Anuario Estadístico, above cited.

† Above cited.

the metals,\* and public lands are given upon which to erect the buildings; also the free use of water, etc., necessary for the exploitation of the mines.†

#### MANUFACTORIES.

The National Liquor Distillery, already mentioned, is the most important industrial establishment in the Republic.

The San José Foundry and the National Workshops are valuable institutions, and have contributed vastly to the progress of mechanical arts. All kinds of foundry, iron, and cabinet work can be performed; machines and farming tools and other implements are made.

The flour mill in San José is an excellent European mill, which produces good results, but not sufficient in quantity for the needs of the country.

The five breweries produce a good article of beer, which is vastly consumed; nevertheless, beer is also imported, to the amount of more than \$100,000 a year.

Artificial ice is manufactured and used a great deal, and the price, delivered to order, is \$2 for 100 pound s.

The silk and cotton factories produce fine articles, like shawls, scarfs, wraps, manufactured in the favorite colors of the people of the country.

#### WORKSHOPS.

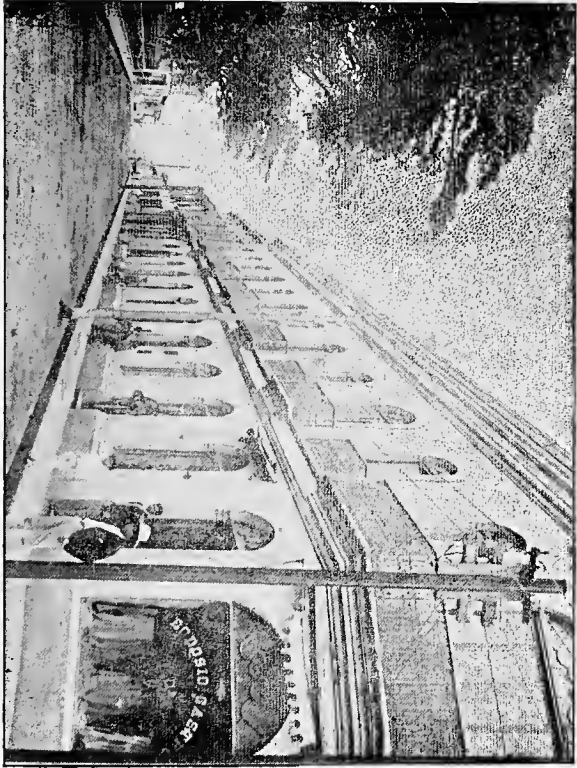
Tailoring, shoemaking, carpentering, beltmaking, cabinetmaking, etc., are very advanced. Masons and stonecutters are, as a rule, skillful at their work. The silversmith's trade and the jeweler's and watch repairing have reached great perfection. Engravers are not numerous, but there are some whose work is very fine.

Industries are divided as follows:

Armories .....	7
Bakeries .....	44
Barber shops.....	54
Beltmaking shops.....	29
Bookbinding shops.....	4
Breweries.....	5
Brick and tile factories.....	110
Carpentering and cabinetmaking shops.....	155

\* Arancel de Aduanas, 1889.

† Colección de Leyes, 1887.



A STREET, SAN JOSE.



Cartridge (Remington's system) factory.....	1
Confectioneries.....	7
Cotton and silk factories.....	2
Curing coffee machineries.....	259
Dressmaking shops.....	5
Drng stores.....	58
Dyeing establishments.....	14
Flour mill, European system.....	1
Foundries.....	3
Ice factories.....	4
Limekilns.....	35
Liquor factory.....	1
Mining machinery.....	3
Photographers and art galleries.....	3
Printing offices.....	10
Saw and planing mills.....	75
Sculpturing shops (one for marble).....	4
Shoemaking shops.....	105
Silversmith shops.....	22
Other smith shops.....	70
Soap and candle factories.....	12
Starch mills.....	3
Sugar cane mills.....	671
Sugar refineries.....	6
Tanneries.....	39
Tailoring shops.....	90
Watch-repairing shops.....	* 14

It may be noted that, notwithstanding the obvious activity, there is not enough production to supply the consumption of any article produced. The scarcity of labor demands that thousands of hands be brought into the country who would find lucrative employment.

The salary of a good workman, from the day laborer to the skillful artisan or mechanic, varies from \$1 to \$5 per day of ten working hours, wages which, in proportion to his expenses, enable him to save, as the cost of living is comparatively cheap.

#### COMMERCE.

The principal importations are silk, wool, linen, and cotton; machinery, implements, and tools for agriculture and various arts; furniture, glassware, tinware, hardware, and haberdashery; articles of ornament and luxury; silk, mercery, and perfumery; beer, wines, and

\*Anuario Estadístico.

liquors of all kinds; soap, coffee sacks, flour, sugar, shoes, saddles, harnesses, etc.

All goods for Costa Rica should come accompanied by corresponding consular invoice.

The custom duties are calculated on gross weight, which, in general, amount to 20 to 25 per cent of the cost of imports, and are paid half down and half within three months' time.\*

*Commercial movement for past four years.*

1888-89 Imports.....	\$5,201,922		
Exports.....	5,713,792		
			\$10,915,714
1889-90 Imports .....	\$6,306,408		
Exports .....	6,965,371		
			\$13,271,779
1890-91 Imports.....	\$6,615,410		
Exports.....	10,063,765		
			\$16,679,175
1891-92 Imports.....	\$8,351,029		
Exports.....	9,664,607		
			\$18,015,636

*Statement of last year's commerce by nations.*

Nations.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
England .....	\$1,985,494	\$5,091,616	\$7,077,110
United States of America.....	2,419,243	3,983,941	6,403,184
Germany .....	1,697,490	422,789	2,120,279
France .....	868,035	50,953	918,988
Cuba and Spain.....	605,501		605,501
Other Central American States .....	238,076	89,619	327,695
Ecuador .....	194,975	966	195,941
Colombia .....	157,628	24,197	181,825
Jamaica .....	133,015		133,015
Other nations .....	51,572	526	52,098
	\$8,351,029	9,664,607	18,015,636

The principal ports of Costa Rica, are Limón on the Atlantic and Puntarenas on the Pacific. At Limón the vessels touch at the pier and the freight is loaded directly from cars to steamer, or *vice versa*.

\* Tariff of Costa Rica in Bulletins No. 11, September, 1891, and No. 31, January, 1892, of the Bureau of American Republics, Washington, D. C.

† Anuario Estadístico, vol. vi, vii, viii, ix.



Hospitals and quarantine buildings are in both ports, Puntarenas and Limón.

As one illustration, the following statement is quoted from the very important work by Juan José Castro, entitled "Treatise on the South American Railways," published under the auspices of the Ministry of Promotion of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, and sent to the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, 1893. It shows the value which each inhabitant contributes to the formation of foreign commerce in the shape of imports and exports from the following countries:

States.	Population 1891.	Imports.	Exports.	Commerce per inhab- itant.
Uruguay .....	750,658	\$29,453,572	\$26,649,805	\$74 87
Costa Rica .....	262,400	8,351,029	9,664,607	68 66
Argentine Republic.....	4,326,155	119,602,856	98,685,256	50 45
Dominion of Canada .....	4,829,411	113,345,000	88,801,000	41 65
Chile.....	3,200,000	61,982,729	62,441,330	38 89
United States.....	64,500,000	844,916,000	872,270,000	26 52
Nicaragua .....	298,968	2,780,000	3,500,000	21 00
Brazil.....	14,568,120	119,745,160	143,021,000	18 50
Ecuador .....	1,132,000	10,861,553	8,822,160	15 15
Paraguay ... ..	350,000	2,962,666	2,574,333	15 82
Venezuela .....	2,323,527	14,722,882	20,183,467	14 90
Salvador.....	777,895	2,401,000	7,579,000	12 82
Mexico.....	11,885,607	44,000,000	75,467,715	10 05
Columbia .....	4,000,000	13,241,438	19,829,751	8 27
Peru .....	3,980,000	14,172,712	12,354,536	6 66
Bolivia.....	2,442,841	3,569,280	7,650,240	4 59

Taking the commercial power of Costa Rica, according to the foregoing statement, as \$68.66 per inhabitant, it is obvious that she needs only 1,500,000 inhabitants to reach a commercial status of more than \$100,000,000.

In other words, the commerce of Costa Rica would be as follows:

With a population equal in number to that of Salvador, \$53,410,270; with a population equal in number to that of Guatemala, \*\$103,698,983, which countries exist under similar conditions, being, as Costa Rica is, a part of Central America. It is not necessary, then, to say

\* Population of Guatemala, 1892, 1,510,326 inhabitants. Imports in the same year, \$7,806,730.90. Exports, \$14,175,392.55. Total, \$21,982,123.45.

one word further as to the industry of the Costa Rican people or the wealth of the Costa Rican soil. Figures speak for themselves.

#### BANKING HOUSES.

The Banco Anglo-Costaricense, established in 1863; capital paid up, \$1,500,000. The Banco de Costa Rica, formerly the Banco de la Unión, established in 1877; registered capital, \$2,000,000; capital paid up, \$1,155,000. The first bank of Central America was established in Costa Rica by Don Crisanto Medina, in 1857.

#### MISCELLANEOUS SOCIETIES.

Other associations are the following: The Agency Company, which engages in all operations of loading and unloading vessels, capital \$200,000; San José Market, capital \$215,000; Cartago Market, capital \$100,000; Heredia Market, capital \$100,000; The Monte de Aguacate Mining Company, capital \$500,000; La Trinidad Mining Company, capital \$250,000; The Bella Vista Thermal Bath Company, of Cartago, capital \$100,000; The Costa Rica House Construction Company, capital \$250,000; The Electric Light Company, etc.

The Atlantic Railroad Company, the Costa Rica Northern Railroad Company, the Costa Rica Pacific Railroad Company, and the Costa Rica Pacific Gold Mining Company, Limited, are foreign companies incorporated in London.

#### MONEYS, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

The moneys coined in Costa Rica up to date amounted to:

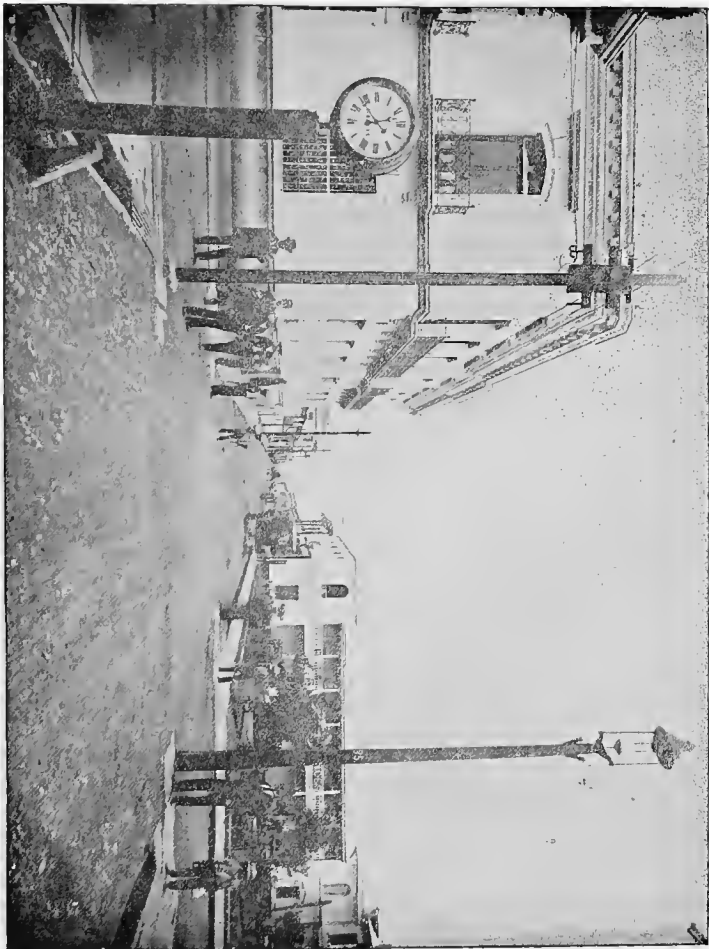
Gold.....	\$2,352,000
Silver.....	1,252,349
Silver from Colombia received.....	382,765
Copper.....	1,682
Total.....	*3,988,796

Their denominational value, arranged by the decimal system, is as follows: Gold, \$10, \$5, \$2, \$1; silver, 50-cent piece, 25 cents, 10 cents, 5 cents; copper, 1 cent. Besides, there is a great quantity of soles from Peru and pesos from Chile, circulating in the country.

The paper money of the country circulates in bills to the value of \$100, \$50, \$25, \$10, \$5, \$2, \$1. The bank notes are of the same values.

\* Memoria de Hacienda, 1883, 1890, 1891; La Gaceta, Diario Oficial, No. 35, February 11, 1894.

BANCO DE LA UNION—UNION BANK, SAN JOSE.





The decimal system for moneys was adopted in 1863, and the French metric system was adopted for weights and measures in 1884.

#### WAYS OF COMMUNICATION.

The exceptional conditions of Costa Rica appear still more interesting when the situation she occupies is considered in relation to the points destined by nature for the uniting of the two great oceans. On the north the Nicaragua Canal will mark ere long her northern boundaries; on the south the Panama route. A simple glance at the map will show the facilities her territory affords for other interoceanic roads.

At present an important mixed road crosses the central and well-settled part of the Republic from the port of Limón, on the Atlantic side, to the Pacific port of Puntarenas, uniting the principal centers of population. The most important part of this road being

#### THE ATLANTIC RAILROAD,

With branches to Carrillo, Boca de Matina, Valverde, Swamp, etc. The trunk line of the Atlantic Railroad ends at present in Alajuela, touching at Cartago, San José, Heredia, and many other smaller towns. From Alajuela to Esparza a wagon road about thirty miles long across the "Monte del Aguacate," connects that line with

#### THE PACIFIC RAILROAD,

This railroad from Esparza to Puntarenas will be connected with that from Limón to Alajuela, and to that end a concession was granted to an English company, and thus the interoceanic railway will be completed.

#### THE NORTHERN RAILROAD.

Another railway to connect the Atlantic line with a point on the River San Juan and Nicaragua Lake is to be constructed and will permit the great improvement of an enormous amount of very fertile land, and will connect the country with the Costa Rica and Nicaragua Canal.

#### CANALS.

That which renders the situation of Costa Rica exceedingly favorable, and which will certainly one day permit her to consider herself as privileged among nations, says Paul Biolley,\* is that she

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\* "Costa Rica and Her Future," cited.

occupies exactly the territory comprised between the two great interoceanic canals, which are most likely to be opened eventually, to the commerce of the world. Although the Republic does not touch directly on the Panama Canal, its commerce will naturally gain by the conclusion of this vast enterprise. A contract was entered into July, 1888, between the Government of Costa Rica and the Nicaragua Canal Company which sets forth the rights of the Republic to part of the waters and territory which the projected canal by the River San Juan and the Lake of Nicaragua would utilize, and makes clear the concessions which the Government would grant the company upon the execution of the work, this being declared of public benefit.

#### WAGON ROADS.

All the cities, towns or villages are connected by wagon roads, more or less well built and maintained. The communication with the Province of Guanacaste is also effected on the Gulf of Nicoya by little steamers, as well as that with the extreme south coast in both oceans, to Golfo, Dulce, on the Pacific, and Talamanca, on the Atlantic.

#### MAILS.

The domestic mail service is well organized. Correspondence for foreign countries is dispatched by the steamers touching at Limón and Puntarenas, as follows:

Atlantic Side—To Europe, via Hamburg, twice a month, 12th and 29th.

To Europe, by British Royal Mail, once a month, the 9th.

To Europe, via Marsella, once a month, the 12th.

To Europe and the United States, via New York, Fridays.

To Europe, the United States and Mexico, via New Orleans, Mondays.

Pacific Side—To West Indies and South America, via Puntarenas and Panamá, three times a month.

To other States of Central America, three times a month.

To Nicaragua, via Liberia, every Thursday.

#### TELEGRAPH.

Costa Rica was the first Central American State to have telegraph communication. It has been extended in every direction between all the cities, towns, and villages. Communication throughout Central America is charged at the same rate as within the country. The price for ten words is 20 cents, and for every five or less additional, 5 cents. The nearest office of the cable company—

RAILROAD BRIDGE AT BIRIRIS-617 SPAN, 300 FEET ELEVATION.







## CABLE COMPANY

Is at San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, not far from the frontier, and, of course, connected with the Costa Rican telegraphs. Concession was granted to one European company to connect Costa Rica with the cable on the Atlantic side by means of an office to be established at Limón, and besides, the Government opened negotiations for the establishment of a new office of the Central and South American Cable, at a point on the Pacific coast within Costa Rican territory.

## TELEPHONE SERVICE

Was introduced in 1886, and is now operated not only within the limits of the cities, but between city and city, all over the country.

## REAL ESTATE.

The property owners are so numerous and the Costa Ricans' habits of order so marked, it being an essentially agricultural country, that the necessity of a mortgage law was apparent for the purpose of maintaining and securing the rights of all.

The registry of property and mortgages was opened in 1867. The values recorded since, to the 31st of March, 1892, are as follows: Real estate registered, 70,638 farms; value, \$46,968,170. Mortgages registered amounting to \$9,675,303.\*

*Sales of properties or value of the transfer of real estate, mortgages, and cancellation of mortgages made during the year 1892, are as follows:*

Provinces.	Value of transfers.	Mortgage.	Cancel-lation.
San José.....	\$1,885,162 57	\$1,371,877 00	\$756,454 57
Heredia .....	1,180,532 42	131,387 31	98,605 41
Alajuela .....	1,027,155 59	222,591 16	132,604 54
Cartago .....	731,156 66	384,053 24	286,565 27
Guanaacaste .....	43,320 80	90,910 62	145,000 00
Limón.....	258,612 78	475,734 94	93,862 61
Puntarenas .....	65,541 50	12,462 84	41,214 00
Total .....	5,191,482 32	2,689,017 11	1,554,306 40 †

The *Ley Hipotecaria* of Costa Rica, which is considered perfect in its class, allows the mobilization, as may be said, of the real estate

\* Memorias de Gobernacion, years 1884 to 1892.

† Ibid, 1892.

to all imaginable extent. The owner of a piece of land, duly registered in the office for such purposes established, can have the value of his property divided there into shares, and each share represented by a *cédula*, or bond, and arrangements are made so as to allow at any time, and with perfect safety for the bank or the money lender, funds to be raised on these "cédulas," and the latter to be used as collateral securities of the best character.\*

#### GOVERNMENT LANDS.

The Government itself does not offer any special inducements to immigrants, but foreigners, as well as natives, can profit by very liberal laws in regard to the acquisition of lands, whether mineral, timber or agricultural.

To acquire the public land when not under concession, there are two systems, one by pre-emption and the other by bidding at public sales.

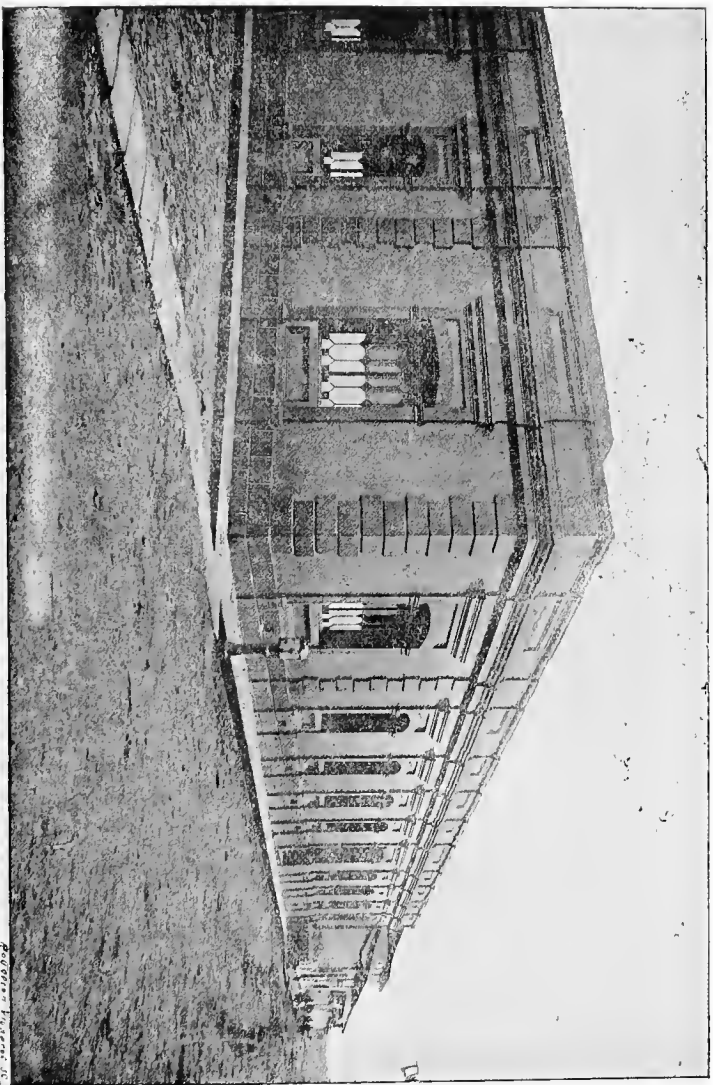
By the first anybody can take possession of fifty hectares (123 acres) of Government land, and by fencing it and giving notice of the fact to the authorities of the district in which it is situated, and of his intention to cultivate it, no one can disturb him in his possession and enjoyment of the same for two years, during which he is obliged to cultivate his homestead. Should he fail to do so, the place can be taken by some other person, who would have to pay him the value of whatever improvements he may have made, but if he complies with the requirements of the law, he becomes the owner of the land. Whenever fifty hectares are thus fenced in and cultivated by the same person, he can go to work on fifty other hectares, and so on, subject to the same conditions.

By the bidding at public sales, a person can ask of the Land Office the sale at auction of any Government land to an extent not exceeding 500 hectares (1,235 acres) for each adult, the person asking for the sale has the privilege of purchasing the land for himself at the price brought at auction.

The lowest price that can be bid per hectare is \$5 for level pasture land; \$4 for timber or wooded land, from which natural products (rubber, vanilla, dye woods, etc.) can easily be obtained; \$3 for the

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\* Ley Hipotecaria, 1865. Código Civil, 1887.



SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

PHOTOGRAPH BY JAMES J. COOPER



same kind of land without the last mentioned of advantages; and \$2 for mostly uneven, marshy, stony or barren land.

Lands separated from a town of over 3,000 inhabitants, or from a railroad more than fifteen miles, are valued at one-half the price given; if distant more than thirty miles, at one-fourth, and if at sixty miles, at one-eighth.

The purchasers of public lands have the option of paying cash, or within ten years, at an interest of 6 per cent per annum upon the value of the purchase, with the interest payable at the end of every year.

Whenever the purchaser can establish by sufficient evidence that he has made improvements worth twice as much as the interest on the land purchased, he shall be exempted from the payment of said interest due; and if the improvements amount to double the price of the land, he shall be exempted from the payment of the price or principal. The purchaser has to pay all expenses to the Land Office and for the surveying of the land.\*

Any person taking possession of public lands and thereupon applying himself to the cultivation of India rubber and cacao, will receive another portion of land equivalent to double the amount already cultivated. And those planting the same products on property of their own, will receive in public lands an amount trebling that already cultivated.

Premiums ranging from \$2,000 to \$5,500 are awarded, by a jury of qualification, to those who cultivate ten manzanas (about 21 acres)† at least, with India rubber, or five with cacao, considering in the first place the best method of culture employed.‡

One can buy from private owners sections already cleared from \$23.50 per acre upward. On the central plateau uncultivated land is worth at least \$90 to \$95, and that planted with coffee brings, in some places, as high as \$700 to \$1,000 per acre.

#### POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

Costa Rica is a Democratic Republic.

The Government is administered by three distinct powers, legislative, executive and judiciary.

\* See the Código Fiscal, 1885.

† One manzana = 10,000 square varas; 1 acre = 4,840 square varas.

‡ Colección de Leyes, 1882.

The legislative power is exercised by one House, whose members are elected for four years. This body is called Constitutional Congress.

The executive power is vested in the President of the Republic, who is elected for four years, and is ineligible for a second consecutive term.

The judiciary power is vested in the Supreme Court of Justice, and tribunals under it established by law.\*

#### ARMS AND COLORS.

The coat of arms is composed of three volcanoes joined and placed between two seas, with a ship on each side, on the left, a rising sun on the top, five stars, and three flags on each side of the shield; and at the bottom a horn of plenty. On the upper part is a scroll, upon which is inscribed "América Central," and below "República de Costa Rica."

The flag consists of five horizontal bars, the outer ones blue, the next white, and the central red and of double width.

#### RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

The rights of faiths, home and property are strictly observed, and have never been infringed upon in Costa Rica, nor have retroactive laws been framed.

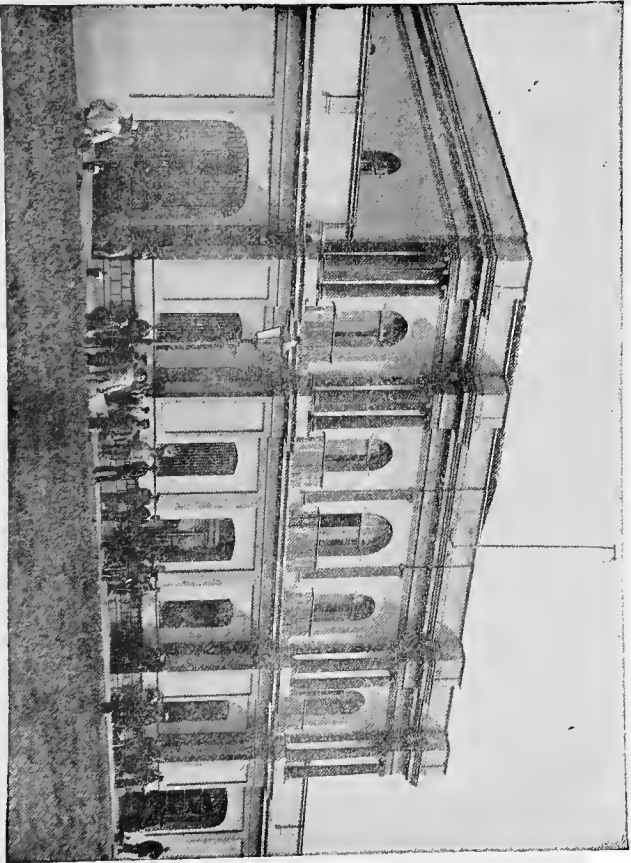
The sacredness of correspondence, the right to meet in bodies and to petition, the right of *habeas corpus*, the liberty of the press—all are guaranteed by the Constitution.

Foreigners enjoy every civil right without being admitted to citizenship or being compelled to contribute heavy sums. Admission to citizenship may be applied for at any time and will be granted, as in most civilized countries, after one year's residence. Settlers are not obliged to become naturalized citizens nor to pay forced contributions. They can carry on business and manufacture, possess real estate, buy and sell, navigate the rivers and coasts, and, subject to the laws, may exercise freely their religious creeds, marry, and dispose of their property by will.†

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\* Constitución Política, 1871.

† Ibid.



EXECUTIVE MANSION.





## PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

The Republic is divided, as already said, into five Provinces and two *Comarcas*, Territories. The Provinces are San José, Alajuela Cartago, Heredia, Guanacaste, and the Territories are Puntarenas and Limón. Both the former and the latter are divided into cantons, and the cantons subdivided into districts.

The Territories are represented in Congress in the same way as the Provinces.

Each canton has a municipality popularly elected, and a political chief named by the President.

In each of the Provinces and Territories there is a Governor and a military comandant, also named by the President, and a judge of first instance appointed by the Supreme Court.

The City of San José is the Capital of the Republic.

## NATIONAL REVENUES.

The present revenue is derived from custom house duties, revenue stamps and stamped paper, liquor and tobacco monopolies, sale of public lands, tax for registering property, and on slaughtering of live stock, etc. As it can be seen, there are no direct contributions.

The budget of the Republic has followed the progress of commerce, as shown by this table:

*State of the National Treasury.*

Years.	Receipts.	Outlay.
1824.....	\$14,751	\$14,243
1840.....	117,164	67,992
1885.....	2,525,726	3,158,823
1889-'90.....	4,975,865	4,938,540
1890-'91.....	5,100,929	5,091,286
1891-'92.....	5,808,474	5,449,290

The municipal taxes are not high. The owners of real estate are obliged to pay only the taxes destined for the maintenance of the municipal police, street lighting, and the supply of water in the houses.

\* Memoria de Hacienda, 1824-'92.

## NATIONAL DEBT.

Foreign\* debt, converted at 5 per cent (£2,000,000), \$10,000,000  
domestic debt, 1892, \$2,811,102.\*

The Costa Rican consolidation paper rose in London, June, 1889, to 96¾, and for some time bonds of series A were quoted at 94 to 95, and those of series B at 92½ to 93½.†

The interest has been promptly paid ever since, as it was in previous years, but owing to the general depression of business that prevails throughout the world, and to the fall in the value of silver, the prices of the Costa Rican bonds are lower at present.

## PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Elementary instruction of both sexes is obligatory, free, and provided for by the Government. Every Costa Rican, or foreigner, is free to give or receive instruction in institutions not maintained at public expense.‡

The amount appropriated for public instruction during the last five years was as follows:

1887-'88.....	\$186,700
1888-'89.....	281,000
1889-'90.....	315,380
1890-'91.....	555,380
1891-'92.....	§ 546,000

The number of primary, secondary and professional schools supported by the Government is over 300, with an attendance of about 20,000 pupils. In addition there are several private schools.

The primary and secondary schools are organized in Costa Rica on a system more or less similar to that of the United States. The number of pupils enrolled in these schools was 18 017, the same being 8 per cent of the population, and the attendance being an average of 74.60 per cent of the enrolled pupils.||

The report of the United States Commissioner of Education for the year 1890-'91¶ contains a statement about schools below uni-

\* Memoria de Hacienda, 1892.

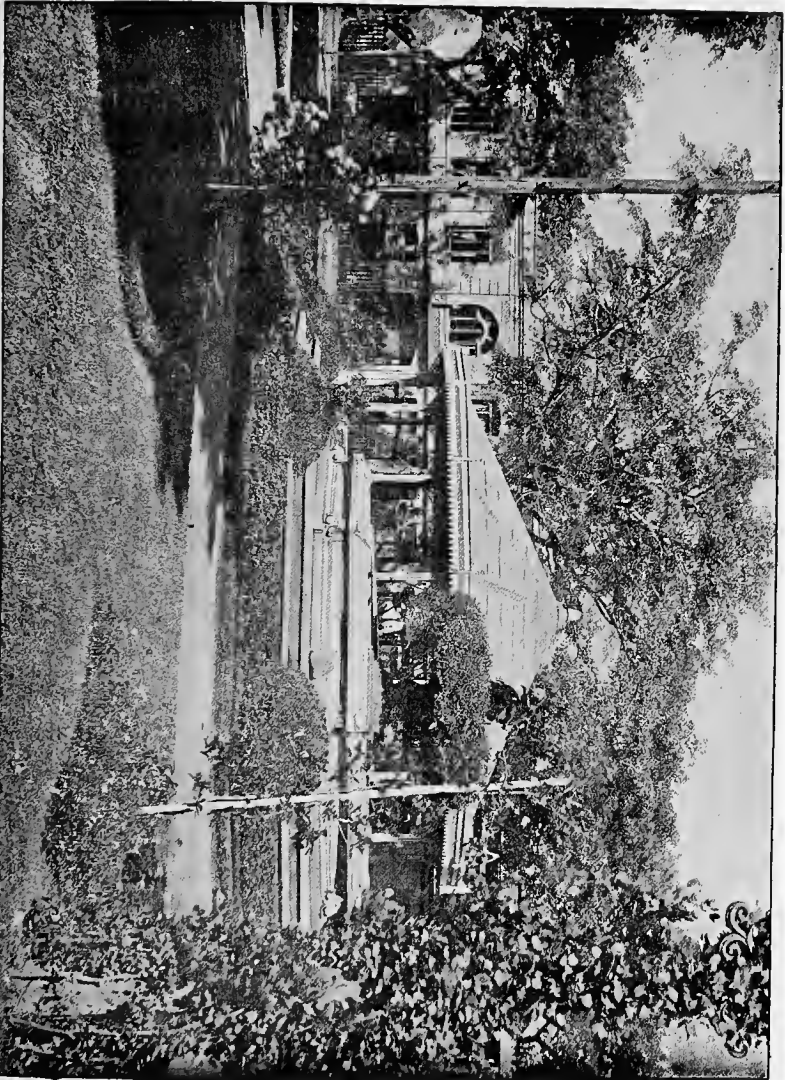
† Stock Exchange Prices, Straker Bros. & Co., London, E. C., 1889-1892.

‡ Const. Pol., above cited.

§ Memoria de Instrucción Pública, 1885-'92.

|| Ibid.

¶ Washington, 1894, page 370.



AT CENTRAL PARK, SAN JOSE.

*Photograph by J. J. Smith*



versities in the civilized world, from which the following data are quoted:

Countries.	Population.	Total number of youths in school.	Per cent.
Uruguay .....	676,955	70,240	10.4
Costa Rica .....	243,205	18,017	8.0
Argentine Republic.....	4,086,492	268,884	6.5
Ecuador.....	1,271,861	74,373	6.0
Nicaragua.....	282,845	14,901	5.3
Paraguay .....	392,645	15,709	4.7
Chile.....	2,817,552	126,370	4.5
Venezuela.....	2,323,520	105,718	4.5
Guatemala.....	1,460,017	56,057	4.0
Mexico.....	11,395,712	433,789	3.8
Salvador.....	777,895	28,536	3.6
Peru.....	2,621,844	75,522	3.0
Colombia.....	3,878,600	95,121	2.4
Brazil.....	14,002,355	292,990	2.0
Bolivia.....	2,300,000	26,400	1.1

Taking the ratio to population, according to the foregoing statement, as 8 per cent, it will show that with a population equal in number to that of Salvador, the children enrolled in schools in Costa Rica would be over 63,000; or with a population equal in number to that of Guatemala, nearly 117,000 children.

The Government pays for the tuition and expenses of a certain number of students educated abroad, as an encouragement for those who distinguish themselves in their studies and to provide for professors specially in those branches of science and art not developed in the country.

#### PRINCIPAL CITIES.

San José, capital of the Republic, lies at 9° 56' north latitude and 84° longitude west from Greenwich, at an altitude of 3,868 feet above sea level. Cartago, situated at the foot of the Volcano Irazú and at 4,930 feet, is one of the best located towns in Central America. Alajuela and Heredia, the former at an elevation of 3,001 feet, and the latter 3,786 feet, are situated at the base of the hills of Barba. The houses are of one, two and three stories high, and present a pleasing

appearance. They contain every modern convenience. The streets are paved with stone, except in San José, where the system of McAdam was adopted. The water works supply is modern. The houses are provided with iron pipes, and fountains are in the squares. San José and Cartago are supplied with electric light, and a concession was made to establish the same system in Alajuela and Heredia. The organization of the police has been given especial attention by the Government, is very satisfactory, particularly in the principal cities. Personal safety is, besides, absolute in any part of the country. One can, without the slightest danger, traverse alone and unarmed the most remote and isolated sections of the Republic. There are different charitable institutions, such as hospitals, orphan asylums for girls and boys, insane asylum, etc., all being under the management of corporations or unions constantly laboring to improve them. The cemeteries are also under the supervision of charitable associations. They are beautifully kept, and contain handsome tombs and vaults. Besides a museum there are several parks, public libraries, scientific societies of law and medicine, and also literary and musical associations. The hotel rates are from \$1 to \$3 per day, and offer the comforts of modern improvements. Artificial ice is much used.

#### HOW COSTA RICA MAY BE REACHED.

Costa Rica may be reached either by the Atlas line of steamers from New York to Limón, or by the Costa Rica and Honduras line of steamers from New Orleans to Limón, or by the Pacific Mail steamers from Seattle, Portland, and San Francisco, Cal., to Puntarenas. These are the direct routes. One can also reach Costa Rica from New York by the Pacific Mail steamers to Colon. At Colon the passenger can decide whether he will transfer to a Royal Mail steamer and enter the country at Limón or cross to Panamá, and there again embark in a steamer of the Pacific Mail and disembark at Puntarenas. Should the traveler come by Puntarenas, he will take the train to Esparza, and from that point to Alajuela, the distance of about thirty-six miles is made on horseback. At Alajuela he takes the train to San José. Should the traveler disembark in Limón, then he enters the train and makes the journey by rail to San José.

## DISTANCES.

	Miles.
From New Orleans to Limón.....	1,340
From New York to Limón.....	2,025
From San Francisco, Cal., to Puntarenas .....	2,793

See for description and further information in regard to the country, "The Republic of Costa Rica," by Joaquín B. Calvo, published by Rand, McNally & Co., New York and Chicago, 1890; "Costa Rica and Her Future," by Paul Biolley, Washington, D. C., 1889; "Costa Rica," Bulletin No. 31 of the Bureau of the American Republics, Washington, D. C., January, 1892, and "Costa Rica Immigration Pamphlet," by John Schroeder, San José, Costa Rica, 1894.

For the Immigration Pamphlet apply to Mr. John Schroeder, Oficina de Estadística, San José, Costa Rica.





## COSTA RICA AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

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[From the Monthly Bulletin, Bureau of American Republics, February, 1894.]

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As appears from the official publications, the government of Costa Rica, as soon as the invitation to participate in the World's Columbian Exposition reached its hands, decided to give it the most careful attention, and issued orders for the gathering of choice samples of all natural, agricultural and industrial products of that rich country for exhibition in the great contest of the civilized world. There were two reasons that principally influenced the Costa Rican government in making that decision: First, its desire to bind more intimately the existing intercourse of friendship and commerce with the United States of America; and, secondly, the consideration that, as the great city of Chicago, situated in the center of this great country, is the emporium of trade, and the unrivalled railroad center of the world, it offered all kinds of facilities to that object, and was consequently a sure guarantee of success to the Exposition.

In order to carry the said decision to success, the Executive recommended the project to the National Congress, and that body appropriated, to meet the expenses of the Costa Rica exhibit, the sum of \$150,000, which, proportionately to the number of inhabitants of the Republic, is larger than the amount granted for the purpose by any other nation.

As soon as the appropriation was made, Señor Don José Joaquín Rodríguez, the president of the Republic, ordered an office to be opened in Costa Rica, wherein all the products and objects to be

exhibited in Chicago should be collected; and there, under the active and wise direction of Don Joaquín Lizano, and Don José Vargas, M., who were successively at the head of the Department of Promotion of Public Welfare, and the active co-operation of Don José Lino Matarrita, of Nicoya, Don Trinidad Vargas, of Golfo Dulce, and Don Teodoro Koshney, of San Carlos, the collecting of the exhibit was started. According to the catalogue, the most valuable exhibit of products was due to the efforts of the latter gentleman.

While this work was being carried on with an amount of interest never before shown in the country on similar occasions, the government sent instructions to Don Joaquín Bernardo Calvo, chargé d'affaires of Costa Rica, at Washington, for the selection of a site and the construction of a building as well as for the acquisition of all the fixtures required. He was also authorized to take all necessary steps with the officers of the Exposition for the success of the undertaking.

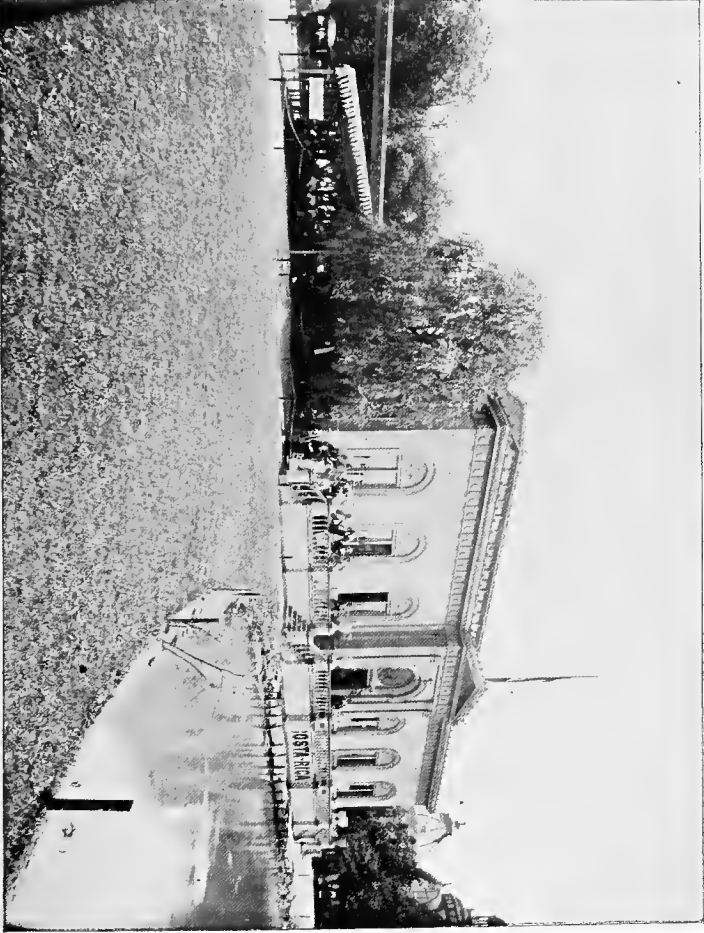
It was unfortunate that, during the course of these preparations, the danger of an invasion of cholera overshadowed the country and interrupted for awhile their progress. It was feared also that the Chicago Exposition itself could not be carried out on account of the quarantine, and because some cases of cholera had appeared in the city of New York.

Costa Rica was then obliged to close her ports, and to abandon for the moment, almost completely, all projects referring to the Exposition. To this calamity, another of serious consequences was added, namely, the fall in the value of silver and the consequent rise of the rates of foreign exchange.

These great obstacles were not sufficient, however, to effect a radical change in the decision already made on the subject, and as soon as the fear of the cholera was over, the government resolved to follow the former plan, and ordered at once the continuation of the preparations. But the time then was rather limited, and it is therefore to be regretted that none of the collections of the products could be exhibited complete

#### THE COSTA RICA PAVILION.

For the reasons stated above, it was considered necessary to set aside the plans for the pavilion, as they had been drawn in Costa



THE COSTA RICA BUILDING. LOOKING WEST.



Rica and approved, and others, more economical, drawn by Architect James G. Hill, of Washington, D. C., following the indications of the engineer, Don Nicolás Chavarría, M., director of public works of Costa Rica, were adopted in their place.

The contract for the construction was entered into between the chargé d' affaires, Mr. Calvo, and Messrs. Cass, Chapman & Co., of Chicago; but these gentlemen, on account of a lack of time, were unable to finish their work before the 1st of May, the day on which the Exposition was inaugurated.

The Costa Rican building was situated at the east end of the North pond, facing west, and the location was one of the best within the grounds. Across the North pond, in beautiful perspective, and within a distance to be fully appreciated, were the Illinois, Washington, Indiana, Ohio and Wisconsin buildings. To the right, were the galleries of Fine Arts, and on the left, the buildings of Guatemala and Brazil, while as a background, and not far distant, Lake Michigan murmured its praises to the efforts of mortal man.

The building was Doric in style; 103 feet long by 60 feet wide, two stories and clerestory, making the full height 50 feet. On each side, there was a Doric portico 22 feet wide, supported by four large pilasters. On the west front, a spacious platform, with a handsome balustrade, adorned with beautiful stone urns brought from Costa Rica, led up to the main floor; and opposite this front entrance, broad double stairways led to the second, or gallery floor, supported by eighteen columns rising to the full height of the clerestory.

The cornices, frieze molding, caps and bases, window casements, etc., were made of iron. The main walls were cemented, and all was painted in soft colors. The inside walls were plastered, and the walls and timber work were frescoed in a modest and becoming manner.

The building was lighted by twenty large double casement windows in the first story, and ten large skylights in the roof of the clerestory, while on all sides of the latter, the windows were pivoted so that, when opened, they could afford perfect ventilation. Ample toilet rooms were provided on each floor. Over each main entrance to the building the national coat-of-arms of the Republic in bold

relief was placed and constituted a striking addition to the decorative part of the work. The building cost \$20,000.\*

#### THE COSTA RICAN COMMISSION.

When the products to be exhibited were ready, and all the necessary preparations in Chicago had been completed, the Government issued the following decree:†

No. 112.]

SAN JOSÉ, March 29, 1893.

The President of the Republic has resolved to organize the Commission that is to represent Costa Rica in the approaching International Exposition of Chicago in the following form:

President, Señor Don Manuel M. Peralta, E. E. and M. P., from Costa Rica at Washington.

Secretary, Señor Don Joaquín Bernardo Calvo, Chargé d'Affaires of Costa Rica at Washington.

Vice-President and Commissioner-General for Agriculture and Industry, Señor Don David J. Guzmán.

Vice-Secretary and Commissioner for Archæology, Señor Don Anastasio Alfaro.

Signed by the President.

(Countersigned)

VARGAS, M.

The Commission did not meet in Chicago until about the middle of May, and during that period, Messrs. Calvo and Alfaro were in charge of the work; co-operating with them, was Dr. Francisco J. Rucavado, who afterward was also appointed commissioner.

#### INSTALLATION.

As to the interior of the pavilion, the plan generally adopted in the arrangement of museums was followed: A large hall surrounded by a gallery accessible by two staircases, placed one on each side of the eastern entrance of the pavilion, as has been said; had some glass cases, containing natural and agricultural products, arranged in classified groups beneath the gallery on the main floor, in the center of which rose a high graceful pyramid, formed of minerals, having two others, composed of specimens of wood, placed on its sides.

\* The foregoing description of the building appeared in the General Catalogue of the World's Columbian Exposition.

† La Gaceta, Diario Oficial, No. 74, March 30, 1893.

INTERIOR OF THE COSTA RICA BUILDING, LOOKING NORTH.







Each one of the corners of the main floor was occupied by glass cases containing samples of beautiful silk fabrics in the favorite colors of the people of Costa Rica, in the shape of scarfs, mantillas and wraps, all of which gave due credit to the industry of the country on account of their fine workmanship.

A precious collection of gold and silver jewels, and of gold and tortoise shell combined, very carefully worked throughout, alongside of a complete collection of the national coins, and two of foreign coins, a complete collection of bank notes, and of the national postage stamps, presented one of the attractions of the exhibition.

Fishing implements and tools used in the country were exhibited, and a collection of fish, preserved in alcohol, showed the varieties of this product, both in salt and fresh waters.

At the northern extremity of the same floor, the aromatic and delicious Costa Rican coffee was served. The space inside not being large enough to accommodate the always increasing number of persons drawn by the celebrity of this peerless product of Costa Rica, an addition was made on the outside of the building with a capacious awning covering.

At the southern extremity of the gallery was a drawing-room, decorated with elegant curtains. Here were the portraits of the President of the Republic, Señor Rodriguez; of the four Secretaries of the Executive, and a handsome view of the city of San José, the capital of Costa Rica.

At the other extremity, there was a panoramic view of the steep heights of the volcano of Irazu, the only place in the world from which the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans can be seen simultaneously. On the principal sides of the gallery, and in glass cases arranged as those on the first floor, the magnificent school exhibits of which Costa Rica can be proud, were placed; sundry articles made by women—among these two needle-embroidered pictures on silk; pita hats (generally known as Panama hats), and different kinds of implements, such as brushes, harnesses, saddles and other like articles, as likewise sundry articles of wrought and cast iron, etc., and an extensive collection of photographic views of interesting places, buildings, coffee patios, machinery, railways, roads, villages and types of the natives, etc. At one side of the hall, were a considerable number of literary works, written by Costa Rican authors; maps, drawings,

reports, and other official publications, which give honor to their country. In this section of the exhibition, special mention is due to the National Museum of Costa Rica, for the very rich and extensive collection of stuffed animals, the ornithological part being very remarkable and attractive.

Coffee plants, palm trees and Costa Rica orchids and flowers were blended together with the national colors, forming the decoration and ornamentation of the large hall. If the appearance of the unpretentious but elegant building of Costa Rica caused a very pleasing impression when seen from the outside, the view of the interior produced a real surprise on account of the magnificent *tout ensemble* it presented to the spectator.

#### LIST OF THE EXHIBITS.

The exhibit of Costa Rica was characteristically a display of the products of the land. Classified according to the regulations issued by the Chicago Exposition, it was comprised in the following groups:

##### DEPARTMENT A.—AGRICULTURE.

GROUP NO. 1.—Wheat of various kinds, Indian corn of all varieties, barley, rice, wheat flour, yucca flour, corn meal, bran.

GROUP NO. 2.—Biscuits and crackers, vermicelli and macaroni.

GROUP NO. 3.—Cane sugar, native honey of five varieties, exotic honey, confectionery.

GROUP NO. 4.—Potatoes, sweet potatoes, yams, radishes, turnips, beets, onions, peanuts, roots for starch.

GROUP NO. 5.—Beans of twenty-three different kinds.

GROUP NO. 6.—Prepared cocoanut.

GROUP NO. 7.—Cheese (never came).

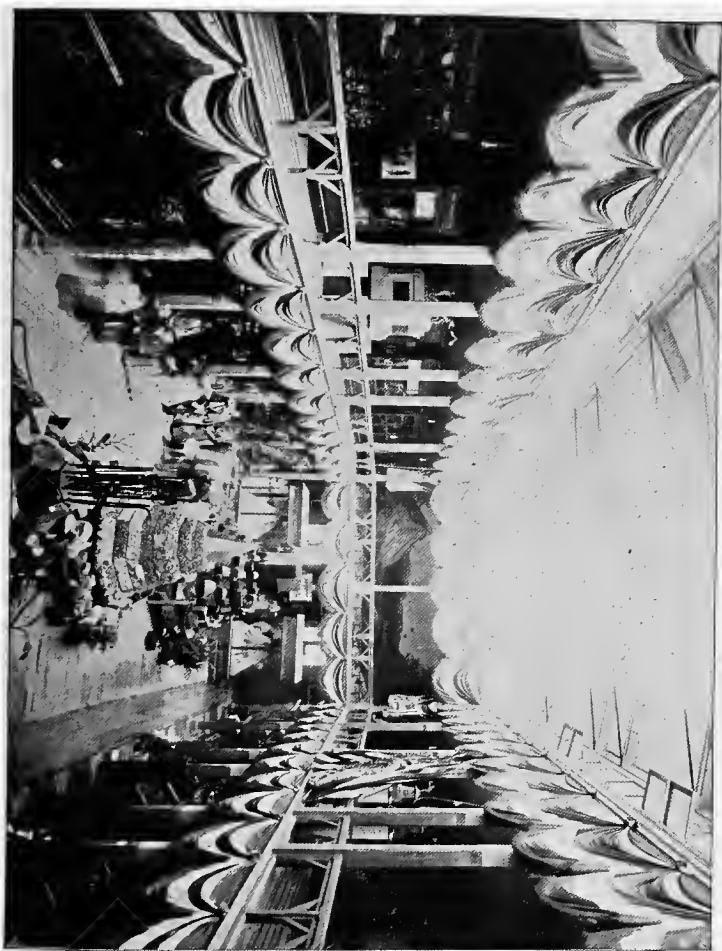
GROUP NO. 8.—Coffee of various kinds and in its different grades of preparation, Liberia coffee, cacao, chocolate, pepper, cloves, anise and other spices, tobacco in the leaf.

GROUP NO. 9.—Cotton, ochreous color cotton, nineteen varieties of vegetable fibers, native silkworms, horse hair as a harness material.

GROUP NO. 10.—Twenty-two different kinds of mineral waters, ten different kinds of thermal waters.

GROUP NO. 11.—Wines, rums, cognac and other spirits; cordials and liquors, bitters, vinegár, chicha.

INTERIOR OF THE COSTA RICA BUILDING, LOOKING SOUTH.





GROUP No. 12.—Beers, ales, porter, stout.

GROUP No. 13.—Photographs of fences, farm buildings, farm-houses, patios for drying coffee.

GROUP No. 15.—Statistics of coffee farms.

GROUP No. 16.—Coffee machinery. (See Group No. 79.)

GROUP No. 17.—A large collection of hides and skins of eighty-two species of wild animals, tortoise shells of various kinds, fossil tusks and molars of mastodons.

GROUP No. 18.—Animal oils of eleven kinds, whale oil, fish oil, lizard oil, tortoise oil, etc., vegetable oils of seven kinds, linseed oil, fig oil, palm oil, etc; soap of various classes; stearine candles, two kinds.

#### FORESTRY—FOREST PRODUCTS.

GROUP No. 19.—A collection of 463 samples of different kinds of wood and timber used in construction and manufactures; ornamental and fancy woods, mahogany, cedar, etc.

Twenty-nine classes of dyeing, tanning and coloring plants.

Barks of various kinds; vegetable substances used for bedding and upholstering.

Gums and resins of fifty different classes, vegetable wax, India rubber, copal, turpentine, balsam of Peru, etc.; seeds and fruits for ornamental purposes, vegetable ivory, cocoanut shells, ornamental gourds, medicinal roots, sarsaparilla, herbs, barks, mosses, berries.

Baskets made of fibers.

#### DEPARTMENT B.—VITICULTURE.

GROUP No. 20—Maranon wine, Coyol wine, brandy, cordials, rum and cognac.

#### POMOLOGY.

GROUP No. 21—Peaches, quinces, apricots, oranges, lemons, citrons, limes, pomegranates, bananas, pineapples, guavas, mangoes, papaws, tamarinds, figs, sapotillos, anonas, mammee, etc., by imitations made in wax. Almonds, cocoanuts. Vinegar made from bananas.

#### FLORICULTURE.

GROUP No. 22—Seventy species of orchids, palms, ferns; herbarium of sixty-two classified species.

## CULINARY VEGETABLES.

GROUP NO. 23—Thirty-seven species of beans, vetches, lentils, peas, peppers, tomatoes, cucumbers, squashes, melons, eggplant, etc; beets, turnips, potatoes, sweet potatoes, cassave, yucca.

## ARBORICULTURE.

GROUP NO. 25—A collection of ninety ornamental trees and shrubs.

## DEPARTMENT C.—ANIMALS.

GROUP NO. 34—Collection of 692 stuffed birds of Costa Rica.

GROUP NO. 35—Collection of 789 insects.

GROUP NO. 36—Collection of stuffed animals native to Costa Rica.

## DEPARTMENT D.—FISH AND FISHERIES.

GROUP NO. 37—Collection of sponges and corals, conches and shells. Specimens of marine and fresh-water fish.

GROUP NO. 38—Fishing gear, fishhooks, nets and seines, harpoons, gaffs, etc.

GROUP NO. 40.—Fish oil of various kinds, polished shells.

## DEPARTMENT E.—MINES AND MINING.

GROUP NO. 42.—Collection of seventy-four minerals, gold and silver bearing ores, gold, silver, iron, copper and lead ores; silver, iron and copper bearing ores; serpentine; iron and lead ores; mercury; lead and zinc ores, meteoric iron.

GROUP NO. 43.—Lignite, tuba, etc.

GROUP NO. 44.—Alabaster and marble; marble, black and white; granite and other stones; petrified wood.

GROUP NO. 46.—Basanite, obsidian, clay, etc., yellow marl; labradorite, feldspar, etc.

GROUP NO. 47.—Limestone, lime, carbonate of lime, carbonate of lime crystallized; gypsum.

GROUP NO. 48.—Salt, sulphate, etc., sulphate of lime, marl, gypsum, etc., sulphur and pyrites, chalk, fossil shells.

GROUP NO. 67.—Maps of the mines of Monte del Aguacate; plans of the mines of Monte del Aguacate.

## DEPARTMENT F.—MACHINERY, ETC.

GROUP NO. 75.—Portraits and lithographic groups, maps, charts, etc.; collection of diplomas, etc.; specimens of printing.

GROUP NO. 79.—A machine for preparing coffee. (See group No. 16.)

## DEPARTMENT G.—TRANSPORTATION.

GROUP NO. 83.—Harness, robes and accessories of the stable, whips, etc.; bridle reins and bits, spurs, saddles, saddlebags, trappings and accoutrements of horses.

GROUP NO. 85.—Ropes, cordage.

## DEPARTMENT H.—MANUFACTURES.

GROUP NO. 87.—A collection of drugs and other preparations.

GROUP NO. 89.—Specimens of binding, bookbinding; penholders, paper cutters made of tortoise shell and gold.

GROUP NO. 91.—Shell work, polished shells; mosaics made of shells.

GROUP NO. 92.—A collection of twelve stone urns.

GROUP NO. 96.—Specimens of wood, carved; collection of utensils made of wood, carved; silver and wood shovel used in the inauguration of the Costa Rica Railway to the Atlantic.

GROUP NO. 98.—Jewelry, rings, bracelets, necklaces, charms, medallions, gold covered and gilt jewelry, napkin rings, nail cleaners, combs, paper knives.

GROUP NO. 100.—Silk shawls, scarfs, wraps.

GROUP NO. 101.—Mats and cigar cases made of rushes, Panamá hats.

GROUP NO. 104.—Cloaks, mantillas, ladies' and children's costumes, boots and shoes. (The latter never came.)

GROUP NO. 105.—Collection of furs and skins, some of them tanned.

GROUP NO. 106.—Embroidered portraits, embroidered handkerchiefs, napkins, etc. Various samples of needlework; artificial flowers, trimmings of various classes.

GROUP NO. 107.—Combs, brushes, etc.

GROUP NO. 108.—Cigar cases, canes of ornamental woods.

GROUP NO. 110.—Vases, boxes, chessmen, fancy articles made of aromatic and ornamental wood, billiard balls and cues.

GROUP NO. 111.—Tanned leathers. (Never came.)

GROUP NO. 118.—Wrought iron, artistic forgings.

DEPARTMENT L.—LIBERAL ARTS.

GROUP NO. 149.—General and complete school exhibition, handwriting, drawing, etc., needlework, embroidery, etc. Collection of text-books used in primary and higher schools, plans and photographs of school buildings, annals, reports, statistics, etc.

GROUP NO. 150. Very extensive collection of national publications, natural sciences, literature, history, geography, statistics, magazines and newspapers; bindings, specimens of typography, illustrated papers, schoolbooks, government and other official publications, maps, etc.

GROUP NO. 151.—Very extensive collection of photographs.

GROUP NO. 152.—Hydrographic survey of the Gulf of Nicoya and the harbor of Culebra; plan of the city of San José; plans of buildings.

GROUP NO. 153.—Reports of foreign relations; collections of postage stamps; civil and penal law of Costa Rica.

GROUP NO. 154.—Statistics of trade and commerce; government exhibit of coins, bank notes, moneys, postage stamps, etc.

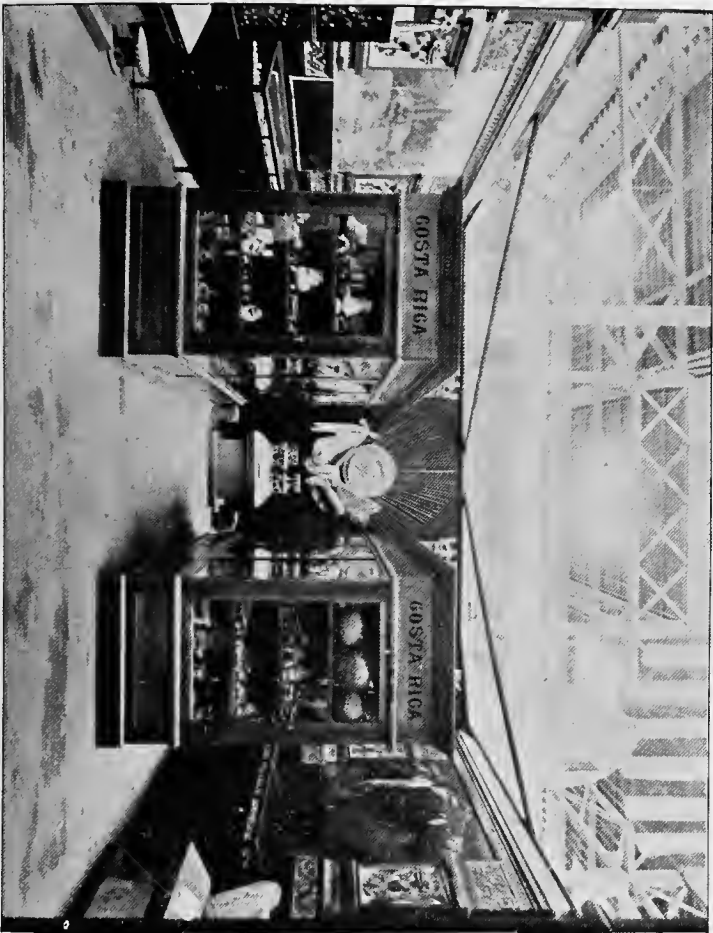
GROUP NO. 158.—Musical compositions, national airs, etc. (never came), guitars and bandores made of fine woods.

DEPARTMENT OF ETHNOLOGY.

The archæological exhibit displayed by Costa Rica in a space of one thousand feet square in the Anthropological building was of high merit, scientifically, and of great actual value. It was noticeable at a glance that the three thousand exhibits composing it were all original and distinct, not a single reproduction being found among them.

Apart from the merits of its antiquity, an antiquity anterior to the discovery of America, it may be said that the Costa Rican archæology is the link connecting the ancient specimens found in the other states of Central America and the discoveries made in South America. In this respect the Costa Rican archæology presents well-defined traces of two distinct civilizations, one descending from the north by the Pacific coast, and the other immigrating from an entirely opposite direction, from south to north, following the





THE COSTA RICA SECTION AT THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL BUILDING, LOOKING NORTH.



temperate plains on the Atlantic side. The first is typified by the ancient people called Chorotega, and the latter by the Guetares.

With very rare exceptions, a continuous series of antiquities can be established along the Pacific, from the southern part of Costa Rica up to the northeastern portion of Nicaragua, Nicoya being here one of the principal centers of the Chorotegan civilization.

On the western side of the country, from Chiriquí up to the River of San Juan de Nicaragua, a similar distribution is noticeable, the only difference being that there the civilization of the Guetares seems to have spread out toward the interior of the country, following always the valleys alongside of the Reventazon River, up to the central plateau, where it comes in contact with the Chorotegas, near the Herradura volcano on the Pacific coast.

This is what these 3,000 archæological specimens exhibited by Costa Rica showed, according to Señor Alfaro, Commissioner of Archæology. All and each one of them are perfectly well identified, as absolutely all have been excavated from ancient tombs in certain localities, a work in which many private individuals at first, and lately the National Museum, and even the government directly, have spent thousands and thousands of dollars.

The typical tombs wherein these specimens of antiquity were found, are illustrated by large oil paintings, reproductions of the original photographs taken at the time the excavations were made in several Indian burial grounds.

There was, among other paintings decorating this section, one of great historical value, representing the villa of the Cacique of Suerre in 1544, executed from the drawings of Jerome Benzoni, an Italian soldier, who, in the same year, followed Diego Gutierrez, in the expedition he undertook to conquer and pacify the Indians.

In the decoration of this Costa Rican section, one of the most important of the Anthropological Building, a refined taste was noticeable throughout, combined with careful order. Everything presented the seal of its indigenous antiquity. The doors, the frames of the pictures, and even the folders of the Columbian maps, show the handicraft of the old American Indian, all forming an indigenous architecture, extremely interesting and instructive.

Coming now into the details of the component parts of this magnificent archæological exhibition, it may be considered as divided

into three large groups. The first is that of idols and gold jewels, 150 in number, among which there are many that show a stage of great improvement in the goldsmith's art, such, for instance, as the hammered patens, many of which are composed of three superimposed sheets, so made, undoubtedly, for the purpose of giving them greater solidity. Other figures present samples of perfect smelting work, such as the devilkins and the small bells. Vestiges of the mold and traces of the hammer can be noticed. There are also many pieces of copper, and in these, the outside gilding is one of the curious problems that archæology has been as yet unable to solve.

The second group is composed of objects made from volcanic stones or rocks, among which there are some table-like, in the shape of perforated fruit dishes, representing the work of many months, and perhaps of whole years. Besides these exhibits and *metates*, the grinding-stone for corn, there are knives and maces of porphyry, of practical use to the aborigines; human and animal figures, some above the natural size, sculptured, if this term can be used, by the Indians, all forming an integral part of the exhibition. The ornaments of jade, a green stone highly appreciated among the natives of America as well as among Eastern Asiatics, and the origin of which, during many years, has been attributed to the latter, are also worthy of special notice.

The third and most numerous group is composed of earthenware utensils, presenting an immense variety in forms and sizes, some of such remarkable artistic taste as to have deserved the praises of the historians and chroniclers of the period of the Conquest. Among others, the eminent historian Oviedo, referring to the Indians inhabiting the islands of the Gulf of Nicoya, wrote as follows:

In the island of Chira, plates and dishes, and also jugs, jars and other kinds of vessels are manufactured; all are very elaborate, and as fine as the best black velvet, and as sparkling as a very well-polished jet. And I brought along with me some pieces of said crockery to this city of Santo Domingo, of the Hispaniola Island, which, so far as their beauty is concerned, might be presented to a prince. And of the size and shape that the Indians are ordered to make them, so they do make them.

As to its pecuniary value, the archæological exhibit of Costa Rica has been appraised at \$50,000. But these precious relics of the primitive inhabitants of the country would never be sold for any

amount of money, as they constitute a treasure, highly valuable, each object representing, as it does, a part of the unwritten history of important races that are no more.

The collections, arranged by the same commissioner of archæology, Señor Don Anastasio Alfaro, director of the National Museum of Costa Rica, to whom we are indebted for this information, were exhibited last year, 1892, in Madrid, Spain, and they there obtained as awards six first-class medals. Señor Alfaro was also presented with honorable decorations.

#### EXPENSES, EXHIBITORS, JUDGES, AWARDS.

The expenditures of the exhibition in the Costa Rican Pavilion, including the cost of the building, service and transportation, exceeded....	\$100,000
And the installation of the section of archæology, at the Anthropological Building, service and transportation included, cost.....	10,000
	<hr/>
Total amount .....	\$110,000

All the expenses were defrayed by the Government, both on account of the character of the exhibition, consisting, as we have seen, mainly of natural products, and the desire to encourage the greatest possible number of individual exhibitors. The circumstances already referred to, namely the impending danger of cholera, and the consequent uncertainty as to the possibility of holding the Exposition at all, made the total number of exhibitors much smaller than it would otherwise have been.

According to the official catalogue of the World's Columbian Exposition, the number of the Costa Rican exhibitors was 363. Apart from the Government, however, the number of individual exhibitors was, in fact, only 141, some of the exhibitors being represented in several different groups.

Of all the departments already mentioned, it is only in those of agriculture and ethnology that Costa Rica had judges of awards. They were, respectively, Señor Don Joaquín B. Calvo and Señor Don Manuel M. Peralta, who were indicated for the positions by the government of their country. Mr. Calvo was assigned to group No. 8, the most laborious of the Department of Agriculture. The Department of Ethnology was not divided into groups.

The following are the awards obtained by the exhibitors from Costa Rica:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

GROUP NO. 1.

Cantón de Escazu,	San José,*	Wheat.
Cantón de Santo Domingo,	Heredia,	Wheat.
Cantón de Paraiso,	Cartago,	Wheat.
Cartago,	Cartago,	Barley.
Zarcero,	Alajuela,	Barley.
San Pedro Calabaza,	Alajuela,	Indian Corn.
Valle de San Carlos,	Alajuela,	Rice.
Turrucares,	Alajuela,	Rice.
Piedras Negras,	San José,	Rice.

GROUP NO. 3.

Federico Tinoco,	Alajuelita,	Cane Sugar, Verbena.
Santa Ana,	Cantón de Mora,	Concrete Molasses,
Pio J. Fernandez,	Grecia,	Cane Sugar.
Ricardo Pfau,	San Pedro del Mojón,	Honey Exotic.

GROUP NO. 4.

Provincia de Cartago,	Costa Rica,	Vegetables.
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GROUP NO. 5.

Cantón de Liberia,	Guanacaste,	Beans.
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GROUP NO. 8.

Francisco Peralta,	San José,	Coffee.
Tournon & Co.,	San José,	Coffee.
San Pedro del Mojón,	San José,	Coffee.
Narciso Esquivel,	San José,	Coffee.
Cantón de Tres Rios,	Cartago,	Coffee.
Cantón de Aserri,	San José,	Coffee.
Gregorio C. Quesada,	Palmares,	Coffee.
J. M. R.,	Palmares,	Coffee.
Rafael M. Nora,	Palmares,	Coffee.
J. G. L.,	Palmares,	Coffee.
J. J. Morera,	Palmares,	Coffee.

Felix Vargas,	Palmares,	Coffee.
J. M. Rodriguez,	Palmares,	Coffee.
C. H. S. Taras,	San Nicolas,	Coffee.
L. Robles,	Navarro,	Coffee.
J. H.,	Cartago,	Coffee.
P. A. Badilla,	Heredia,	Coffee.
J. R. R. Troyo & Co.,	Cartago,	Coffee.
José Hidalgo,	Naranjo,	Coffee.
Alberto Saenz,	Heredia,	Coffee.
Municipio Naranjo,	Naranjo,	Coffee.
J. M. Solera,	Heredia,	Coffee.
Antonio Vargas,	Grecia,	Coffee.
David Guzmán,	Cachi,	Coffee.
Distrito de Orosi,	Cartago,	Coffee.
Cantón de Santo Domingo,	Heredia,	Coffee.
Fernando García,	Cartago,	Coffee.
N. Corrales,	Naranjo,	Coffee.
Santiago Alvarado,	San José,	Coffee.
Manuel Sandoval,	Alajuela,	Coffee.
Otto von Schroter,	San José,	Coffee.
A. and F. Gallardo,	San José,	Coffee.
Silverio Quiroz,	San Ramón,	Coffee.
Jesús Cruz,	San Ramón,	Coffee.
Juan Dent,	El Mojón,	Coffee.
Jesús Alfaro,	San Vincente,	Coffee.
Federico Tinoco,	La Verbena,	Coffee.
A. E. Jimenez,	La Uruca,	Coffee.
Ricardo Montealegre,	Las Pavas,	Coffee.
Virginia B. de Jimenez,	La Uruca,	Coffee.
Emanuel Jimenez,	La Uruca,	Coffee.
José Quiroz,	San Juan,	Coffee.
Teodoro H. Mangel,	San José,	Coffee.
Francisco Orlich,	San Ramón,	Coffee.
Eduado Sell,	San Ramón,	Coffee.
Fabian Esquivel,	San José,	Coffee.
Teodosio Castro,	San José,	Coffee.
José A. Coronado,	San José,	Coffee.
Juan Jenkins,	Atenas,	Coffee.
Barrio de Guadalupe,	San José,	Coffee.
Juan Yte. Acosta,	Grecia,	Coffee.
Ramón N. Gonzales,	Palmares,	Coffee.
Manuel Zamora,	Heredia,	Coffee.
José Zamora,	San Ramón,	Coffee.
Rafael Canas,	Matina,	Cocoa.

## GROUP NO. 9.

Cantón de Paraiso, Cantón de Liberia, Región de Talamanca,	Cartago, Guanacaste, Talamanca,	Collection of Fibers. Agave Fibers. Carludovica Palmata.
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## GROUP NO. 10.

San Carlos, Province of Cartago,	San Carlos, Costa Rica,	Thermal Water. Thermal Water of San Francisco.
Cantón de Escasu, Volcan Miravalles,	San José, Miravalles,	Sulphur Water of Santa Ana. Mineral Water of Rosa Verde.

## GROUP NO. 11.

Dr. David J. Guzmán, Fábrica Nacional de Licores,	San José, San José,	Whisky. Cordial, Rum and Cognac.
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## GROUP NO. 12.

B. Felice & Co.,	San José,	Black Beer.
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## GROUP NO. 16.

Augusto Gallardo,	San José,	Coffee Machinery.
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## GROUP NO. 17.

Government of Costa Rica,	San José,	Skins of wild animals tanned and dried.
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## GROUP NO. 18.

City of San Jose, Fabrica del Aguila, José Velazquez,	San José, San José, San José,	Oils (animal and vegetable). Stearine Candles of El Aguila. Stearine Candles of La José-fina.
Government of Costa Rica, Government of Costa Rica,	San José, San José,	Collection of medicinal plants. Collection of oils.

## FORESTRY, FOREST PRODUCTS.

## GROUP NO. 19.

San Carlos,	San Carlos,	Collections of coloring plants and barks.
Cantón de Liberia, Cantón de Nicoya, Valle de San Carlos, Cantón de Golfo Dulce,	Guanacaste, Guanacaste, Alejuela, Puntarenas,	Collections of gums and resins. Collections of gums and resins. Collections of gums and resins. Collections of gums and resins.



Cantón de Puriscal, Francisco Valverde,	San José, Heredia,	Collections of gums and resins. Collection of hard and orna- mental woods.
Miguel Pugnot,	San José,	Mosaic collection of orna- mental woods.
Government of Costa Rica,	San José,	Collection of building cabinets and dye woods.

## DEPARTMENT OF FLORICULTURE.

## GROUP NO. 22.

Costa Rica Government,	San José,	Collection of plants.
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## DEPARTMENT OF ANIMALS.

## GROUP NO. 34.

Museo Nacional de Costa Rica, Abelardo Borges,	San José, Alajuela,	Collection of birds. Butterflies of Costa Rica, Album.
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## DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND FISHERIES.

## GROUP NO. 37.

Government of Costa Rica,	San José,	Shells.
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## GROUP NO. 38.

Government of Costa Rica,	San José,	Implements for fishing.
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## DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINING.

## GROUP NO. 42.

Mina Gautilar,	Puntarenas,	Auriferous quartz from Gau- tilar.
Campania Monte Aguacate, Government of Costa Rica.	Alajuela, San José,	Gold and Silver Ores. Collection of 74 Mineral Ores.

## GROUP NO. 44.

Government of Costa Rica,	San José,	Building, Stone, Marble, Ser- pentine, etc.
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## DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

## GROUP NO. 83.

Santiago Calvo, Cantón de Bagaces, Provincia de Cartago,	San José, Guanacaste, Cartago,	Saddle. Horse Hair Halters, etc. Saddle bags made of fiber.
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## DEPARTMENT OF MANUFACTURES.

## GROUP NO. 87.

José J. Jimenez,	San José,	Drugs and other preparations.
Carlos D. Brenes,	San José,	Drugs and other preparations.
León H. Santos,	San José,	Drugs and other preparations.
José F. Tristan,	San José,	Drugs and other preparations.
Macial Alpizar,	San José,	Drugs and other preparations.
José M. Ugalde,	San José,	Drugs and other preparations.
Enrique Iglesias,	San José,	Drugs and other preparations.
D. J. Guzmán,	San José,	Drugs and other preparations.
Dr. G. Michaud,	San José,	Chemical products.

## GROUP NO. 96.

Francisco Valverde,	Heredia,	Several samples of carved wood.
G. & B. Quesada,	San José,	Silver shovel used in the inauguration of the Atlantic Railroad of Costa Rica.

## GROUP NO. 98.

Andres del Valle,	San José,	Gold ornaments for the person.
José Angulo,	Puntarenas,	Gold ornaments for the person.
Julio del Valle,	Cartago,	Gold ornaments for the person.
Ramón Ortiz,	San José,	Gold ornaments for the person.
S. Federici,	La Union,	Ornaments.
Antonio Aguilar,	Puntarenas,	Gold covered ornaments.
Doña Ines Mencía,	Puntarenas,	Tortoise shells.
José Angulo,	Puntarenas,	Gold covered ornaments.

## GROUP NO. 100.

Federico Velarde,	Heredia,	Silk Shawls.
Fábrica Herediana,	Heredia,	Silk Shawls.

## GROUP NO. 106.

Elisa F. de Duran,	San José,	Embroidered handkerchiefs.
Catalina Fournier,	San José,	Embroidered portraits.

## GROUP NO. 118.

Foundry of San José,	San José,	Wrought Iron, Artistic Forging.
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## DEPARTMENT OF LIBERAL ARTS.

## GROUPS NOS. 149 AND 150.

Joaquín B. Calvo,	San José,	Geography, Statistics and History.
Inspector General of Public Education,	San José,	Statistics and other data.

Department of Education,	San José,	Photographs.
Museo Nacional,	San José,	Annals del Museo Nacional.
Ricardo Fernandez,	San José,	History of Costa Rica, etc.
Juan F. Ferraz,	San José,	Collection of Mexican Words.
Government of Costa Rica,	San José,	Pamphlets.
Vincente Lines,	San José,	Almanacs.
Imprenta Nacional,	San José,	Official Publications.
Dirección de Estadística,	San José,	Census Reports of Republic of Costa Rica.
Dirección de Estadística,	San José,	Census of Costa Rica, 1892.
Lorenzo Montufar,	Guatemala,	Walker in Central America.
Manuel M. Peralta,	Madrid, Spain,	Books, Publications, Atlas, Maps.

## GROUP NO. 151.

Rudd & Paynter,	San José,	Photographs.
E. Fradin,	San José,	Hydrographic Surveying.
Francisco Valiente,	San José,	Photographs.

## GROUP NO. 153.

Government of Costa Rica,	San José,	Postage stamps, coins, etc.
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## GROUP NO. 158.

Maximo Morales,	San José,	Mandolin, Ornamental Woods.
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## DEPARTMENT OF ETHNOLOGY.

Julio de Arellano,	San José,	Musical instruments made of clay.
Anastasio Alfaro,	San José,	Catalogue of Archæological Collection at Madrid, 1892.
Dolores Pacheco de Troyo,	Cartago,	Grinding stone and stone statues from ancient graves.
Museo Nacional de Costa Rica,	San José,	Gold, idols, jewels, ornaments found in ancient graves, household utensils, etc.
Right Rev. Bishop Bernardo A. Thiel,	San José,	Household utensils of aborig- ines, etc.
Francisco Montero Barrantes,	San José,	History and geography.
Ministerio de Fomento,	San José,	Paintings, maps of Costa Rica, etc.

## RECAPITULATION.

Number of exhibitors, according to the Official Catalogue.....	36,
This number is represented as follows—	
By the government of Costa Rica.....	205
By individual exhibitors.....	158
Total .....	
Individual exhibitors.....	141
Represented in various groups.....	17
Total .....	158
Number of awards .....	160
These awards were made as follows—	
To the government of Costa Rica.....	56
To individual exhibitors.....	104
Total .....	160

## GIFTS FOR AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS.

At the conclusion of the Fair, most of the Costa Rican exhibits, those of archæology excepted, were presented to various American institutions. The Commission, not being able to comply with the numerous applications received from many places of the United States, and from abroad, and not wishing to break the collections, decided to make a distribution of them as follows:

To the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. :

A large collection of stuffed animals native to Costa Rica.

To the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. :

A collection of fifty-four varieties of fibers.

To the University of Pennsylvania :

A valuable collection, embracing eighty-seven specimens of ancient pottery, Indian arrows, bow, staff and pellet blow gun; besides, two large show cases and four smaller ones.

To the city of Philadelphia for its museums :

All natural products, agricultural, forestal, mineral, as above described—twenty-eight skins, fishing implements, wines, liquors, oils, etc. A collection of national books, the entire educational exhibit—text books, papers, etc. A collection of silk and cotton fabrics, a collection of Peruvian objects, a collection of utensils made of wood, carved, castings from metal, models of pieces of statuary, a large collection of photographs, maps, and flags, and eight large show cases.

To the Northwestern University of Chicago :

A collection of plants, roots, barks and seeds.

To the Columbian Museum of Chicago :

Twenty large show cases and twelve fine stone urns with a relief in bas-relief: "Costa Rica en Chicago," as a souvenir of its participation at the World's Columbian Exposition.













