

Monthly Bulletin

OF THE

International Bureau

OF THE

American Republics.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

JULY, 1904.

WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1904.

AR 1.6: V. 17 no. 1







Monthly Bulletin
OF THE
International Bureau
OF THE
American Republics.

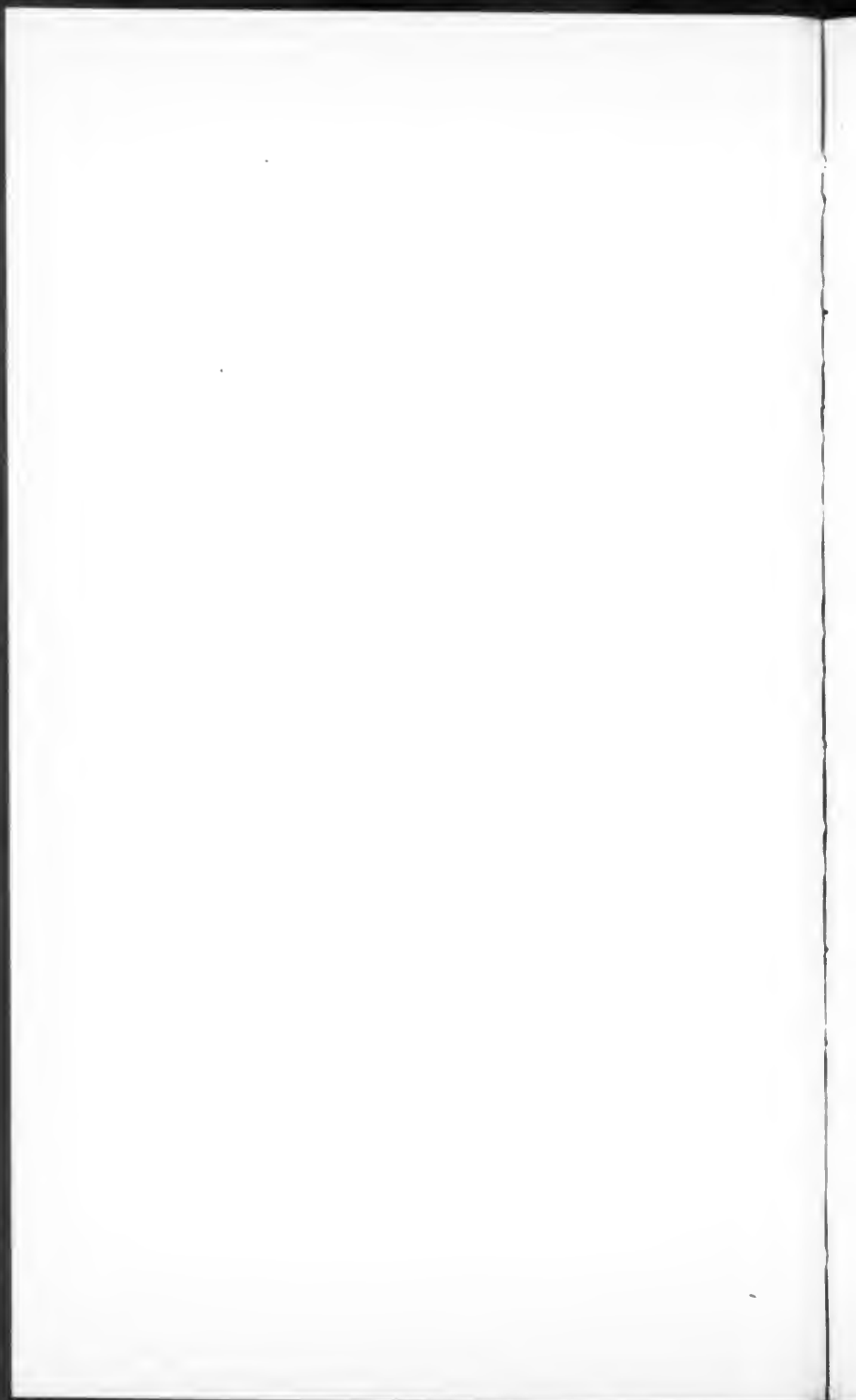
INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

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

JULY, 1904.

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

1904.



GENERAL INDEX.

	Page.
Editorial contents: { Spanish.....	IV
{ English.....	V
{ Portuguese.....	VI
{ French.....	VII
List of Honorary Correspondents.....	VIII
Latin-American Representatives in the United States.....	IX
United States Representatives in the Latin-American Republics.....	X
Rates of Postage from the United States to Latin-American Countries.....	XI
Foreign Mails—Postage Rates from Latin-American Countries.....	XII
Parcels-Post Regulations.....	XIII
United States Consulates in Latin America.....	XIV
Consulates of the Latin-American Republics in the United States.....	XV
Weights and Measures.....	XVII
Metric Weights and Measures.....	XVIII
Publications of the Bureau.....	XIX
Value of Latin-American Coins.....	XXII

ÍNDICE.

	Página.
I.—EL ISTMO DE PANAMÁ.....	1
II.—RECEPCIÓN OFICIAL DEL SEÑOR DON IGNACIO CALDERÓN, COMO ENVIADO EXTRAORDINARIO Y MINISTRO PLENIPOTENCIARIO DE BOLIVIA CERCA DEL GOBIERNO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.....	5
III.—BIBLIOGRAFÍA DEL PARAGUAY.....	7
IV.—REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.....	8
Movimiento por los puertos, primer trimestre de 1904—Elección presidencial.	
V.—BOLIVIA.....	10
Modificaciones del arancel.	
VI.—BRASIL.....	10
Modificaciones del arancel.	
VII.—COSTA RICA.....	11
Memoria de relaciones exteriores, gracia, justicia, culto y beneficencia—Modificaciones del arancel.	
VIII.—CUBA.....	14
Los Americanos en Cuba—Decisión sobre la fecha en que se puso en vigor el tratado cubano.	
IX.—CHILE.....	18
Convención de extradición con Bélgica—Comunicación telegráfica en los años 1902 y 1903.	
X.—REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.....	27
Modificaciones del arancel—Reorganización del Gobierno.	
XI.—ESTADOS UNIDOS.....	27
Comercio con la América latina—El tabaco cubano en Texas—Pérdidas causadas por incendios en seis meses—La hacienda pública en los Estados Unidos de América—Ingresos y egresos durante el año fiscal de 1904.	
XII.—HONDURAS.....	31
Explotación de los coqueles nacionales.	
XIII.—MÉXICO.....	31
Convención con el Reino Unido sobre el cambio de giro postal—Una nueva aduana fronteriza en Mexicali—Reformas á la ordenanza general de aduanas—Exención de los derechos de importación para el territorio de Quintana Roo.	
XIV.—NICARAGUA.....	53
Nueva compañía de vapores.	
XV.—PARAGUAY.....	57
Nuevo derecho de exportación al extracto de quebracho.	
XVI.—PERÚ.....	58
Impuesto á los fósforos—Nuevo Gabinete.	
XVII.—SALVADOR.....	60
La moneda nacional—Modificaciones de la ley consular—Derechos de exportación sobre las brozas minerales y el oro y la plata.	
XVIII.—URUGUAY.....	64
Comercio del puerto de Montevideo en marzo, y en el primer trimestre de 1904.	
XIX.—VENEZUELA.....	66
Ley de bancos—Fabricación de objetos de cristal, vidrio y porcelana.	

INDEX.

	Page.
I.—RECEPTION OF NEW BOLIVIAN MINISTER BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.....	71
II.—ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.....	72
Election of President Quintana—Foreign commerce, first quarter of 1904—Immigration in 1903—Exports for four months of 1904—Port movements, first quarter of 1904—Advancing trade relations with Great Britain—Meat exports to Belgium.	
III.—BOLIVIA.....	78
Tariff modifications.	
IV.—BRAZIL.....	79
Tariff modification—Custom-house receipts, February, 1904—Gold mining in the Republic—Improvement of the port of Victoria.	
V.—CHILE.....	81
Message of President Riesco—Budget for 1905—Customs receipts in April, 1904—Telegraphic service in 1902 and 1903.	
VI.—COLOMBIA.....	83
Election of President Reyes.	
VII.—COSTA RICA.....	83
New terminal for the Pacific Railway—Tariff modification—Amicable international relations of the Republic.	
VIII.—CUBA.....	86
Customs receipts, fiscal year 1903-4—Financial statement for May.	
IX.—DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	86
New President and cabinet—Tariff modification.	
X.—HONDURAS.....	87
Parcels post convention with France—Lease of Government cocconut groves.	
XI.—MEXICO.....	88
Foreign commerce in February, 1904—Foreign commerce for March and first five months of 1903-4—Mail service in April, 1904—Customs receipts, May, 1904—Estimate of tobacco crop for 1904—Appointment of a Chinese minister—Amended custom-house ordinances—Free entry for merchandise in Quintana Roo—New custom house at Mexicalt—Money-order convention with Great Britain.	
XII.—NICARAGUA.....	106
New steamship line.	
XIII.—PARAGUAY.....	107
Duty on quebracho exports—Bibliography of Paraguay.	
XIV.—PERU.....	107
Election of President Pardo—New cabinet tax on matches—Consumption duty on alcohol—Consumption duty on sugar.	
XV.—SALVADOR.....	110
Modifications of the consular law—Economic conditions—Foreign mintage of national coin—Export duties on mineral.	
XVI.—UNITED STATES.....	114
Trade with Latin America—Consular trade reports—Foreign commerce in May, 1904—Recognition of Latin-American consular officers—Tariff and postal regulations for canal zone—Receipts and expenditures, fiscal year 1904—Arrangement of currency system with Panama—Steel and iron trade in 1904—Wireless telegraph system with Panama—Liquid fuel for the Navy.	
XVII.—URUGUAY.....	132
Customs receipts in April, 1904—Movement of the port of Montevideo during March and first quarter of 1904.	
XVIII.—VENEZUELA.....	134
Opening of Orinoco ports—Commerce with Colombia—Navigation of the Orinoco—New bank law—Factories for glass, glassware, and porcelain.	
XIX.—LATIN AMERICA IN 1903—A REVIEW.....	138
XX.—TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.....	205
XXI.—BOOK NOTES.....	210
XXII.—LIBRARY ACCESSIONS AND FILES.....	217

INDICE.

	Pagina.
I.—REPUBLICA ARGENTINA	229
Commercio exterior no 1º trimestre de 1904—Movimento dos portos em Março de 1904—Augmento do commercio com a Grã Bretanha—Eleição de um novo Presidente—Immigração em 1903—Exportações nos primeiros quatro mezes de 1904.	
II.—CHILE	234
Mensagem do Presidente Riesco—Produção do lodo.	
III.—COSTA RICA	235
Novo ponto terminal da estrada de ferro do Pacifico—A industria de perolas na Republica.	
IV.—REPUBLICA DOMINICANA	237
Novo Presidente e Gabinete.	
V.—ESTADOS UNIDOS	237
Commercio com os paizes latino-americanos—Accordo relativo ao systema monetario de Panamá—Tarifa aduaneira para a zona do canal do Istmo—Commercio de aço e ferro em 1904—Systema de telegraphos sem fio com Panamá.	
VI.—MEXICO	242
Industria do algodão—Estimativa da colheita do fumo para o anno de 1904—Rendas aduaneiras em Maio de 1904—Reforma da lei das alfandegas.	
VII.—PERU	251
Novo Gabinete—Direitos de consumo sobre phosphoros e alcool.	
VIII.—URUGUAY	252
Renda das alfandegas arrecadada no mez de Abril de 1904—Movimento do porto de Montevideo em Março e primeiro trimestre de 1904.	
IX.—COLHEITA DE TRIGO DO MUNDO EM 1903	254

TABLE DES MATIÈRES.

	Page.
I.—RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.....	255
Election d'un nouveau Président—Commerce extérieur, premier trimestre de 1904— Extension des relations commerciales avec la Grande-Bretagne—Immigration en 1903—Exportations pour quatre mois de l'année 1904—Culture du coton—Conces- sion d'une ligne de chemin de fer—Mouvements de port en mars 1904.	
II.—BOLIVIE.....	262
Modifications domaniales.	
III.—BRÉSIL.....	263
Réduction des droits d'importation sur quelques articles de provenance nord- américaine—Circulaire pour la vente des machines—Débouchés divers.	
IV.—CHILI.....	264
Message présidentiel—Commerce des articles légers en fonte, de la coutellerie, des outils et de la verrerie—La graine de luzerne.	
V.—COLOMBIE.....	266
Remise jusqu'à nouvel ordre de l'affermage des mines d'émeraude.	
VI.—COSTA RICA.....	266
Nouveau terminus pour le chemin de fer du Pacifique—Fêve des perles—Modifi- cations domaniales.	
VII.—RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE.....	268
Modifications domaniales—Modifications aux droits d'exportation.	
VIII.—ÉTATS-UNIS.....	269
Commerce avec l'Amérique Latine—Les finances des Etats-Unis; revenue et dé- penses, année fiscale 1904—Etablissement d'un système monétaire avec le Panama—Importation par mer des produits étrangers à destination des Etats- Unis—Taxes de transport applicables aux graines à destination des ports du Golfe du Mexique.	
IX.—MEXIQUE.....	272
Recettes postales pour les neuf premiers mois de l'année—Droits d'importation, mars 1904—Commerce avec la Grande-Bretagne en 1902—Exportations et importa- tions dans les sept premiers mois de l'exercice 1903-4—Recettes générales— Prévisions de la récolte du tabac pour l'année 1904—Droit d'entrée du liège comp- té en cubes pour la fabrication des bouchons—Débouché pour les couteaux, four- chettes, canifs, etc.	
X.—PARAGUAY.....	277
Message du Président Escarra.	
XI.—PÉROU.....	278
Nouveau cabinet—Débouchés à Lima pour les tuyaux en grès.	
XII.—SALVADOR.....	279
Modifications domaniales.	
XII.—URUGUAY.....	279
Commerce extérieur pour l'année 1903—Mouvement du port de Montevideo pendant le mois de mars et le premier trimestre de l'année 1904—Recettes domaniales en avril 1904.	
XIV.—VENEZUELA.....	282
Commerce en 1903—Etablissement d'une ligne de vapeurs sur l'Orénoque et ses affluents.	

HONORARY CORRESPONDING MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL
UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Countries.	Names.	Residence.
Argentine Republic.	Señor Dr. Don Estanislao S. Zeballos.....	Buenos Ayres.
Bolivia.....	Señor Don Manuel V. Ballivián ^a	La Paz.
Brazil.....	Dezembargador Antonio Bezerra.....	Pará.
	Firmino da Silva.....	Florianopolis.
Chile.....	Señor Don Moisés Vargas.....	Santiago.
Colombia.....	Señor Don Rufino Gutiérrez.....	Bogotá.
Costa Rica.....	Señor Don Manuel Aragón.....	San José.
Dominican Republic.	Señor Don José Gabriel García ^b	Santo Domingo.
Ecuador.....	Señor Don Francisco Andrade Marín.....	Quito.
Guatemala.....	Señor Don Antonio Batres Jánregui.....	Guatemala City.
	Señor Don Rafael Montúfar.....	Guatemala City.
Haiti.....	Monsieur Georges Sylvain.....	Port au Prince.
Honduras.....	Señor Don E. Constantino Fiallos.....	Tegucigalpa.
Mexico.....	Señor Don Francisco L. de la Barra.....	City of Mexico.
	Señor Don Antonio García Cubas.....	City of Mexico.
	Señor Don Fernando Ferrari Pérez.....	City of Mexico.
Nicaragua.....	Señor Don José D. Gámez.....	Managua.
Paraguay.....	Señor Don José S. Decoud.....	Asunción.
Peru.....	Señor Don Alejandro Garland.....	Lima.
Salvador.....	Señor Dr. Don Salvador Gallegos.....	San Salvador.
Uruguay.....	Señor Don José I. Schifano.....	Montevideo.
Venezuela.....	Señor General Don Manuel Laudaeta Rosales.	Caracas.
	Señor Don Francisco de Paula Alamo.....	Caracas.

^a Honorary corresponding member of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain.

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

LATIN-AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES IN THE UNITED STATES.

AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Mexico.....Señor DON MANUEL DE AZPÍROZ,
1115 I street NW., Washington, D. C.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Argentine Republic.....Señor DON MARTÍN GARCÍA MÉROZ,
1612 Twentieth street NW., Washington, D. C.

Bolivia.....Señor DON IGNACIO CALDERON,
"The Portner," Washington, D. C.

Brazil.....Mr. J. F. DE ASSIS-BRASIL
Absent.

Chile.....Señor DON JOAQUÍN WALKER-MAITÍNEZ,
1800 N street NW., Washington, D. C.

Colombia.....Señor DON JOSÉ VICENTE CONCHA,
Absent.

Costa Rica.....Señor DON JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO,
1329 Eighteenth street NW., Washington, D. C.

Cuba.....Señor DON GONZALO DE QUESADA,
1006 Sixteenth street NW., Washington, D. C.

Ecuador.....Señor DON ALFREDO BAQUERIZO,
Absent.

Guatemala.....Señor DON ANTONIO LAZO ARRIAGA,
Absent.

Haiti.....Mr. J. N. LÉGER,
1129 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C.

Nicaragua.....Señor DON LUIS F. COREA,
1701 Q street NW., Washington, D. C.

Paraguay.....Señor DON CECILIO BAEZ.
"The Normandic."

Peru.....Señor DON MANUEL ÁLVAREZ CALDERÓN,
1701 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D. C.

Salvador.....Señor DR. DON RAFAEL S. LOPEZ,
Absent.

Uruguay.....Señor DR. DON EDUARDO ACEVEDO DIAZ,
"The Normandic," Washington, D. C.

CHARGÉS D'AFFAIRES.

Brazil.....Mr. ALFREDO DE M. GOMES FERREIRA,
1111 Hopkins street, Washington, D. C.

Dominican Republic.....Mr. HENRY G. K. HEATH,
31-33 Broadway, New York City.

Ecuador.....Señor DR. SERAFIN S. WITHER,
11 Broadway, New York City.

Guatemala.....Señor DR. DON JOAQUÍN YELA,
4 Stone street, New York.

Venezuela.....Señor DON AUGUSTO F. PULIDO.
The Cochran.

CONSULS-GENERAL.

Honduras.....Señor DR. DON SALVADOR CORDOVA,
4 Stone street, New York.

DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS:

WILLIAM WOODVILLE ROCKHILL.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Mexico POWELL CLAYTON, City of Mexico.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Argentine Republic..... A. N. BEAUPRÉ, Buenos Ayres.
 Bolivia WILLIAM B. SORSBY.
 Brazil DAVID E. THOMPSON, Rio de Janeiro.
 Chile HENRY L. WILSON, Santiago.
 Colombia W. W. RUSSELL, Bogotá.
 Costa Rica WILLIAM L. MERRY, San José.
 Cuba HERBERT G. SQUIERS, Havana.
 Dominican Republic..... THOMAS C. DAWSON, Santo Domingo.
 Ecuador ARCHIBALD J. SAMPSON, Quito.
 Guatemala LESLIE COMBS, Guatemala City.
 Haiti WILLIAM F. POWELL, Port au Prince.
 Honduras..... (See Guatemala.)
 Nicaragua..... (See Costa Rica.)
 Paragnay (See Uruguay.)
 Peru IRVING B. DUDLEY, Lima.
 Salvador..... (See Costa Rica.)
 Uruguay..... WILLIAM R. FISCH, Montevideo.
 Venezuela HERBERT W. BOWEN, Caracas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROHIBITED ARTICLES TO ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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

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

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

FOREIGN MAILS.

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

Countries.	Letters, per 15 grams, equal to one-half ounce.		Single postal cards, each.		Other articles, per 50 grams, equal to 2 ounces.		Charge for return receipt.
	Cen- times.	Currency of country.	Cen- times.	Currency of country.	Cen- times.	Currency of country.	
Argentine Republic.....	15	centavos	6	centavos	15	3 centavos	24 centavos
Bolivia via Panama.....	55	centavos	8	centavos	15	6 centavos	10 centavos
Bolivia via other routes.....	50	centavos	6	centavos	15	4 centavos	100 reis
Brazil.....	35	300 reis	100	reis	10	500 reis	400 reis
Chile.....	50	centavos	5	centavos	15	5 centavos	5 centavos
Colombia.....	40	centavos	4	centavos	15	10 centavos	10 centavos
Costa Rica.....	25	10 centimos	4	centimos	7½	2 centimos	10 centimos
Cuba ^b	10	centavos	3	centavos	10	2 centavos	10 centavos
Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo).....	50	centavos	2	centavos	10	2 centavos	10 centavos
Ecuador.....	10	centavos	4	centavos	10	1 penny	2 pence
Falkland Islands.....	40	1 penny	3	centavos	15	2 centavos	10 centavos
Guatemala.....	50	10 centimos de gourde.	50	3 centimes de gourde.	15	2 centimes de gourde.	2 centimes de gourde.
Haiti.....	15	centavos	3	centavos	15	3 centavos	10 centavos
Honduras.....	5 cents.	5 cents.	2	cents	10	2 cents	10 cents
Honduras, British.....	5	centavos	5	centavos	10	1 centavo	10 centavos
Mexico.....	15	centavos	15	centavos	15	3 centavos	5 centavos
Nicaragua.....	40	centavos	6	centavos	15	6 centavos	10 centavos
Paraguay.....	50	centavos	15	centavos	15	4 centavos	10 centavos
Peru via San Francisco.....	20	centavos	15	centavos	15	6 centavos	10 centavos
Peru via Panama.....	22	centavos	8	centavos	20	4 centavos	10 centavos
Porto Rico ^b	55	centavos	3	centavos	15	3 centavos	5 centavos
Salvador via Iquitos.....	11	centavos	3	centavos	15	3 centavos	5 centavos
Salvador via other routes.....	50	centavos	3	centavos	15	2 centavos	10 centavos
Uruguay.....	10	centavos	50	3 centavos	10	2 centavos	5 centavos
Venezuela.....	50	centimos	50	15 centimos	15	10 centimos	50 centimos
Venezuela British Guiana.....	5 cents.	5 cents.	25	2 cents	10	1 cent	10 cents Dutch.
Dutch Guiana.....	25	centimos Dutch	50	7½ cents Dutch	15	5 cents Dutch	10 cents Dutch.
French Guiana.....	25	centimes	50	10 centimes	15	5 centimes	10 centimes.

^aThe rate for a reply-paid (double) card is double the rate named in this column.

^bUnited States domestic rates and conditions.

PARCELS-POST REGULATIONS.

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

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

UNITED STATES CONSULATES IN LATIN AMERICA.

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

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

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

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

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

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS—Continued.

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

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

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

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

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

METRIC WEIGHTS.

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

METRIC DRY MEASURE.

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

METRIC LIQUID MEASURE.

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

METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Millimeter (1/1000 meter)	equals 0.0394 inch.
Centimeter (1/100 meter)	equals 0.3937 inch.
Decimeter (1/10 meter)	equals 3.937 inches.
Meter	equals 39.37 inches.
Decameter (10 meters)	equals 393.7 inches.
Hectometer (100 meters)	equals 328 feet 1 inch.
Kilometer (1,000 meters)	equals 0.62137 mile (3,280 feet 10 inches).
Myriameter (10,000 meters)	equals 6,213.7 miles.

METRIC SURFACE MEASURE.

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

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

PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

	PRICE.
Annual Reports of the Director of the Bureau, 1891-1903. (Sent upon request.)	
Bulletin of the Bureau, published monthly since October, 1893, in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French. Average 225 pages, two volumes a year.	
Yearly subscription	\$2.00
Yearly subscription, foreign	2.50
Single copies .....	.25
Orders for the Bulletin should be addressed to the Chief Clerk of the Bureau.	
Code of Commercial Nomenclature, 1897. (Spanish, English, and Portuguese.)	
645 pages, 4°, cloth	2.50
Code of Commercial Nomenclature, 1897. (Portuguese, Spanish, and English.)	
640 pages, 4°	2.50
NOTE.—Designates in alphabetical order, in equivalent terms in English, Portuguese, and Spanish, the commodities of American nations on which import duties are levied.	

SPECIAL COMMERCIAL BULLETINS.

Worthington's Commercial Report, 1899. (Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay.) 178 pages, 8° .....	.35
(A reprint of reports 1 to 6 received from a special commissioner appointed by the British Board of Trade to report upon trade in certain South American countries.)	
Money, Weights, and Measures of the American Republics, 1891. 12 pages, 8° ..	.05
Report on Coffee, with special reference to the Costa Rican product, etc. Washington, 1901. 15 pages, 8° .....	.10
El café. Su historia, cultivo, beneficio, variedades, producción, exportación, importación, consumo, etc. Datos extensos presentados al Congreso relativo al café que se reunirá en Nueva York el 1° de octubre de 1902. 167, iii pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 164 .....	.50
Coffee. Extensive information and statistics. (English edition of the above.) 108 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 100 .....	.50

HANDBOOKS (GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND STATISTICS).

Argentine Republic. A geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions, actual development, and prospects of future growth. 1903. 28 illustrations, 3 maps, 366 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 334	1.00
Brazil. A geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions and prospects of future development. 1901. 233 pages, 8° .....	.75
Guatemala. 1897. (2d edition revised.) Illustrations, 119 pages, 8° .....	.25
Paraguay. Second edition, revised and enlarged, with a chapter on the native races. 1902. Illustrations, map, 187 pages, 8° .....	.75
Venezuela. Second edition revised. 1899. In two parts.	
Part 1. English, 138 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 135 .....	.25
Part 2. Spanish, 278 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 275 .....	.25

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL BULLETINS.

	PRICE.
Brazil. A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Brazil. 1800-1900. Washington, 1901. 145 pages, 8°.....	\$1.00
Central America. A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Central America, including the republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador. 1800-1900. Washington, 1902. 109 pages, 8°.....	.50
Chile. A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Chile. Washington, 1903. 110 pages, 8°.....	1.00
Paraguay. A list of books, magazine articles and maps relating to Paraguay.	1.00

MAPS.

Guatemala. From official and other sources. 1902. Scale of 12.5 miles to 1 inch (1:792,000). In 2 sheets, each sheet 71 x 76 cm. No. 1. General features. No. 2. Agricultural.....	1.00
Mexico. From official Mexican and other sources. 1900. Scale of 50 miles to 1 inch. In 2 sheets, each sheet 108 x 80 cm. No. 1. General map. No. 2. Agricultural areas.....	1.00
Nicaragua. From official and other sources. 1904. Scale of 12.5 miles to 1 inch (1:192,000). In 2 sheets, each sheet 80 x 80 cm. No. 1. General map. No. 2. Agricultural.	

LIST OF BOOKS AND MAPS IN COURSE OF PREPARATION.

HANDBOOKS.

- The United States. (In Spanish.) Manual de los Estados Unidos de América.
 Bolivia. (Spanish and English. Vol. 1. Spanish ed. completed.)
 Cuba.
 Dominican Republic.
 Haiti.
 Honduras. (Nearly completed.)
 Mexico. (Edition of 1900 thoroughly revised and enlarged.)
 Nicaragua.
 Venezuela. (Third edition. Entirely new data.)

LAW MANUALS.

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

MAPS.

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

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

	PRICE.
Reports of the International American Conference of 1890. Reports of committees and discussions thereon. (Revised under the direction of the executive committee by order of the conference, adopted March 7, 1890.) Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4, cloth, 4°.	\$3.00

- International American Conference Reports and Recommendations. 1890. Includes reports of the plan of arbitration, reciprocity treaties, intercontinental railway, steamship communication, sanitary regulations, common silver coin, patents and trade-marks, weights and measures, port dues, international law, extradition treaties, international bank, memorial tablet, Columbian exposition—
- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| Octavo, bound in paper..... | PRICE.
\$0.25 |
| Octavo, bound in half morocco..... | 1.00 |
- Intercontinental Railway Reports. Report of the intercontinental railway commission. Washington, 1898. 7 vols., 4°, three of maps and four of text, cloth. Set..... 25.00
- Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State submitting the report, with accompanying papers, of the delegates of the United States to the Second International Conference of American States, held at the City of Mexico from October 22, 1901, to January 22, 1902. Washington, 1902. 243 pages. 8°. (57th Congress, 1st session, Senate Doc. No. 330.) Sent upon proper application.
- Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the proceedings of the International Congress for the study of the production and consumption of coffee, etc. Washington, 1903. 312 pages. 8° (paper). (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 35.) Sent upon proper application.
- Transactions of the First General International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics, held at Washington, December 2, 3, and 4, 1902, under the auspices of the Governing Board of the International Union of the American Republics. Washington, 1903. (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 169.) (In Spanish and English.) Sent upon proper application.
- Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report by the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the proceedings of the First Customs Congress of the American Republics, held at New York in January, 1903. Washington, 1903. 195 pages. 8° (paper). (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 180.) Sent upon proper application.
- Costa Rica—The land, its resources and its people. By Richard Villafranca. New York, 1895. 139 pages. 8° (paper). Sent upon proper application.
- A Short Description of the Republic of Chile. According to official data. With a map and illustrations. Leipzig, 1901. 103 pages. 8°. Sent upon proper application.

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

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

VALUE OF LATIN-AMERICAN COINS.

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

ESTIMATE JULY 1, 1904.

Countries.	Standard.	Unit.	Value in U. S. gold or silver.	Coins.	
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	Gold	Peso	\$.965	Gold—Argentine (\$4.824) and $\frac{1}{4}$ Argentine. Silver—Peso and divisions.	
BOLIVIA	Silver	Boliviano	.403		Silver—Boliviano and divisions.
BRAZIL	Gold	Milreis	.546	Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver— $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 milreis.	
CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES—				Gold—2, 5, 10, and 20 colons (\$9.307). Silver—5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.	
Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	.465		
British Honduras	Gold	Dollar	1.000		
Guatemala	Silver	Peso	.403		Silver—Peso and divisions.
Honduras					
Nicaragua					
Salvador					
CHILE	Gold	Peso	.365	Gold—Escudo (\$1.825), doubloon (\$3.650), and condor (\$7.300). Silver—Peso and divisions.	
COLOMBIA	Silver	Peso	.403	Gold—Condor (\$9.647) and double condor. Silver—Peso and divisions.	
CUBA	Gold	Peso	.926	Gold—Centen (\$5.017), alphonse (\$4.823). Silver—Peso.	
ECUADOR	Gold	Sucre	.487	Gold—10 sucres (\$4.8665). Silver—Sucre and divisions.	
HAITI	Gold	Gourde	.965	Gold—1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes. Silver—Gourde and divisions.	
MEXICO	Silver	Dollar	.438	Gold—Dollar (\$0.983), 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver—Dollar (or peso) and divisions.	
PERU	Gold	Sol	.487	Gold—Libra (\$4.8665). Silver—Sol and divisions.	
URUGUAY	Gold	Peso	1.034	Gold—Peso. Silver—Peso and divisions.	
VENEZUELA	Gold	Bolivar	.193	Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver—5 bolivars.	

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

BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

VOL. XVII.

JULIO DE 1904.

No. 1.

EL ISTMO DE PANAMÁ.

COLÓN salió de España en su primer viaje el 3 de agosto de 1492, en la firme creencia de que si navegaba siempre hacia el oeste, sin separarse sustancialmente de la línea recta, habría al fin de encontrar del otro lado del lejano horizonte la costa oriental del Asia. Allí estaban las Indias, allí estaba el Gran Kan, allí estaban los países que MARCO POLO había descrito, desbordándose en riquezas y llenos de habitantes para quienes era absolutamente desconocida la doctrina de CRISTO; allí habían por lo tanto de satisfacerse sus ambiciones científicas, sus fervores católicos, su persistente anhelo fortalecido con el ardor del genio, y acariado y fomentado con el estudio y la meditación.

Según nos cuenta él mismo, en la especie de preámbulo con que encabeza el "Diario" de su primer viaje, él "había dado información" á los Reyes Católicos, acerca "de las tierras de Indias, y de un Príncipe que es llamado Gran Kan, que quiere decir en nuestro romance "Rey de los Reyes;" él les había explicado cómo "allí se perdían tantos pueblos, creyendo en idolatrías y recibiendo en sí sectas de perdición," y ellos los Monarcas DON FERNANDO y DOÑA ISABEL, le habían dado crédito, y lo enviaban con una "embajada" para aquel Príncipe poderoso, proponiéndole alianzas y amistosos tratos. Á ese efecto Sus Altezas le habían dado las cartas que habían escrito para el referido Potentado, cartas que COLÓN debía entregarle, y de que debía "pedir respuesta y venir (ó regresar) con ella."

No sospechó por un momento el insigne navegante, que el Nuevo Mundo, que empezó á levantarse ante sus ojos, desde el 11 de octubre siguiente, constituía una barrera ante la cual se estrellarían sin esperanza de éxito sus más vehementes esfuerzos. Cuando el 21 de ese mismo mes de octubre se apostaba para alejarse de las islas entre las

cuales había estado navegando, y dirigirse en rumbo hacía otra mucho más grande, la de Cuba, de que le habían hablado los naturales de las primeras, y á donde llegó al anochecer del 27, lo hizo en la persuasión de que Cuba era Cipango, la isla que MARCO POLO había descrito como adyacente, más ó menos, á la costa de China.

“Según las señas que me dan estos Indios que yo traigo, debe de ser Cipango.” “Tengo determinado,” escribió en esa misma fecha, 21 de octubre, “de ir á la tierra firme, y á la ciudad de Guisay, y dar las cartas de Vuestras Altezas al Gran Kan.”

Diez años más tarde, 9 de mayo de 1502, volvió COLÓN á salir de España, con rumbo al Nuevo Mundo, en persecución de sus ideales. Este era el cuarto viaje, el último de todos los que hizo, quebrantado ya su cuerpo por padecimientos físicos, y cargado con la edad de sesenta y seis años; pero indomable en su espíritu, y tan sumiso á las intuiciones del genio, como intrépido en el deseo y el esfuerzo de convertirlas en hechos prácticos.

Fué entonces cuando descubrió y recorrió á Centro-América; cuando navegó por las Honduras en que no encontraba modo de dar fondo, rasgo geográfico ó hidrográfico de donde le viene el nombre á la República tan rica y llena de esperanzas á la cual pertenecen aquellas costas; cuando en señal de gratitud al Todo Poderoso por haberlo librado á él y á los suyos, del peligro de muerte que creíán casi seguro, bautizó con el nombre de Gracias á Dios el cabo en que encontraron cambiadas las circunstancias, y fueron el mar sereno y los vientos bonancibles; cuando recorrió, rumbo hacía el sud, la costa entera de Mosquitia; cuando, en fin, se detuvo delante de Veragua, en la parte más estrecha del Istmo, donde se imaginaba que encontraría un estrecho, para poder pasar por él á imperios vastos y riquísimos de que le daban imperfectas noticias los naturales del país, refiriéndose sin duda á México ó el Perú, pero que él entendía referirse á la India, llegando hasta creer que era el Ganges cierto río caudaloso de que confusamente se le hablaba.

Once años más tarde, el 26 de septiembre de 1513, VASCO NÚÑEZ DE BALBOA, recorriendo el mismo territorio erizado de bosques y montañas en que COLÓN había pensado que había un estrecho, trepó él solo á lo más alto de un pico elevadísimo, y pudo desde allí contemplar, con emociones de admiración y recogimiento que le hicieron caer de rodillas, el portentoso espectáculo del Océano Pacífico extendiendo sereno y sin límites, desde allí casi á sus pies, la inmensidad de sus aguas.

“La imaginacion se complace,” dice WASHINGTON IRVING, “en figurarse lo que pasó por la mente, así del descubridor, como de sus compañeros de expedición, á quienes había dejado tras de sí á cierta distancia y á quienes llamó en seguida para que con él compartiesen el placer y la gloria de tan grandioso descubrimiento.” “¿Era aquel el grande

Océano Indico, salpicado de preciosas islas, en que abundaban el oro, las piedras preciosas, las especias más buscadas, y cuyas olas iban á espirar mansamente en las lejanas costas donde se levantaban las espléndidas ciudades del Oriente y sus riquísimos mercados!

“¿Era solo un vasto mar, solitario y circunscrito por continentes salvajes y desconocidos, no atravesado por buque alguno que no fuese la piragna del indio? Ó ¿era, en fin, un océano que bañaba las costas de otras naciones populosas y civilizadas, aunque de civilización diferente de la europea, con costumbres y leyes propias, con sus ciencias, sus artes, su religión, su modo de ser especial, comunicándose entre sí por medio de él, haciendo un comercio recíproco con sus respectivas islas y continentes, y sumergidas en total ignorancia de que hubiese otro hemisferio del que eran en absoluto independientes?”

Cuando casi en seguida bajaron por el lado opuesto de la montaña hasta llegar á la orilla del mar, y se metieron en sus aguas hasta la parte más lejana que les fué posible, y proclamó el descubridor que en nombre de Don FERNANDO y Doña JUANA, que eran entonces los soberanos de Castilla, tomaba posesión de aquel océano y de “todas sus islas y continentes, así al norte, como al sud, desde el polo ártico hasta el antártico, al uno y otro lado de la línea equinoccial, dentro ó fuera de los trópicos de Cáncer y de Capricornio,” se empezó á realizar prácticamente el pensamiento de COLÓN, que ya entonces descansaba en la tumba.“

Tres años más tarde (1516) este mismo VASCO NÚÑEZ DE BALBOA, transporta buques al través de las montañas del Istmo y pone á flote en el Pacífico bergantines que habían sido construídos en la costa atlántica. “;Cuán ampliamente fueron premiados los esfuerzos de aquel intrépido aventurero,” exclama con razón WASHINGTON IRVING, “cuando se vió el primero á bordo de una nave en aquel océano, y sintió que se abría ante sus ojos la inmensidad de lo desconocido, y se hallaba en sus manos recorrerla y alcanzar si era posible sus límites!”

Este hecho maravilloso, este transporte que costó tantas vidas, que requirió tanto esfuerzo, que significó tanto empuje y tanta fuerza de voluntad, y que arrancó de un historiador español la patriótica exclamación de que “sólo un español hubiera podido concebir tan magna empresa y persistido en ella hasta llevarla á feliz término,” fué ciertamente el monumento más grandioso y conspicuo que pudiera haberse ideado para marear el principio de otro esfuerzo de comunicación interoceánica que se encuentra en el final del cuarto siglo de su existencia y que todavía no ha salido de simple proyecto.

Hallábase SIMÓN BOLÍVAR en Jamaica, á cuya capital había llegado, desterrado voluntariamente de su patria, el 13 de mayo de 1815, cuando en contestación á un amigo que tomaba grande interés en

“COLÓN falleció el 25 de mayo de 1506.

la causa de la libertad de América, escribió á este la gran carta, que generalmente ha sido designada, no por cierto sin razón, con el calificativo de "profética," que se conserva impresa en la página 291 del primer tomo de la parte narrativa de las Memorias del General O'LEARY, impresas en Caracas desde 1883 en adelante. El Istmo de Panamá se representa en esa carta como "el punto céntrico para todos los extremos de este vasto continente," como región destinada "por su magnífica posición entre los dos mares, á ser con el tiempo el emporio del universo."

Por los canales que lo crucen, agregó el Libertador, "se acortarán las distancias del mundo, se estrecharán los lazos comerciales de Europa, América y Asia, y se traerán á tan feliz región los tributos de las cuatro partes del globo. ¡Acaso sólo allí podrá fijarse algún día la capital de la tierra, como pretendió CONSTANTINO que fuese Bizancio la del antiguo hemisferio!"

Allí fué, en Panamá, la antigua ciudad española, la que había servido de punto de partida para las expediciones hacia el Perú y siguió siendo el centro de las relaciones comerciales y militares y políticas entre España y sus ricas posesiones sobre la costa occidental de Sud América, donde el genio de BOLÍVAR ideó que se reuniera un congreso, en que plenipotenciarios acreditados de México, Centro América y las naciones hispano-americanas del continente meridional conferenciaran sobre sus necesidades é intereses mutuos.

BOLÍVAR no creía, á pesar de "lo grandioso de la idea," que todo el Mundo Nuevo, entendiendo por éste los Estados hispano-americanos, pudiesen "formar una sola nación con un solo vínculo que ligue sus partes entre sí y con el todo." Es verdad, decía él, que "ya que tienen todos un origen, una lengua, unas costumbres y una religión, deberían también tener un solo gobierno que confederase los diversos Estados que hayan de formarse. Pero añadió que no era posible semejante cosa," porque climas remotos, situaciones diversas, intereses opuestos, caracteres desemejantes, dividen á la América." Su aspiración fué, por lo tanto, que se tratase de conservar y fomentar lo que en beneficio de todos existía de común, y á ese objeto, y al de la defensa mutua, se encaminó el pensamiento del gran Congreso, precursor de las modernas Conferencias internacionales americanas, que celebró sus sesiones en Panamá del 22 de junio al 15 de julio de 1826.

"¡Que bello sería," exclamaba el Libertador en la antedicha carta de 1815, "que el Istmo de Panamá fuera para nosotros lo que el de Corinto para los Griegos! ¡Ojalá que algún día tengamos la fortuna de instalar allí un augusto Congreso de los representantes de las Repúblicas, Reinos é Imperios (del Nuevo Mundo) para tratar y discutir sobre los altos intereses de la paz y de la guerra, con las naciones de las otras tres partes del mundo!"

En 1827, conversando GOETHE con ECKERMANN, con motivo de los viajes de HUMBOLDT, y de las revelaciones sobre América de aquel insigne viajero, á quien alguien ha llamado con bastante propiedad el segundo descubridor del Nuevo Mundo, decía el gran poeta:

“Hay una cosa cierta en todo esto. Si por un corte en el istmo pudiera conseguirse que buques de todas clases y tamaños pudieran pasar libremente del Golfo de México al Océano Pacífico y vice versa, los resultados que de ello se derivarían para la raza humana en su totalidad, así civilizada como incivilizada todavía, serían incalculables. Yo por mi parte, me sentiría muy sorprendido, si los Estados Unidos desaprovechasen la oportunidad de ser ellos los que hiciesen tal obra. Es de preverse que esta nación joven, con su tendencia tan decidida de navegar hacia el Oeste, dentro de treinta ó cuarenta años habrá tomado posesión de los vastos territorios que se extienden del otro lado de las Montañas Rocallosas, y pobládolos abundantemente.

“Es además de preverse que en toda esa larga costa del Pacífico, favorecida por la naturaleza con tantos y tan espaciosos y seguros puertos, se desenvolverá un inmenso comercio con la India Oriental y con China. En tal caso, no sólo sería de desearse, sino que casi habría de ello una verdadera necesidad, que los buques, así mercantes, como de guerra, pudiesen apresurar la conexión entre las costas del antiguo y nuevo continente. Repito, por lo tanto, que es enteramente indispensable, para los Estados Unidos efectuar un pasaje marítimo del Golfo de México al Océano Pacífico, y estoy cierto de que lo efectuarán.”

RECEPCIÓN OFICIAL DEL SEÑOR DON IGNACIO CALDERÓN, COMO ENVIADO EXTRAORDINARIO Y MINISTRO PLENIPOTENCIARIO DE BOLIVIA CERCA DEL GOBIERNO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA.”

El 27 de mayo último fué recibido oficialmente por el Señor Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, el Señor Don IGNACIO CALDERÓN, que viene acreditado á este país por el Gobierno de Bolivia, con el carácter de Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario.

En la recepción, que fué cordial, se cruzaron los siguientes discursos:

El del Señor CALDERÓN, que fué pronuciado en inglés dice, traducido al castellano, lo que sigue:

“Por haber salido á luz este artículo, en el número del pasado mes de junio, con algunas equivocaciones, se reproduce en el presente con la corrección debida.

“EXCELENTÍSIMO SEÑOR: Considero que mi Gobierno me ha hecho un alto honor nombrándome su Representante en los Estados Unidos de América.

“Esta nación se ha puesto en primera fila entre los pueblos civilizados, no tanto por la vasta extensión de su territorio y su población, como por haber realizado la dignificación de la personalidad humana y el principio de igualdad, mediante la aplicación de sus libres y democráticas instituciones, y por la novedad de sus métodos industriales y económicos, que han producido una verdadera revolución en el mundo. Ni es menos notable el espíritu de justicia y de respecto á los derechos de los demás pueblos que caracteriza su política internacional.

“Será por lo tanto mi principal empeño, de acuerdo con mi mandato, procurar que las amistosas relaciones que afortunadamente existen entre ambas naciones se ensanchen. Mi país aceptará con gusto la influencia del espíritu progresista y civilizador de los Estados Unidos, así como la inversión de capitales americanos en empresas bolivianas que tiendan al desenvolvimiento de las riquezas naturales con que la Providencia ha dotado su suelo.

“Al presentaros, Excelentísimo Señor Presidente, la Carta Credencial que me acredita como Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Bolivia ante el Gobierno de Vuestra Excelencia, cumplo el grato encargo de expresar á Vuestra Excelencia, á nombre del Señor Presidente y del pueblo de Bolivia, así como del mío, los votos más sinceros por vuestra personal felicidad y la constante prosperidad de esta gran nación.”

El del Señor Presidente, traducido igualmente al castellano, fué como sigue:

SEÑOR MINISTRO: Tengo verdadero placer al recibir de vuestras manos la carta de Su Excelencia el Señor Presidente de Bolivia que os acredita como Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Bolivia cerca de este Gobierno.

“Con verdadero gusto os doy la bienvenida en Wáshington y confío en que vuestra permanencia aquí os será muy grata.

“Vuestra amistosas palabras de apreciación por este país y las seguridades que expresáis de que vuestro vehemente empeño será el de estrechar más fuertemente las relaciones de amistad que existen entre ambos países, y fomentar y hacer más fructíferos sus intereses comerciales é industriales, son de suma satisfacción para nosotros. Habiendo tenido siempre los Estados Unidos el objeto de estrechar los vínculos de amistad con Bolivia, vuestros esfuerzos en la dirección indicada recibirán la cordial cooperación de este Gobierno.

“Os ruego que os sirváis manifestar á Su Excelencia el Señor Presidente de Bolivia mis mejores deseos por su ventura personal y por la felicidad y prosperidad del pueblo boliviano.”

BIBLIOGRAFÍA DEL PARAGUAY.

Con el título de "A List of Books, Magazine articles, and Maps relating to Paraguay" (Una Lista de Libros, Artículos de Revista y Mapas, referentes á Paraguay), acaba de publicar esta Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, un erudito é interesantísimo trabajo del Señor Don JOSÉ SEGUNDO DECOUD, miembro correspondiente honorario de la Unión Internacional de las mismas Repúblicas, y persona altamente conocida en América, y en el mundo, por su talento, ilustración y las grandes cualidades que en el servicio de su patria y de los intereses del Nuevo Mundo demostró tan á menudo en los elevados puestos que su Gobierno y su pueblo lo llamaron á desempeñar.

Este trabajo de 53 páginas, en el tamaño ordinario de las publicaciones oficiales de los Estados Unidos de América, constituye un Suplemento al Manual del Paraguay que la Oficina publicó en setiembre de 1902, y en cuya preparación tuvo parte muy esencial é importante el mismo Señor DECOUD.

Los libros que figuran en la "Lista" de que se trata, son en número de 655, y abrazan un período que comienza en 1638 y acaba en 1903. El libro impreso en 1638, es una traducción al francés del Informe sobre "los insignes progresos de la Religión cristiana, efectuados en el Paraguay, provincia de la América meridional, y en las vastas regiones de Guair y de Yruaig, nuevamente descubiertas por los Padres de la Compañía de Jesús, en los años de 1626 y 1627," escrito en latín y enviado á sus Superiores, por el Padre NICOLÁS DURÁN, Provincial de la provincia del Paraguay. La traducción al francés está hecha "por un Padre de la misma Compañía." El pie de imprenta de este libro expresa que se imprimió en París, por S. Cramoisy, en 1638.

Otro libro muy interesante, que aparece en esta "Lista," es un elzeviriano, traducción al francés del "Memorial y defensorio al Rey Nuestro Señor, por el crédito, opinión y derechos episcopales de la persona y dignidad del Illmo. y Revmo. Dr. Fr. BERNARDINO DE CÁRDENAS, obispo del Paraguay," etc., escrito en castellano por JUAN SAN DIEGO Y VILLALÓN. Tiene esta traducción, 322 páginas. El pie de imprenta dice: Amsterdam, Elzevier, 1662.

Es también una curiosidad bibliográfica el libro del Doctor Don FRANCISCO XARQUE, que aparece en la parte final de la "Lista," con el título de "Insignes misioneros de la compañía de Jesús en la Provincia de Paraguay." Este libro de 432 páginas fué impreso en Pamplona, en 1687, por "J. Michón, impresor."

El catálogo de los mapas empieza por el de 1599 de la América meridional, "Nova et exacta delineatio Americae partis Australis, etc., per LEONIVM HULSIUM," y acaba con el publicado en 1903 de "los treinta y tres pueblos guaraníes de la antigua Provincia del Paraguay."

Son por todo ochenta y cuatro mapas. Uno de ellos, de 1855, por el Comandante de la marina de guerra de los Estados Unidos de América, Mr. THOMAS JEFFERSON PAGE, referente á los ríos Paraná, Uruguay y Paraguay, é impreso en Nueva York por G. STERN, consta de 15 hojas.

En la lista de artículos de Revista aparecen cien escritos distintos.

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

MOVIMIENTO POR LOS PUERTOS DE LA REPÚBLICA.

BAHÍA BLANCA.

Durante el mes de marzo 22 vapores salieron del puerto de Bahía Blanca, y durante los tres primeros meses de 1904, 36 vapores. Sus cargos y destinos fueron como sigue:

Artículo.	Marzo 1904.	Tres meses de 1904.
Bélgica:		
Trigo.....toneladas..	26,767	32,067
Lana.....lardos..	2,306	5,996
Lino.....toneladas..		1,522
Afrecho.....Id.....		200
Cueros lanares.....lardos..	407	450
Cueros vacuos, salados.....números..		700
Alemania:		
Trigo.....toneladas..	17,904	24,491
Lana.....lardos..	8,065	18,123
Afrecho.....toneladas..	1,725	1,788
Cueros lanares.....lardos..	70	70
Cueros vacuos, salados.....números..	3,868	3,868
Cueros potros, secos.....Id.....	980	980
Inglaterra:		
Trigo.....toneladas..		1,000
Lana.....lardos..		319
Cueros lanares.....Id.....		292
Carneros congelados.....números..		40,264
Francia:		
Trigo.....toneladas..		2,414
Lana.....lardos..	2,100	6,776
Lino.....toneladas..		2,717
Holanda:		
Trigo.....Id.....	29,202	34,830
Lino.....Id.....		964
Brasil:		
Trigo.....Id.....	18,094	18,094
Órdenes:		
Trigo.....toneladas..	8,840	13,282
Lino.....Id.....		612
Maíz.....Id.....		1,409

SAN NICOLAS.

Salieron del puerto de San Nicolas 11 vapores y 1 velero durante el mes de marzo, y 23 vapores y 2 veleros durante los tres primeros meses de 1904, llevando á los países mencionados á continuación los siguientes productos:

Artículos.	Marzo 1904.	Tres meses de 1904.
Inglaterra:		
Trigo..... toneladas.....	195	5, 835
Maíz..... id.....	395	478
Lino..... id.....	1, 251	5, 674
Bélgica:		
Trigo..... toneladas.....	824	824
Maíz..... id.....	1, 772	1, 772
Lino..... id.....	508	508
Lana..... fardos.....	1, 029	1, 029
Francia:		
Maíz..... toneladas.....		495
Lino..... id.....	1, 095	3, 556
Lana..... fardos.....	1, 334	1, 613
Cueros vacunos, secos..... números.....	496	496
Alemania:		
Maíz..... toneladas.....		1, 306
Lino..... id.....	2, 669	2, 669
Lana..... fardos.....		311
Afrecho..... toneladas.....		200
Farina..... id.....		341
Pasto..... fardos.....		2, 065
Caballos..... números.....		100
Cueros beccnos, salados..... números.....	2, 600	2, 600
Órdenes:		
Maíz..... toneladas.....		552
Lino..... id.....	11, 420	18, 758
Lana..... fardos.....		963

LA PLATA.

Durante el mes de marzo salieron del puerto de la Plata 31 vapores y 2 veleros, y durante los tres primeros meses de 1904, 66 vapores y 2 veleros. Las mercaderías que llevaron fueron como sigue:

Artículos.	Marzo 1904.	Tres meses de 1904.
Maíz..... kilos.....	16, 010, 269	43, 420, 590
Trigo..... id.....	21, 075, 256	27, 990, 856
Lino..... id.....	1, 531, 736	2, 948, 686
Pasto..... id.....	70, 000	70, 000
Cebada..... id.....	39, 048	39, 048

ELECCIÓN PRESIDENCIAL.

Según despacho del Señor Encargado de Negocios ad interim de los Estados Unidos de América en la República Argentina, transmitido por cable al Señor Secretario de Estado de los mismos, el 13 de junio último, y comunicado á la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas con fecha 16 del mismo mes, el resultado de la elección que tuvo efecto en aquel país, fué como sigue:

Para Presidente, el Señor Doctor Don MANUEL QUINTANA.

Para Vicepresidente, el Señor Don JOSÉ FIGUEROA ALCORTA.

El Señor QUINTANA es ventajosamente conocido en Washington, donde brilló como Delegado de la República Argentina en unión del Señor Doctor Don ROQUE SÁENZ PEÑA, en la Conferencia Internacional Americana de 1889 á 1890. Es un profundo jurisconsulto, un orador elocuentísimo, de palabra tan rápida y fluente que hace á veces imposible para los taquígrafos la tarea de seguirlo á la letra, y es en todos conceptos una de las figuras más notables de su país y de la América española.

BOLIVIA.

MODIFICACIONES DEL ARANCEL.

I.—*Ley de 26 de diciembre de 1903, relativa al impuesto de almacenaje.*

[“El Estado” de 9 de enero de 1904, No. 507.]

ARTÍCULO ÚNICO. El actual almacenaje, que pagan en las aduanas de la República las mercaderías que se internan, se eleva al doble por el año de 1904, siendo este impuesto de carácter nacional.

II.—*Ley de 26 de diciembre de 1903, estableciendo el régimen aplicable á los artículos que se expresan.*

[“El Estado” de 9 de enero de 1904, No. 507.]

ART. 1°. Todos los artículos que figuren como libres de derechos en el arancel de aforos quedan sujetos á un impuesto del diez por ciento sobre los aforos señalados en dicho arancel.

ART. 2°. Se exceptúa del pago de todo derecho fiscal: 1° el carbón de piedra con todas sus clases; 2° la madera bruta sin cepillar; 3° las máquinas de coser y escribir, y 4° la harina, salvo lo dispuesto por la ley de 6 de octubre de 1892.

ART. 3°. Se rebaja á diez por ciento el derecho fijado por el número 1488 del arancel de aforos á los tocuyos crudos, lisos ó asargados.

ART. 4°. Esta ley empezará á regir desde el 1° de enero de 1904.

BRASIL.

MODIFICACIONES DEL ARANCEL.

Decreto No. 5192, de 16 de abril de 1904, concediendo reducción de derechos á la importación de ciertos artículos de procedencia norteamericana.

[“Diario Oficial,” de 19 de abril de 1904, No. 90.]

ART. 1°. Dentro del vigente ejercicio, desde el 20 del corriente mes hasta el 31 de diciembre, los artículos expresados á continuación, producidos en los Estados Unidos de la América del Norte, gozarán, á su entrada en el Brasil, de una reducción de 20 por ciento de los derechos de importación para el consumo:

Harina de trigo.

Leche condensada.

Manufacturas de caoutchouc de la partida No. 1033 del arancel (antigua No. 1034).

Relojes.

Tintas y colores de la partida No. 173 del arancel, á excepción de la tinta para escribir.

Barnices.

ART. 2°. Queda derogada toda disposición en contrario.

COSTA RICA.

EXTRACTO DE LA PARTE EXPOSITIVA DE LA MEMORIA DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES, GRACIA, JUSTICIA, CULTO Y BENEFIGENCIA, PRESENTADA AL CONGRESO CONSTITUCIONAL POR LEONIDAS PACHECO, SECRETARIO DE ESTADO EN EL DESPACHO DE ESAS CARTERAS.

[De "La Gaceta" de junio 11 de 1901.]

Forman la base de nuestra vida internacional, á más de la corriente amistosa que nos une á los países civilizados, la del interés comercial, cada día en mayor desarrollo.

Carecemos en general de tratados de comercio. Eso no obsta para que bajo el amparo de las reglas comunes y universalmente aceptadas del Derecho de gentes, nuestro comercio de importación y exportación se efectúe á diario no sólo sin tropiezos, sino bajo amplias garantías y con toda la protección de la ley necesaria.

Tenemos además gran número de extranjeros que viven en Costa Rica, amparados por la ley, gozando del respeto pleno de sus personas y bienes y sin que en sus libres movimientos hayan nunca encontrado traba alguna, injusta ó inmotivada, que los haya llevado á buscar la protección de sus Gobiernos.

Por eso, señores Diputados, por eso que indica la cuidadosa corrección con que Costa Rica atiende sus deberes internacionales, podemos repetir con orgullo lo que el señor Presidente de la República os dijo en su último Mensaje: que no existe en el Despacho de Relaciones ningún reclamo exterior, y que ese hecho nos presenta como un raro ejemplar de moderación y de respeto al derecho ajeno.

* * * * *

Con nuestras vecinas, las demás Repúblicas centroamericanas, el sentimiento de cordial fraternidad que inspira nuestras relaciones, se acentúa y consolida cada día más.

Circunstancias múltiples que al Gobierno de Costa Rica no ha sido dable obviar, han venido retrasando el anhelado momento de terminar la cuestión de fronteras que por el Sur han de limitar el territorio costarricense.

Pasa ya á nuestra historia como hecho honoroso y como nota constante del espíritu de cordialidad que en general anima las relaciones de los países hispano-americanos, el largo proceso de nuestra disputa de límites con la República de Colombia, hoy con ella definitivamente concluído, en virtud de la independencia de la República de Panamá.

Son de vosotros bien conocidos los ingentes esfuerzos hechos con el fin de ultimar este asunto que ha pasado por todas las fases de la negociación diplomática, por todos los trámites del juicio arbitral, y sobre el que recayó una sentencia que infortunadamente, por motivos no

inmutables al muy honorable Arbitrador, dejó las cosas en el estado de indecisión en que se encuentran.

La falta de elementos geográficos impidió al señor Presidente LOUBET fijar la línea que su sentencia esboza y que, conocida tan sólo en sus puntos terminales, dejó "al espíritu de conciliación y de buena inteligencia" de las partes, la tarea de fijarla en casi toda su extensión.

La vaguedad de la sentencia, que envuelve en su interpretación extrema territorios no sometidos á discusión, así como otros motivos de innecesario análisis en este momento que traen consigo la nulidad de lo hecho, dieron el imprevisto resultado de no poder llevar á término la ejecución del Laudo y la consiguiente demarcación de fronteras.

Con el fin de obviar por un acuerdo común de las partes interesadas el inconveniente apuntado y juzgando, por razones de peso, que las circunstancias políticas y de amistad aconsejaban el planteamiento de la cuestión de fronteras ante la Administración del actual Presidente de Colombia, Señor MARROQUÍN, á mediados del año anterior el señor Presidente acreditó una Legación que debía trasladarse á Bogotá, y cuyo objeto, como bien se comprende, era el de buscar un honroso y conveniente término al litigio de fronteras.

Tuve la honra de ser designado por el señor Presidente para el desempeño de la delicada misión en cuyo buen éxito todo el país estaba profundamente interesado.

Un acontecimiento inesperado, la independencia del Istmo de Panamá, cortó el vuelo á las negociaciones por mí entabladas y las cuales puedo aseguraras que marchaban con paso seguro hacia una favorable solución. Ignoro á cuál se hubiera llegado de las múltiples que estaban en debate, porque, en tan compleja cuestión, no era dable encontrar una avenencia en el corto tiempo de que se dispuso.

Pero sí creo, y debo decirlo en esta oportunidad, que así la acogida oficial como la social que se dispensó á la Legación á mi cargo; que la corriente de viva simpatía que en aquel país se experimentaba hacia Costa Rica; que la labor casi unánime de la prensa en pro de un arreglo satisfactorio y que la buena voluntad con que los hombres de gobierno estaban conmigo empeñados en buscar al estado de cosas una solución de conveniencia para ambas partes, me dieron legítimo derecho á pensar que sin el movimiento separatista realizado en Panamá, habría podido ofrecer á mi país un tratado que satisficiera sus legítimos anhelos.

Declarada la independencia de Panamá y aniquilado ipso facto el objeto de mi misión en la capital colombiana, recibí orden del Gobierno de efectuar mi regreso á Costa Rica.

Puesta en mis manos de nuevo la Secretaría de Relaciones, en ella encontré pendiente de respuesta la comunicación de la Junta de Gobierno de la República de Panamá, en la cual se solicitaba nuestro reconocimiento de la nueva entidad internacional.

Sin festinación que aensara menosprecio por las costumbres inter-

nacionales y acaso envolviera injuria á nuestra antigua amistad con Colombia, sin dilaciones que ante los hechos consumados no hubieran tenido razón de ser, y antes hubieran contraviado el sentimiento de simpatía que Costa Rica ha abrigado siempre por el pueblo panameño, el Gobierno reconoció en su oportunidad la República de Panamá, y se iniciaron con la recepción del Señor Ministro, Don SANTIAGO DE LA GUARDIA, y se mantienen dentro de la mayor armonía las relaciones entre ambos países, destinados por su vecindad y por su recíproca simpatía, á alimentar sentimientos amistosos y á desarrollar con mutuo auxilio sus intereses comerciales para su continuado progreso.

Es, pues, con la nación nuevamente venida al mundo internacional, con la que habremos de tratar y de seguro llevar á término feliz la cuestión de límites.

Las Repúblicas de Costa Rica y Panamá aportarán á ese debate—no es aventurado pronosticarlo—el espíritu de simpatía que informa sus relaciones y la alteza de miras que debe inspirar á dos pueblos vecinos que tienen puesta la mirada en su común progreso, el cual se engrandecerá sobre la base sólida de la paz y del apoyo mutuo.

Con el deseado fin de terminar este negocio de límites, la Secretaría á mi cargo pasó ya atenta nota al Señor Ministro de Panamá; y espero que en muy próxima fecha este Gobierno tendrá la satisfacción de daros cuenta del resultado á que se llegue y que habrá de ser grato y de notoria conveniencia para las dos naciones interesadas.

* * * * *

El Tratado General celebrado en 28 de septiembre de 1895 entre Costa Rica y Honduras, establece en su artículo 22 la libre importación de los productos naturales y agrícolas y los artefactos nacionales que pasen á venderse de una á otra República, con la sola excepción de los productos ya estancados ó que en lo sucesivo se estancaren en cualquiera de ellas, para ser administrados por cuenta del Estado.

Las estipulaciones del artículo citado han presentado y presentan, en la práctica, graves inconvenientes, y son obstáculos para que el Gobierno pueda establecer indispensables reformas en importantes ramos de su sistema rentístico.

Deseoso el Gobierno de remover tales inconvenientes, dió instrucciones al Cónsul General de la República en Honduras, á fin de que gestionara ante el Gobierno de aquel Estado, la admisión de una cláusula adicional al artículo 22 del Tratado, que salve las dificultades á que se ha hecho referencia.

La admisión fué aceptada, y en consecuencia, se extendieron pleos poderes á nuestro Cónsul, Doctor Don DIEGO ROBLES, para perfeccionar la negociación.

Confío en que, durante el presente período legislativo, tendré la honra de presentar á la ratificación de ese Alto Cuerpo el tratado con la cláusula adicional.

* * * * *

Nuestro servicio diplomático sigue confiado al Señor Don MANUEL M. PERALTA, ante varias naciones europeas, y al Señor Don JOAQUÍN B. CALVO en los Estados Unidos.

Ambos Ministros continúan dando pruebas de indudable discreción y competencia en el manejo de los delicados asuntos que se les han confiado.

El servicio consular sigue asimismo haciéndose con regularidad y competencia por las personas á quienes el Gobierno tiene confiado ese encargo.

* * * * *

Concluyo, señores Diputados, esperando mayor benevolencia para hacer examen de los actos en que ha intervenido mi impericia, sólo igual á mi buena voluntad.

LEONIDAS PACHECO.

SAN JOSÉ, 7 de junio de 1904.

MODIFICACIONES DEL ARANCEL.

Decreto de 27 de febrero de 1904, relativo á la importación del petróleo refinado, del carburo de calcio y de las lámparas y aparatos destinados á la aplicación del alcohol á usos domésticos é industriales.

[La "Graceta" de 28 de febrero de 1904, No. 48.]

ARTÍCULO 1º. Auméntase á treinta céntimos de colón por kilogramo de peso bruto, el derecho de importación del petróleo refinado.

ART. 2º. Auméntase igualmente á catorce céntimos de colón, el aforo del kilogramo de peso bruto del carburo de calcio.

ART. 3º. El aumento que queda establecido en los derechos de Aduana del petróleo refinado y del carburo de calcio, comenzará á aplicarse noventa días después de la fecha de la publicación de este decreto.

ART. 4º. Desde esta fecha queda libre de derechos arancelarios la introducción de cualquiera clase de lámparas y aparatos destinados á la aplicación del alcohol á usos domésticos é industriales.

CUBA.

LOS AMERICANOS EN CUBA.

[Del "Diario de la Marina," Habana, julio 5 de 1904, edición de la tarde.]

De la edición del 30 del pasado, de la "Revista Oficial de la Lonja de Víveres," tomamos lo siguiente:

"Aunque no con la rapidez que quisiéramos, y á pesar de las dificultades que se oponen al avance de la población de esta República, no

deja de ser admirable el progreso que su producción realiza, fomentando nuevas exportaciones, agrandando las antiguas y dando ser á nuevos trabajos cuya importancia habrá de medirse por la confianza y seguridad con que se emprenden y la brillantez con que se desarrollan.

“No nos sorprende que cuantos visitan este país y estudian el estado de sus campos, emprendan en él negocios y creen empresas. Tierras abundantes y ricas que ofrecen cosechas abundantes cerca de un mercado colosal, dispuesto á adquirir toda lo que se le presente en condiciones adecuadas, es lógico suponer que encaminen á la gente de trabajo y animen el espíritu de empresa para fundar una riqueza enorme: por eso no hemos dudado nunca del hermoso porvenir económico de la Isla de Cuba, una vez garantido el orden y asegurada la quietud que haga posible el trabajo, quitándose al extranjero el temor á las enfermedades del modo que se ha conseguido, hasta auyentar totalmente las fiebres que se creían inevitables como consecuencia de la aclimatación, cuando eran, según se ha visto, hijas del abandono y la incuria en que se vivía y de la escasa atención que á la salubridad se prestaba.

“En Güines se ha formado una asociación con el título de *The Güines Vegetable Growers and Shippers' Association*, con agricultores americanos.

“Estos cultivadores americanos hacen lo mismo que los estancieros cubanos: sembrar coles, patatas, rábanos, boniatos y otras cosas, y venderlos, con la diferencia que si para el estanciero cubano es ansia ese cultivo, para los americanos es abundancia.

“Se han asociado bajo la base de protección mutua, á fin de obtener precios más bajos, así como para obtener, por la defensa colectiva, precios más altos de los comisionados americanos.

“Los siguientes datos suministrados por el secretario de la asociación, darán una idea del incremento que de día en día adquieren los cultivos de Güines y los negocios realizados durante los cuatro años.

“Los embarques de los vegetales, legumbres, etc., en 1900, ascendieron á 3,000; en 1902, á 17,000; en 1903, á 43,000; mientras que los embarques de este año, 1904, no bajarán de 150,000 á 200,000 huacales, en una extensión de 1,200 acres (mas 37 caballerías) de campo cultivado. El valor ‘neto’ de los embarques que se realicen este año se calcula en 400,000 pesos.

“En Nuevitas, á dos y media leguas del poblado, se ha constituido también una colonia americana cuyo desarrollo económico está ya asegurado.”

Componen la colonia, llamada “San José,” unos 3,000 acres, de los cuales hay en la actualidad 125 limpios, realizándose dicho trabajo desde el 28 de enero último hasta la fecha, y se sabe que muy pronto, debido á las numerosas familias cubanas que llegan á levantar sus *bohíos* en dicha colonia, habrá en aquel lugar un pequeño poblado que

ostentará el nombre de "Ciudad de las Palmas," siendo éste el asiento de una futura ciudad, montada con todos los adelantos modernos.

Allí trabajan actualmente 40 hombres, que contratan los trabajos por cuenta propia, y el jornal que se abona es de un peso veinticinco centavos americanos.

Hay grandes siembras y semilleros de naranjas, que se proponen dar treinta mil matas de esta rica fruta. El algodón cubre casi unos veinte acres de extensión.

De Holguín dicen que en Dumañeros se inicia la creación de dos poblados agrícolas, bajo las prácticas que aconsejan los adelantos modernos.

Una sociedad americana negocia la compra de grandes extensiones de terrenos para dedicarlos á la siembra del algodón y el trigo.

DECISIÓN SOBRE LA FECHA EN QUE SE PUSO EN VIGOR EL TRATADO CUBANO.

[Del "Journal of Commerce" de Nueva York, del 28 de junio de 1901.]

"El tratado se puso en vigor cuando fué aprobado por el Congreso en diciembre 17 de 1903.

"El alegato de una razón social de Nueva York para obtener el beneficio del tratado en ciertas importaciones hechas antes de la expresada fecha, ha sido denegado por la Junta General de Aforadores de los Estados Unidos."—*Decisión del Juez Somerville.*

La Junta General de Aforadores de los Estados Unidos ha resuelto una cuestión importante relativa á la fecha en que el tratado de Reciprocidad con Cuba se puso en efecto, habiendo el Juez HENDERSON M. SOMERVILLE pronunciado la decisión. La Junta sostiene que el tratado entre los Estados Unidos y la República de Cuba, el cual fija el tipo de los derechos impuestos sobre ciertas mercancías importadas, al cual se hace referencia en la proclama del Presidente, no se puso en vigor hasta que el Congreso aprobó la ley el 17 de diciembre de 1903. No puede entenderse que dicho tratado tenga ningún efecto retroactivo, de manera que pueda aplicarse á mercancías importadas de Cuba antes de la expresada fecha. Es cuestionable si el efecto del tratado se hizo extensivo mediante la proclama del Presidente de tal manera, que no se pusiese en vigor hasta el 27 de diciembre de 1903.

La cuestión surgió con motivo de la protesta de A. G. HUTCHESON & Co., de Nueva York, contra el avalúo del derecho con arreglo á la Ley Arancelaria de 1897, sobre ciertas importaciones de Cuba, pidiendo los importadores el beneficio del Tratado con Cuba que fué proclamado por el Presidente el 17 de diciembre de 1903. El Juez SOMERVILLE, al pronunciar la decisión en representación de la Junta, dice, en parte, lo siguiente:

"La cuestión principal que tenemos que decidir es si estas impor-

taciones están comprendidas en los términos de dicho tratado, y esto nos exige que determinemos cuándo el tratado se puso realmente en vigor. Las mercancías á las cuales se refieren las protestas se declararon todas en la Aduana para el consumo, y las declaraciones de entrada fueron liquidadas por el Administrador de Aduana antes del 17 de diciembre de 1903.

“Por virtud de una ley de marzo 19 de 1903, el Senado de los Estados Unidos había añadido al Artículo XI del Tratado, estas palabras: ‘Este tratado no se pondrá en vigor hasta que haya sido aprobado por el Congreso.’ El 17 de diciembre de 1903 el Congreso aprobó dicho tratado mediante una ley para poner en vigor sus prescripciones, la cual ley se intitulaba ‘Una ley para poner en vigor un tratado entre los Estados Unidos y la República de Cuba, firmado el día once de diciembre del año de mil novecientos dos.’ La primera sección de dicha ley prescribía, entre otras cosas, lo siguiente:

“‘Siempre que el Presidente de los Estados Unidos obtenga pruebas satisfactorias de que la República de Cuba ha prescrito lo conducente para poner en vigor plenamente los artículos del tratado entre los Estados Unidos y la República de Cuba, firmado el día once de diciembre del año de mil novecientos dos, por la presente se le autoriza para que expida su proclama declarando que ha recibido dichas pruebas, y seguidamente, el décimo día después del canje de ratificaciones de dicho tratado entre los Estados Unidos y la República de Cuba, y mientras dicho tratado permanezca vigente, todas las mercancías que sean producto del suelo ó de la industria de la República de Cuba, y todas las demás mercancías que sean producto del suelo ó de la industria de la República de Cuba importadas á los Estados Unidos, se dejarán entrar con una rebaja de un veinte por ciento de los tipos de derecho que á ellas se les impone, según lo prescribe la Ley Arancelaria de los Estados Unidos, etc.’

“El argumento de los importadores es que las prescripciones del tratado se pusieron en vigor el 10 de abril de 1903, ó sea diez días después del canje de ratificaciones, que ocurrió el 31 de marzo de 1903. La regla ordinaria es que, cuando un tratado por sus propios términos deja de fijar un plazo ó fecha en el cual ha de ponerse en vigor, se considera concluido y en vigor al efectuarse el canje de ratificaciones.

“Sin embargo, al Senado y al Presidente, que son los que tienen poder para celebrar tratados, incumbe evidentemente prescribir que el tratado no se ponga en vigor hasta una fecha que se ha de fijar en lo futuro. La costumbre de poner en vigor tratados de reciprocidad cuando el Presidente expide una proclama, ofrece un ejemplo común del ejercicio de este poder. En el presente caso, como ya hemos dicho, el tratado propiamente dicho prescribía que no debía ponerse en vigor hasta que fuese aprobado por el Congreso, y la ley del Congreso que lo aprobaba no fué sancionada hasta el día 17 de diciembre

“Surge alguna dificultad de la aparente oposición á ciertas cláusulas contenidas en la resolución del Congreso en que se aprueba el tratado, las cuales en cierto sentido parecen indicar, á juzgar por sus propios términos, que no se pondrá en vigor hasta que el Presidente haya recibido las pruebas que es necesario que tome en consideración y que él juzgue satisfactorias, y cuando sobre ellas haya emitido su opinión, las cuales han de mostrar que la República de Cuba había prescrito lo conducente para poner completamente en vigor los artículos del tratado. Sin embargo, declara que “seguidamente, el décimo día después del canje de ratificaciones de dicho tratado,” se pondrá en vigor la rebaja de los tipos de derecho prescritos. El tratado fué ratificado realmente el 31 de marzo de 1903, casi nueve meses antes de haberse aprobado la ley del Congreso. Sin embargo, opinamos que las prescripciones del tratado no podrán ponerse en vigor hasta el plazo fijado por la ley del Senado del 19 de marzo de 1903, que declaraba que este tratado no se pondrá en vigor hasta que haya sido aprobado por el Congreso.

“Esto se refiere á lo futuro, y como quiera que los términos de la resolución han venido á constituir una parte del tratado, es necesario atenerse á su significación. Esto se sigue de la regla general que á menudo han declarado los tribunales, que una ley jamás tendrá efecto retroactivo á menos que se exija mediante orden expresa ó por una inferencia ó deducción necesaria.

“Opinamos que las protestas no son bien fundadas, puesto que todas las mercancías han sido importadas antes de la probación de la ley del Congreso aprobando el tratado. Es innecesario determinar si el tratado se puso en vigor el día 17 de diciembre, fecha en que fué aprobada la ley, ó diez días después, tal como se declara en la proclama del Presidente. Decidimos meramente que no se puso en vigor antes de ser aprobado por el Congreso, dejando el otro punto pendiente para tomarlo en consideración en lo futuro. Se deviegan las protestas y se ratifica la decisión del administrador de aduana.”

CHILE.

CONVENCIÓN DE EXTRADICIÓN ENTRE CHILE Y BÉLGICA.

JERMAN RIESCO, Presidente de la República de Chile, por cuanto entre la República de Chile y el Reino de Bélgica se negoció, concluyó y firmó el día 29 de mayo de 1899, por medio de Plenipotenciarios debidamente autorizados al efecto, una Convención de Extradición cuyo tenor es, á la letra, como sigue:

Su Excelencia el Presidente de la República de Chile y Su Majestad el Rey de los Belgas, habiendo resuelto, de común acuerdo, ajustar un

tratado para la extradición de los malhechores, han nombrado, á este efecto, Plenipotenciarios:

Su Excelencia el Presidente de la República de Chile, al señor don VENTURA BLANCO VIEL, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, y Su Majestad el Rey de los Belgas, al señor don JOSÉ WOLTERS, Encargado de Negocios de Bélgica en Chile, los cuales Plenipotenciarios, después de haberse exhibido sus poderes y de haberlos encontrado en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los artículos siguientes:

ARTÍCULO I. Los Gobiernos de Chile y de Bélgica se comprometen á hacerse recíproca entrega de los individuos que se hubieran refugiado en uno de los dos países con motivo de haber sido acusados ó condenados en el otro por alguno de los delitos enumerados en seguida:

1°. Parricidio, infanticidio, homicidio voluntario, asesinato, envenenamiento.

2°. Lesiones voluntarias que hayan causado alguna enfermedad grave que parezca incurable, una incapacidad permanente para el trabajo, la pérdida absoluta ó la mutilación de un órgano importante, la muerte sin intención de producirla.

3°. Asociación de malhechores.

4°. Aborto.

5°. Abandono de niños, menores de siete años, por sus padres ó guardadores, en puntos deshabitados.

6°. Sustracción, supresión, sustitución, suposición de hijos.

7°. Atentado que contra el pudor se cometa con violencia ó violación; atentado que sin violencia se cometa contra el pudor de un niño menor de catorce años, cualquiera que sea su sexo, y atentado que sin violencia se cometa con el auxilio de un niño de las condiciones indicadas.

8°. Atentado contra las costumbres, excitando ó facilitando habitualmente la prostitución ó la corrupción de menores para satisfacer los deseos de un tercero.

9°. Rapto de mujeres menores de doce años y mayores de esa edad, pero menores de veinte, con violencia, astucia ó amenaza.

10. Bigamia.

11. Secuestro de personas.

12. Robo ó hurto.

13. Quiebra fraudulenta.

14. Incendio.

15. Destrucción total ó parcial de buques, construcciones, puentes, diques, caminos, vías férreas, líneas telegráficas.

16. Falsificación ó circulación fraudulenta de moneda metálica ó de papel, cupones, acciones, obligaciones ú otros documentos de créditos, emitidos con autorización legal por el Estado, las municipalidades, los establecimientos públicos, las sociedades ó los particulares de uno y otro país.

Falsificación ó circulación fraudulenta de papel timbrado, timbres, estampillas ó sellos de correos.

Falsificación ó circulación de los efectos ó documentos enumerados anteriormente, por las personas que están á cargo de ellos en las oficinas de depósitos.

17. Falsificación ó uso fraudulento de cuños, sellos, punzones, matrices y mareas, destinados á la fabricación de monedas, y demás efectos ya indicados.

18. Falsificación, sustitución ó uso fraudulento de escrituras públicas, de autos ó de documentos oficiales del Gobierno ó de la autoridad pública (incluso los Tribunales de Justicia).

19. Extorsión de firmas ó de títulos, abusos de firmas en blanco, estafas ú otros engaños.

20. Falso testimonio ó perjurio en causa criminal, y también en causa de simple delito, cuando la declaración hubiera sido hecha en contra del acusado.

21. Cohecho.

22. Desfalcos cometidos por funcionarios públicos.

23. Corrupción de funcionarios públicos, falsa declaración de peritos ó de intérpretes.

24. Abandono por el capitán, fuera de los casos previstos por la ley, de un navío ó de un buque de comercio ó de pesca.

25. Encalladura, pérdida, destrucción por el capitán ó los oficiales é individuos de la tripulación; desfalcos por el capitán de un navío ó de un buque de comercio ó de pesca; echazón ó destrucción, sin necesidad, de todo ó parte del cargamento, de los víveres ó de los efectos de á bordo; falsa ruta; préstamo sin necesidad sobre el casco, abastecimiento ó equipo del buque, empeño ó venta de las mercaderías ó víveres, ó en las cuentas, empleo de averías ó gastos supuestos; venta del buque sin poder especial, excepto el caso que no pueda navegar; desembarque de mercaderías sin información previa, fuera del caso de peligro inminente, robo cometido á bordo, alteración de víveres ó de mercaderías cometida á bordo por la mezcla de sustancias dañinas; ataque ó resistencia con violencia y vías de hecho hacia el capitán por más de un tercio de la tripulación; desobediencia á las órdenes del capitán ú oficial de á bordo para el salvamento del buque ó de la carga con golpes y heridas; complot contra la seguridad, libertad ó autoridad del capitán; apresamiento del buque por los marineros, por los marineros ó pasajeros, por fraude ó violencia hácia el capitán.

Quedan comprendidas en las clasificaciones precedentes las tentativas, siempre que éstas se encuentren previstas por legislación de los dos países.

En ningún caso, sea crimen ó delito, podrá tener lugar la extradición sino cuando el hecho análogo estuviere penado según la legislación del país á que se dirige la solicitud de extradición.

Siempre que el crimen ó delito que da lugar á la solicitud de extradición hubiere sido cometido en el territorio de un tercer país, no podrá darse curso á la solicitud sino cuando la legislación del país requerido autoriza la persecución de las mismas infracciones cometidas fuera de su territorio.

ART. II. La extradición no tendrá lugar sino en el caso en que la condena, el arresto preventivo ó la acusación hubieran sido provocados por un crimen ó un delito que, según las legislaciones de ambos países, importen una pena de más de un año de prisión.

ART. III. La extradición por algunos de los hechos enumerados en el artículo I, no tendrá lugar:

1°. Cuando el individuo hubiere sido condenado ó absuelto en el país de refugio por el mismo delito que motiva la solicitud de extradición, salvo el caso de sobreseimiento por no estar probada la existencia del delito ó la culpabilidad del acusado.

2°. Cuando en conformidad á la ley del país requerido, la acción penal ó la pena ha prescrito en el momento en que puidiere tener lugar la entrega.

Queda expresamente estipulado que el individuo cuya extradición se haya acordado, no podrá ser perseguido ni castigado por ningún delito político anterior á la extradición, ni por hecho alguno conexo con delito de esa naturaleza, ni por ninguno de los crímenes ó delitos no previstos en la presente Convención.

No se reputará delito político ni hecho conexo con delito de esa naturaleza, el atentado contra la persona del jefe de un estado extranjero ó contra la de los miembros de su familia, cuando este atentado constituyere homicidio, asesinato ó envenenamiento.

El individuo extraído podrá ser, sin embargo, perseguido ó castigado en juicio contradictorio en los casos siguientes, por una infracción distinta de la que haya motivado la extradición:

1°. Si ha pedido que se le juzgue ó se le imponga la pena, en cuyo caso su petición se comunicará al Gobierno que le ha entregado.

2°. Si no hubiere abandonado, durante el mes subsiguiente á su libertad definitiva, el país á que ha sido entregado.

3°. Si la infracción se hallare comprendida en la Convención y si el Gobierno á que se le ha entregado hubiere obtenido previamente la adhesión del Gobierno que ha acordado la extradición. Este último podrá, si lo juzga conveniente, exigir la presentación de alguno de los documentos mencionados en el artículo 5° de la presente Convención.

La extradición á un tercer país queda sometida á las mismas reglas.

ART. IV. En ningún caso y por ningún motivo, las Altas Partes contratantes estarán obligadas á hacerse entrega de sus nacionales, salvo las acciones que puedan instaurarse en contra de ellos en su propio país, en conformidad con las leyes vigentes.

ART. V. La demanda de extradición se presentará por la vía diplo-

mática, y, en su defecto, por la vía consular ó por alguna persona debidamente autorizada con ese objeto.

Debe acompañarse á la demanda una copia auténtica del mandato de arresto evacuado por la autoridad competente, ó de la sentencia definitiva de condena.

La sentencia condenatoria eximirá de la presentación de todo otro documento que tenga por fin establecer la justicia de la demanda.

En caso de no existir sentencia condenatoria, la autoridad que hubiere dictado la órden de prisión, deberá indicar en tanto se hubiere obrado hasta el momento de pedir la extradición estableciendo:

1°. El hecho preciso que constituye el delito que ha ocasionado la persecución, indicando su carácter de delito consumado ó de simple tentativa.

2°. Si el individuo es perseguido como autor ó como cómplice.

3°. Las circunstancias agravantes que parezcan afectar la responsabilidad del individuo.

4°. La edad conocida ó presunta del individuo reclamado.

5°. La fecha constatada ó presunta del delito.

6°. La filiación del individuo reclamado y todas las indicaciones que puedan facilitar su busca y la comprobación de su identidad personal.

Será esencial la especificación de las circunstancias 1 y 5. La omisión de las circunstancias 2, 3, 4, y 6, no hará inaceptable la demanda cuando, á pesar de las investigaciones practicadas, hubiere sido imposible precisar aquellas circunstancias.

ART. VI. En casos urgentes y si hay mandato de prisión ó sentencia condenatoria, cada uno de los Gobiernos podrá solicitar del otro, por la vía telegráfica, el arresto del fugitivo, á condición de formular la demanda en la forma establecida por el artículo precedente, en el término de setenta días, después de este plazo: si esta obligación no ha sido satisfecha, el detenido será puesto en libertad.

ART. VII. Si no se diere lugar á la demanda de extradición, el prevenido será puesto en libertad y no podrá ser nuevamente detenido por el mismo motivo.

Si fuere dudoso que el crimen ó delito, objeto de la persecución, se encuentra entre los previstos por la Convención actual, se pedirán explicaciones, y después de examinadas, el Gobierno de quien hubiere sido reclamada la extradición, resolverá lo que corresponda respecto de la demanda.

En ningún caso la detención del acusado ó del condenado, podrá prolongarse por más de seis meses, á contar desde la fecha de su arresto hecho en virtud de la demanda de la autoridad reclamante.

ART. VIII. La entrega del reclamado se hará á la persona que designare el Gobierno requirente en un puerto marítimo del lugar de la detención.

ART. IX. Las obligaciones civiles que el individuo tenga contraídas en el país de refugio, no serán obstáculo para la extradición.

ART. X. Todos los objetos que constituyan el cuerpo del delito ó que hayan servido para cometerlo, así como cualquiera otra pieza de convicción que hubiere sido ocultado ó tomada en poder del individuo reclamado ó de terceros, se remitirán al Gobierno requirente aún cuando la extradición no pudiere efectuarse á causa de la muerte ó fuga del individuo de que se trata.

Sin embargo, se reservan los derechos de terceros sobre los objetos mencionados, los cuales se devolverán sin gastos, después de la conclusión del proceso.

ART. XI. Los gastos de arresto, detención y transporte del individuo reclamado, hasta el puerto de entrega, se cargarán al Estado en cuyo territorio se hubieren producido.

Desde el instante de la entrega, los gastos son de cargo de la parte requirente.

ART. XII. Si el individuo reclamado estuviere bajo la acción de la justicia por delito cometido en el país de refugio, se deferirá su extradición hasta el fin de la causa; y si fuere ó llegare á ser condenado, hasta el cumplimiento de la pena.

ART. XIII. Cuando el mismo individuo fuere reclamado por dos Estados diferentes, corresponde al Estado requerido decidir á cuál de los dos Gobiernos reclamantes debe hacerse la entrega, según la naturaleza de los delitos ó el orden en que le hayan sido presentadas las demandas, ó según las circunstancias que creyere deber tomar en consideración.

ART. XIV. Las Altas Partes se obligan á permitir el tránsito por sus respectivos territorios, con excepción de sus nacionales, de individuos que sean extraídos de un tercer país á petición de una de las mismas. La autorización para este efecto, será recabada por la vía diplomática ó, á falta de ella, por la vía consular, acompañándose á la solicitud uno de los documentos especificados en el artículo V de la presente Convención.

El tránsito se concederá solamente cuando la extradición se hubiere obtenido por algunos de los hechos previstos en el artículo I, y no tendrá lugar sino cuando no haya prescrito la acción ó la pena.

ART. XV. Cuando uno de los Gobiernos juzgare necesario el exámen de testigos que se encuentren en el otro Estado, ó cualquiera otro acto de instrucción judicial, se enviará para este efecto, acompañada de una traducción en lengua francesa, si el caso se presenta, una carta rogatoria por la vía diplomática, á la cual, si nada se opusiere á ello, se dará curso allí por conducto del Gobierno requerido, observando las leyes del país en que el examen de los testigos ó el acto de instrucción deba tener lugar.

Á las cartas rogatorias emanadas de la autoridad extranjera competente y encaminadas á hacer que se practique, ya una visita domiciliaria, ya el secuestro del cuerpo del delito ó de piezas de convicción, no podrá darse cumplimiento sino por causa de alguno de los hechos enumerados en el artículo I y con la reserva expresada en el último párrafo del artículo X.

Los Gobiernos respectivos renuncian á toda reclamación que tuviere por objeto la restitución de los gastos que resulten del cumplimiento de las cartas rogatorias en materia penal, aun en el caso de tratarse de actos periciales, siempre que éstos no hayan demandado más de una sesión pericial para llevarlos á cabo.

ART. XVI. El presente Tratado permanecerá en vigor durante cinco años contados desde la fecha del cambio de las ratificaciones, y, después de ese término, se entenderá prorrogado hasta que una de las Partes Contratantes notifique á la otra su intención de ponerle fin un año después de la notificación.

El presente tratado será ratificado y las ratificaciones canjeadas en Santiago en el término de un año, contado desde esta fecha.

En fe de lo cual los Plenipotenciarios de la República de Chile y del Reino de Bélgica, firmaron la presente Convención en doble ejemplar y en los idiomas español y francés, y la sellaron con sus sellos respectivos.

Hecha en Santiago de Chile, el 29 de mayo de 1899.

V. BLANCO.

J. WOLTERS.

Y por cuanto, la Convención preinserta ha sido ratificada por mí, previa la aprobación del Congreso Nacional, y las respectivas ratificaciones han sido canjeadas en la ciudad de Santiago el día catorce de enero próximo pasado:

Por tanto, en virtud de la facultad que me confiere el artículo 73, parte 19 de la Constitución Política, dispongo y mando que la referida Convención se cumpla y se lleve á efecto en todas sus partes como ley de la República.

Dado en la Sala de mi Despacho, en Santiago, á los treinta días del mes de marzo de mil novecientos cuatro.

JERMÁN RIESCO.

R. SILVA CRUZ.

COMUNICACIONES CAMBIADAS ENTRE EL MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES Y LA LEGACIÓN DE BÉLGICA, RELACIONADAS CON EL TRATADO DE EXTRADICIÓN CELEBRADO ENTRE LOS DOS PAÍSES.

(Copia.)

LEGACIÓN DE BÉLGICA, *Santiago, 6 de abril de 1904.*

SEÑOR MINISTRO: La Convención de Extradición entre Bélgica y Chile fué firmada el 29 de mayo de 1899.

El artículo 1º, número 25, autoriza la extradición por causa de *desembarque de mercaderías sin información previa, fuera del caso de peligro inminente.*

De entonces acá, se ha dictado una ley en Bélgica que deroga el artículo 38 de la ley de 21 de agosto de 1879, relativa al comercio marítimo, que decía:

“Salvo el caso de peligro inminente, el capitán no podrá desembarcar mercadería alguna antes de haber dado cuenta.”

Este artículo 38 estaba sancionado por el artículo 34 del Código Disciplinario y Penal de la Marina Mercante (21 de junio de 1849), y la información prevista daba lugar á extradición con arreglo á los términos del artículo 1º, número 29, de la ley de 15 de marzo de 1874.

El hecho previsto en el artículo 1º, número 25, de la Convención de extradición entre Bélgica y Chile, no está, pues, dentro del alcance de la ley penal belga, pero tampoco, en la práctica, ha servido nunca, antes de la ley precitada, de base para una solicitud de extradición formulada por Bélgica ó dirigida á ella. Bélgica jamás reclamará de Chile ninguna extradición por el hecho previsto en el número 25 del artículo 1º de la Convención. No sin razón puede admitirse que Chile no tendrá de hecho ni la ocasión ni el deseo de proceder de otro modo.

Dadas estas circunstancias, el Gobierno del Rey piensa que basta notificar al Gobierno de Chile la modificación que se ha introducido en la legislación penal belga.

Si, no obstante, el Gobierno de la República fuera de opinión contraria, el Gobierno del Rey estaría plenamente dispuesto á firmar una declaración que armonizará la Convención de Extradición de 29 de mayo de 1899 con el estado actual de la legislación penal belga.

La misma notificación se ha hecho á otros gobiernos, los cuales han manifestado el parecer de que esta notificación bastaba y que la firma de esta notificación no era necesaria.

S. E. el Ministro de Negocios Extranjeros me ha encargado expresar al Gobierno de V. E. la esperanza de que el Gobierno de Chile no habrá de apreciar la cuestión de otro modo.

Servíos aceptar, Señor Ministro, las seguridades de mi más alta consideración.

F. VAN DER HEIDE.

A S. E. el Señor DON R. SILVA CRUZ, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, Santiago.

(Copia.)

SANTIAGO, 12 de abril de 1904.

SEÑOR ENCARGADO DE NEGOCIOS: Por su estimable nota de 6 del presente, V. S. ha tenido á bien participarme que, después de firmada la Convención de Extradición entre Chile y Bélgica el 29 de mayo de 1899, se ha dictado en su país una ley derogatoria de un artículo de la

ley belga, relativa al comercio marítimo, cuya infracción daba lugar á la extradición en virtud del artículo 1º, número 25 de la Convención citada, que la autoriza por causa de "desembarque de mercaderías sin información previa fuera del caso de peligro inminente."

V. S. se sirve agregar que el hecho previsto en dicho artículo 1º, número 25, no está ya, pues, dentro del alcance de la ley penal belga, y que, por consiguiente, el Gobierno de Bélgica no reclamará jamás del de Chile ninguna extradición por dicha causa.

Y termina expresando que, dadas estas circunstancias, su Gobierno piensa que, salvo distinta opinión de parte del mío, bastará notificar esa modificación de la ley penal belga sin que fuera necesario suscribir entre ambos Gobiernos una declaración especial al respecto.

Por mi parte, puedo decir á V. S. que mi Gobierno concuerda en esa manera de pensar, y, en consecuencia, considera suficiente este cambio de notas, las que serán publicadas en el "Diario Oficial" y agregadas á la Convención de Extradición en la Recopilación de los Tratados celebrados por Chile con las demás naciones.

Renuevo á V. S. las seguridades de mi consideración más distinguida.

R. SILVA CRUZ.

Está conforme.

CÉSAR DE LA LASTRA.

CUADRO COMPARATIVO DE LAS COMUNICACIONES TELEGRÁFICAS HABIDAS EN LOS AÑOS 1902 Y 1903.

COMUNICACIÓN PAGADA.

Año.	Telegramas.	Palabras.	Valor.
1902.....	1,275,500	17,952,151	\$592,519.89
1903.....	1,362,655	19,760,906	692,940.46
Diferencia.....	87,155	1,808,755	60,420.57

COMUNICACIÓN OFICIAL.

1902.....	146,895	4,347,337	\$141,288.45
1903.....	139,489	3,798,075	126,603.46
Diferencia.....	7,406	549,262	14,684.99

RESÚMEN.

1902.....	1,422,395	22,299,488	\$733,808.34
1903.....	1,502,144	23,558,981	779,544.10
Diferencia.....	79,749	1,259,493	45,735.76

REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA

MODIFICACIONES DEL ARANCEL.

Orden n.º 8 de 1903, aprobada el 26 de septiembre del mismo año, por la cual se reducen los derechos aplicables al azúcar y á los productos que tengan una base de azúcar.

Por la presente orden, vigente desde el 1.º de octubre de 1903, los derechos aplicables al azúcar y á los productos que tengan una base de azúcar, quedan modificados como sigue:

Azúcar refinado; 2 s. 1 d. por 100 libras, 6 0.25 d. por libra.

Azúcar sin refinar: 1 s. 8 d. por 100 libras ó 0.2 d. por libra.

Productos que tengan una base de azúcar, tales como: conservas, chocolates, galletitas azucaradas, leche condensada y todos los demás productos análogos á que se haya añadido azúcar en una proporción notable, 0.25 d. por libra.

REORGANIZACIÓN DEL GOBIERNO.

Según comunicacion dirigida á esta Oficina con fecha 19 del corriente julio fué instalado en Santo Domingo como Presidente de la República Dominicana el 19 de junio anterior, el Señor General Don CARLOS F. MORALES, el cual ha constituido el siguiente Gabinete:

Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores, el Señor General Don JUAN FRANCISCO SÁNCHEZ.

Secretario de Guerra y Marina, el Señor General Don EPIFANIO RODRÍGUEZ.

Secretario de Justicia, el Señor Don PELEGRÍN CASTILLO.

Secretario de Correos y Telégrafos, el Señor Don M. BERNARDO PICHARDO PATÍN.

Secretario de Obras Públicas, el Señor Don MANUEL LAMARCHE GRACÍA.

Secretario de Hacienda y Comercio, el Señor Don FEDERICO VELÁSQUEZ HERNÁNDEZ.

Secretario de Interior y Policía, el Señor General Don RAMÓN CÁCERES.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 114 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo

de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de mayo de 1904, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los once meses que terminaron en mayo de 1904, comparados con igual período de 1903. Debe explicarse que las estadísticas de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referentes á un mes cualquiera no se reciben en el Departamento de Hacienda hasta el 20 del mes siguiente, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión; de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de mayo, por ejemplo, no se publican hasta julio.

EL TABACO CUBANO EN TEXAS.

LOS EXPERIMENTOS HECHOS EN LAVACA ESTÁN DANDO RESULTADOS SATISFACTORIOS.

La perspectiva de la industria de tabaco Cubano en este país ha tomado un aspecto definitivo. El primer corte de la cosecha de tabaco se está haciendo en la actualidad, y el Director C. J. HUDGINS, de la "Lavaca County Tobacco Company," está satisfecho de los resultados obtenidos. El tabaco que se está cultivando para capa, bajo cobertizos de lona, es de superior calidad. Ha llegado á una altura de ocho á nueve pies, y en muchos casos los extremos de las hojas llegan hasta la lona del cobertizo y se doblan. La hoja resulta una hoja cubana perfecta, y posee todos los rasgos así como la apariencia del tabaco cultivado en Cuba. Las hojas que ya están maduras se están quitando de los tallos y poniendo en ristras ó cuerdas antes de curarlo en las casas de tabaco. Los plantíos de tabaco, es decir, las vegas, se desarrollan espléndidamente, con la excepción de unos cuantos acres que se sembraron en un terreno cuyo drenaje no era suficiente y se malograron á causa de las copiosas lluvias del mes pasado. La compañía sembró sus treinta y dos acres de tabaco en varios campos de diferentes clases de terrenos próximos á Hallettsville, para determinar qué clase de terreno produce el mejor tabaco.

Los señores que forman la compañía para sembrar este tabaco, lo hicieron con el fin de demostrar el hecho de que el Condado de Lavaca podía producir un tabaco cubano de superior calidad, y presentar dicho lugar á los cultivadores de tabaco como un distrito productor de tabaco, pero no con la idea de obtener ninguna ganancia directa de los resultados de la primera cosecha. Sin embargo, la cosecha promete tanto, que todo parece indicar el logro de un completo éxito financiero. La fábrica de tabacos ó puros en la actualidad está elaborando el tabaco que se cosechó el año pasado bajo la inspección del Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos.

PÉRDIDAS CAUSADAS POR INCENDIOS EN SEIS MESES.

Las pérdidas causadas por incendios en los Estados Unidos y el Canadá, durante el mes de junio, compiladas de las anotaciones hechas cuidadosamente por el "Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin," arrojan un total de \$10,646,700. La siguiente tabla muestra las pérdidas por meses durante los seis primeros meses de los años de 1902, 1903, y 1904:

	1902.	1903.	1904.
Enero.....	\$15,032,800	\$13,166,350	\$21,790,200
Febrero.....	21,010,500	16,090,800	90,051,000
Marzo.....	12,056,600	9,907,650	11,212,150
Abril.....	13,891,600	13,549,000	23,623,000
Mayo.....	11,866,000	16,366,800	15,221,400
Junio.....	10,245,350	14,681,350	10,616,700
Totales.....	87,105,850	83,754,950	172,534,450

Durante el mes de junio ocurrieron 179 incendios, cada uno de los cuales ocasionó una pérdida mayor de \$10,000. En la página sobre incendios, de este número, aparece una lista detallada. Dichos incendios pueden clasificarse de la manera siguiente:

\$10,000 á \$20,000	64
20,000 á 30,000	38
30,000 á 50,000	32
50,000 á 75,000	13
75,000 á 100,000	7
100,000 á 200,000	18
200,000 á 1,000,000	7
Total.....	179

Los incendios que ocasionaron grandes pérdidas durante el mes fueron los siguientes:

En Peoria, Illinois, una destilería y establo de ganado	\$1,000,000
En Danville, Virginia, almacenes de tabaco	440,000
En Chicago, Illinois, un taller de maquinaria y otros incendios	400,000
En la Ciudad de Nueva York, un restaurant y otros incendios	200,000
En McComb, Misisipí, en la parte comercial de la ciudad	300,000
En Paterson, New Jersey, un aserradero y fábricas de seda	300,000
En Cleveland, Ohio, un taller de madera, y otros incendios	300,000

Por más que el total de las pérdidas ocasionadas en el mes de junio es menor que el total de la pérdida del mismo mes del año pasado, la pérdida de las compañías de seguros de incendios parece ser mayor. Esto se debe, en gran parte, á los extensos incendios que ocurrieron en los bosques ó praderas en el mes de junio de 1903, los cuales, por de contado, que no estaban asegurados. Los incendios en este mes de junio ocurrieron en propiedades que por lo general estaban casi todas aseguradas, y algunas compañías de seguros de incendios se quejan

de que sus pérdidas durante dicho mes representan casi el doble de las que sufrieron en el mes de junio de 1903.

El rasgo más sorprendente de la estadística que ofrecemos, consiste en que rebajando el costo de la conflagración de Baltimore, las pérdidas correspondientes á la primera mitad del año de 1904 ascienden casi á \$19,000,000 más que las sufridas durante el mismo período en 1903. No es de extrañar que las compañías de seguros de incendios estén sumamente descorazonadas en vista del hecho de que los tipos que se cobran por los seguros de incendios siguen siendo prácticamente iguales.

LA HACIENDA PÚBLICA EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA— INGRESOS Y EGRESOS AÑO FISCAL DE 1904.

El Secretario del Tesoro ó sea el Ministro de Hacienda de los Estados Unidos, acaba de presentar su informe sobre el movimiento de los diferentes ramos de su despacho durante el año fiscal que terminó el 30 de junio de 1904 y sobre las sumas inscritas en el presupuesto de ingresos y egresos generales. De este informe se colige, en resumen, que el sobrante real del presupuesto es como de \$750,000 menor que el que se supuso, si se toman en consideración solamente los egresos que figuraban en el presupuesto que aprobó el Congreso, pues en aquel no se previó la erogación de \$50,000,000 para el canal de Panamá ni el préstamo de \$4,600,000 á la Compañía de la Exposición Universal de San Luis.

Se basaba también el mencionado presupuesto en las leyes vigentes que sufrieron enmiendas con motivo de la ratificación del tratado de reciprocidad con Cuba.

El presupuesto de ingresos y egresos de los Estados Unidos durante el año fiscal que terminó el 30 de junio de 1904 así como las sumas que ingresaron y se erogaron efectivamente son:

	SUMAS pre- supuestas.	Erogadas.
INGRESOS.		
Aduanas.....	\$250,000,000	\$262,068,485
Renta interna.....	235,000,000	232,435,695
Diversos.....	45,000,000	46,682,565
Total.....	530,000,000	541,186,745
EGRESOS.		
Civiles y diversos.....	130,000,000	132,229,913
Guerra.....	115,000,000	115,347,786
Marina.....	96,000,000	102,737,075
Indígenas.....	12,000,000	10,447,196
Pensiones.....	139,000,000	142,558,335
Intereses.....	21,000,000	21,618,766
Total.....	516,000,000	527,939,071
Sobrante.....	14,000,000	13,247,674

En los egresos civiles y diversos no están incluídos los \$54,600,000 pagados, \$50,000,000 del Canal de Panamá y los \$4,600,000 de la Exposición Universal de San Luis.

El dinero efectivo en caja el 30 de junio de 1904 montó á \$166,965,872.

Comparado el año de 1904 con el de 1903, resulta que hubo una disminución de \$21,823,235 en las entradas aduaneras y un aumento de \$2,320,440 en la renta interna y de \$1,802,014 en el ramo de diversos.

Los egresos civiles y diversos del año fiscal de 1904, inclusive lo desembolsado por motivo de Panamá y San Luis, excedieron en \$61,813,602 á los de 1903.

En lo erogado por el Departamento de la Guerra, comparado con 1903, hubo una disminución de \$3,211,897 y en lo investido en el de la Marina un aumento de \$20,060,271.

En las pensiones hubo un aumento de \$4,133,000 y en el pago de intereses una disminución de \$4,000,000.

Los ingresos totales de la renta interna ascendieron á \$233,500,000, lo que da un aumento de menos \$3,500,000, aunque los impuestos de la renta interna fueron idénticos á los de 1903, y demuestra que en el movimiento del tráfico y en los negocios mercantiles de los Estados Unidos, durante el año fiscal de 1904, no hubo disminución ni existió depresión general en las transacciones comerciales.

N. VELOZ GOITICOA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2 de julio de 1904.

HONDURAS.

UNA CONTRATA CELEBRADA ENTRE EL SUBSECRETARIO DE ESTADO EN EL DESPACHO DE FOMENTO Y DON FEDERICO WERLING.

TEGUCIGALPA, 16 de marzo de 1904.

Con vista del contrato que literalmente dice:

“EMILIO MAZIER, Subsecretario de Estado en el Despacho de Fomento y Obras Públicas, en representación del Gobierno de la República que en adelante se denominará el Gobierno, por una parte, y Don FEDERICO WERLING, mayor de edad, casado, comerciante y de este vecindario, por otra, han convenido en celebrar, y al efecto celebran, el contrato siguiente:

“I. El Gobierno da en arrendamiento al Señor WERLING, por quince años, que se contarán desde la fecha en que los reciba, los cocales nacionales, situados en Puerto Sal y sus dependencias, comprendidos entre la Barra de Cuero al Oriente y la desembocadura del río Ulúa al Poniente, en el distrito de Tela, departamento de Atlántida.

“II. El Señor WERLING tendrá por igual término el derecho de explotar libremente los corozales silvestres y la planta que produce la fibra llamada *pita*, que se encuentren en el mismo distrito de Tela, dentro de los límites expresados en la cláusula primera.

“III. El Gobierno, á petición del arrendatario y á costa de éste, nombrará uno ó más guardacostas para resguardo y protección de la empresa.

“IV. El Señor WERLING tendrá derecho de introducir en el país, libres de todo derecho é impuesto fiscal ó municipal establecido actualmente ó que se establezca en lo sucesivo, la maquinaria, herramientas, materiales de construcción, medicinas, víveres y equipaje de los colonos destinados á su uso personal, y todos los enseres necesarios destinados exclusivamente para la instalación y mantenimiento de la empresa. Para el objeto de esta franquicia, el arrendatario deberá, en cada caso, obtener autorización previa del Ministerio de Hacienda, y la introducción se hará con vista de la factura respectiva que deberá presentar el Señor WERLING al agente ó empleado fiscal del puerto por donde haya de hacerse la importación.

“V. También se concede al Señor WERLING, el derecho de explotar las materias primas que puedan obtenerse de los cocoteros ó corozos.

“VI. El Señor WERLING pagará al Gobierno en la Tesorería general de la República, en pesos fuertes de ley de novecientos milésimos, y peso de veinticinco gramos, como precio del arrendamiento de que se trata, las siguientes cantidades: del primero al quinto año, cinco mil setecientos pesos plata, anuales; del sexto al décimo año, seis mil quinientos pesos anuales; y del undécimo al décimo quinto, ocho mil pesos anuales. Estas sumas se pagarán en el primer mes del año á que corresponden, con excepción de la primera, que deberá pagarse dentro de cuatro meses, contados desde esta fecha.

“VII. El Señor WERLING queda obligado á mantener los cocales en buen estado de limpieza, y á sembrar durante el tiempo del arrendamiento, por lo menos, doscientos mil cocoteros, ó sean trece mil trescientos treinta y cuatro cada año, pudiendo sembrar el total en los primeros años del arrendamiento.

“VIII. Será obligación del Señor WERLING, reponer los árboles que se inutilicen por descuido ó mal manejo; y en caso contrario, pagará, por vía de pena, cincuenta centavos por cada uno de ellos. Para este efecto el Gobierno podrá nombrar cada año un agente que practique el reconocimiento respectivo.

“IX. El arrendatario se compromete á remitir al Ministerio de Fomento un informe anual acerca del estado y de las mejoras habidas en los cocales arrendados.

“X. Vencido el plazo del arrendamiento, ó en caso de caducidad de este contrato, la maquinaria, casas, tranvías, plantaciones, útiles y enseres, de la empresa, lo mismo que los cocoteros plantados, pasarán á ser propiedad del Estado, exceptuando solamente las embarcaciones, de cualquier clase que sean, y los bienes y muebles de los colonos.

“XI. El arrendatario tendrá derecho, además, para usar gratuitamente cualquiera clase de maderas y materiales de construcción que se encuentren en terrenos nacionales y necesite para construir casas, cam-

pamentos, vagores, puentes, caminos y demás cosas destinadas á la instalación y mantenimiento de la empresa.

“XII. Los empleados y operarios al servicio de la empresa, siendo hondureños, estarán exentos del servicio militar y de los ejercicios doctrinales en tiempo de paz; y en tiempo de guerra, el número de ellos que sea indispensable á la empresa, sin que pueda exceder del generalmente ocupado en tiempo de paz.

XIII. En garantía de que el Señor WERLING cumplirá las obligaciones aquí estipuladas, depositará en la Tesorería general de la República una garantía á satisfacción del Gobierno, por valor de tres mil pesos oro americano, una vez que este contrato haya sido aprobado por el Ejecutivo; la cual le será devuelta cuando haya invertido quince mil pesos oro en maquinarias, vehículos, casas, etc., destinados á la explotación de los cocales arrendados. En adelante estos objetos quedarán garantizando el cumplimiento de las obligaciones que este contrato impone al Señor WERLING.

“XIV. Este contrato caducará si no se paga á su debido tiempo cualquiera de las cuotas aquí especificadas, ó si el arrendatario abandona los cocales por más de un año, salvo fuerza mayor ó caso fortuito. En el primer caso, la caducidad se efectuará de hecho, sin que sea necesario arbitramento ó decisión alguna.

“XV. Cualquier desacuerdo que surja entre el Gobierno y el arrendatario con motivo de este contrato, deberá someterse á decisión de dos amigables componedores, nombrados uno por cada parte, quienes, en caso de desacuerdo, podrán nombrar un tercero, y si en ello tampoco se avinieren, lo nombrará el señor Juez de Letras de lo Civil de este departamento. El Tribunal se organizará en esta ciudad, y el fallo que pronuncie será obligatorio y no cabrá contra él recurso alguno. El arrendatario no podrá en ningún caso, ocurrir á la vía diplomática para el arreglo de las diferencias á que dé lugar este contrato.

“XVI. Terminado el arrendamiento, el Señor WERLING tendrá derecho de preferencia, en igualdad de condiciones, sobre cualquier otro proponente para la celebración de un nuevo contrato.

“XVII. El arrendatario tendrá derecho á traspasar este contrato, en todo ó en parte, con previo permiso del Gobierno, á cualquiera persona ó compañía que no sea un Gobierno extranjero ó una corporación también extranjera de derecho público. Para constancia, firman el presente contrato en Tegucigalpa, á los catorce días del mes de marzo de mil novecientos cuatro.

“EMILIO MAZIER.

“FEDERICO WERLING.”

El Presidente acuerda.

Aprobarla en todas sus partes.—Comúníquese.

BONILLA.

El Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Fomento y Obras Públicas.

ALBERTO MEMBREÑO.

MÉXICO.

CONVENCIÓN CELEBRADA CON EL REINO UNIDO SOBRE EL CAMBIO DE GIROS POSTALES.

[Del "Diario Oficial" de junio 16 de 1904.]

MÉXICO, 11 de junio de 1904.

El Señor Presidente de la República ha tenido á bien dirigirme el decreto que sigue:

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

Que el día cuatro de febrero del presente año se firmó en la ciudad de Londres por el Administrador General de Correos del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, y el dieciocho de marzo del mismo año en esta capital por el Director General de Correos, con la aprobación del Secretario de Estado y del Despacho de Comunicaciones y Obras Públicas de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, una Convención sobre el cambio de giros postales entre los dos países, en la forma y del tenor siguiente:

CONVENCIÓN PARA EL CAMBIO DE GIROS POSTALES ENTRE LA DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE CORREOS DE MÉXICO Y LA ADMINISTRACIÓN GENERAL DE CORREOS DEL REINO UNIDO DE LA GRAN BRETAÑA É IRLANDA.

ARTÍCULO I. Se establece un cambio regular de giros postales entre los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y el Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña.

ART. II. El servicio de giros postales entre los países contratantes, se desempeñará exclusivamente por la mediación de oficinas de cambio. Por parte de México, la oficina de cambio será la de Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, y por parte del Reino Unido, la de Londres.

ART. III. En vista de las fluctuaciones del tipo de cambio entre los dos países, queda convenido que las cuentas relativas á giros postales en ambas direcciones, se extenderán en moneda inglesa. La Oficina de Correos de México convertirá á moneda inglesa los importes de los giros emitidos en México y á moneda mexicana de curso corriente los importes de los giros emitidos en el Reino Unido.

El tipo de conversión estará de acuerdo con el tipo de cambio corriente en la ciudad de México, en la fecha en que se haga el envío de la lista de aviso, por la Oficina de Cambio Mexicana, tratándose de giros emitidos en México; y en la fecha en que reciba la lista de aviso en la Oficina de Cambio Mexicana, tratándose de giros emitidos en el Reino Unido.

ART. IV. La cantidad máxima por la cual pueda emitirse en México un giro postal, pagadero en el Reino Unido, será de cien pesos (moneda mexicana), y la cantidad máxima por la cual pueda emitirse un giro

pagadero en México será de diez libras esterlinas. Esta cantidad máxima podrá aumentarse de común acuerdo. No se incluirán en el importe de giro postal algunas fracciones de centavo ó de penique.

Si la fluctuación del tipo de cambio justificare la medida, la cantidad máxima fijada en moneda mexicana por un simple giro postal emitido en México, para ser pagado en el Reino Unido, podrá modificarse de común acuerdo, de modo que siempre sea el equivalente aproximado de diez libras esterlinas ó de la cantidad máxima que sea aceptada.

ART. V. La Oficina de Correos de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y la Oficina de Correos Británica tendrán facultad, cada una, para fijar, de tiempo en tiempo, las cuotas de comisión que deban cargarse á los giros postales que emitan respectivamente; y la comisión pertenecerá á la Oficina giradora, pero la Oficina de Correos de México pagará á la Oficina de Correos Británica la mitad del uno por ciento (one-half per cent) sobre el importe de los giros postales emitidos en México y pagaderos en el Reino Unido; y la Oficina de Correos Británica hará igual pago á la Oficina de Correos de México por los giros postales emitidos en el Reino Unido y pagaderos en México.

ART. VI. No se emitirá giro postal alguno sin que el solicitante dé á conocer el apellido con todas sus letras y la inicial ó iniciales del nombre, tanto del remitente como del destinatario ó el nombre de la razón social ó compañía que fuere remitente ó destinatario, y la dirección del remitente y del destinatario. Sin embargo, si el solicitante de algún giro postal proporciona otros pormenores, ya sea respecto al remitente ó al destinatario, se aceptarán esos pormenores, anotándolos debidamente en la lista relativa.

ART. VII. Los duplicados de giros postales se expedirán solamente por la Administración de Correos del país pagador, y de conformidad con los reglamentos establecidos ó por establecer en ese país.

ART. VIII. Cuando se deseara que se corrija algún error en el nombre de un destinatario ó que se reintegre al remitente el importe de un giro postal, el remitente lo solicitará de la Oficina principal del país en que el giro haya sido emitido.

ART. XIX. En ningún caso se hará el reintegro de un giro, hasta haberse asegurado, por medio de la Oficina principal del país en que ese giro deba pagarse, de que el giro no ha sido pagado y de que dicha Oficina autorice el reintegro.

ART. X. Los giros postales serán pagaderos en cada país durante doce meses, después de la expiración del mes en que fueron emitidos; y el importe de todos los giros postales que no hayan sido pagados en ese período de tiempo pertenecerán y serán de la propiedad de la Administración del país que los haya emitido.

ART. XI. Cada Oficina de Cambio comunicará á su oficina correspondiente, por cada correo, las sumas recibidas en su país para ser pagadas en el otro y se hará uso, para ese objeto, de las formas anexas A y B.

Con objeto de evitar inconvenientes, en el caso de que se pierda una lista original, cada oficina enviará, también por cada correo, duplicados de las listas mandadas por el correo anterior. Se mandará una lista en blanco, cuando no haya giros de que dar aviso.

ART. XII. Cada giro postal anotado en la lista, llevará un número (que se denominará número internacional) comenzando cada año con el número 1; y de igual manera, las listas llevarán un número de serie, comenzando el 1° de enero de cada año con el número 1.

ART. XIII. Los giros postales enviados de un país al otro estarán sujetos, con respecto á su emisión y pago, á las disposiciones en vigor en el país de origen ó en el país de destino, según sea el caso, respecto á la emisión y al pago de los giros postales interiores.

ART. XIV. Se acusará recibo de cada lista, de uno y otro lado, por medio de la primera lista subsecuente, enviada en la dirección opuesta, y cualquiera lista que falte será reclamada inmediatamente por la Oficina de Cambio á la cual debía haberse enviado. La Oficina de Cambio remitente deberá, en tal caso, enviar sin dilación, á la Oficina de Cambio receptora, una lista duplicada, debidamente certificada como tal.

ART. XV. Las listas serán cuidadosamente revisadas por la Oficina de Cambio á que fueren enviadas y corregidas cuando contengan errores manifiestos. Las correcciones se comunicarán á la Oficina de Cambio remitente, al acusar recibo de la lista en que se hicieron las correcciones. Cuando las listas contengan otras irregularidades, la Oficina de Cambio que reciba aquéllas, exigirá una explicación á la Oficina de Cambio remitente, y esa explicación se dará con la menor dilación posible.

Entretanto, se suspenderá la expedición de los giros postales interiores correspondientes á las anotaciones irregulares que se encuentren en la lista.

ART. XVI. Tan pronto como llegue la lista á la Oficina de Cambio destinataria, dicha oficina extenderá giros postales interiores, en favor de los tenedores, por las equivalencias, en moneda del país de pago, de las cantidades especificadas en la lista, y enviará luego esos giros postales interiores á los tenedores ó á las oficinas pagadoras, de conformidad con los reglamentos existentes en el país de pago.

ART. XVII. Si se encontrare, en cualquier tiempo, que una de las dos Administraciones postales debe á la otra, por cuenta de giros postales, un saldo que exceda de mil libras esterlinas, la Administración deudora enviará á la mayor brevedad, á la otra, el importe aproximado del saldo, á cuenta de la liquidación trimestral á que se refiere el artículo siguiente.

ART. XVIII. 1. Se formará, al fin de cada trimestre, por la Oficina de Correos de México, una cuenta en que consten detalladamente los totales de las listas que contengan los pormenores de giros postales

emitidos en ambos países durante el trimestre, el importe de la comisión recíproca, establecida en el artículo V, los totales de los giros que hayan sido reintegrados á los remitentes, los totales de los giros que hayan caducado durante el trimestre y el saldo que resulte.

2. Se enviarán á la Oficina de Correos Británica dos ejemplares de esta cuenta, y el saldo de la cuenta, que deberá siempre expresarse en moneda inglesa, una vez examinada debidamente, si fuere á cargo de la Oficina de Correos Mexicana y á favor de la Oficina de Correos Británica será pagado en moneda corriente inglesa, por medio de un giro pagadero en Londres, á la vista, el cual se mandará con la cuenta por la Oficina de Correos Mexicana. Pero si el saldo es en favor de la Oficina de Correos de México, el importe será pagado por la Oficina de Correos Británica, cuando se devuelva á México aceptado un ejemplar de la cuenta de giros postales; y el pago se hará por medio de un giro (en moneda inglesa) pagadero á la vista, en la ciudad de México, D. F.

3. Para esta cuenta trimestral se usarán formas de acuerdo con los modelos C, D, E y F, anexos á esta Convención.

ART. XIX. Si la Oficina de Correos Mexicana deseara mandar giros postales por la medio de la Oficina Correos Británica, á alguno de los países extranjeros, colonias británicas, etc., mencionadas en la adjunta lista G, estará en libertad para hacerlo, con tal que cumpla con las condiciones siguientes:

(a) La Oficina de Correos Mexicana dará aviso de los importes de esos giros postales "Directos," á la Oficina de Giros Postales en Londres, la que repetirá el aviso de ellos á las Oficinas de Cambio de los países que deban pagarlos.

(b) Los pormenores de los giros postales "Directos" se anotarán, ya sea con tinta colorada, al fin de las listas de aviso ordinarias enviadas á Londres, ó ya sea en pliegos separados, incluyéndose los importes de los giros "Directos" en los totales de esas listas.

(c) Se darán, tan completos como sea posible, los nombres y direcciones de los destinatarios, incluso los nombres de la ciudad y país de pago.

(d) La Oficina de Correos Mexicana abonará á la Oficina de Londres, sobre los giros "Directos" el mismo tanto por ciento (véase el artículo V) fijado sobre los giros pagaderos en el Reino Unido; y la Oficina de Londres acreditará á la Oficina del país de pago por los giros "Directos" la misma cuota de comisión establecida para los giros expedidos en el Reino Unido. Por estos servicios intermediarios la Oficina de Correos Británica deducirá, del importe de los giros "Directos," una comisión especial, la cual será, por ahora, como sigue:

Por sumas que no pasen de dos libras, tres denarios.

Por sumas que pasen de dos libras, pero que no excedan de seis libras, seis denarios.

Por suyas que pasen de seis libras, pero que no excedan de diez libras, nueve denarios.

(c) Cuando se reintegre al remitente el importe de un giro "Directo," no se devolverá la comisión cargada por el servicio intermediario.

Si la Oficina de Correos Británica deseara enviar giros postales por medio de la Oficina de Correos Mexicana, á cualquiera país con el cual la Oficina de Correos Mexicana cambie giros postales, estará en libertad de hacerlo, bajo condiciones análogas á las establecidas en el párrafo anterior.

ART. XX. La Oficina de Correos Mexicana y la Oficina de Correos Británica, estarán cada una de ellas autorizadas para adoptar cualesquiera reglas adicionales (si no son contrarias á las estipulaciones de esta Convención) para mayor seguridad contra el fraude ó para mejor ejecución del sistema, en lo general. Esas reglas adicionales deberán, sin embargo, comunicarse recíprocamente.

ART. XXI. Cada Administración está autorizada, en circunstancias extraordinarias que justifiquen la medida, para suspender temporalmente el servicio de giros postales, en su totalidad ó en parte, bajo la condición de que se dé inmediatamente á la otra administración, noticia de esa suspensión; y, si se juzgare necesario, la noticia de la suspensión se comunicará por telégrafo.

ART. XXII. Esta Convención comenzará á regir en una fecha que será convenida por las dos Administraciones, y terminará á los seis meses de habérselo notificado alguna de las partes contratantes á la otra.

Hecha por duplicado y firmada en Londres, el día cuarto de febrero de 1904, y en México el dieciocho de marzo 1904.

[L. S.]

NORBERTO DOMÍNGUEZ,

Director General de Correos de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.

[L. S.]

STANLEY.

Negociado con mi aprobación.

[L. S.]

LEANDRO FERNÁNDEZ.

DECRETO ORDENANDO EL ESTABLECIMIENTO DE UNA ADUANA FRONTERIZA EN MEXICALI EN LA BAJA CALIFORNIA.

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

"Que en ejercicio de la facultad que concede al Ejecutivo la fracción XIV del artículo 85 de la Constitución, he tenido á bien decretar los siguientes:

ARTÍCULO 1º. Desde el día de julio próximo, quedará establecida en el punto llamado Mexicali (Baja California), una Aduana de 6ª categoría, que se denominará "Aduana fronteriza de Mexicali."

ART. 2º. La planta de empleados y sueldos de la mencionada Aduana será la que á continuación se expresa:

	Por día.	Por año.
Un administrador	\$4.94	\$1,803.10
Un oficial, contador	3.84	1,401.60
Dos escribientes de 1ª clase, á \$803	2.20	1,606.00
Un mozo de oficios .....	.75	273.75
Un cabo de celadores, montado	2.74	1,000.10
Cuatro celadores, montados, á \$901.55	2.47	3,606.20
Total		9,690.75

ART. 3º. La jurisdicción de la Aduana de Mexicali principiará en el río Colorado inclusive, y se extenderá en una distancia de cien kilómetros hacia el Pacífico, quedando reducida en la misma distancia la jurisdicción de la Aduana de Tijuana.

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

Dado en el Palacio del Poder Ejecutivo Federal, en México, á diez de Junio de mil novecientos cuatro.

PORFIRIO DÍAZ.

REFORMAS Á LA ORDENANZA GENERAL DE ADUANAS.

(Continúa.)^a

ART. 151. Los consignatarios presentarán, en la forma y términos prevenidos en el art. 148, pedimentos, por triplicado ó cuadruplicado, según se dispone en el mismo artículo, para despachar los bultos de muestras, debiendo declararlas con sujeción á lo dispuesto en el art. 51. Si en el pedimento faltare alguno de los requisitos prescriptos, se llamará al consignatario para que aclare ó rectifique el dato defectuoso, haciéndolo en el mismo pedimento; y, de no ser esto posible, se le devolverá para que lo reponga.

ART. 152. Cuando se trate de materias explosivas, los consignatarios de mercancías extranjeras están en la obligación de presentar sus pedimentos de despacho, á más tardar al siguiente día hábil de haber empezado su descarga el buque conductor; debiendo efectuarse el reconocimiento, despacho y retiro de dichas materias, en un plazo que no exceda de veinticuatro horas, después de terminada la descarga. En estos casos los días festivos se considerarán hábiles.

Cuando se trate de cualquiera otra clase de efectos, los importadores presentarán sus pedimentos de despacho dentro de los ocho días siguientes al en que termine su descarga el buque conductor; y el reconocimiento, despacho y retiro de las mercancías, deberá efectuarse en un plazo que no exceda de treinta días después de terminada la descarga, y sin abono de días inhábiles.

^a Véase el número de junio anterior, página 1426.

Si transcurridos los plazos indicados, las mercancías no han sido retiradas de los almacenes ó terrenos de la Aduana, causarán el derecho de guarda que establece el art. 153 de esta Ordenanza.

Si las mercancías son de aquellas que se depositan en terrenos que no pertenezcan á la Aduana, los plazos para presentar el pedimento y efectuar el reconocimiento, despacho y liquidación de derechos, serán los fijados en el segundo párrafo de este artículo. Si transcurridos los plazos, el consignatario no ha cumplido con las obligaciones que esta ley establece, la Aduana le impondrá una multa hasta de doscientos pesos, que se abonará á la Hacienda Pública.

Cuando los interesados no presenten sus pedimentos en los plazos que fijan los párrafos que anteceden, no se tomarán en consideración los recursos de queja que se interpongan, atribuyendo á la Aduana la demora en el oportuno retiro de las mercancías dentro de los términos que señala esta Ordenanza.

Tan pronto como termine la descarga de un buque, las Aduanas lo harán saber al público por medio de avisos que fijarán en lugar visible de la oficina.

Art. 153. Las mercancías que, transcurridos los plazos que fija el artículo anterior, permanecieren en los almacenes ó terrenos de la Aduana, causarán un derecho de guarda que se cobrará con sujeción á las reglas siguientes:

I. El importe será:

(A) Durante el primer mes de la demora, dos centavos diarios por cien kilogramos ó fracción.

(B) Durante el segundo mes, tres centavos diarios por cada cien kilogramos ó fracción.

(C) Durante el tercer mes, cuatro centavos diarios por cada cien kilogramos ó fracción.

(D) Durante el cuarto, quinto y sexto mes, cinco centavos diarios por cada cien kilogramos ó fracción.

II. La computación del derecho de guarda no se hará aisladamente para cada bulto, sino sobre el conjunto de peso que arrojen todos los bultos de cada pedimento de despacho ó, á falta de pedimento, de cada partida de mercancías.

III. El importe del derecho de guarda, en cada caso de liquidación, no podrá bajar de veinticinco centavos, aun cuando, computado conforme á las reglas de la fracción que antecede, arroje una cantidad menor.

Las mercancías cuyo consignatario no fuere conocido de la aduana, las abandonadas y aquellas cuya consignación se hubiere renunciado, causarán el derecho de guarda desde el día siguiente al vencimiento de los plazos que fija el art. 152 para la presentación de los pedimentos de despacho, si dentro de esos plazos no se hubiere efectuado dicha presentación.

Los bultos detenidos por las aduanas ó depositados en ellas, en caso de controversia ó asimilación, quedan exceptuados del pago del derecho de que se trata, por el término que requieran la tramitación y resolución definitiva del asunto.

ART. 154. Los consignatarios de mercancías podrán reunir en un solo pedimento de despacho las que reciban por un mismo buque, aun cuando estén amparadas por diferentes facturas consulares; pero no podrán subdividir en varios pedimentos el contenido de una sola factura, sino es para separar los bultos que contengan materias explosivas ó aquellos cuyo despacho deba hacerse en el interior del país.

La separación de bultos que deban ser despachados en los almacenes, de los que deban serlo en el muelle, se hará subdividiendo el total de bultos que comprenda un pedimento, en dos juegos de relaciones de mareas de las que habla el art. 150; en uno de ellos se harán constar las mareas y números de los bultos destinados al despacho de muelle, y en el otro los mismos datos respecto de los bultos que hayan de introducirse en los almacenes.

ART. 156. La confrontación de los pedimentos entre sí y con los documentos consulares, se practicará de conformidad con las disposiciones que en seguida se expresan:

I. Recibidos por el administrador, ó por el empleado que designe, los pedimentos de despacho, los pasará á la contaduría para que sean confrontados entre sí, con el manifiesto y con las facturas correspondientes.

Las declaraciones deberán ser comparadas con la Tarifa, con objeto de asegurarse de que la fracción y la cuota declaradas corresponden entre sí y éstas con la designación de la mercancía.

Cuando de la declaración hecha en el pedimento resulte que ha sido adicionada ó rectificadas alguna de las declaraciones de la factura consular, en datos esenciales para el ajuste de los derechos, ó ha sido alterado el valor de factura ó el origen de las mercancías, la aduana hará constar esas circunstancias en la columna denominada "Observaciones de la Contaduría," expresando la declaración de la factura, en caso de variación, ó el dato aclarado, en caso de una adición.

II. Si al practicarse la confrontación del manifiesto y de las facturas con los pedimentos, la contaduría observare que se ha omitido en alguna partida la designación de la fracción ó de la cuota, ó que éstas no corresponden entre sí, ó que una ú otra, ó ambas, no concuerdan con la declaración de la mercancía, ó que existe cualquiera otra falta ó infracción que no haya sido subsanada, lo hará constar en la columna de "Observaciones" y lo manifestará al consignatario, para que, antes de la tramitación del pedimento, haga la aclaración necesaria para subsanar la irregularidad. Estas aclaraciones se harán en el mismo pedimento, en la columna destinada á las adiciones, y serán escritas y firmadas por el consignatario con tinta roja para distinguirlas de las

que hubiese hecho espontáneamente. Por todas las adiciones ó aclaraciones que por indicación de la aduana haga un consignatario á un pedimento, fijará al pie del ejemplar principal una estampilla de \$0.50, que cancelará en la fecha en que haga la adición.

III. Las partidas que sean adicionadas ó aclaradas deberán quedar perfectamente aclaradas y precisas; es decir, que la fracción y la cuota estén acordes entre sí, y ambas con la designación de la mercancía. La aduana tendrá el derecho de exigir que exista esa concordancia en las declaraciones, y que se rectifiquen ó adicioneen los datos que lo requieran.

IV. Las adiciones, aclaraciones ó rectificaciones hechas á instancias de las aduanas, serán aceptadas sin imposición de pena, quedando los administradores facultados para imponer una multa prudencial hasta de \$25 en el caso de que esas faltas sean muy repetidas en un mismo pedimento ó por un mismo consignatario. La aduana podrá exigir esas aclaraciones en cualquier tiempo en que sea advertida la inexactitud, siempre que los efectos no hayan salido del dominio fiscal.

V. No será aceptada la rectificación que aumente ó disminuya el valor de los efectos declarados en la factura consular, sino que se exigirá la presentación de las facturas comerciales ó cualquier otro documento que, á juicio de la aduana, justifique cuál es el verdadero valor de la mercancía. Ese valor se anotará en la columna respectiva del pedimento, y si resultare que se pagaron menos derechos consulares que los debidos, se cobrará el doble de los que dejaron de satisfacerse.

VI. Cuando el importador reluse consignar las aclaraciones que la aduana le indique, y éstas versen sobre los datos esenciales para el ajuste, sufrirá la pena de pagar otro tanto de los derechos de importación que causen las partidas defectuosas. El mínimo de la pena, en esos casos, será de \$2, aun cuando el importe de los derechos no llegue á esa cantidad. Cuando se trate de otros datos que no sean los necesarios para el ajuste de los derechos, los administradores impondrán una multa hasta de \$25 por cada falta.

VII. Si la manifestación defectuosa recayere sobre mercancías libres de derechos por la Tarifa ó por otra disposición, los consignatarios estarán obligados á perfeccionarla al ser requeridos para ello por las aduanas, bajo pena de una multa hasta de \$25 por cada falta, cuando se nieguen á hacer la adición.

VIII. Incurren en las mismas penas que establecen las fracciones que preceden, cuando sea procedente aplicarlas, los consignatarios de mercancías destinadas á empresas cuya subvención se pague en forma de compensación del importe de derechos.

Art. 157. Una vez cumplidas las formalidades que se establecen en los artículos que anteceden, la contaduría continuará la tramitación de los pedimentos, como en seguida se dispone:

1. Pondrá al frente de cada ejemplar el sello de la oficina, el número

de orden que corresponda al pedimento y el del registro del buque; y en un libro que llevará al efecto, asentará el número del pedimento y el del registro, el nombre del consignatario, el nombre, clase y nacionalidad del buque y la fecha de entrada del mismo. La numeración de los pedimentos comenzará con el primero que se presente en el mes de julio, y seguirá, progresivamente, hasta la terminación de cada año fiscal.

II. En caso de que un pedimento se componga de varias fojas, se foliarán y se pondrá en cada una, además del número del pedimento, el número correspondiente á la foja. Todas las fojas serán rubricadas por el empleado que dirija la confrontación, y selladas con el sello de la contaduría.

III. Al margen de cada ejemplar del pedimento, en la parte superior del frente de sus fojas, firmará el empleado que las haya tenido á la vista al hacerse la confrontación; y el que la hubiere dirigido lo hará constar bajo su firma al final de todos los ejemplares del pedimento, marcando en ellos el número de fojas de que se componga el ejemplar, y el número de orden del documento. El contador pondrá en seguida su conformidad y la constancia de que los derechos quedan afianzados ó que el pago de ellos deberá hacerse antes de la entrega de las mercancías, fechando y firmando la anotación.

IV. Las relaciones de bultos de que habla el art. 150, deberán llevar el "Conforme" del empleado que dirigió la confrontación del pedimento, el "Visto Bueno" del contador, la firma de ambos y el sello de la contaduría.

ART. 159. El reconocimiento aduanal de los efectos se practicará en presencia del consignatario, por el vista que designe el administrador, quien también concurrirá á presenciar el acto siempre que la ley lo exija ó cuando él lo estime conveniente.

En las aduanas donde el reconocimiento de mercancías deba practicarse con asistencia del administrador y del jefe del Resguardo, cada uno de éstos deberá ir provisto de un ejemplar del pedimento de despacho.

Los vistos, antes de proceder á reconocer las mercancías, examinarán las declaraciones hechas en los pedimentos, y si las encuentran arregladas á las prevenciones del art. 149, consignarán, de su puño y letra, las cuotas correspondientes, en la columna respectiva.

Si al practicarse el examen de las declaraciones, ó en el acto de hacerse el reconocimiento de las mercancías, se descubre alguna omisión, inexactitud ó cualquiera otra falta que haya pasado inadvertida al confrontarse los pedimentos, el vista lo avisará por escrito al administrador, para que exija se haga la adición ó adiciones necesarias; observándose, en este caso, las prevenciones relativas á las adiciones que se hacen por indicación de las aduanas. Las adiciones de que se trata deberá hacerlas el consignatario al pie de todos los ejemplares del pedimento que tenga en su poder la aduana; y el contador anotará á con-

tinuación de ellas y bajo su firma, el día y la hora en que fueron formuladas. El mismo procedimiento se seguirá cuando, estando aún los efectos bajo el dominio fiscal, la falta se descubra por la contaduría antes de practicarse la liquidación definitiva del pedimento.

ART. 161. Los vistas, al practicar el reconocimiento de los efectos, se sujetarán á las siguientes reglas:

I. Cotejarán con el pedimento la cantidad y clase de los bultos que contengan la mercancía, y la marca y número de los mismos.

II. Verán si por su cantidad y calidad las mercancías corresponden á lo declarado en el pedimento.

III. Rectificarán ó adicionarán los pedimentos, anotando y aclarando, con tinta, en la columna de "Observaciones del vista," todas las partidas que encuentren vagas ó inexactamente declaradas, y, en general, cualquiera diferencia que noten, señalando cuáles fueron los bultos reconocidos.

IV. Cuando se encuentren con mercancías que hayan sido declaradas ambigüamente en los pedimentos, practicarán el reconocimiento en presencia del administrador.

V. Toda partida de bultos que, al examinarse los pedimentos, fuere objeto de alguna aclaración, adición ó variación que afecte cualesquiera de los datos esenciales para el ajuste de los derechos, será reconocida en su totalidad, forzosamente. Las observaciones que por tal motivo haga la contaduría en la respectiva columna del pedimento, indicarán á los vistas que es forzoso el reconocimiento de las partidas á que dichas observaciones se refieran, y que deberán consignar, siempre que se trate de divergencias entre el pedimento y la factura consular, el resultado del reconocimiento.

VI. Los bultos que, además de muestras, contengan mercancías, serán reconocidos en su totalidad.

Art. 176. Si al practicarse el despacho de los efectos, resulta alguna diferencia con lo declarado en el pedimento, el vista cuidará de anotar, teniendo presente que la diferencia no debe establecerse entre la declaración hecha y el contenido parcial de sólo algunos bultos, sino entre la declaración y el contenido total de los bultos de que se compo-nga la partida.

Se entiende por partida el conjunto de bultos que contengan la misma clase de mercancía y se hallen comprendidos en una sola declaración, aun cuando por diferir entre sí de peso ó por tener distinto envase, consten detallados en diferentes renglones del pedimento, escritos unos á continuación de los otros.

ART. 177. Los bultos de una partida que, estando comprendidos en una factura consular, faltaren al practicarse la descarga, no obstante que en el manifiesto del buque vengán declarados, no podrán ser deducidos de la factura sino sólo en el caso de que se acompañe con

ésta el certificado consular de que no fueron embarcados. Esos bultos se harán constar en el pedimento y causarán sus derechos como si hubieran venido; y el vista cuidará de anotar en dicho documento cuáles son los bultos que faltaron, precisando la cantidad de mercancías que debían contener; para lo cual, si los bultos de que se trata se hallan declarados juntamente con otros que contengan la misma mercancía, practicará el reconocimiento de éstos, tomando nota exacta de su contenido.

Si posteriormente, en un plazo que no exceda de seis meses, pero que puede ser prorrogado por la Secretaría de Hacienda, llegaren los bultos que faltaron, el consignatario, para solicitar su despacho, presentará un nuevo pedimento, con referencia al anterior, en que conste la anotación de no haberse recibido dichos bultos y haberse cobrado sus derechos. En este caso, tomándose por base la declaración hecha en aquel pedimento y que deberá repetirse en el nuevo, el despacho de estos bultos será libre de derechos; y la contaduría anotará al pie del nuevo pedimento, la fecha y el número de la partida de pago correspondiente á la liquidación del pedimento primitivo. Los bultos de que se trata deberán venir anotados en el manifiesto del buque que los traiga, ó en la relación de que habla el art. 38, expresándose en el mismo manifiesto ó por medio de adición, que son los que faltaron en la descarga del buque en que debieron venir. En el caso de que no constaren en los documentos del buque, en la forma expresada, y éstos no hubieren sido oportunamente adicionados, podrá admitirse una manifestación del capitán ó de su representante, sin perjuicio de considerar los bultos como sobrantes al hacerse la descarga.

Los bultos que vengan comprendidos en una factura consular, sin constar en el manifiesto del buque y que no sean por él conducidos, no se incluirán en el pedimento respectivo; pero la aduana, en caso de faltar el certificado consular á que hace referencia el art. 62, cobrará una suma equivalente al doble de lo que hubiera debido pagarse por el referido certificado.

ART. 178. Terminado que sea el despacho de los efectos comprendidos en un pedimento, el vista consignará en la columna respectiva las anotaciones relativas al despacho, inutilizando con líneas los claros y firmando al pie de ella, en cada foja, lo mismo que al final del pedimento, donde asentará la fecha del reconocimiento y la razón de "Despachado," que subscribirá también el consignatario, haciendo constar si está ó no conforme con el resultado del reconocimiento, requisito sin el cual no se entregarán las mercancías.

El administrador y el jefe del resguardo, subscribirán también el resultado del reconocimiento, cuando en él hubiesen intervenido.

El ejemplar del pedimento autorizado por el jefe del resguardo se agregará al expediente especial de despachos, que se conservará en el archivo de la aduana.

ART. 184. La asimilación ó establecimiento de cuotas por analogía, tendrá lugar siempre que se importe una mercancía que no esté determinada en la tarifa; y en este caso, las aduanas fijarán la cuota conforme á lo que dispone el art. 185. La Secretaría de Hacienda aprobará ó modificará, para los casos subsiguientes, toda nueva asimilación, fijando la fracción de la tarifa en que deban comprenderse definitivamente los efectos asimilados.

ART. 185. La asimilación se establecerá con arreglo á las siguientes prevenciones:

I. El vista que se encuentre con una mercancía de la naturaleza que marca el artículo anterior, procederá á cotizarla por analogía, tomando en consideración, muy especialmente, la materia, el uso, las propiedades y demás circunstancias que determinen su semejanza ó analogía con alguno ó algunos de los efectos cotizados en la tarifa; deberá oír la opinión y observaciones del consignatario de la mercancía, y dará aviso, desde luego, al administrador para que concorra á conocer del caso.

II. Presente el administrador, examinará la mercancía, y si declara que el caso es de asimilación y existe conformidad entre la opinión del vista, el interesado y el administrador despaclarán los efectos aplicándoles la cuota análoga respectiva.

III. Cuando el interesado no estuviere conforme con la asimilación propuesta por el vista, el administrador consultará la opinión de los demás vistas; y donde no hubiere más que uno, la del contador, y aun, si lo creyere conveniente, la de uno ó dos concedores de la materia, ya sean comerciantes ú otra clase de personas del lugar; sin que en ningún caso el administrador esté obligado á seguir la opinión de la mayoría, pero sí á tomar en consideración, particularmente, las razones alegadas por el consignatario de la mercancía y las expuestas por el vista.

IV. En los casos graves podrá el administrador disponer de un plazo que no exceda de veinticuatro horas, para resolver á qué fracción de la tarifa se asimila la mercancía de que se trate; y una vez que hubiere resuelto el caso, lo notificará al vista y al consignatario.

V. Si el consignatario manifestare quedar conforme con la resolución del administrador, que será válida por esa vez, se le entregarán los efectos, previa la toma de muestras á que se refiere el art. 186. La aduana someterá desde luego el caso á la Secretaría de Hacienda por conducto de la dirección del ramo, para que resuelva á qué fracción de la tarifa debe asimilarse la mercancía de que se trate. La resolución de la Secretaría de Hacienda, ya sea que apruebe la del administrador ó bien que aumente ó disminuya la cuota, regirá para lo sucesivo.

VI. Si el consignatario no estuviere conforme con la asimilación hecha por el administrador, lo hará constar en el acta que al efecto se levante, y en tal caso, se le entregará la mercancía, siempre que otorgue fianza que sea bastante para garantizar el importe de los

derechos que deban pagarse con arreglo á la cuota que fije la Secretaría de Hacienda, á cuya decisión quedará obligado de antemano á someterse.

VII. En todo caso de asimilación se levantará un acta, por triplicado, en la que se harán constar las opiniones y los fundamentos de las personas que intervinieren en la clasificación de las mercancías.

ART. 190. Siempre que los consignatarios no estén conformes con la asimilación hecha por los administradores de las aduanas, deberán ocurrir á la Dirección del Ramo, dentro de los quince días siguientes al de la fecha del acta, exponiendo las causas de su inconformidad y las razones en que se funden para exigir la calificación que en su concepto corresponda á la mercancía de que se trate.

ART. 193. Las muestras con valor que no sean reclandadas por sus dueños dentro de los doce meses que sigan á la resolución dictada por la Secretaría de Hacienda, se considerarán abandonadas y se procederá conforme lo dispuesto por esta ley respecto de las mercancías que estén en esa condición.

ART. 197. Luego que la Dirección de Aduanas reciba el expediente sobre la asimilación de que tratan los artículos anteriores, procederá al estudio del caso y someterá sus conclusiones á la consideración de la Secretaría de Hacienda, para que señale en definitiva la cuota de la Tarifa que corresponda á la mercancía.

ART. 202. La Secretaría de Hacienda publicará las asimilaciones que hayan sido sancionadas. Esas asimilaciones, desde el momento de su publicación, se considerarán como adiciones hechas al Vocabulario de la Tarifa.

ART. 203. Cuando se trate de mercancías que no estén comprendidas en la tarifa ni especificadas en el Vocabulario, los remitentes y los consignatarios, sujetándose á lo dispuesto en la fracción VII del art. 44 y en la fracción II del 149, deberán declarar con toda exactitud los datos necesarios para caracterizarlas, detallando las materias de que se compongan, así como su uso ó aplicación, en términos que no dejen duda alguna de que se trata de mercancías no especificadas; para lo cual se abstendrán de emplear declaraciones que correspondan á determinada fracción de la tarifa.

Si al hacerse el reconocimiento de las mercancías declaradas como de asimilación, resultan ser de cuota fija por estar especificadas en la tarifa, no se impondrá pena por la inexactitud; pero quedan facultados los administradores para imponer una multa, á su arbitrio, hasta de diez pesos, cuando esta clase de inexactitudes sean muy repetidas en un mismo pedimento, ó cometidas con mucha frecuencia por un mismo consignatario.

Si por el contrario, una mercancía declarada de cuota fija, resulta, al reconocerse, que es de asimilación y que, según ésta, causa mayores derechos de los que causaría conforme á lo declarado, se cobrará sobre

la diferencia, además de los derechos sencillos, el tanto de los derechos adicionales que corresponda; pero si resulta que la asimilación causa una cuota menor, se practicará el ajuste de los derechos tomándose por base esta última.

ART. 214. Se admitirán, como muestras libres de derechos, los retazos de telas que no excedan de veinte centímetros de largo, aunque tengan todo el ancho de la tela, y los efectos que por no estar enteros sean inútiles para su venta.

También se admitirán, libres de derechos, las muestras de vinos, aguardientes ó licores, cuando vengan en envases cuya capacidad no sea mayor de cuarenta centilitros, ni el peso del líquido contenido sea mayor de cuatrocientos gramos; pero siempre que el peso neto ó el volumen total de las muestras procedentes de un solo remitente para un solo consignatario, no exceda de cinco kilogramos ó de cinco litros.

ART. 217. Cuando se trate de muestras enteras de mercancías que un importador tenga interés en conservar para reexportarlas, se permitirá la entrada de ellas sin el pago de los derechos, siempre que la aduana crea que pueden ser identificadas á la salida; en ese caso, el administrador exigirá una fianza ó el importe de los derechos que causen las mercancías y expedirá al importador un certificado, con la estampilla que corresponda, en el cual se especifiquen los efectos importados, con sus clasificaciones arancelarias y los datos necesarios para su identificación, haciéndose constar el plazo concedido para la reexportación. Esta podrá llevarse á cabo por cualquiera aduana, á la que deberá presentar el interesado sus muestras y el certificado expedido por la aduana de entrada. Hecha por la aduana de salida la revisión de las muestras y su identificación, con ayuda del certificado que las acompañe, dará aviso á la de entrada de haberse efectuado de conformidad la reexportación, con objeto de que se cancele la fianza otorgada ó se devuelva el importe de los derechos depositados.

Las aduanas podrán conceder en las importaciones de muestras para reexportar, un plazo hasta de seis meses. El plazo concedido por las aduanas podrá ser prorrogado hasta el de dos años, por la dirección del ramo, á solicitud de los interesados; pero en este caso la garantía que se exija será forzosamente un depósito en efectivo que cubra el importe de los derechos.

La aduana de entrada sólo hará efectiva la fianza ó aplicará el depósito, si después de quince días de vencido el plazo para la reexportación, no tuviere noticia de que ésta haya tenido efecto.

En caso de extravío del certificado á que se refiere la primera parte de este artículo, la aduana de entrada, á solicitud del importador, podrá expedir un duplicado que surtirá, para la reexportación, los mismos efectos que el original.

Los agentes viajeros que deseen recorrer varios puntos situados en las zonas sujetas á la inspección fiscal llevando consigo, bajo fianza, muestras

importadas para reexportar, las ampararán en su tránsito por aquellas zonas con el certificado expedido por la aduana de entrada, el cual, para el caso, hará las veces del documento exigido por esta ley. El mismo documento servirá también para amparar las muestras en tráfico de cabotaje, en el caso de que las personas que las lleven consigo tomen pasaje en un buque extranjero para dirigirse de una á otro puerto de la República.

ART. 219. Los pasajeros, á su arribo á la República, están obligados á presentar sus equipajes al empleado de la aduana que se halle encargado de su reconocimiento; y están en el deber de abrir sus bultos ó de proporcionar las llaves para que sea inspeccionado el contenido.

El despacho de los equipajes se hará de preferencia á cualquier otro é inmediatamente después de descargados, aunque no sea hora del servicio ordinario; y se continuará, aun de noche, hasta dejarlo terminado, en el concepto de que serán reconocidos todos los bultos.

Los menajes de casa que traigan consigo los pasajeros, el equipo ó vestuario de las compañías ó empresas de espectáculos públicos, las muestras que se desee importar temporalmente sin pago de derechos, y los efectos cuyos derechos, según la tarifa, importen más de doscientos pesos, no gozarán de la franquicia del despacho inmediato; pero los administradores de las aduanas dispondrán que se haga de preferencia al de las mercancías de importación común, y, si es preciso, en horas que no sean las del servicio ordinario.

ART. 220. El despacho de los efectos que traigan consigo los pasajeros que estén sujetos al pago de derechos, se hará por un vista ó por otro empleado competente, á juicio del administrador de la aduana, quien designará, además, cuando sea necesario, otros empleados que auxilien al primero en sus trabajos. El empleado encargado de hacer la calificación, procederá en ella con toda mesura, cuidando de gravar solamente aquellos efectos que no sean los exceptuados por el art. 224 de esta Ordenanza. El ajuste y liquidación de los derechos se hará inmediatamente, á fin de no detener al pasajero más tiempo que el indispensable en esas operaciones. Para la liquidación y cobro de derechos de los efectos que importen consigo los pasajeros, siempre que el monto de los derechos no pase de doscientos pesos, se observarán las reglas siguientes:

I. El empleado que haga la calificación llevará un libro talonario especial, conforme al modelo núm. 55, en el que anotará la especificación de los efectos que causen derechos, con todos los datos necesarios para su ajuste. En la misma hoja en que se anote la especificación se practicará el ajuste y se hará constar la liquidación de los derechos, con todos los demás datos que en el modelo se indican.

II. El pasajero enterará al empleado encargado del despacho, el importe de los derechos correspondientes, y éste le entregará la constancia de pago, tomándola del libro talonario, previa la firma de con-

formidad que dejará el pasajero al pie del talón respectivo, en el que deberá el empleado asentar, previamente y con todos sus detalles, los datos que indica el modelo. Llenada esta formalidad, el resguardo dará por despachados los bultos.

III. El mismo día, ó al siguiente, el empleado entregará en la caja de la aduana el importe de los derechos que hubiere recaudado y una noticia con arreglo al modelo núm. 56, acompañada de las hojas de liquidación del talonario, revisadas ya y confrontadas con el talón por la contaduría.

IV. Esas noticias, juntas con las hojas originales del libro talonario, serán los comprobantes con que las aduanas acrediten el ingreso; y al fin de cada año fiscal acompañarán con su cuenta el libro talonario.

V. Cada una de dichas noticias causará una partida de ingreso en los libros de las aduanas.

ART. 221. Cuando los pasajeros no traigan en sus equipajes efectos sujetos al pago de derechos, se les entregarán sin más demora que la indispensable para hacer su reconocimiento.

ART. 222. Para el despacho de los efectos que traigan consigo los pasajeros y que causen derechos cuyo valor, calculado según las cuotas de la tarifa, exceda de doscientos pesos y no pase de quinientos, se les exigirá la presentación de un pedimento; pero en este caso, no se les obligará á hacer la especificación detallada sus efectos, sino que deberá hacerla el vista que practique el despacho. La aduana, al formar la liquidación, comprenderá en ella el doble del importe del derecho consular que hubiera causado la factura.

En el caso de que las mercancías causen derechos por más de quinientos pesos, según la tarifa, y no estén amparadas con factura consular, se exigirá al interesado la presentación de un pedimento de despacho y se cobrarán, además de los derechos de importación, el tanto de los derechos adicionales que corresponda.

ART. 223. Cuando algún pasajero se niegue á pagar los derechos que causen los efectos que traiga consigo, éstos serán remitidos á la aduana, donde se conservarán en depósito durante seis meses. Si pasado este tiempo no fueren reclamados, se rematarán en subasta pública, y el sobrante del producto del remate, deducidos los derechos de importación, almacenaje y demás gastos, se conservará en depósito para entregarlo al dueño de las mercancías en el término que fija esta ley.

Si al concluirse el despacho de los equipajes quedare algún bulto sin que se haya pedido su examen, será remitido á la aduana, bajo la custodia de un celador, y depositado en los almacenes. Al ser recibido el bulto en los almacenes, el alcaide dispondrá que se le cruce con alambres, cuyos extremos se sujetarán con un sello de plomo.

Los bultos de equipaje ó efectos que no hubieren sido reclamados dentro de los seis meses de haber sido depositados en la aduana, se

rematarán en subasta pública, ajustándose el procedimiento á las prevenciones relativas de esta ordenanza.

Para proceder al remate de equipajes ó efectos no reclamados por los pasajeros, el administrador de la aduana mandará publicar las convocatorias en los periódicos de la localidad, á fin de que los respectivos dueños puedan presentarse á deducir sus derechos. En las convocatorias se anunciará la fecha del día en que deba tener lugar el remate.

Cuando un pasajero se niegue á abrir algún bulto de los que compongan su equipaje, se procederá á ello, ante dos testigos, levantándose una acta. El bulto se mandará depositar en los almacenes de la aduana y se procederá con arreglo á los párrafos 2º, 3º y 4º de este artículo.

Si al reconocerse un bulto resulta que contiene efectos que causen derechos, éstos se calcularán con el recargo del tanto adicional que corresponda.

ART. 224. Por equipaje se entiende, para el efecto de la exención de derechos, lo siguiente:

I. La ropa de uso personal, siempre que no sea excesiva á juicio de los administradores, según las circunstancias de los pasajeros.

II. Los objetos que lleven puestos, de su uso personal, como joyas, reloj, cadena, botones, bastón, etc.; una ó dos armas, con sus accesorios, y hasta cien cartuchos, si las armas son de fuego.

III. Los instrumentos ó herramientas más esenciales ó indispensables para ejercer su profesión ú oficio, si los pasajeros son profesores, artistas ó artesanos. No se comprenden en esta franquicia los pianos, órganos ú organillos, ni el material ó accesorios para la instalación de laboratorios, talleres ó gabinetes.

IV. Cien puros, cuarenta cajetillas de cigarros, y medio kilogramo de rapé ó de tabaco de mascar, si los pasajeros fueren adultos.

V. Los libros usados.

ART. 225. Para el despacho del vestuario, adornos escénicos y demás útiles de las compañías teatrales, y, en general, de toda clase de espectáculos públicos que se importen temporalmente al país, siempre que se trate de efectos apropiados á la representación de los espectáculos, se observarán las reglas siguientes:

I. El empresario ó agente de la empresa presentará á la aduana una manifestación pormenorizada del vestuario y demás útiles que traiga consigo la compañía.

II. La aduana procederá al reconocimiento y cotización de dichos efectos con arreglo á la tarifa de esta Ordenanza, exigiendo del empresario ó agente una fianza satisfactoria por la suma total que arroje la liquidación de los derechos.

III. La aduana expedirá al empresario ó agente un certificado, que llevará la estampilla correspondiente, en el que consten detallados con todos los datos conducentes á su identificación, los efectos introducidos

y fijada la fracción de la tarifa en que se halle comprendida cada una de sus clases. El certificado de que se habla servirá al importador para amparar sus efectos donde sea necesario, y deberá presentarlo á la aduana de salida cuando los extraiga del país. El plazo para la extracción podrá concederse por la aduana de entrada hasta por un año; pero, cuando el interesado lo solicite y la dirección del ramo lo juzgue conveniente, podrá ésta prorrogarlo.

IV. La aduana por donde salgan los efectos, los revisará y verá si corresponden con los datos del certificado expedido por la aduana de entrada, y comunicará á ésta el resultado del reconocimiento para que, si hay lugar á ello, se cancele la fianza otorgada en la época en que fueron introducidos.

Si después de un mes de haberse vencido el plazo fijado para la extracción de los efectos, la aduana de entrada no tuviere noticia de que hubieren salido, hará efectiva la fianza por el importe de los derechos asegurados.

V. Si á la salida de los efectos faltare alguno de los que exprese el certificado expedido por la aduana de entrada, la de salida cobrará los correspondientes derechos de importación, salvo en el caso de fuerza mayor, debidamente comprobado.

VI. Siempre que entre los objetos que se introduzcan vengan algunos que no deban comprenderse en la franquicia que establece este artículo, los administradores de las aduanas ordenarán al vista que los especifique, y cobrarán los respectivos derechos; estando facultados para reducir éstos, cuando los efectos vengan deteriorados y según el grado de deterioro en que se hallen.

Art. 226. No se exigirá factura consular cuando se trate de menajes que pertenezcan á pasajeros, pero sí se exigirá la presentación del pedimento, en el cual no será necesario que el pasajero haga la especificación de los efectos, pues ésta deberá hacerla el vista en el momento del despacho. Quedan facultados los administradores para conceder, en la forma prevenida para la avería, cuando los muebles se encuentren notablemente usados, un descuento en los derechos proporcional al demérito que tengan los muebles y siempre que el interesado justifique su propiedad.

La justificación de propiedad podrá exigirse, también, cuando se trate de menajes ó equipajes que no lleguen con los pasajeros á quienes se atribuya esa propiedad. Justificada ésta, á satisfacción de los administradores, los efectos gozarán de las franquicias que conforme á esta Ordenanza les correspondan, pero siempre que dichos efectos se introduzcan dentro de los tres meses siguientes al de la llegada del pasajero á quien pertenezcan.

Art. 231. El registro ó revisión de los equipajes se hará en un lugar seguro y apropiado al objeto, por orden riguroso, sin preferencia ni distinciones, según vayan presentándose los pasajeros y conforme les

vaya tocando su turno. Los administradores cuidarán de activar todo lo posible este servicio, á fin de no demorar á los pasajeros más tiempo que lo necesario.

A medida que vayan despachándose los equipajes, el celador comisionado al efecto por la aduana, irá fijando á cada bulto una etiqueta ó marbete con la fecha del despacho y la inscripción de "Reconocido en la aduana de . . ." El celador encargado de vigilar la salida no permitirá la extracción ó embarque de bultos que no lleven la etiqueta ó marbete mencionados. (Continuará.)

DECRETO QUE CONTINÚA LA EXENCIÓN DE LOS DERECHOS DE IMPORTACIÓN PARA EL TERRITORIO DE QUINTANA ROO.

Secretaría de Estado y del Despacho de Hacienda y Crédito Público:

SECCIÓN PRIMERA.

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

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

"El Congreso de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos decreta:

"ARTÍCULO ÚNICO. Por el término de un año, contado desde el día 1º de julio próximo, continuarán exceptuados del pago de toda clase de derechos de importación, así como de los de puerto, los efectos extranjeros que constan detalladamente en el decreto 7 de junio de 1902, y que se introduzcan por las aduanas establecidas en el Territorio de Quintana Roo, para ser consumidos exclusivamente en el . . . Territorio.

"LUIS PÉREZ VERDÍA, *Diputado presidente.*

"T. REYES RETANA, *Senador presidente.*

"CARLOS M. SAAVEDRA, *Diputado secretario.*

"CARLOS FLORES, *Senador secretario.*

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

"Dado en el Palacio del Poder Ejecutivo Federal, en México á ocho de junio de mil novecientos cuatro.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

NICARAGUA.

ESTABLECIMIENTO DE UNA COMPAÑÍA DE VAPORES ENTRE NUEVA ORLEANS Y LOS PUERTOS ORIENTALES DE LA REPÚBLICA.

La Asamblea Nacional Legislativa, decreta:

ÚNICO. Aprobar el contrato celebrado entre el señor Ministro de Fomento, en representación del Gobierno, y Don CHAS. WEINBERGER,

en los términos siguientes: JOSÉ DOLORES GÓMEZ, Ministro de Fomento y Obras Públicas, en representación del Gobierno, por una parte, y el SEÑOR CHAS. WEINBERGER, por sí, han convenido en celebrar el contrato siguiente:

I. El Gobierno, en el deseo de ensanchar el progreso agrícola, industrial y comercial de la costa oriental de la República, acepta y protege de una manera especial, el establecimiento de una compañía de vapores para pasajeros y cargas, que harán su tráfico entre el puerto de Nueva Orleans ó cualquier otro puerto de los Estados Unidos de América y los puertos abiertos ó por abrirse al comercio, de la mencionada costa oriental de la República, compañía que llevará el nombre que el Señor CHAS. WEINBERGER, sus representantes ó sus sucesores notifiquen al Gobierno oportunamente dentro de un año lo más tarde y que se mencionará en esta contrata con el nombre de "La Compañía."

II. La Compañía se compromete á enviar el primer vapor de Nueva Orleans ó cualquier otro puerto de los Estados Unidos de América, á uno de los puertos de Nicaragua, dentro de dos meses de ratificada la presente contrata y á hacer por lo menos el tráfico siguiente:

De Nueva Orleans ó cualquier otro puerto de los Estados Unidos de América.

Un vapor cada semana, á Bluefields.

Un vapor cada dos semanas, al Cabo de Gracias á Dios.

Un vapor cada dos semanas, á Monkey Point, cuando este puerto se abra al comercio.

Dichos vapores harán sus viajes periódicos de ida y vuelta, según itinerario que se notificará al Gobierno y al público, y que no se podrá alterar sin avisarlo á los mismos con treinta días de anticipación.

Por cada infracción del itinerario que no sea justificada, La Compañía tendrá una multa de cincuenta pesos oro americano, que se hará efectiva gubernativamente.

III. La Compañía estará obligada á transportar sin costo alguno para el Gobierno, las valijas ó sacos de correspondencia que hubiere entre los puertos de la República, de éstos para Nueva Orleans ó cualquier otro puerto de los Estados Unidos de América, y de éstos para aquéllos. También estará obligada, en caso de guerra, á poner los vapores de su propiedad á la orden del Gobierno, quien los armará por su propia cuenta, reconociendo al devolverlos el fletamento respectivo y los daños que por su ocupación sufran las naves, todo lo cual se determinará por peritos que serán nombrados y resolverán de la misma manera que se establecerá más adelante respecto del tribunal de árbitros.

IV. Las tarifas, pasajes y fletes entre los puertos de Nicaragua, y de éstos para Nueva Orleans ó cualquier otro puerto de los Estados Unidos de América, y de éstos para aquéllos, serán durante todo el tiempo de toda la concesión, las que se formen de acuerdo con el Gobierno, como se dirá más adelante.

Cuando se reformen no empezarán á regir sino hasta después de treinta días de notificadas al público.

El Gobierno tendrá derecho á un cuarenta por ciento (40 por ciento) de rebaja en los pasajes de sus empleados y de más personas que viajen por su cuenta, y á un cincuenta por ciento (50 por ciento) en sus cargas y tropas. En los pasajes de los nicaragüenses se hará una rebaja de un veinte por ciento (20 por ciento).

V. En cambio de los privilegios y derechos estipulados en las cláusulas anteriores en favor del Gobierno, éste exonera por el término de veinticinco años, á La Compañía, del pago de los derechos de puerto, anclaje y demás de esta clase, establecidos ó por establecerse en los puertos de la República, y le hará especiales concesiones respecto de la recepción y despacho de los vapores, cuando así convenga á ambas partes interesadas.

VI. Además, á fin de realizar el propósito expuesto en la cláusula I, de ensanchar el progreso agrícola, industrial y mercantil de la costa oriental de la República, el Gobierno concede á La Compañía, por el mismo término de los veinticinco años, el derecho exclusivo de navegar á vapor, nafta, gasolina, electricidad ó alcohol, en el río Escondido y sus afluentes, salvando los derechos adquiridos.

Las embarcaciones del Gobierno tienen derecho de navegar en el referido río, pero en asuntos oficiales.

La Compañía deberá aumentar el tráfico á medida que tome incremento el comercio agrícola mercantil entre Bluefields y Rama.

VII. Con el deseo de prever todos los casos de eventualidades posibles, se establece que si por fuerza mayor, cosa juzgada ó reclamación diplomática, llegare á ser compelido el Gobierno á la suspensión ó rescisión de este contrato, ó faltar á alguna ó algunas de sus estipulaciones, no tendrá La Compañía derecho á reclamación alguna.

VIII. La Compañía se compromete:

1°. A pagar al Gobierno quince mil pesos oro americano al principio cada año de la concesión, debiendo entregar la primera anualidad dentro de tres días de ratificado este contrato por la Asamblea.

2°. Á establecer y mantener plantaciones en terrenos de su propiedad, situados en las regiones adyacentes del río mencionado, y á comprar todos los bananos exportables que se produzcan, debiendo pagar por ellos el mayor precio que se obtenga del artículo en los centros productores similares más favorecidos, precio que en ningún caso deberá ser menos de cincuenta centavos plata por racimos de nueve manos ó más; treinta y cinco centavos plata por racimos de ocho manos, y veinte centavos plata por racimos de siete manos, minimum que en los meses de marzo, abril, mayo y junio subirá á sesenta y veinticinco centavos plata, respectivamente.

IX. La duración de esta contrata será de veinticinco años, contados desde su ratificación por la Asamblea.

X. A fin de que la Compañía pueda cumplir debidamente el propósito del Gobierno al celebrar esta contrata, y á fin de que pueda poner correctamente en operación y mantener sus vapores y todos los demás elementos con que cuente para cumplir completa y satisfactoriamente sus obligaciones y el objeto de esta contrata, la Compañía podrá, por el término de veinticinco años, importar libre de derechos en los puertos de la República con los cuales haga su tráfico, los artículos siguientes: Maquinaria, carbón, gasolina, nafta, pinturas, aceites y materiales para construcción de casas. La Compañía, sin embargo, someterá previamente á la aprobación del empleado que el Gobierno determine, una lista en forma de lo que desee importar, y quedará sujeta á perder tal concesión si lo que importare se ofreciere á la venta ó se empleara fuera del servicio de la Compañía, sin perjuicio de quedar también sujeta á las penas señaladas á los defraudadores fiscales.

XI. La Compañía se compromete á construir para el Gobierno de Nicaragua, poniendo todo el alambre y aparatos necesarios, dentro de los primeros tres años de su existencia, una línea telefónica directa entre Blufields y Rama. El Gobierno concederá á la Compañía el uso libre de esa línea y la facultad de conectarla con las diferentes plantaciones que forme y sean de su propiedad, excepto en tiempo de guerra. La postería telegráfica podrá utilizarla para la línea telefónica aludida. El sostenimiento de la línea será por cuenta del Gobierno, y los empleados serán nombrados por éste:

XII. La presente contrata no afecta derechos adquiridos, y podrá traspasarse á cualquier particular ó compañía extranjera; pero en ningún caso á otro Gobierno en todo ni en parte, directa ni indirectamente.

XIII. Caducará la presente contrata:

1°. Por faltar la Compañía al pago de las anualidades de quince mil pesos oro americano (\$15,000) en la forma establecida en el inciso 1° de la cláusula VIII.

2°. Por no hacer el envío del primer vapor de la Compañía dentro de dos meses de ratificada esta contrata; en este caso aquélla perderá á favor del Gobierno su primer entrega de quince mil pesos oro americano (\$15,000).

3°. Por suspensión consecutiva durante tres meses del tráfico de los vapores á que se refiere la cláusula II.

4°. Por la falta de cumplimiento respecto á la compra y precio de los bananos, según se estipula en el inciso 2° de la cláusula VIII.

5°. Por traspaso directo ó indirecto de la misma contrata, en todo ó en parte, á un Gobierno extranjero.

6°. También quedará este contrato sin valor, si la Compañía no llevase á efecto su contrato de empréstito de un millón de pesos oro americano, que ha celebrado con este Gobierno.

XIV. La Compañía deberá necesariamente mantener un representante en Nicaragua, ampliamente instruído y autorizado para proceder

en todos los asuntos judiciales y extrajudiciales que pudieran surgir con relación á la empresa. Se conviene terminantemente, sin embargo, que cualquiera diferencia entre las partes, por la interpretación ó aplicación de cualquiera de los puntos de esta contrata, se resolverá indelictiblemente por un Tribunal de Árbitros nombrados de acuerdo con la ley de Nicaragua, quienes á su vez nombrarán previamente un tercero que resolverá en definitiva si aquéllos no se pusieron de acuerdo. Del fallo arbitral no habrá apelación ni recurso diplomático de ninguna clase. El Tribunal de Árbitros se organizará en esta capital, y si alguna de las partes relusare nombrar el árbitro que le corresponde, se organizará el Tribunal como lo disponga la ley en esos casos.

XV. La Compañía tiene obligación de mantener vapores en los afluentes del río Escondido, bajo la pena de cien pesos oro de multa por cada mes que falten.

XVI. Los itinerarios y tarifas de la Compañía serán formadas de previo acuerdo con el Gobierno.

En fe de lo estipulado en las cláusulas que forman esta contrata, firman el presente en el Ministerio de Fomento, en Managua, á los veintinueve días del mes de marzo de mil novecientos cuatro.

JOSÉ GÓMEZ.

CHAS. WEINBERGER.

El Presidente de la República acuerda, aprobar el contrato que antecede. Managua, 29 de Marzo, de 1904.

ZELAYA.

El Ministro de Fomento.

GÓMEZ.

Dado en el Salón de Sesiones de la Asamblea Nacional Legislativa el veintisiete de abril de mil novecientos cuatro.

JOSÉ D. GÓMEZ, *D. P.*

ADOLFO VIVAS, *D. S.*

FELIX P. ZELAYA M., *D. S.*

Publíquese. Palacio Nacional, Managua, 30 de abril de 1904.

J. S. ZELAYA.

El Ministro de Fomento.

JOSÉ GÓMEZ.

PARAGUAY.

NUEVO DERECHO DE EXPORTACIÓN AL EXTRACTO DE QUEBRACHO.

[Del "Boletín Quincenal" de Asunción de marzo 5 de 1904.]

Decreto fijando en \$0.08 oro sellado el kilogramo de extracto de quebracho de producción nacional, á los efectos del pago de los impuestos aduaneros.

Considerando: Que según los informes consulares, el precio máximo de venta del extracto de quebracho en Hamburgo, su principal mercado, es de 340 marcos la tonelada, ó sea \$0.085 oro el kilogramo.

Que resulta por lo tanto excesivo el aforo de 30 centavos oro el kilo, que nuestra tarifa de avalúos asigna al mencionado producto.

Que los valores de las mercaderías que se consignan en la tarifa de avalúos deben ser siempre que sea posible la expresión fiel de la verdad, ó por lo menos aproximarse mucho á ella, á fin de evitar perjuicios al comercio.

Por tanto: El Presidente de la República decreta:

ARTÍCULO. 1°. Desde la fecha, y á los efectos del pago de los impuestos aduaneros correspondientes, queda fijado en ocho centavos oro sellado el kilogramo de extracto de quebracho de producción nacional destinado á la exportación.

ART. 2°. Comuníquese, publíquese y dése al Registro Oficial.

ESCURRA.

ANTONIO SOSA.

ASUNCIÓN, febrero 18 de 1904.

PERÚ.

IMPUESTO Á LOS FÓSFOROS.

LIMA, á 9 de abril de 1904.

Para el mejor cumplimiento de la ley de 26 de Marzo último sobre impuesto á los fósforos, se resuelve:

1°. Encárgase á la Compañía de Recaudación la cobranza del impuesto sobre las existencias de fósforos en toda la República.

2°. El impuesto se hará efectivo conforme á la siguiente escala:

(a) Por cada sesenta fósforos de palo, ó fracción de sesenta, dos centavos.

(b) Por cada sesenta fósforos de cera, ó fracción de sesenta, dos centavos.

(c) Por cada veinte fósforos de papel ó cartón, ó fracción de veinte, un centavo.

3°. Este impuesto se hará efectivo por medio de timbres que se adherirán á los envases ó cajas de los fósforos.

4°. Los fósforos de producción peruana pagarán el impuesto al extraerlos de las fábricas; los de la fabricación extranjera, al despacharlos en las aduanas, sin perjuicio del derecho con que está gravada su introducción.

5°. Para los efectos del artículo 4° de la ley, los tenedores de fósforos, sean fabricantes, comerciantes ó particulares, presentarán á las oficinas de la recaudación á esta fecha, en formularios especiales que éstas les proporcionarán gratuitamente, la declaración de existencias con el por-

menor de número de envases cajas contenidas en cada uno y clase de fósforos.

Verificada la conformidad de las declaraciones, se entregará á cada declarante la cantidad de timbres correspondientes á la cantidad y calidad de los fósforos manifestados; exceptuándose los fabricantes á quienes se entregará los timbres que cubran los despachos del artículo existente, en las fábricas y sus depósitos, á medida que ellos tengan lugar y á solicitud del interesado.

6°. El impuesto sobre las existencias en poder de comerciantes ó particulares se pagará al contado sino excede de 100 soles, y en efectivo ó en letras á sesenta días según desee el interesado, si excede de esta cantidad.

El impuesto sobre las existencias en las fábricas y sus depósitos de Lima, Mollendo, Pisco, Salaverry, Pacasmayo, Eten y Paita, se pagará á la salida del artículo para el consumo.

7°. Los fósforos contenidos en paquetes y en cajas sueltas, serán timbrados inmediatamente, y los contenidos en cajones lo serán á medida que éstos se abran para la venta, pero el tenedor conservará en su poder los timbres correspondientes á los fósforos contenidos en ellos.

8°. El timbre para las cajas de fósforos de palo debe cerrar las aberturas del envase, de modo que las extremidades del signo se rompan al extraerse la caja.

El timbre para los fósforos de cera debe igualmente cerrar las aberturas del envase; y

El timbre para los fósforos de cartón ó papel, debe abrazar las tapas que los contienen.

9°. Los cajones existentes en esta fecha, en poder de las fábricas y sus depósitos, de dentro ó fuera de Lima, transitarán acompañados de una guía especial, y los timbres que aun han de adherirse en el lugar de destino.

Los existentes en poder de comerciantes ó particulares transitarán acompañados de los timbres correspondientes.

Los fósforos fabricados después de la expedición de esta resolución no podrán transitar sin llevar en cada caja el timbre de ley, cualquiera que sea el volumen del envase en que se transporten.

Para el cumplimiento de la precedente obligación, la Compañía entregará á los fabricantes los timbres que soliciten para los fósforos que fabriquen.

10°. Para la conformidad de la cuenta que la recaudación llevará de los timbres que entregue y de los pagos parciales que le hagan, como para los efectos de la disposición reglamentaria del tránsito, los comerciantes, fabricantes y particulares que poseen fósforos en cajones cerrados, marcarán cada uno de éstos con la palabra "existencia." Los cajones que contengan fósforos fabricados después de esta resolución, llevarán la palabra "timbrados."

11°. La Compañía podrá fiscalizar las operaciones de las fábricas, especialmente las de timbrar y empaquetar los fósforos, cuidando de que los timbres sean perfectamente adheridos y que no se empaquete una que no esté timbrada.

12. Prohíbese, en lo absoluto, desde la fecha, la venta de fósforos en paquetes ó cajas, sin que cada caja lleve el timbre de ley.

Prohíbese igualmente el tránsito de fósforos sin timbre que acrediten el pago del impuesto.

13. Los fósforos en paquetes y cajas en poder de comerciantes y particulares de Lima y Callao, deberán quedar totalmente timbrados de la fecha en 15 días; y en igual plazo, más el término de la distancia, los existentes en poder de los comerciantes y particulares de los demás pueblos de la República.

14. Las oficinas de correos despacharán libres de porte los timbres para fósforos que la compañía remita á sus representantes.

15. La infracción de cualquiera de estas disposiciones será penada con el comiso del artículo.

Regístrese, comuníquese y publíquese. Rúbrica de S. E.

LEGUIA.

NUEVO GABINETE.

Según informes recibidos por el Departamento de Estado, transmitidos por el Señor Ministro de los Estados Unidos de América en el Perú, el Nuevo Gabinete de aquella República ha quedado constituido como sigue:

Presidente del Consejo de Ministros y Ministro de Negocios Extranjeros, Señor Doctor Don ALBERTO ELMORE.

Ministro de Gobernación, Señor Doctor Don JUAN DE DIOS QUINTANA.

Ministro de Justicia, Señor Doctor Don FRANCISCO EQUIGUREN.

Ministro de Guerra y Marina, Coronel Don PEDRO MUÑÍEZ.

Ministro de Hacienda y Comercio, Señor Don JUAN JOSÉ REINOSO.

Ministro de Fomento, Señor Don JOSÉ BALTA.

SALVADOR.

LA MONEDA NACIONAL.

El "Diario Oficial" del 5 de mayo de 1904, contiene el siguiente importante decreto:

"Considerando: que no existen en la actualidad mercados de moneda acuñada de plata, semejante á la nuestra, á donde se pueda ocurrir en demanda de la que pueda necesitarse para las operaciones comerciales del país; que si bien la moneda circulante en la actualidad es suficiente para las transacciones ordinarias del movimiento económico, puede muy bien no serlo en la época de la cosecha del café, en que el valor de los negocios es mayor cada año:

“Considerando: que esta deficiencia puede afectar las operaciones generales y perjudicar los intereses de los productores de café y demás frutos exportables; una vez que el precio de ellos tiene que estar en relación con el tipo de cambio que rija sobre el extranjero, y que éste puede ser fijado *arbitrariamente* por las circunstancias;

“Considerando: que aunque existe en el país una Casa de Moneda Nacional, ésta no puede funcionar por falta de un personal competente para manejarla, y que es un deber del Gobierno promover todas las facilidades necesarias, á fin de que el medio circulante sea proporcionado al desarrollo comercial y agrícola del país; acuerda:

“1°. El Gobierno proporcionará los troqueles nacionales para que se hagan acuñaciones de moneda fuerte de plata en el extranjero, cuando así se solicite.

“2°. Toda acuñación se hará por cuenta de cualesquiera de los bancos existentes en el país, conforme á nuestras tablas de acuñación, fijadas por la ley.

“3°. El banco que efectúe la acuñación responderá de que la moneda acuñada corresponda en peso, ley y demás condiciones, á lo establecido por nuestra ley monetaria.”

MODIFICACIONES DE LA LEY CONSULAR.

La Asamblea Nacional Legislativa de la República de El Salvador, considerando:

Que la ley consular vigente adolece de vacíos y defectos que se hace necesario subsanar,

En uso de sus facultades constitucionales, decreta las siguientes reformas:

ARTÍCULO 1. El artículo 15 se reforma así: “El establecimiento de consulados tiene por objeto velar por los intereses de los salvadoreños y ensanchar, por todos los medios posibles, las relaciones comerciales de El Salvador.”

ART. 2. Al artículo 16 se le agrega el inciso siguiente: “Establécense por de prouto seis consulados generales: en Francia, Inglaterra, Alemania, España, Italia y Estados Unidos del Norte, quedando facultado el Supremo Poder Ejecutivo para establecer otros consulados generales en los países en que lo estime conveniente.”

ART. 3. El artículo 23 se reforma así: “Pero deberán someter el nombramiento que hicieren á la aprobación del Supremo Poder Ejecutivo, avisándolo, además, al Ministro Diplomático correspondiente.”

ART. 4. El artículo 30 se reforma así: “Los cónsules generales deberán ser necesariamente centroamericanos de origen, mayores de edad, estar en ejercicio de los derechos de ciudadanía, no haber quebrado ni haber sido procesados y condenados criminalmente, y tener conocimiento de la legislación salvadoreña.”

ART. 5. El inciso 2° del artículo 30 queda suprimido.

ART. 6. El inciso 3º del mismo artículo se reforma así: "Los Salvadoreños deberán tener las mismas cualidades exigidas á los cónsules generales," y el 4º se reforma así: "Los cónsules generales y particulares serán nombrados directamente por el Supremo Poder Ejecutivo. Los cónsules y vice-cónsules de nacionalidad extranjera, lo serán á propuesta ó previo informe del Cónsul General respectivo, quien indicará en el primer caso la plaza donde conviene se nombren, y mandará una terna de candidatos para que el Poder Ejecutivo elija. En donde no haya Cónsul General, el Poder Ejecutivo nombrará los cónsules y vice-cónsules que estime conveniente."

Los cónsules y vice-cónsules deberán dar cuenta de las entradas y gastos que tengan lugar, al consulado general más próximo.

ART. 7. Al artículo 31 se le agrega: "Salvo los tratados existentes."

ART. 8. Al artículo 33 se le suprime la parte que dice: "ó que por hallarse ésta dividida en territorios vastos ó esparcidos, no fueren expeditas las comunicaciones, entre la residencia del Ministro Diplomático y la del funcionario consular."

ART. 9. El artículo 119 se reforma así: "Los funcionarios consulares llevarán cuenta detallada de las entradas que por derechos tenga su oficina. Los cónsules particulares y vice-cónsules remitirán el 1º de cada mes, al Cónsul General, copia por triplicado de la cuenta del mes anterior, y éste á su vez, junto con la de su oficina, remitirá cada tres meses al Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, dos ejemplares de dichas cuentas, conservando uno en su archivo. El Ministerio remitirá un ejemplar de cada una de estas cuentas á la contaduría mayor."

ART. 10. El artículo 3º del decreto legislativo de 11 de mayo de 1901 se reforma así: "Los cónsules generales devengarán el sueldo de \$250. Los cónsules y vice-cónsules devengarán el sueldo de \$200 y \$150, respectivamente. Estos sueldos serán pagados en la moneda de oro de curso legal del país en el que desempeñen sus funciones."

Los cónsules y vice-cónsules de nacionalidad extranjera serán *ad honorem*, y no tendrán derecho más que á un 25 por ciento de los productos de la oficina de su cargo.

ART. 11. Al mismo artículo 3º, ya citado, se le agrega el siguiente inciso: "Los productos de las oficinas consulares se destinan especialmente al sostenimiento del cuerpo consular, y no podrá disponerse en manera alguna de dichos productos, sino después de cubiertos los sueldos de los funcionarios consulares."

Los gastos de oficina quedan comprendidos en los sueldos antes mencionados, salvo los de cables, telegrafías y otros que causen los encargos del Gobierno.

ART. 12. El artículo 4º del decreto legislativo de 11 de mayo de 1901 queda suprimido.

ART. 13. En las patentes consulares respectivas, se hará constar si el funcionario consular es de carrera, ó cual sea su categoría. Solamente los centroamericanos podrán ser cónsules de carrera.

ARTÍCULO TRANSITORIO. Cuatro meses después de la publicación de este decreto, quedarán incondicionalmente canceladas las patentes de los funcionarios consulares que no reúnan las condiciones requeridas por él, siendo nulos los actos que ejerzan y deban surtir efectos legales en el país en donde residan, así como los documentos que autoricen con su firma destinados á producir efectos legales en El Salvador.

Dado en el Salón de Sesiones del Poder Legislativo, San Salvador, á los veintitres días del mes de abril de mil novecientos cuatro.

F. MEJÍA,

Presidente.

M. A. MELÉNDEZ,

1.^o Secretario.

M. HERNÁNDEZ,

2.^o Secretario.

PALACIO EJECUTIVO, SAN SALVADOR, 2 de mayo de 1904.

Por tanto, ejecútese.

P. JOSÉ ESCALÓN,

El Secretario de Estado en el

Despacho de Relaciones Exteriores.

MANUEL DELGADO.

DERECHOS DE EXPORTACIÓN SOBRE LAS BROZAS MINERALES Y EL ORO Y LA PLATA.

[Del "Diario Oficial" de 29 de abril de 1904.]

La Asamblea Nacional Legislativa de la República de El Salvador, En uso de sus facultades constitucionales, decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1.^o. Grávase la exportación de brozas minerales con el tres por ciento de su valor; y con el uno por ciento el oro y plata en barras, lingotes, en polvo ó cualquiera otra forma en que estén elaborados.

ART. 2.^o. Exceptúanse las brozas y demás metales que, por contrata celebrada con el Gobierno y aprobada por el Poder Legislativo, estén exentos de dicho gravamen.

Dado en el Salón de Sesiones del Poder Legislativo: San Salvador, diez y nueve de abril de mil novecientos cuatro.

F. MEJÍA,

Presidente.

M. A. MELÉNDEZ,

1.^o Secretario.

M. HERNÁNDEZ,

2.^o Secretario.

PALACIO DEL EJECUTIVO, SAN SALVADOR, 26 de abril de 1904.

Ejecútese:

P. JOSÉ ESCALÓN,

El Subsecretario de Estado, encargado de los

Despachos de Hacienda y Crédito Público.

M. LÓPEZ MENCIA.

URUGUAY.

COMERCIO DEL PUERTO DE MONTEVIDÉO EN MARZO, Y EN EL PRIMER TREMESTRE DE 1904.

Las salidas de buques y las exportaciones de Montevideo durante el mes de marzo y durante los tres primeros meses de 1904, fueron como sigue:

BUQUES.

	Marzo, 1904.	Tres primeros meses de 1904.
Vapores.....	41	125
Veleros.....	2	11

EXPORTACIONES.

Estados Unidos:			
Cueros vacunos, secos.....	número.....	5,000	103,825
Cueros vacunos, salados.....	id.....		2,003
Cerda.....	fardos.....	60	265
Lana.....	id.....		57
Tasajo.....	id.....	2,725	5,767
Id.....	toneladas.....	159	439
Huesos y ceniza.....	id.....		503
Alemania:			
Cueros vacunos, secos.....	número.....	1,038	33,951
Cueros vacunos, salados.....	id.....	15,830	61,047
Cerda.....	fardos.....	28	96
Lana.....	id.....	1,233	9,498
Cueros lanares.....	id.....	2	615
Cueros diversos.....	id.....		2
Tasajo.....	id.....		1,269
Cebo.....	bordalesas.....	1,462	1,462
Id.....	pipas.....		75
Afrecho.....	secos.....	16,213	20,612
Lino.....	id.....		4,795
Lenguas.....	cajones.....	5	5
Tripas.....	tercerolas.....	62	62
Francia:			
Cueros vacunos, secos.....	números.....		4,017
Cueros vacunos, salados.....	id.....	8,806	47,681
Cerda.....	fardos.....	56	97
Lana.....	id.....	3,496	10,066
Cueros lanares.....	id.....	661	2,805
Tasajo.....	id.....		6,713
Huesos y ceniza.....	secos.....	7,485	12,829
Id.....	toneladas.....		41
Lenguas.....	cajones.....		5
Ovejas.....			200
Astas.....	números.....	21,116	21,116
España:			
Cueros vacunos, secos.....	id.....	3,300	19,725
Cueros diversos.....	fardos.....		4
Tasajo.....	id.....		4,268
Id.....	toneladas.....		76
Sebo.....	pipas.....	356	1,329
Id.....	bordalesas.....	646	1,587
Tripas.....	fardos.....		30
Ovejas.....			800
Italia:			
Cueros vacunos, secos.....	números.....	4,022	16,147
Cerda.....	fardos.....	19	19
Lana.....	id.....	51	524
Cueros lanares.....	id.....	139	139
Cueros diversos.....	id.....		50
Sebo.....	pipas.....	1,423	3,920
Id.....	bordalesas.....	1,500	1,857
Huesos y ceniza.....	toneladas.....		756
Astas.....	números.....		72,865
Bélgica:			
Cueros vacunos, secos.....	id.....	28,012	30,334
Cueros vacunos, salados.....	id.....	72,311	136,033
Cerda.....	fardos.....	62	85

EXPORTACIONES—Continúa.

	Marzo, 1904.	Tres primeros meses de 1904.	
Belgion—Continúa.			
Lana.....	fardos.....	3,647	6,442
Cueros huatares.....	id.....	12	235
Cueros diversos.....	id.....	124	124
Sebo.....	pipas.....	124	124
Trigo.....	sacos.....	2,015	7,640
id.....	toneladas.....	569	4,090
Lino.....	sacos.....	2,488	14,513
Lenguas.....	cajones.....	2,566	3,536
Huesos y cetiza.....	sacos.....	3,899	4,442
Astus.....	milneros.....	22,464	32,464
Portugal:			
Cueros vacunos, secos.....	id.....	44,000	32,031
Lana.....	fardos.....	15	31
Tasajo.....	id.....	380	8,282
id.....	toneladas.....	31	611
Sebo.....	pipas.....		100
Astus.....	milneros.....		10,430
Carnie conservada.....	cajones.....		70
Inglaterra:			
Cueros vacunos, secos.....	milneros.....		2,045
Lana.....	fardos.....	58	2,321
Tasajo.....	id.....	100	16,594
id.....	toneladas.....	6	35
Sebo.....	pipas.....	1,871	1,948
id.....	borialesas.....	1,000	1,000
Afrecho.....	sacos.....	320	320
Maiz.....	id.....	1,177	7,601
Trigo.....	id.....	2,453	3,950
Lino.....	id.....	2,659	4,795
Lenguas.....	cajones.....	2,339	4,933
Huesos y cetiza.....	sacos.....	169	169
Ovejas.....	toneladas.....		1,025
Ovejas.....			200
Brasil:			
Cueros huatares.....	fardos.....	74	74
Tasajo.....	id.....	47,309	141,639
id.....	toneladas.....	3,755	43,384
Sebo.....	pipas.....	150	275
id.....	borialesas.....	30	247
Harina.....	sacos.....	19,035	38,115
Maiz.....	id.....		23,493
Alpiste.....	id.....		1,760
Lenguas.....	cajones.....	6	32
Ovejas.....		1,500	2,820
Afrecho.....	sacos.....	200	400
Caballos.....			4
Chile:			
Sebo.....	pipas.....	61	211
id.....	borialesas.....	4,007	2,568
Harina.....	sacos.....	70	3,425
Afrechillo.....	id.....	20	20
Maiz.....	id.....	1,777	2,332
Alpiste.....	id.....		515
Grasa.....	cajones.....	970	1,670
id.....	barriles.....		821
Lenguas.....	cuarterolas.....	1,560	2,447
Ovejas.....	cajones.....		10
Ovejas.....			57
Islas Malvinas:			
Harina.....	sacos.....	170	1,370
Afrecho.....	id.....	29	29
Maiz.....	id.....	58	144
Trigo.....	id.....	10	10
Cuba:			
Tasajo.....	fardos.....	31,897	57,379
id.....	toneladas.....	2,442	4,048
Alpiste.....	sacos.....	341	341
Holanda:			
Trigo.....	id.....		4,612
Órdenes:			
Cueros diversos.....	fardos.....	3	3
Sebo.....	pipas.....		618
id.....	borialesas.....		1,433

VENEZUELA.

LEY DE BANCOS.

[Del "Diario Oficial" de mayo 25 de 1901.]

El Congreso de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, decreta:

ART. 1°. Pueden establecerse en Venezuela, Bancos de depósito, giros préstamos y descuentos. Habrá también un Banco Nacional de Emisión y un Banco de Crédito Hipotecario, los cuales se regirán por leyes especiales.

ART. 2°. Los Bancos son establecimientos mercantiles, y sus actos están sujetos al Código de Comercio y á las disposiciones de la presente Ley.

ART. 3°. Los Bancos de depósito, giros, préstamos y descuentos, pueden constituirse libremente como cualquier otro establecimiento de comercio, por una sola persona, por compañía en nombre colectivo, en comandita, simple ó por acciones, y por compañías anónimas.

ART. 4°. Para los efectos de la estadística nacional, las personas ó casas de comercio que se ocupen habitualmente de operaciones bancarias de esta especie, deben ponerlo en conocimiento de la autoridad á quien corresponda expedir la patente de industria de la localidad.

ART. 5°. Por disposición judicial podrán ser embargadas, y aún vendidas, las acciones de los Bancos, mas no para el efecto de extraerse su importe; sino para tenerse por perteneciente al comprador, como accionista sustituto, el líquido que resulte en el Banco á favor del demandado.

ART. 6°. Los Bancos precitados deberán llenar para constituirse legalmente las formalidades que siguen:

1°. Presentarán al Ministerio de Fomento, quince días antes del fijado para la instalación del Banco, una copia auténtica de la escritura que la persona ó compañía que pretende establecerlo, debe otorgar previamente; y hacerla protocolizar en la Oficina del Registro del Distrito en cuya jurisdicción ha de tener su asiento principal. En dicha escritura se hará constar el nombre y denominación del Banco, la clase de éste; el capital en dinero efectivo con que se formará; el modo y término en que ese capital ha de ser enterado en caja; el objeto que se propone; el lugar del domicilio mercantil del Banco; el número de sucursales y agencias que ha de tener el Banco con indicación de las funciones, capital y residencia de cada una de ellas y, por fin, la duración del Banco.

2°. Presentarán también ante el mismo Ministerio, copia de los Estatutos que hayan adoptado para el régimen interior y la dirección del Banco, en las operaciones.

3°. Si el Banco se constituye por una compañía de comercio, deberán

presentarse junto con los documentos anteriores, una copia auténtica de las escrituras y demás actos que se hubieren otorgado para la formación de dicha compañía.

ART. 7°. Si están conformes á la ley los documentos enumerados en el artículo anterior, el Ejecutivo Nacional mandará expedir la patente del Banco, la cual será firmada y refrendada por el Ministro de Fomento, y se registrará y publicará en seguida, en el Juzgado de Comercio á cuya jurisdicción corresponda el lugar del domicilio del Instituto dicho.

ART. 8°. Los Bancos á que se refiere esta Ley, tendrán los deberes siguientes:

1°. Publicar mensualmente, por la prensa, el balance extractado de sus libros, en que debe constar, con claridad, el importe total del numerario que hubiere en caja, especificando las cantidades en oro y plata que lo componen, el monto y naturaleza de los depósitos, si los hubiere, el de los pagarés y obligaciones comerciales en cartera, con indicación de sus vencimientos, distinción de las realizables, demorables ó realizables, de todas las cuales se llevará cuenta separada.

Los tres Bancos á que se refiere el artículo 18 durante el lapso que se les concede para recoger sus billetes, expresarán, además, el importe de los que existan en caja y el de los que haya en circulación.

2°. Publicar, igualmente, por la prensa, las actas de las Juntas Generales, y transmitir al Ministerio de Fomento, noticias de las alteraciones que se hicieren en los Estatutos, las cuales podrán ser aprobadas ó desaprobadas por el Gobierno.

ART. 9°. Los Bancos constituirán con parte del capital un fondo de garantía, y deben apartar de sus utilidades líquidas el 10 por ciento, por lo menos, para constituir el fondo de reserva.

ART. 10. Los Bancos tendrán su asiento, domicilio y oficina central en la ciudad donde resida el establecimiento principal de sus negocios.

ART. 11. Los Bancos mencionados pueden fundar otras sucursales ó agencias, además de las que hayan indicado en la escritura de establecimiento, dando aviso al Ejecutivo Nacional, por conducto del Ministerio de Fomento.

ART. 12. El Banco de cualquiera clase, que perdiere la mitad de su capital, deberá ponerse inmediatamente en liquidación, á menos que los socios, los accionistas ú otras personas reconstituyan el capital primitivo. Los acreedores ó deudores del Banco no podrán ser admitidos como nuevos socios en la reorganización del Instituto.

ART. 13. El Banco que infringiere, ó hubiere infringido las disposiciones contenidas en los artículos 6°, 8° y 12° de esta Ley, será privado de la patente que se le haya expedido por el Ejecutivo Nacional, y serán cerradas las oficinas principales y sucursales que haya establecido para sus operaciones. El Gobierno procederá en estos casos administrativamente, por el órgano del Ministro de Fomento, previa la comprobación plena de la infracción.

ART. 14. Los promotores, directores ó agentes de los Bancos que hicieren declaraciones falsas en los documentos que están obligados á presentar al Gobierno, según el artículo 6º, y los que para cumplir con lo preceptuado en el artículo 8º publicaren noticias y datos falsos, serán enjuiciados criminalmente, como reos de falsedad, y los Bancos en que tales delitos se hayan cometido serán cerrados como se ordena en los artículos anteriores.

ART. 15. Serán castigados como reos de estafa, los Directores y Gerentes que hayan repartido dividendos falsos por utilidades imaginarias, y se considerarán además reos de hurto, los que hubieren ocultado los beneficios verdaderos del Banco y distribuido dividendos menores.

ART. 16. Además de las penas establecidas en el artículo 761 del Código de Comercio, serán castigados como quebrados fraudulentos los Directores, los Gerentes, socios ó empleados que con sus hechos dolosos ó culpables hubieren ocasionado la quiebra de un Banco.

ART. 17. Las penas establecidas en los artículos anteriores no impiden á ninguno que haya sido perjudicado por las infracciones denunciadas, el derecho de reclamar de los infractores resarcimiento por daños y perjuicios. La responsabilidad puede hacerse efectiva solidariamente, contra los que aparezcan culpables.

ART. 18. Los tres Bancos existentes en la República (el Venezuela, el Caracas y el Maracaibo), que en su formación fueron de emisión ó circulación, no podrán hacer nuevas emisiones de billetes; pero los que ya tienen emitidos podrán continuar circulando durante un año, contado desde el día en que se constituya el Banco Nacional de emisión, lapso que se les concede para recogerlos en totalidad.

ART. 19. El Ejecutivo Nacional reglamentará la presente Ley.

ART. 20. Se deroga la Ley de 16 de abril de 1903.

Dado en el Palacio Legislativo, en Caracas, á los diez y seis días de abril de 1904. Año 93º de la Independencia y 46º de la Federación.

El Presidente de la Cámara del Senado,

[L. S.]

SANTIAGO BRICEÑO.

El Presidente de la Cámara de Diputados,

[L. S.]

JOSÉ IGNACIO LARES.

El Secretario de la Cámara del Senado,

R. CASTILLO CHAPELLÍN.

El Secretario de la Cámara de Diputados,

VICENTE PIMENTEL.

Palacio Federal de Caracas, á 18 de abril de 1904. Año 93º de la Independencia y 46º de la Federación.

[L. S.]

CIPRIANO CASTRO.

Refrendado.

El Ministro de Fomento,

[L. S.]

R. GARIBAS GUZMÁN.

FABRICACIÓN DE OBJETOS DE CRISTAL, VIDRIO Y PORCELANA.

[Del "Diario Oficial" de Abril 20 de 1904.]

El Congreso de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, decreta:

Artículo único. Se aprueba en todas sus partes el contrato celebrado entre el Ministro de Fomento y el Dr. ELÍAS MARTÍNEZ ORAMAS, para la fabricación de objetos de cristal, vidrio, porcelana, etc., cuyo tenor es el siguiente:

"El Ministro de Fomento de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, en representación del Ejecutivo Federal por una parte, y por la otra el ciudadano ELIODORA GONZÁLEZ P., vecino de esta capital, en su carácter de apoderado del ciudadano Dr. ELÍAS MARTÍNEZ ORAMAS, residente en Marsella, según poder otorgado en París el once de julio del corriente año, han convenido en celebrar el siguiente contrato:

"ARTÍCULO PRIMERO.

"El contratista se obliga á establecer en el Distrito Federal, ó en otros puntos del territorio de la República de Venezuela, en terrenos apropiados al efecto, una ó más fábricas para la manufactura de los objetos de cristal, de vidrio, de porcelana y de loza que requiera el consumo general del país. Las fábricas estarán establecidas y funcionarán dentro de los dos años siguientes á la fecha en que este contrato sea aprobado por el Congreso Nacional, salvo impedimentos causados por fuerza mayor, ó caso fortuito legalmente comprobados ante el Ejecutivo Federal.

"ARTÍCULO SEGUNDO.

"Como protección especial á esta industria completamente nueva en Venezuela, el Ejecutivo Federal concede al contratista lo siguiente: Privilegio exclusivo para ejercer dicha industria en el Estado, Territorio ó Distrito Federal en que instale una fábrica, durante los diez primeros años de la duración de este contrato; derecho para hacer uso gratis, mientras esté vigente este contrato, de los materias primas que se encuentren en terrenos baldíos de la propiedad de la nación; la importación libre de todo impuesto, por una sola vez y para cada una de las fábricas que establezca el contratista, de las máquinas, aparatos, instrumentos, edificios, materiales, enseres y útiles destinados á la instalación y explotación de sus fábricas, debiendo llenar, para el efecto, en cada importación, los requisitos legales, y exoneración de todo impuesto y contribución nacionales, creados ó que se crearen, para esta empresa, sus dependencias, anexidades y productos, mientras este contrato esté vigente.

"ARTÍCULO TERCERO.

"Este contrato durará quince años (15), contados desde la fecha de su aprobación por el Congreso Nacional; y mientras él esté vigente,

el Ejecutivo Federal no otorgará ninguna concesión que perjudique los derechos que el contratista adquiere.

“ARTÍCULO CUARTO.

“Las dudas y controversias que puedan suscitarse sobre la inteligencia y ejecución de este contrato, serán resueltas amistosamente entre las partes contratantes; pero en el caso de no poder avenirse, ellas declaran someterse en todo á lo dispuesto en el artículo 139 de la Constitución General vigente, sin que pueden ser en ningún caso motivo de reclamaciones internacionales.

“ARTÍCULO QUINTO.

“El contratista podrá traspasar, en todo ó en parte, los derechos que adquiere por este contrato, con consentimiento previo del Ejecutivo Federal; y en ningún caso podrá hacerlo á Gobierno extranjero.

Hechos y firmados dos ejemplares de un mismo tenor y á un solo efecto en Caracas, á diez y nueve de agosto de mil novecientos dos. Año 98° de la Independencia y 44° de la Federación.

“ARNALDO MORALES.

“E. GONZÁLEZ P.”

Dado en el Palacio Legislativo de Caracas á los seis días del mes de abril de 1904. Año 93° de la Independencia y 46° de la Federación.

El Presidente de la Cámara del Senado,

[L. S.]

SANTIAGO BRICEÑO.

El Presidente de la Cámara de Diputados,

[L. S.]

JOSÉ IGNACIO LARES.

El Secretario de la Cámara del Senado,

R. CASTILLO CHAPELLÍN.

El Secretario de la Cámara de Diputados,

VICENTE PIMENTEL.

Palacio Federal en Caracas, á ocho de abril de 1904. Año 93° de la Independencia y 46° de la Federación.

Ejecútese y cúidese de su ejecución.

[L. S.]

CIPRIANO CASTRO.

Refrendado.

El Ministro de Fomento.

[L. S.]

R. GARRIRAS GUZMÁN.

MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

International Union of American Republics.

VOL. XVII.

JULY, 1904.

No. 1.

RECEPTION OF NEW MINISTER FROM BOLIVIA BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.^a

On May 27, 1904, the President of the United States of America received Señor Don IGNACIO CALDERÓN in his official capacity as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Bolivia, near the United States Government. The occasion was marked by great cordiality, the following remarks being made by Señor CALDERÓN on presenting his credentials:

"Your Excellency, I consider that my Government has conferred upon me a great honor appointing me its Representative in the United States of America.

"This nation occupies the front rank among the civilized nations of the world, not only on account of the extent of its territory and population, but for having raised the standard of personal dignity and realized the principle of equality among men by the practical application of free and democratic institutions and the novelty of the industrial and economic methods that have revolutionized the world. No less noteworthy is the spirit of justice and respect for the rights of other nations that characterizes its foreign policy.

"It will be my earnest endeavor, and in accordance with my instructions, to increase the friendly relations that fortunately exist between our countries. Bolivia will always welcome the progressive and civilizing spirit which predominates in the United States of America, as well as the investment of American capital in enterprises that will help developing the natural wealth and resources with which Providence has endowed my country.

^a Republished from June Bulletin in consequence of certain omissions noted in previous issue.

"On handing to Your Excellency my letters of credence as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Bolivia to the Government of the United States of America, I am pleased to convey to Your Excellency and to the American people the best wishes of the President and the people of Bolivia, as well as my own, for your personal happiness and the continued prosperity of this great nation."

President ROOSEVELT replied in the following terms:

"Mr. MINISTER: It gives me pleasure to receive from your hands the letter whereby His Excellency the President of Bolivia accredits you as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Bolivia near this Government.

"I am glad to welcome you to Washington, and trust that your sojourn here will be a happy one.

"Your friendly words of appreciation of this country and the assurances which you give that it will be your earnest endeavor to increase the friendly relations between the two countries and to advance their commercial and industrial interests are most gratifying to me. It having ever been the aim of the United States to strengthen the bonds of friendship with Bolivia, your efforts in the directions indicated will have the cordial cooperation of this Government.

"I beg that you will convey to His Excellency the President of Bolivia the assurance of my best wishes for his personal welfare and for the happiness and prosperity of the Bolivian people."

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT QUINTANA.

The International Bureau of the American Republics was informed under date of June 16, 1904, by the Department of State of the United States of a notification from the Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* at Buenos Ayres of the election on the 12th of June of Señor Dr. Don MANUEL QUINTANA as President of the Argentine Republic and Señor Don JOSÉ FIGUERA ALCORTA as Vice-President.

Dr. MANUEL QUINTANA is one of the most eminent lawyers of the country, and for many years has been the legal adviser of many of the important railway corporations of the Republic. Very early in life he became a prominent figure in national politics, and has held the position of Provincial and National Deputy and Minister in the National Government. He represented his country at the Pan-American Congress at Washington, and is regarded as an able and just administrator who will follow closely the policy laid down by his predecessor, which has so greatly benefited the country.

FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST QUARTER OF 1904.

The returns for the foreign commerce of the Argentine Republic for the first three months of 1904 show import valuations to the amount of \$43,300,622, as compared with \$33,539,498 in the corresponding period of the preceding year, and export values of \$73,234,446, as compared with \$69,351,190 in the first quarter of 1903. These figures are exclusive of bullion exports of \$727,516 and bullion imports worth \$14,231,002, which items figured in the commercial returns of the first three months of 1903 for \$234,684 and \$7,448,438, respectively.

The excess of exports over imports (excluding gold) during the quarter was \$29,933,824, gold; while in the first quarter of 1903 the excess was \$35,811,601, the imports having increased by \$9,761,124 and the exports by \$3,883,247. The surplus importation of gold amounted to \$13,503,486 against a surplus of \$7,213,754 in the first three months of 1903, the rates of exchange being such as to make it advantageous for foreign bankers to remit gold in payment of the bills drawn for exports from the country.

The trade with the different countries was represented by the following figures:

[Value in gold.]

	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
Africa.....	\$3,903	\$1,087,113	France.....	\$3,946,095	\$11,083,883
Germany.....	5,580,074	9,715,518	Italy.....	5,489,640	895,808
Belgium.....	1,843,981	5,397,047	Holland.....	161,840	609,483
Bolivia.....	16,725	112,895	Paraguay.....	433,769	90,406
Brazil.....	1,397,143	2,354,561	United Kingdom.....	16,064,433	9,584,164
Cuba.....	125,830	1,915	Uruguay.....	236,376	1,258,287
Chile.....	27,596	483,150	Other countries.....	2,438,341	2,828,867
Spain.....	1,054,296	578,385	Orders.....		24,254,153
United States.....	4,480,650	2,828,841			

As regards the exports of Argentine produce, the United Kingdom is the best customer for frozen meat, having taken 32,400 tons, against 5,900 sent to all other countries. Of wool it received only 2,989, while Germany took 22,025, Belgium 9,053, the United States 5,745, and France 39,719 tons. The United Kingdom was the only customer for butter, taking 1,863 tons; also buying 5,414 tons of tallow, which was two-thirds of the total exportation. The quantities of grain shipped to Great Britain were linseed, 39,430 tons; maize, 59,522, and wheat, 58,921. The exports "for orders" mainly on British account were: Linseed, 225,321 tons; maize, 115,419; wheat, 526,802, and quebracho, 41,271 tons. Germany headed the list in salted oxhides, horsehides, and nutria skins. It also received 40,921 tons of linseed, 12,814 tons of maize, and 15,781 tons of wheat. Brazil took 10,066 steers and 4,194 sheep. The United States imported 248,609 kilograms of horsehides and 193,540 kilograms of goatskins. Of the bones exported, 3,029

tons, or two-thirds of the total, was shipped to the United States, as was also 1,158 tons of quebracho extract. Of sugar, 1,059 tons went to Germany, 1,661 to Uruguay, and 1,866 to other places.

The classification of exports and their values were as follows:

Pastoral products.....	\$34,450,451
Agricultural products.....	37,439,669
Forest products.....	767,639
Mineral products.....	124,635
Products of the chase.....	93,748
Various.....	358,304

The relative rank of the countries sending articles for import is as follows: The United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, the United States, France, Belgium, Brazil, and Spain.

The augmentation of imports was general, the diminution having occurred chiefly in oils, cigars, and agricultural machinery. The customs duties on imports amounted in the three months to \$11,191,142 gold, being \$1,549,897 more than in the first quarter of 1903, the export duties being \$947,358, an increase of \$39,748. The total customs revenue for the quarter was \$13,208,184 gold and \$137,703 paper, an increase of \$1,805,100 gold and \$13,028 paper over 1903.

The classification of imports was as follows:

Live stock.....	\$328,892
Foodstuffs.....	3,334,104
Tobacco.....	1,022,858
Wines, etc.....	1,764,691
Textile materials.....	17,575,958
Oils.....	1,415,469
Chemicals and drugs.....	1,283,775
Colors and dyes.....	235,182
Lumber and appliances.....	2,447,788
Paper and appliances.....	904,620
Leather and appliances.....	302,633
Iron and appliances.....	7,442,043
Various metals.....	998,635
Glass and ceramics.....	3,137,826
Various.....	1,106,148

The percentages of the total trade for the principal countries engaged in Argentine commerce were as follows:

Country.	Imports.	Exports.
Germany.....	12.9	13.3
Belgium.....	4.3	7.4
United States.....	10.1	4.0
France.....	9.1	15.1
Italy.....	12.7	1.2
United Kingdom.....	36.9	59.0

A comparative statement of the agricultural exports from the Argentine Republic during the first quarter of 1904 and of 1903 shows the following figures:

	1904.	1903.
Live cattle.....head...	35,221	49,752
Live sheep.....do.....	12,119	100,725
Frozen mutton.....tons...	20,098	20,008
Frozen beef.....do.....	18,204	15,397
Jerked beef.....do.....	2,670	4,040
Wool.....do.....	77,164	92,431
Butter.....do.....	2,051	2,021
Wheat.....do.....	712,820	636,230
Maize.....do.....	234,748	59,099
Linseed.....do.....	368,712	231,589
Hay.....do.....	5,101	10,749

IMMIGRATION IN 1903.

According to the report of the Department of Immigration forwarded to the Minister of Agriculture of the Argentine Republic, 155,150 persons entered the country during 1903 and 117,626 left it, the balance in favor of the immigration rate of the Republic being 37,524 persons. The immigrants comprised 75,227 persons and the emigrants 40,653. The Italians head the list of immigrants with 42,358, followed by the Spaniards with 21,917, the French with 2,491, the Germans with 1,000, and the English with 560. The returns are not considered entirely satisfactory by the authorities.

EXPORTS FOR FOUR MONTHS OF 1904.

The principal exports from the Argentine Republic during the first four months of 1904, as compared with the same period of 1903, were as follows:

Articles.	1904.	1903.
Oxhides:		
Dry.....number..	726,272	840,070
Soft.....do.....	488,982	440,794
Horsehides:		
Dry.....do.....	18,851	47,933
Soft.....do.....	41,832	62,512
Sheepskins.....bales...	24,011	25,217
Hair.....do.....	1,242	1,187
Tallow.....pipes.....	8,749	7,028
Do.....casks.....	21,385	30,286
Do.....hogsheds.....	7,093	9,560
Goatskins.....bales...	1,836	823
Wool.....do.....	219,323	289,505
Wheat.....tons.....	1,324,748	875,091
Maize.....do.....	293,131	80,250
Linseed.....do.....	580,251	315,336
Flour.....do.....	30,014	20,012
Brain.....do.....	37,811	34,852
Poliards.....bags.....	89,089	75,885
Oilseed.....do.....	71,859	58,010
Hay.....bales.....	158,925	413,295
Quebracho.....tons...	100,069	103,212
Tobacco.....bales.....	4,325	3,189
Butter.....cases.....	101,464	115,253
Sugar.....tons.....	5,232	4,396
Mutton.....carcasses...	1,161,338	1,068,189
Beef.....quarters.....	322,520	216,707

PORT MOVEMENTS, FIRST QUARTER OF 1904.

BAHIA BLANCA.

During the month of March, and the first three months of 1904, 22 and 36 steamships, respectively, sailed from the port of Bahia Blanca, carrying merchandise to the destinations noted:

Articles.	March, 1904.	Three months, 1904.
Belgium:		
Wheat.....	tons.. 26,767	32,067
Wool.....	bales.. 2,306	5,996
Linseed.....	tons..	1,522
Brain.....	do..	200
Sheepskins.....	bales.. 107	450
Oxhides, salted.....	number..	700
Germany:		
Wheat.....	tons.. 17,901	21,191
Wool.....	bales.. 8,065	18,123
Brain.....	tons.. 1,725	1,788
Sheepskins.....	bales.. 70	70
Oxhides, salted.....	number.. 3,868	3,868
Horsehides, dry.....	do.. 980	980
England:		
Wheat.....	tons..	1,000
Wool.....	bales..	519
Sheepskins.....	do..	232
Frozen mutton.....	number..	10,251
France:		
Wheat.....	tons..	2,414
Wool.....	bales.. 2,100	6,776
Linseed.....	tons..	2,717
Holland:		
Wheat.....	do.. 29,202	31,830
Linseed.....	do..	964
Brazil:		
Wheat.....	do.. 18,091	18,091
Orders:		
Wheat.....	do.. 8,840	13,282
Linseed.....	do..	612
Corn.....	do..	1,409

SAN NICOLAS.

Eleven steamships and 1 sailing vessel cleared from the port of San Nicolas during the month of March, and 23 steamships and 2 sailing vessels during the first three months of 1904. The following merchandise was carried by them to the different countries noted:

Articles.	March, 1904.	Three months, 1904.
England:		
Wheat.....	tons.. 195	5,885
Corn.....	do.. 395	478
Linseed.....	do.. 1,251	5,674
Belgium:		
Wheat.....	do.. 821	821
Linseed.....	do.. 1,772	1,772
Wool.....	bales.. 508	508
Wool.....	bales.. 1,029	1,029
France:		
Corn.....	tons..	495
Linseed.....	do.. 1,095	3,956
Wool.....	bales.. 1,331	1,613
Oxhides, dry.....	number.. 496	496
Germany:		
Corn.....	tons..	1,306
Linseed.....	do.. 2,669	2,669
Wool.....	bales..	311
Brain.....	tons..	200
Flour.....	do..	341
Hay.....	bales..	2,065
Horses.....	head..	100
Calfskins, salted.....	number.. 2,600	2,600
Orders:		
Corn.....	tons..	552
Linseed.....	do.. 11,120	18,758
Wool.....	bales..	963

LA PLATA.

During the month of March 31 steamships and 2 sailing vessels cleared from the port of La Plata, and 66 steamships and 2 sailing vessels during the first three months of 1904, carrying the following merchandise:

Articles.	March, 1904.	Three months, 1904.
Corn.....kilos.....	16,010,269	43,430,590
Wheat.....do.....	21,075,256	27,990,856
Linseed.....do.....	1,531,736	2,948,686
Hay.....do.....	70,000	70,000
Barley.....do.....	39,048	39,048

ADVANCING TRADE RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The returns of the British Board of Trade for May, 1904, give striking evidence of the advance in trade relations between the Argentine Republic and Great Britain, especially in the matter of wheat received from the former country. The "South American Journal" for June 11, 1904, in commenting on the fact that a decline was noted in the British receipts of wheat and flour from the United States, adds that this deficit was made up largely, so far as wheat was concerned, from the Argentine Republic. The statistics on the subject give the following results:

In May, 1902, wheat from the United States was imported at British ports to the amount of 4,792,688 hundredweight. In the same month of 1903 the imports were 2,725,069 hundredweight, whereas in May, 1904, only 495,900 hundredweight of United States wheat was received. The total amounts of wheat imported by Great Britain in the years 1902, 1903, and 1904 were 8,354,061 hundredweight, 6,618,295, and 8,842,900, respectively, so that it appears that while the total imports for the last-named month were in excess of those for May, 1902, the amount furnished by the United States fell from nearly 5,000,000 hundredweight to less than 500,000 hundredweight. The countries supplying this deficit were the Argentine Republic, whose granaries furnished 2,650,300 hundredweight, as against 1,006,630 in 1902; Australia, the receipts being 1,398,000 hundredweight as against 601,392 in 1902; Russia, which supplied 2,056,000 hundredweight, as compared with 349,927 in May, 1902, and India, which sent 1,700,000 hundredweight, as against 250,174 in 1902. At the present time the principal wheat shipments to Great Britain are from the Argentine Republic, whose fertile fields and comparatively small population render her future possibilities of great value in the grain market.

In its summary of the estimated wheat crop throughout the world in 1904 the "Statist" reports that the Argentine Republic, since January 1, 1904, has already exported 40 per cent more wheat than dur-

ing the corresponding period of last year, and that the last crop was no doubt a very large one.

Reports of the first consignment of Argentine cotton destined for Liverpool are made for the week ending June 18, 1904, it being stated that while the "parcel" amounts to only some 80 bales, yet the sample is considered good, and the assessment of its value in the market is looked forward to. The bales are said to be well bound, the wrappers entirely protecting the cotton from exposure. The bales are not so hard pressed as are the Egyptian or American bales, but are generally in excellent condition. The cotton was produced in the Mendoza district, and the result of the trial will no doubt materially influence the cultivation of the staple in the Argentine Republic.

MEAT EXPORTS TO BELGIUM.

GEORGE W. ROOSEVELT, Consul of the United States at Brussels, states that owing to the prevailing high prices in that country for butcher's meat of all kinds, attention has lately been directed to the importation of beef and mutton in cold storage. A large importation was made from La Plata and shops were opened in several of the cities of Belgium for the sale of the meat, which was retailed at prices varying from 7 to 14 cents per pound, or nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound less than native beef and mutton. The meat is reputed to be of excellent quality and the unexpected competition has created considerable uneasiness among the butchers in localities where the imported meats are sold. The meat is sent in cold storage direct from the Argentine Republic to Antwerp.

BOLIVIA.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

I.—*Law of December 26, 1903, relating to warehouse charges.*

[*"El Estado"* No. 507, of January 9, 1904.]

SOLE ARTICLE. The warehouse charges now levied in the custom-houses of the Republic on goods imported are doubled for the year 1904.

II.—*Law dated December 26, 1903, establishing the customs treatment of certain goods.*

[*"El Estado"* No. 507, of January 9, 1904.]

ARTICLE 1. All articles which are duty free under the tariff shall be subject to a tax of 10 per cent on their tariff valuation.

ART. 2. The following are free from all rates:

- (1) Pit coal of all kinds.
- (2) Unplaned wood in the rough.

(3) Sewing machines and typewriters.

(4) Flour, subject to the provisions of the law dated October 6, 1892.

ART. 3. The duty fixed in No. 1488 of the valuation tariff for cotton tissues called "Tocnyos," unbleached, plain or twilled, is reduced to 10 per cent.

ART. 4. The present law shall enter into force on the 1st of January, 1904.

BRAZIL.

TARIFF MODIFICATION.

Decree No. 5192, of April 16, 1904, granting rebate of duty on certain imported articles produced in the United States of North America.

[*Diário Oficial* No. 90, of April 19, 1904.]

ARTICLE 1. From the 20th instant and up to the 31st December of the present financial year the undermentioned articles, produced in the United States of North America, shall enjoy a rebate of 20 per cent on the duties to which they are liable on importation into Brazil for consumption:

Wheaten flour.

Condensed milk.

Caoutchouc manufactures classed in tariff No. 1033 (formerly No. 1034).

Watches and clocks (*relogios*).

Inks and colors included in tariff No. 173, except writing ink.

Varnish.

ART. 2. All contrary provisions are hereby repealed.

CUSTOM-HOUSE RECEIPTS, 1904.

The receipts at the custom-houses of Brazil for February, 1904, compared with those for the corresponding month of 1903, were as follows:

Custom-house.	February—		Custom-house.	February—	
	1904.	1903.		1904.	1903.
	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>		<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>
Manáos.....	962,231	563,731	Macahé.....	15,672	14,364
Belém.....	2,712,469	1,402,408	Rio de Janeiro.....	5,763,070	5,711,889
Maranhão.....	307,525	232,416	Santos.....	2,411,603	2,540,515
Parnahyba.....	65,496	51,616	Paranaguá.....	106,122	114,135
Fortaleza.....	345,340	271,720	Florianópolis.....	114,535	111,391
Natal.....	10,945	14,210	Rio Grande.....	1,137,747	825,777
Parahyba.....	10,494	62,736	Porto Alegre.....	668,148	542,767
Recife.....	1,288,187	1,222,757	Uruguayana.....	49,005	39,803
Maceió.....	116,084	113,954	Sant'Anna do Livramento	21,684	22,511
Penedo.....	11,283	7,239	Corumbá.....	89,040	89,962
Arnenjú.....	48,417	61,026			
Bahia.....	1,294,537	1,168,769	Total.....	17,642,962	15,242,847
Victoria.....	30,415	27,054			

GOLD MINING IN THE REPUBLIC.

Gold in Brazil was first discovered in 1577. The value of Brazil's gold output from 1690 to 1875 has been placed at £140,370,565, that from 1876 to 1891 being estimated at £2,420,000. Adding the subsequent annual production a total production of gold up to the end of 1902 of a value of £147,000,000 is reached. In the absence of official returns the figures given for the annual production in the following table are approximate only:

Brazilian gold production.

Period.	Production.	Value.
	<i>Oz. (Auc.)</i>	
1896.....	58,033	£239,920
1897.....	70,732	292,421
1898.....	76,613	316,740
1899.....	107,641	445,000
1900.....	127,820	528,412
1901.....	133,636	552,188
1902.....	146,898	607,276
Total 1896-1902.....	721,376	2,982,220
Total 1802-1895.....		1,227,215
Total 1876-1891.....		2,420,000
Total 1690-1875.....		140,370,565
Total production to end of 1902.....		147,000,000

IMPROVEMENT OF THE PORT OF VICTORIA.

The President of the Republic of Brazil recently issued a decree altering the terms of the contract of December 17, 1892, concluded between the Brazilian Government and the *Companhia Brasileira Torres* for the construction of the improvement works at the port of Victoria, State of Espirito Santo. By the terms of this contract the concessionaire will build a wharf of solid masonry 1,000 meters in length, alongside of which vessels of 8.5 meters draft will be able to moor at low tide. The wharf will be provided with warehouses and sheds for the storage of merchandise, and these will be connected with the railways of the city by tramways. The harbor throughout the whole area comprised between the wharf and city of Victoria is to be dredged to a depth of 9 meters, and a canal having a minimum width and depth of 150 meters and 9 meters, respectively, is to be opened and maintained, extending to the entrance of the port. Buoys and lights are to be placed where needed, and a bridge built at a point to be decided on later, which will connect the city of Victoria with the mainland.

The plans and estimates of the works must be submitted to the Government for its approval within four months from the date of the contract, and the works begun within eight months from the date of

the approval of the plans and concluded within five years from the same date.

The concession terminates December 31, 1955, after which date the works revert to the Government.

In compensation for his services the concessionaire has the right to collect certain port dues, and all material and machinery necessary for the works is to be admitted free of duty.

CHILE.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT RIESCO.

The Chilean Congress reassembled on May 31, 1904, on which occasion President Riesco delivered a message covering the following points of internal policy: He stated that the deliverance of its finances from the burden of armed peace and the sale of the Chilean warships had enabled the Government to realize a considerable surplus which would be employed in improving the ports of the country.

The excess of revenue over expenditure in 1903 amounted to 16,036,000 *pesos*, and the expenditure for 1904 was estimated as 140,000,000 *pesos*, against 159,000,000 *pesos*, estimated revenue, including the balance from 1903. By the end of 1904 the funds would be available for the redemption of paper money. In the budget for 1905 the revenue was estimated at 120,000,000 *pesos* and the expenditure at 98,000,000 *pesos*. The surplus would be devoted to national improvements and the completion of public works already begun. It was computed that the exports would produce 54,000,000 *pesos* and the imports 29,000,000 *pesos*.

The message emphasized the importance of a law whereby the question of the nitrate properties should be settled and of providing a railway system in the nitrate districts.

It was further stated that the peace existing between Chile and the Argentine Republic was of a solid character; reference being also made to the prompt settlement of the dispute with Bolivia and to the pending questions with Peru.

BUDGET FOR 1905.

The budget for 1905 contains appropriations of 13,000,000 *pesos* for the extinction of the foreign debt.

The President has asked Congress to postpone the law for the redemption of paper currency until July, 1907, and to provide for the

emission after that date of 25,000,000 pesos, paper, guaranteed by a largely increased gold reserve.

The conversion was to have been carried out next January, but the postponement is asked for by the President because of the unpreparedness of the country, and because a certain amount of the conversion fund was used for urgent expenses when the country was in grave danger of war.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS IN APRIL, 1904.

The customs receipts of the Chilean Republic for the month of April, 1904, and a comparative statement of those for the corresponding month of the previous year, according to figures furnished by the Superintendent of Customs, in a communication to the Minister of Finance, show the following results:

The total receipts for the month were \$4,608,575, of which \$2,503,552 were received from exports and \$2,105,023 from imports. This was a decrease, as compared with the month of March, of \$322,405, mainly attributable to diminished shipments of nitrate, and an increase in import duties over March of \$552,660. In the first four months of 1904 the increased receipts from imports were \$1,830,282, as compared with the corresponding period of 1903.

The following table indicates in detail the receipts by custom-houses for April, 1903 and 1904:

Custom-house.	1903.	1904.
EXPORTS.		
Pisagua.....	\$734,723	\$377,899
Iquique.....	1,143,770	1,292,442
Tocopilla.....	292,976	308,365
Antofagasta.....	155,107	103,603
Taltal.....	167,976	98,838
Total.....	2,503,552	2,181,147
IMPORTS.		
Pisagua.....	44,307	28,276
Iquique.....	238,752	197,361
Tocopilla.....	24,195	11,839
Antofagasta.....	52,318	56,549
Taltal.....	10,503	25,538
Chadema.....	22,972	42,942
Carrisal Bajo.....	3,024	17
Cochilimbo.....	65,531	42,037
Valparaiso.....	1,231,015	1,448,188
Talcahuano.....	282,070	101,140
Coronel.....	34,418	21,030
Valdivia.....	4,861	44,490
Puerto Montt.....	4,151	2,014
Ancud.....		
Resguardo of the frontier.....		370,233
Total.....	2,105,023	2,957,683
Grand total.....	4,608,575	4,838,830

The customs of Arica, subject to special regulations, amounted to \$9,510 during April, 1903, and \$8,675 in April, 1904.

TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE IN 1902 AND 1903.

[“*Diario Oficial*” of April 25, 1904.]

PAID TELEGRAMS.

Year.	Telegrams.	Words.	Amount.
1902.....	1,275,500	17,952,151	\$592,519.89
1903.....	1,362,655	19,760,906	652,940.46
Difference.....	87,155	1,808,755	60,420.57

OFFICIAL TELEGRAMS.

1902.....	146,895	4,347,337	\$141,288.45
1903.....	139,489	3,798,075	126,603.46
Difference.....	7,406	549,262	14,684.99

RECAPITULATION.

1902.....	1,422,395	22,299,488	\$733,808.34
1903.....	1,502,144	23,558,981	779,544.10
Difference.....	79,749	1,259,493	45,735.76

COLOMBIA.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT REYES.

Gen. RAFAEL REYES was officially proclaimed President of Colombia and RAMON GONZALES VALENCIA Vice-President on July 4, 1904. The general opinion is that General Reyes's election guarantees peace, order, and the future prosperity of Colombia, owing to his personal and political prestige at home and abroad.

COSTA RICA.

NEW TERMINAL FOR THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Under date of June 18, 1904, the International Bureau of the American Republics was informed by the Department of State of the United States that the Congress of Costa Rica had established the terminal port of the Costa Rican Pacific Railway at Puntarenas, repealing the law authorizing the establishment of the terminal port at Tivives. In transmitting this information United States Minister WILLIAM LAWRENCE MERRY, writing from San José, Costa Rica, under date of May 30, 1904, adds:

“Approximately, 15 miles must be constructed to connect San Domingo with the railway between Esparta and Puntarenas. Under

present conditions the decision seems a wise one as Tivives is not as well protected from the ocean as Puntarenas and a very expensive breakwater would be necessary to create a harbor in which connection can be made with ship and wharf. The landlocked inner harbor of Puntarenas could, at moderate expense and with one efficient dredge, be made available for vessels drawing 12 or 14 feet, while an extension of the iron pier beyond the 6 fathoms' curve would permit large ocean steamers to dispense with the present lighterage. Puntarenas is protected, except to the southward, by Cape Blanco and islands adjacent, and ocean steamships can attach to a wharf with facility equal to Colon or Port Limon, as high winds are rare on the west coast of the Republic. With this railway completed, Costa Rica will have an inter-oceanic transit about 180 miles long, but with a summit level of 5,040 feet and many curves. The existing railway is well built with iron bridges and 3 foot 6 inch gauge. The road is located in a beautiful and very productive country and needs only a larger population to make it profitable. That portion of it between San José and the Atlantic is owned and managed by an English corporation, while the Pacific division is the property of the Government and managed by its employees. It is apparently the intention of the Government to complete the work when its finances permit, its importance being fully appreciated."

TARIFF MODIFICATION.

Decree of February 27, 1904, respecting the régime applicable to imported refined petroleum, calcium carbide, and spirit lamps and apparatus.

[*"La Gaceta"* No. 48, of February 28, 1904.]

ARTICLE 1. The import duty on refined petroleum is raised to 30 centimes of a colon per kilogram, gross weight.

ART. 2. The import duty on calcium carbide is also increased to 14 centimes of a colon per kilogram, gross weight.

ART. 3. The increased customs duties on refined petroleum and on calcium carbide shall be applicable ninety days after the date of publication of this decree.

ART. 4. From the same date spirit lamps and apparatus of all kinds intended for domestic or industrial purposes shall be free from duty.

AMICABLE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC.

Extract from the report to Congress of the Minister of Foreign Relations, made on June 7, 1904.

[From *"La Gaceta"* of June 11, 1904.]

"Our commercial interests, which are increasing from day to day, together with the friendly ties that bind us to the civilized countries

of the world, form the basis of our international life. Broadly speaking, we have no commercial treaties. This fact, however, does not prevent the movement, under the protection of general and universal rules sanctioned by international law, of the daily transactions of imports and exports, not only without difficulty or friction, but, on the contrary, under the complete guaranty of salutary laws. Moreover, we have a large number of foreigners who live in Costa Rica under the protection of the law who enjoy complete liberty of person and property, and who have never, in the exercise of these privileges, found any reason whatever, unjust or otherwise, that has caused them to seek the protection of their Governments. For this reason, and which shows the correct attitude with which Costa Rica attends to her international duties, we can repeat with pride the words of the President of the Republic in his last message, that there does not exist in the office of foreign relations any foreign claim, and that that fact furnishes us with a rare instance of moderation and respect for public international law.

With our neighbors, the other Central American Republics, the sentiments of cordial good will which inspire our relations are daily strengthened and united by stronger ties.

Our diplomatic service still remains in the hands of Señor Don MANUEL M. PERALTA, our representative near several European countries, and Señor Don JOAQUÍN B. CALVO, our representative near the Government of the United States. Both these ministers continue to give proof of undoubted discretion and ability in the dispatch of the difficult problems confided to them."

The minister states, in his interesting report, referring to the boundary dispute between Costa Rica and Colombia, and now with the Republic of Panama, that this question gives promise of an early and mutually satisfactory settlement. Negotiations between the Republics of Costa Rica and Panama are now in progress, and it is anticipated that they will soon reach a just and successful termination.

The general treaty between Costa Rica and Honduras, celebrated on September 28, 1895, provides, in article 22, for the free importation of the natural, agricultural, and manufactured products which are now or which may be in the future controlled by the Government of either nation for account of the respective State. The provisions in the article referred to have occasioned and are now causing great inconvenience, and are an obstacle to the establishment by the Government of changes in the important branches of its financial system. The Government of Costa Rica being desirous of removing such inconveniences gave instructions to the Consul-General of the Republic of Costa Rica in Honduras to negotiate with the Government of that Republic for the insertion of an additional clause to article 22 of the treaty, remedying the defects referred to. The modification was accepted by Hon-

duras, and the Consul of Costa Rica has been authorized to conclude the negotiations, and it is anticipated that the treaty containing the additional clause may be presented to the Congress of Costa Rica during its present session for ratification.

CUBA.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 1903-4.

The close of the fiscal year 1903-4, shows a notable increase in Cuba's customs collections over the year preceding. The collections in 1904 for Havana alone were \$13,464,475.43, an increase over 1903 of \$2,897,919.36. The collections for the month of June, 1904, amount to \$1,559,915.05, an increase of \$621,159.28 over the same month in 1903.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR MAY.

*Statement of receipts and disbursements of the general treasury during the month of
May, 1904.*

Cash on April 30, 1904.....	\$5,090,901.86
RECEIPTS.	
Custom dues	\$1,513,437.29
Postal dues	87,336.90
Interior taxes	55,203.80
Other taxes	41,564.35
Consular receipts.....	25,545.06
Transfer of State property.....	21,608.00
Reimbursements	439.73
Debts pending	1,021.47
Internal revenues	258,773.68
	2,004,930.28
	7,095,832.14
Payments in May	1,762,016.77
Cash for May	5,333,815.37

J. M. GARCIA MONTES,
Secretary of Finance.

HAVANA, June 1, 1904.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

NEW PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

According to information received by the Department of State of the United States and forwarded to the International Bureau of the

American Republics, Gen. CARLOS F. MORALES, who was elected President of Santo Domingo June 19, has appointed the following Cabinet:

RAYMON CACERES (who was elected Vice-President), Minister of the Interior and Police.

Gen. JUAN FRANCISCO SÁNCHEZ, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Señor PELEGRÍN CASTILLO, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.

Señor MANUEL LAMARCHÉ GARCÍA, Minister of Agriculture.

Señor FEDERICO VELASQUEZ HERNANDEZ, Minister of Finance and Commerce.

Señor EPIFANIO RODRÍGUEZ, Minister of War and Marine.

Señor BERNARDO PICHIARDO, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

TARIFF MODIFICATION.

Ordinance No. 8, of 1903, assented to September 26, 1903, to reduce the import duties on sugar and all other analogous products containing, in a notable proportion, sugar artificially incorporated.

1. This ordinance may be cited for all purposes as "The sugar-duties ordinance, 1903."

2. From and after the coming into operation of this ordinance, notwithstanding anything in the tariff act 1896, or any other act or ordinance to the contrary contained, there shall be paid into the treasury for the use of the Presidency as duties of customs upon refined sugar the sum of 2 shillings and 1 penny for every 100 pounds, or 0.25 pence per pound; and upon unrefined sugar the sum of 1 shilling and 8 pence for every 100 pounds, or 0.2 pence per pound; and upon sugar products, such as preserves, chocolates, sugar biscuits, condensed milk, and all other analogous products containing, in a notable proportion, sugar artificially incorporated, the sum of 0.25 pence per pound.

3. This ordinance shall come into operation on the 1st day of October, 1903.

HONDURAS.

PARCELS-POST CONVENTION WITH FRANCE.

On September 19, 1903, the plenipotentiaries of the Republics of Honduras and France celebrated at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, a parcels-post convention, which was approved and ratified in all its parts in the capital of Honduras on November 19, 1903, by President Bonilla.

LEASE OF GOVERNMENT COCOANUT GROVES.

[From "La Gaceta" of May 6, 1904.]

The Government of Honduras, under date of March 4, 1904, celebrated an important contract with FEDERICO WERLING, said contract having been duly promulgated in the official gazette of May 6, 1904.

According to the terms of this contract, the Government leases to Mr. WERLING, for a period of fifteen years, the national coconut groves at Puerto Sal and vicinity, lying between Barra de Cuero to the east and the mouth of the Uña River to the west, comprised within the district of Tela, Department of Atlantida. Mr. WERLING is given authority not only to exploit these groves, but also the century plant which produces the pita fiber.

The concessionaire is given permission to import, free of federal or municipal duties, all the machinery, tools, construction materials, medicines, provisions, and baggage of colonists, and all other articles intended exclusively for use in the exploitation of the enterprise. The concessionaire also has the right to exploit the raw materials found within the zone or territory referred to.

The concessionaire agrees to pay to the Government in silver coin, in consideration of the lease referred to, from the first to the fifth year, at the rate of \$5,700 annually; from the sixth to the tenth year, \$6,500 annually, and from the eleventh to the fifteenth year, inclusive, \$6,800 annually. The concessionaire agrees to keep the coconut groves in good condition, and to plant during the continuance of the lease 200,000 coconut trees, or at the rate of 13,334 trees per annum. It is the duty of the concessionaire to replace all the coconut trees rendered useless by carelessness or ignorance in the manner of exploiting the same, and for this purpose the Government will send an agent each year to make an inspection of the condition of the grove. The concessionaire agrees to report yearly to the Department of Fomento concerning the condition of the groves and the improvements made in the same, etc. On the expiration of the contract the coconut groves, together with all the machinery, tools, buildings, and improvements shall become the property of the Government.

The concessionaire guarantees the faithful performance of the contract on his part by the deposit of a \$3,000 bond, gold, which shall be returned to him when he has expended \$15,000 in the exploitation of the property. The lease may be transferred to third parties by permission of the Government.

MEXICO.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN FEBRUARY, 1904.

According to statistics issued by the Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico imports and exports for the month of February, 1904, and for the first eight months of the current fiscal year, 1903-4, as compared with the same periods of 1903 and 1902-3, respectively, were as follows:

The total amount of importations during the eight months under review was \$49,952,709.90 in gold currency, as declared in the

customs houses, the equivalent in silver or Mexican currency being \$113,663,239.48.

The exports for the eight months were valued at \$130,292,556.01, showing an increase of \$9,599,729.51 over the same period of 1902-3.

The detailed imports during the eight months were as follows:

IMPORTS.

[Gold valuation.]

	February—		Eight months—	
	1904.	1903.	1903-4.	1902-3.
Animal substances.....	\$185,616.89	\$368,765.99	\$5,656,560.54	\$3,168,578.49
Vegetable substances.....	1,188,672.91	1,228,966.73	9,121,360.73	8,895,873.45
Mineral substances.....	1,729,810.92	2,670,718.04	13,984,065.46	15,482,056.51
Dry goods.....	695,623.96	699,596.90	6,380,996.54	6,824,887.30
Chemical and pharmaceutical substances.....	264,415.88	212,896.59	2,001,640.21	1,710,594.73
Beverages.....	246,060.22	321,486.13	2,039,732.48	2,077,948.88
Paper and its applications.....	151,953.86	141,657.02	1,172,199.26	1,299,392.72
Machinery and apparatus.....	949,638.09	684,726.63	6,731,590.52	6,669,214.76
Vehicles.....	450,384.87	178,312.52	1,294,725.78	1,011,024.31
Arms and explosives.....	175,972.33	101,331.27	1,400,045.57	1,055,407.92
Miscellaneous.....	177,982.64	161,110.36	1,569,794.78	1,364,496.07
Total.....	6,218,552.57	6,669,588.18	49,952,709.90	49,649,472.11

EXPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

	1904.	1903.	1903-4.	1902-3.
Precious metals.....	\$5,066,849.46	\$4,673,226.59	\$61,686,368.06	\$58,758,536.31
Other articles.....	7,643,148.60	7,725,472.61	66,606,187.95	61,934,290.19
Total.....	12,709,998.06	12,398,699.20	128,292,556.01	120,692,826.50

The details of the export trade for the periods under comparison show the following classification and figures:

	February—		Eight months—	
	1904.	1903.	1903-4.	1902-3.
Mexican gold coin.....		\$13,000.00	\$14,422.00	\$80,662.00
Foreign gold coin.....	\$74.00		1,311.00	6,320.00
Gold in bars.....	733,171.47	627,473.33	6,711,392.53	5,821,787.73
Gold in other forms.....	30,629.62	81,771.77	269,013.60	265,885.51
Total gold.....	763,875.09	725,248.10	6,993,139.13	6,177,555.24
Mexican silver coin.....	13,428.00	77,250.00	15,337,909.00	17,300,450.00
Foreign silver coin.....	2,100.00	10,250.00	47,801.00	73,056.67
Silver in bars.....	3,146,091.15	3,040,980.80	31,257,884.10	30,216,571.12
Silver in other forms.....	1,141,355.22	819,547.69	10,019,631.83	4,991,103.28
Total silver.....	4,302,974.37	3,947,978.49	56,693,228.93	52,581,181.07
Copper.....	1,237,692.13	1,345,832.56	13,784,441.24	12,577,067.74
Lead.....	329,864.00	600,372.05	3,276,262.45	3,971,743.05
Other mineral products.....	171,473.16	24,733.00	1,062,579.52	683,178.77
Coffee.....	1,318,847.05	1,442,766.70	4,126,968.96	4,273,593.30
Hempsten in fiber.....	1,786,845.75	1,796,594.00	20,843,382.25	19,057,663.50
Woods.....	210,853.00	135,920.00	1,818,180.00	1,257,727.40
Byewoods.....	90,587.49	41,093.58	492,567.32	470,600.95
Tobacco in leaf.....	28,915.00	12,370.00	172,430.00	257,162.00
Other vegetable products.....	732,102.20	773,977.80	9,805,819.43	7,587,607.89
Cattle.....	108,648.00	521,505.00	2,246,610.00	3,942,082.50
Raw hides.....	850,352.92	802,622.21	4,699,063.52	4,929,320.60
Other animal products.....	37,689.40	51,771.00	125,281.68	463,678.90
Hempsten, manufactured.....	6,210.00		512,877.00	607,865.00
Tobacco, manufactured.....	17,221.00	60,321.00	214,201.51	476,236.00
Other manufactures.....	681,658.00	68,858.80	2,784,206.88	826,118.52
Miscellaneous.....	31,188.50	16,731.88	340,476.09	552,646.07

90 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican exports during the periods under comparison with reference to their countries of destination:

Country.	February—		Eight months—	
	1904.	1903.	1903-4.	1902-3.
Europe.....	\$2,383,345.54	\$2,735,520.87	\$34,927,503.50	\$29,154,560.79
Asia.....			5,117.00	30,000.00
North America.....	10,162,020.02	9,082,993.13	92,150,160.06	87,276,942.19
Central America.....	44,431.50	13,926.00	304,803.45	294,927.32
South America.....	980.00	3,063.20	97,889.00	36,308.20
West Indies.....	119,221.00	563,196.00	2,806,783.00	3,190,088.00
Total.....	12,709,998.06	12,398,699.20	130,292,556.01	120,692,826.50

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican imports during the periods under comparison with reference to their countries of origin:

Country.	February—		Eight months—	
	1904.	1903.	1903-4.	1902-3.
Europe.....	\$2,588,105.15	\$3,598,371.55	\$24,832,573.14	\$22,280,126.57
Asia.....	57,343.30	36,921.20	423,524.12	436,767.82
Africa.....	396.00	11,636.00	35,829.00	53,495.69
North America.....	3,554,388.37	2,981,338.24	27,448,564.23	26,561,413.45
Central America.....	1,915.25	1,833.54	10,757.54	12,387.02
South America.....	8,124.50	16,525.00	117,748.87	133,475.46
West Indies.....	7,405.00	15,000.43	79,794.00	88,415.43
Oceania.....	875.00	7,906.25	3,949.00	53,195.00
Total.....	6,218,592.57	6,669,588.18	49,952,709.90	49,619,472.14

FOREIGN COMMERCE FOR MARCH AND FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1903-4.

The Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico recently issued the statistics of imports and exports for the month of March, 1904, and for the first nine months of the current fiscal year, 1903-4, as compared with the same periods of 1903 and 1902-3, respectively.

The total amount of imports during the nine months under review was \$57,463,935.38 in gold currency, as declared at the custom-houses.

The exports for the nine months were valued at \$148,166,597.81, showing an increase of \$6,287,183 over the same period of 1902-3.

The imports during the periods under were as follows:

IMPORTS.

(Gold valuation.)

	March—		Nine months—	
	1904.	1903.	1903-4.	1902-3.
Animal substances.....	\$502,986.58	\$392,008.20	\$4,161,243.12	\$3,560,586.69
Vegetable substances.....	1,273,894.93	1,129,581.32	10,695,391.44	10,025,454.77
Mineral substances.....	2,613,763.09	2,750,547.66	16,597,833.56	18,232,604.17
Dry goods.....	844,700.40	639,942.44	7,240,847.94	7,464,820.74
Chemical and pharmaceutical substances.....	260,455.91	243,162.61	2,262,088.41	1,983,737.34
Beverages.....	308,049.62	220,218.52	2,347,777.10	2,298,167.40
Paper and its applications.....	201,615.50	133,778.83	1,683,630.76	1,433,171.55
Machinery and apparatus.....	860,413.01	793,247.55	7,595,073.53	7,432,462.31
Vehicles.....	196,077.02	134,160.75	1,487,802.80	1,175,182.06
Arms and explosives.....	162,998.24	150,157.94	1,563,071.81	1,205,865.86
Miscellaneous.....	253,866.14	189,042.03	1,829,174.92	1,553,538.10
Total.....	7,478,820.44	6,745,847.85	57,463,935.38	56,365,319.99

EXPORTS.

(Silver valuation.)

Precious metals.....	\$7,259,534.27	\$8,726,721.87	\$70,915,002.33	\$67,485,261.18
Other articles.....	10,611,507.53	12,459,863.44	77,220,695.48	74,394,153.63
Total.....	17,874,041.80	21,186,585.31	148,136,597.81	141,879,414.81

The details of the export trade for the periods under comparison show the following classification and figures:

Articles.	March—		Nine months—	
	1904.	1903.	1903-4.	1902-3.
Mexican gold coin.....		\$10,483.00	\$11,422.00	\$91,145.00
Foreign gold coin.....			1,311.00	6,320.00
Gold in bars.....	\$1,053,738.45	829,771.13	7,765,130.98	6,654,358.86
Gold in other forms.....	42,465.80	15,714.28	311,479.40	281,299.79
Total gold.....	1,096,204.25	855,968.41	8,089,343.38	7,033,323.65
Mexican silver coin.....	30,366.00	1,766,880.00	15,368,275.00	19,067,350.00
Foreign silver coin.....	5,355.00	8,040.00	53,159.00	81,096.67
Silver in bars.....	5,189,720.88	5,246,357.89	36,477,604.98	35,462,929.01
Silver in other forms.....	937,888.14	849,478.57	10,957,519.97	5,840,581.85
Total silver.....	6,163,330.02	7,870,756.46	62,856,558.95	60,451,937.53
Copper.....	3,171,317.15	2,632,844.55	16,955,758.39	15,209,912.29
Lead.....	568,719.00	604,481.00	3,844,981.45	4,576,224.05
Other mineral products.....	24,307.00	19,041.00	1,086,886.52	702,219.77
Coffee.....	1,548,963.00	1,829,406.00	5,675,931.96	6,102,999.30
Hempsten, in fiber.....	2,479,368.00	4,257,342.00	23,322,750.25	23,315,065.50
Woods.....	214,520.27	196,979.00	2,032,700.27	1,454,706.40
Dyewoods.....	56,472.01	90,479.86	548,979.43	561,080.81
Tobacco, in leaf.....	161,327.00	233,017.00	333,757.00	490,179.00
Other vegetable products.....	806,283.25	967,433.75	10,612,102.68	8,555,041.64
Cattle.....	209,760.00	491,699.00	2,456,370.00	4,433,681.50
Raw hides.....	454,203.85	854,569.70	5,154,167.37	5,783,890.30
Other animal products.....	41,279.15	76,784.04	466,560.83	540,462.94
Hempsten, manufactured.....	351,200.00		864,077.00	607,863.00
Tobacco, manufactured.....	21,281.00	46,978.09	235,482.51	523,214.09
Other manufactures.....	463,889.25	109,009.25	3,247,896.13	955,127.77
Miscellaneous.....	41,817.60	49,899.20	382,298.69	602,545.27

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican exports during the periods under comparison with reference to their countries of destination:

Country.	March—		Nine months—	
	1904.	1903.	1903-1.	1902-3.
Europe.....	\$5,881,863.74	\$5,291,601.19	\$10,809,367.21	\$34,446,161.98
Asia.....			5,417.00	30,000.00
North America.....	11,704,768.46	15,414,992.12	103,854,928.52	102,691,934.31
Central America.....	36,800.00	18,070.00	341,604.05	312,997.32
South America.....	6,350.00	1,042.00	104,259.00	40,350.23
West Indies.....	244,259.00	157,885.00	3,051,042.00	1,357,971.00
Total.....	17,874,041.80	21,186,588.31	148,166,597.81	141,879,414.81

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican imports during the periods under comparison, with reference to their countries of origin:

Country.	1904.		1903.	
	1904.	1903.	1903-1.	1902-3.
Europe.....	\$3,487,837.07	\$3,513,063.31	\$25,320,255.00	\$25,793,189.88
Asia.....	52,974.10	46,247.80	476,521.08	483,011.62
Africa.....	261.00	2,033.00	49,137.00	57,354.69
North America.....	3,890,693.86	3,151,406.51	31,358,721.73	29,712,819.66
Central America.....	3,362.41	1,291.48	14,106.70	13,881.50
South America.....	32,651.00	15,691.00	150,402.87	149,166.46
West Indies.....	9,482.00	11,892.00	89,256.00	100,307.43
Oceania.....	1,556.00	4,193.75	5,475.00	57,388.75
Total.....	7,478,820.44	6,745,847.85	57,463,935.38	56,365,319.99

MAIL SERVICE IN APRIL, 1904.

A report of the Postmaster-General states that the movement in the mail service of the Republic of Mexico during the month of April, 1904, as compared with the same month of 1903, was as follows:

	April—	
	1904.	1903.
Sale of postage stamps.....	\$217,651.45	\$199,575.65
Rental of post-office boxes.....	18,324.00	16,269.00
Fines and forfeitures.....	1,484.32	1,448.00
Premiums on post-office drafts:		
Interior.....	24,085.44	24,014.07
International.....	347.35	333.49
Premiums on editor's drafts.....	2,695.16	2,291.62

These figures indicate an increase for the month of April, 1904, of 10.26 per cent.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, MAY, 1904.

The following table, published in the "Mexican Herald" of June 19, 1904, shows the custom-house receipts of the Federal Government during the month of May, 1904. The collection for ordinary import

duties are given separately for each custom-house, and those for extra duties, export duties, port dues, and arrears in aggregate:

Custom-house.	Ordinary import duties.	Custom-house.	Ordinary import duties.
Acapulco	\$7,646.20	Nogales.....	84,678.97
Agua Prieta.....	15,678.22	Progreso.....	226,089.64
Altuta.....	3,025.82	Puerto Angel.....	.27
Camargo.....	63.53	Salina Cruz.....	1,716.81
Campeche.....	18,659.49	San Blas.....	1,195.85
Ciudad Juarez.....	153,703.24	Santa Rosalia.....	1,313.49
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz.....	152,436.79	Soconusco.....	7,720.76
Coatzacoalcos.....	10,285.89	Tampico.....	555,380.23
Chetumala.....	285.26	Tijuana.....	342.83
Ensenada.....	4,141.41	Tonalá.....	3,985.16
Frontera.....	48,101.14	Topolobampo.....	2,385.38
Guaymas.....	27,186.14	Tuxpan.....	1,908.60
Guerrero.....	55.01	Veracruz.....	1,207,105.41
Isla del Carmen.....	9,780.25	Zapaluta.....	4.74
La Morita.....	53,717.53		
La Paz.....	2,368.67	Total ordinary import duties.....	2,895,294.73
Laredo de Tamaulipas.....	220,279.72	Total extra import duties.....	320,527.06
Las Vacas.....	200.88	Total export duties.....	100,841.53
Manzanillo.....	4,511.03	Total port dues.....	73,042.07
Matamoros.....	4,933.08	Total arrears.....	204.62
Mazatlan.....	47,750.98		
Mexico.....	16,651.82	Grand total.....	3,389,910.01
Mier.....	24.49		

ESTIMATE OF TOBACCO CROP FOR 1904.

The "Mexican Investor" of June 4, 1904, states that the tobacco crop of Mexico for 1904 is estimated at 800,000 arrobas of 25 pounds each, or about 20,000,000 pounds, produced in the following districts:

San Andres Tuxtla	Arrobas. 160,000
Valle Nacional	50,000
Ojitlan	40,000
Acayuean and Jaltipan	5,000
Tlapacoyan and Cordoba	180,000
Simojovel	150,000
The above are all in the State of Veracruz.	
Territory of Tepic	150,000
Other districts	65,000
Total	800,000

The tobacco exported is mainly the production of the San Andres Tuxtla, Valle Nacional, and Ojitlan districts, in the State of Veracruz. All of it goes to Europe, Amsterdam and Hamburg being the largest buyers, and London and Liverpool next in rank. No Mexican tobacco in any quantity goes to the United States, because of the very high duties, which are really prohibitive.

Nearly the entire San Andres crop, and over one-third each of the Ojitlan and Valle Nacional, have been sold and exported.

The Tlapacoyan tobacco is used exclusively in small factories for making cheap cigars and cigarettes, consumed mainly by the Indians.

The whole of the Tepic crop, which is considered of the best flavor, has been purchased by the Buen Tono cigarette factory.

All the exports are in form of "*tabaco labrado*"—that is, made up into cigars and cigarettes. The following table shows the quantities exported annually during the twelve fiscal years from 1890-91 to 1901-2, according to figures published by the Treasury Department:

	Kilograms.	Pounds.		Kilograms.	Pounds.
1890-91	307,300	=677,289	1896-97	420,232	=926,191
1891-92	394,336	=869,116	1897-98	389,697	=958,892
1892-93	373,513	=823,222	1898-99	404,701	=891,961
1893-94	361,326	=806,362	1899-1900	276,967	=610,435
1894-95	366,514	=807,806	1900-1901	284,283	=626,550
1895-96	401,946	=885,889	1901-2	241,710	=532,728

It will be observed that the export trade in tobacco has not increased during the twelve years, as the heniquen and other productions have, and the reason is that the home manufactures have developed so largely every year that the home trade gives a home market at as good prices as the export trade; in fact, the manufacturing capacity and the home consumption are increasing more rapidly than the tobacco plantations, and these have increased considerably.

APPOINTMENT OF A CHINESE MINISTER.

SIR CHENTUNG LIANG CHENG, the Chinese Minister to the United States and also to the United States of Mexico, will shortly present his credentials to President DIAZ as the accredited representative of China to Mexico. This is the first time that China has ever felt that affairs of state or her commercial interests with Mexico were of sufficient importance to demand the tutelage of a foreign office representative in the Republic.

AMENDED CUSTOM-HOUSE ORDINANCES.

(Continued.)

ART. 151. Consignees will present, in the form and terms prescribed by article 148, triplicate and quadruplicate requests, according to the provisions of the same article for the clearance of packages of samples and they must declare same in accordance with the provisions of article 51. If the request is lacking in any of the prescribed requirements the consignee will be called upon to explain or rectify the defect which he will do on the actual document, and if this is impossible it will be returned to him to the end that he may replace it.

ART. 152. In the case of explosives, the consignees of foreign goods are under the obligation of presenting their requests for clearance at the latest on the next available day after the unloading of the carrying ship has commenced; and the examination, clearance, and removal of said explosives must be effected within a period of time that may not exceed twenty-four hours after the unloading has been completed. In these cases holidays will be regarded as unavailable.

In the case of any other kind of goods, importers will present their requests for clearance within eight days next following the day whereon the carrying ship completes its unloading; and the examination, clearance, and removal of the merchandise must take place within a period of time not exceeding thirty days after the completion of the unloading without allowance for unavailable days.

If after the expiration of the periods allowed the goods have not been removed from the warehouses or yards of the custom-house they will be subject to storage dues as provided by article 153 of these ordinances.

If the goods are of the kind that are deposited on ground not belonging to the custom-house the periods of time allowed for presenting the request for clearance and for effecting the examination, clearance, and liquidation of duties will be those mentioned in the second paragraph of this article. If after the expiration of the periods of time the consignee has not complied with the obligations of this law the custom-house will impose upon him a fine not exceeding \$200, which will enter the public treasury.

When the interested parties do not present their requests within the periods of time determined in the foregoing paragraphs no account will be taken of the complaints that may be lodged against the custom-house for alleged demurrage in the removal of the merchandise within the periods of time fixed by these ordinances.

As soon as the unloading of a ship is completed, the custom-house will apprise the public by means of notices that will be posted in conspicuous points of the office.

ART. 153. Articles which, after the lapse of the periods mentioned in the foregoing article, remain in the warehouses or grounds of the custom-house will have to pay a storage due subject to the following rules:

I. The amount will be:

(A) During the first month of the demurrage, 2 cents per day for each 100 kilograms or fraction thereof;

(B) During the second month, 3 cents per day for each 100 kilograms or fraction thereof;

(C) During the third month, 4 cents per day for each 100 kilograms or fraction thereof;

(D) During the fourth, fifth, and sixth months, 5 cents per day for each 100 kilograms or fraction thereof.

II. The computation of the storage dues will not be made separately for each package, but on the aggregate weight of all the packages of each request for clearance, or, in default of such request, on the weight of each lot of goods.

III. The amount of storage dues in any particular case can not be less than 25 cents, even though, if computed according to the rules of the foregoing section, the payment would have to be less.

Goods of which the consignee is unknown to the custom-house, goods that have been abandoned, and goods of which the consignee has resigned his trust, will be subject to storage dues from the day after the expiration of the periods of time fixed by article 152 for the presentation of the requests for clearance if within those periods that presentation shall not have been effected.

Packages held by the custom-houses or deposited therein in case of controversy or assimilation are exempted from the payment of dues mentioned for the period requisite for the negotiation and definite decision of the matter.

ART. 154. Consignees of goods may embrace in a single request for clearance all the goods received by a single vessel, though they may be covered by different consular invoices; but they may not subdivide among various requests the contents of a single invoice, unless it be to separate packages containing explosives or those which have to be cleared in the interior of the country.

The separation of packages that have to be cleared in the warehouses from those which have to be cleared on the wharf will be effected by subdividing the total of packages comprised in a request into two sets, of which the marks mentioned in article 150 will be enumerated. In one of them the marks and numbers of the packages destined to be cleared on the wharf will be set forth, and in the other the same particulars in regard to the packages which are to be introduced into the warehouses.

ART. 156. The collation of requests with one another and with consular documents will be effected in accordance with the following rules:

I. After the custom-house collector or the employee whom he may designate has received the requests for clearance he will turn them over to the accounting department to be compared with one another, with the manifest, and with the invoices.

The declaration must be compared with the tariffs for the purpose of determining whether the declared rate and section agree with one another and with the designation of the goods.

When, from the declaration made in the request, it shall appear that one or more of the declarations contained in the consular invoice have been added to or amended in particulars that are essential for the assessment of the invoice or origin of the goods has been changed, the custom-house will note down these facts in the column marked "Observations of the accounting department," setting forth the invoice declaration in case of the variation or the point cleared up in case of an addition.

II. If, while the collation of the manifest and the invoice with the requests is being made, the accounting department shall observe that the designation of the section and the rate in regard to a lot of goods

has been omitted, or that they do not tally with one another, or that one or the other or both do not harmonize with the declaration of the goods, or that there exists any other error or infringement that has not been remedied, said department will place the fact on record in the column marked "Observations," and will communicate the circumstances to the consignee, so that before the request is passed upon he may make the explanation necessary to remedy the irregularity. These explanations will be made in the actual request in the column reserved for additions, and will be written and signed by the consignee in red ink to distinguish them from the spontaneous declarations made by said consignee. For all additions or explanations made by the consignee in a request at the instance of the custom-house he will attach at the foot of the main copy a stamp of 50 cents, which he will cancel under the date whereon he makes the addition.

III. The items to which additions or explanations are made must be rendered perfectly clear and precise, that is to say, the section and rate must be made to tally with one another, and both must be made to tally with the designation of the goods. The custom-house is entitled to demand that there be uniformity in the declarations, and that the particulars needing it be rectified or added to.

IV. Additions, explanations, or rectifications made at the instance of the custom-house will be allowed to pass without the imposition of any penalty, though custom-house collectors are empowered to impose a moderate fine, not exceeding \$25, in case such errors occur often in one and the same request or are committed repeatedly by the same consignee. The custom-house may demand such explanations at any time that an inaccuracy is noticed, provided that the articles have not passed beyond fiscal control.

V. No rectification increasing or diminishing the value of goods declared in the consular invoice will be accepted, but the presentation of commercial invoices, or some other document which, in the opinion of the custom-house, demonstrates the real value of the goods, will be required. Said value will be noted down in the proper column of the request, and if it shall appear that too small a sum was paid for consular fees double fees shall be collected for the deficiency.

VI. When an importer refuses to make the explanations which the custom-house requires and said explanations turn on particulars that are essential for the assessment of duties, he will suffer the penalty of paying twice over the import duties payable with respect to the defective items. The minimum penalty in these cases will be \$2, even though the amount of duties does not reach that sum. In the case of other particulars, such as are necessary for the assessment of duties, the custom-house collectors will impose a fine not exceeding \$25 for each error.

VII. If the defective declaration refers to articles that are duty free

under the tariff or other enactment, consignees will be obliged to rectify same when required by the custom-house authorities, under penalty of a fine not exceeding \$25 for each error, when they refuse to make the addition.

VIII. The same penalties as are provided by the foregoing sections when their application is in order will be visited on consignees of articles destined for enterprises of which the subvention is paid in the form of compensation for duties.

ART. 157. After compliance with the formalities mentioned in the foregoing articles, the accounting department will continue the requests as follows:

I. It will impress on the front of each copy the seal of the office, the serial number appertaining to the request, and the vessel's registry number; and in a book, which will be kept for the purpose, it will enter the number of the request and registry number, the name of the consignee, the name, class, and nationality of the vessel, and the date of its entry. The numeration of the requests will commence with the first one received in the month of July and will continue progressively until the conclusion of each fiscal year.

II. In case a request is composed of various leaves, they will be paged and on each will be stamped, in addition to the number of the request, the page number. All the leaves will be marked with the pen flourish of the employee who directs the collation and sealed with the seal of the accounting department.

III. In the margin of each copy of the request and in the upper part of the front of the leaves the employee who has had them before him in making the collation will sign, and the employee who has directed the collation will so state above his signature at the close of all the copies of the request, noting thereon the number of leaves of which the request consists and the serial number of the document. The accountant will then record his approval, and will state that either a bond has been given for the duties or that payment thereof is to be effected before the delivery of the goods, finally dating and signing the note.

IV. The lists of packages spoken of in article 150 must show the approval of the employee who directed the collation of the request, the O. K. of the accountant, the signatures of both, and the seal of the accounting department.

ART. 159. The custom-house inspection of the goods will take place in the presence of the consignee, and will be made by an inspector designated by the collector, who will also be present at the operation whenever the law so requires or he deems it expedient.

In custom-houses, where the inspection of merchandise must take place in the presence of the collector and the chief of the custom-house guards, they must each be provided with a copy of the request for clearance.

The custom-house inspectors, before examining the goods, will look into the declarations made in the requests for clearance and if they find them in accordance with article 149, they will in their own handwriting inscribe the duties payable in the column provided for that purpose.

If, in the examination of the declarations or the inspection of the goods, there be discovered any omission, inaccuracy, or other error that escaped notice when the requests were collated, the inspector will give advice in writing to the custom-house collector, so that the latter may require the necessary addendum or addenda to be made; and in this case the rules for addenda made at the instance of the custom-house will be observed. The addenda must be made by the consignee at the foot of all copies of the request which the custom-house has in its possession and the accountant will note, immediately after said addenda and above his signature, the day and the hour at which they were formulated. The same procedure will be followed when, if the articles are still under fiscal control, an error is discovered by the accounting department before a definite liquidation under the request has been effected.

ART. 161. Inspectors in examining merchandise will conform to the following rules:

I. They will collate with the request the quantity and character of the packages containing the goods and the marks and numbers of said packages.

II. They will ascertain if the goods correspond in quantity and quality with the declaration contained in the request for clearance.

III. They will rectify or add to the requests, writing in ink in the column marked "Observations of the inspector," all necessary notes and remarks in regard to items which they consider vague or improperly declared, and in general any difference which they may observe, stating which were the packages examined.

IV. When they come to articles that have been unambiguously declared in the requests, they will make the examination in the presence of the custom-house collector.

V. Any lot of packages which, upon examination of the requests, gives rise to an explanation, addition, or alteration involving any of the particulars which are essential for the adjustment of duties, will perforce be examined in their entirety. The observations made in this connection by the accounting department in the column provided for that purpose in the request will enjoin on the inspectors the obligations of examining the lots to which said observations refer and of recording (whenever the question is one of discrepancies between the request and the consular invoice) the result of said examination.

VI. Packages which in addition to samples contain merchandise will be examined in their entirety.

ART. 176. If, in clearing the goods, a difference is discovered as

compared with the declaration contained in the request, the inspector will take care to make a note of it; but he will bear in mind that the difference is not to be instituted as between the declaration made and the partial contents of only some of the packages, but between the declaration and the total contents of the packages of which the lot is composed.

By a lot is understood the aggregate of packages containing the same class of goods and embraced in a single declaration, even though, owing to differences in the weight and packing of the goods, they are recorded on separate lines of the request and written one after another.

ART. 177. Packages of a lot which, being comprised in a single consular invoice, shall prove lacking when the vessel is unloaded, in spite of their being declared in the ship's manifest, can only be eliminated from the invoice in case the latter is accompanied by a consular certificate to the effect that they were not shipped. Such packages will be mentioned in the request and will be subject to the payment of duties just as if they had come with the shipment, and the custom-house inspector will take care to note on said document the missing packages, stating the quantity of goods which they ought to have contained, and to this end, if the packages in question have been declared along with others containing the same goods, he will examine them, taking exact note of their contents.

If, subsequently, during a period not exceeding six months, but which may be extended by the department of finance, the missing packages arrive, the consignee, in seeking their clearance, will present a new request, making reference to the previous one which contained the note to the effect that duties were collected on same notwithstanding their nonarrival. In that case, on the basis of the declaration made in the earlier request and which will be repeated in the new one, the packages will be passed duty free, and the accounting department will note at the foot of the new request the date and number of the entry for the payment made in settlement of the original request. The packages in question must be recorded in the manifest of the vessel carrying them and in the list referred to in article 38; it must also be stated in the manifest, by way of an addendum, that the packages were the ones found missing when the vessel in which they ought to have come was unloaded. In case they do not figure in the ship's papers in the form set forth, and no addendum has been opportunely made to said papers, a declaration from the captain or his representative may nevertheless be accepted, though in the unloading of the vessel the packages will be regarded as extra.

Packages embraced in a consular invoice, without figuring in the ship's manifest and without being carried by it, will not be included in the request for clearance; but the custom-house, in case of the lack of the consular certificate referred to in article 62, will collect a sum double of what would have had to be paid for said certificate.

ART. 178. When the clearance of goods comprised by a request has been completed, the inspector will, in the column provided for the purpose, enter such notes as may bear upon the clearance, rendering unavailable for use the spaces that have been left blank by drawing lines across them and signing at the foot of each leaf as well as at the close of the request, where he will record the date of examination and write the word "cleared;" the consignee will also sign, stating whether he is or is not satisfied with the result of the examination, and without such statement the goods will not be delivered to him.

The custom-house collector and the chief of the custom-house guards will also sign the statement showing the result of the examination when they have taken part therein.

The copy of the request which bears the signature of the chief of the custom-house guards will be added to the special docket of clearances that will be preserved in the files of the custom-house.

FREE ENTRY FOR MERCHANDISE IN QUINTANA ROO.

Executive decree of June 8, 1904, published in the "Diario Oficial," exempts from duty goods imported through the custom-houses of the Territory of Quintana Roo for use in that Territory until July 1, 1905. A translation of the decree is as follows:

"ONLY ARTICLE. For a period of one year, counting from the 1st of July next (1904), the foreign merchandise enumerated in the decree of June 7, 1902, and which are imported through the custom-houses established in the Territory of Quintana Roo for exclusive consumption in said Territory, shall continue free from the payment of all kinds of import duties as well as of port dues."

NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE AT MEXICALI.

By Presidential decree of June 10, 1904, and in accordance with Section XIV of article 85 of the Constitution, a new custom-house has been established at Mexicali, Lower California. The jurisdiction of this custom-house begins at the Colorado River and extends from thence 100 kilometers toward the Pacific, the jurisdiction of the custom-house at Tiajuana being reduced to this extent.

MONEY ORDER CONVENTION WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE POST-OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF MEXICO AND THE POST-OFFICE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND FOR THE EXCHANGE OF MONEY ORDERS.

[From the "Diario Oficial" of June 16, 1904.]

ARTICLE I. Between the United States of Mexico and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland there shall be a regular exchange of money orders.

ART. II. The money-order service between the contracting countries shall be performed exclusively by the agency of offices of exchange. On the part of Mexico the office of exchange shall be that of Nuevo Laredo, Tammulipas, and on the part of the United Kingdom that of London.

ART. III. In view of the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between the two countries, it is agreed that the accounts as regards money orders in both directions shall be expressed in British money. The post-office of Mexico shall convert into British money the amounts of orders issued in Mexico, and into Mexican currency the amounts of orders issued in the United Kingdom.

The rate of conversion shall be in accordance with the rate of exchange current in the City of Mexico on the date of the dispatch of the Advice List from the Mexican office of exchange in the case of orders issued in Mexico, and on the date of the receipt of the Advice List in the Mexican office of exchange in the case of orders issued in the United Kingdom.

ART. IV. The maximum amount for which a money order may be issued in Mexico for payment in the United Kingdom shall be 100 pesos (Mexican money), and the maximum amount for which a money order may be issued in the United Kingdom for payment in Mexico shall be £10. This maximum amount may be increased by common accord. A fractional part of a centavo or of a penny shall not be included in the amount of any money order.

Should the fluctuations of the rate of exchange justify such a course, the maximum amount fixed in Mexican currency for a single money order issued in Mexico for payment in the United Kingdom may be modified by common accord so that it be always the approximate equivalent of £10, or of any higher maximum agreed upon.

ART. V. The post-office of the United States of Mexico and the British post-office shall each have the power to fix, from time to time, the rates of commission to be charged on the money orders they may respectively issue, and the commission shall belong to the issuing office; but the Mexican post-office shall pay to the British post-office one-half of 1 per cent (one-half per cent) on the amount of money orders issued in Mexico and payable in the United Kingdom, and the British post-office shall make a like payment to the post-office of Mexico for money orders issued in the United Kingdom and payable in Mexico.

ART. VI. No money order shall be issued unless the applicant furnish the surname in full and the initial or initials of the Christian name both of the remitter and of the payee, or the name of the firm or company who are the remitters or payees, and the address of the remitter and payee. If, however, any applicant for a money order shall tender the name of either the remitter or payee at greater length, such particulars shall be received and duly entered in the relative list.

ART. VII. Duplicate orders shall be issued only by the Postal Administration of the country of payment and in conformity with the regulations established or to be established in that country.

ART. VIII. When it is desired that an error in the name of a payee shall be corrected, or that the amount of a money order shall be repaid to the remitter, application must be made by the remitter to the chief office of the country in which the order was issued.

ART. IX. Repayment of an order shall not, in any case, be made until it has been ascertained, through the chief office of the country where such order is payable, that the order has not been paid, and that the said office authorizes the repayment.

ART. X. Orders shall remain payable in each country for twelve months after the expiration of the month of issue, and the amounts of all money orders not paid within that period shall revert to and remain the property of the administration of the country of issue.

ART. XI. Each office of exchange shall communicate to its corresponding office by every mail the sums received in its country for payment in the other, and the annexed forms "A" and "B" shall be used for this purpose.

In order to prevent inconvenience in the event of an original list being lost, each office shall also forward by every mail duplicates of the lists sent by the preceding mail. A blank list shall be sent when there are no orders to advise.

ART. XII. Every money order entered upon the lists shall bear a number (to be known as the "International number") commencing each year with the number 1; and in like manner the lists shall bear a serial number commencing on the 1st of January of each year with the number 1.

ART. XIII. Money orders sent from one country to the other shall be subject, as regards issue and payment, to the rules in force in the country of origin or in the country of destination, as the case may be, with regard to the issue and payment of internal money orders.

ART. XIV. The receipt of each list shall be acknowledged on either side by means of the first subsequent list forwarded in the opposite direction, and any missing lists shall be immediately applied for by the office of exchange to which they should have been sent. The dispatching office of exchange shall in such cases transmit, without delay, to the receiving office of exchange a duplicate list, duly certified as such.

ART. XV. The list shall be carefully verified by the office of exchange to which they are sent, and corrected when they contain manifest errors. The corrections shall be communicated to the dispatching office of exchange in the acknowledgment of the receipt of the list in which the corrections are made. When these lists show other irregularities the office of exchange receiving them shall require an expla-

nation from the dispatching office of exchange, which shall give such explanation with as little delay as possible.

In the meantime the issue of internal money orders relating to the entries on the list which are found to be irregular shall be suspended.

ART. XVI. As soon as the list shall have reached the receiving office of exchange that office shall prepare internal money orders in favor of the payees for the equivalents, in the money of the country of payment, of the amounts specified in the list, and shall then forward such internal money orders to the payees or to the paying offices, according to the arrangements existing in the country of payment.

ART. XVII. If at any time it is found that one of the two postal administrations owes to the other on money-order account a balance exceeding £1,000 the indebted administration shall promptly remit to the other the approximate amount of such balance on account of the quarterly liquidation referred to in the following article:

ART. XVIII. 1. At the end of each quarter an account shall be prepared by the post-office of Mexico showing, in detail, the totals of the lists containing the particulars of money orders issued in both countries during the quarter, the amounts of the reciprocal allowance provided for in Article V, the totals of orders which have been repaid to the remitters, the totals of orders which have become void during the quarter, and the resulting balance.

2. Two copies of this account shall be transmitted to the British post-office, and the balance on the account, which must always be stated in British money, shall, after proper verification, if due from the Mexican post-office to the British post-office, be paid in British currency by a draft, payable in London at sight, which is to be forwarded by the Mexican post-office with the account. But if the balance is in favor of the Mexican post-office, the amount shall be paid by the British post-office when the accepted copy of the money-order account is returned to Mexico, and the payment shall be made by means of a draft (drawn in British money) payable at sight in the City of Mexico (D, F.).

3. For this quarterly account forms shall be used in conformity with the specimens "C," "D," "E," and "F" annexed to this agreement.

ART. XIX. If the Mexican post-office should desire to send money orders through the medium of the British post-office to any of the foreign countries, British colonies, etc., mentioned in the annexed list "G," it shall be at liberty to do so, provided that the following conditions are fulfilled:

(a) The Mexican post-office must advise the amounts of such "through" orders to the money-order office, London, which will advise them to the exchange offices of the countries of payment.

(b) The particulars of "through" orders must be entered either in

red ink at the end of the ordinary Advice Lists dispatched to London or on separate sheets, the total amounts of the "through" orders being included in the totals of such lists.

(c) The names and addresses of the payees, including the names of the town and country of payment, must be given as fully as possible.

(d) The Mexican post-office shall allow to the London office the same percentage (see Article V) on "through" orders as on orders payable in the United Kingdom, and the London office shall credit the office of the country of payment with the same rate of commission for the "through" orders as for orders issued in the United Kingdom. For its intermediary services the British post-office will deduct from the amounts of "through" orders a special commission, which is at present at the following rates:

For sums not exceeding £2, 3d.

For sums exceeding £2 but not exceeding £6, 6d.

For sums exceeding £6 but not exceeding £10, 9d.

(e) When the amount of a "through" order is repaid to the remitter the commission charged for the intermediary service will not be refunded.

If the British post-office should desire to send money orders through the medium of the Mexican post-office to any countries with which the Mexican post-office transacts money-order business it shall be at liberty to do so under similar conditions to those stated in the foregoing paragraphs.

ART. XX. The Mexican post-office and the British post-office shall each be authorized to adopt any additional rules (if not contrary to the regulations of this agreement) for the greater security against fraud or for the better working of the system generally. All such additional rules, however, must be reciprocally communicated.

ART. XXI. Each Administration is authorized in extraordinary circumstances that would justify such a measure, temporarily to suspend the money-order service, wholly or in part, upon condition that notice of such suspension be given immediately to the other Administration, and if deemed necessary the notice of suspension shall be communicated by telegraph.

ART. XXII. This Agreement shall come into force on a day to be agreed upon by the two Administrations, and shall be terminable on six months' notice being given by either party.

Done in duplicate, and signed in London on the 4th day of February, 1904, and in Mexico on the 18th day of March, 1904.

[L. s.]

STANLEY.

[L. s.]

NORBERTO DOMÍNGUEZ,

Director General of Posts of the United States of Mexico.

Negotiated with my approval.

[L. s.]

LEANDRO FERNÁNDEZ.

NICARAGUA.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

[From the "*Diario Oficial*" of May 10, 1904.]

On April 30, 1904, the Government of Nicaragua celebrated an important contract with Charles W. Weinberger, or the company he may organize, authorizing the establishment of a line of steamships for freight and passenger traffic to ply between New Orleans, or any other port of the United States, and the eastern ports of the Republic of Nicaragua. The concessionaire agrees, within two months from the date of the ratification of this contract, to run steamers between New Orleans, or any other port of the United States, and the following Nicaraguan points:

To Bluefields, one steamer per week.

To Cabo de Gracias á Dios, one steamer every two weeks.

To Monkey Point, when opened for traffic, one steamer every two weeks.

The steamship company is obligated to transport the Government mail to and from the ports at which its steamers touch free of charge, and in case of war, and the Government so desires, to place the steamers at the disposal of the Government of Nicaragua.

Employees of the Government who travel on the steamships of the company for their own account are entitled to a 40 per cent reduction from the regular freight and passenger charges of the steamship company; Government freight and troops to a 50 per cent reduction, and Nicaraguan citizens to a 20 per cent discount from the regular charges.

The steamship company is exempt from the payment of port, anchorage, and other similar charges now in force or which may hereafter be established in the Republic, for a period of twenty-five years. The steamship company also has the exclusive right, for the period mentioned, to steam, naphtha, gasoline, electricity, or alcohol navigation in the Escondido River and its affluents, except that the Government reserves the right to use said streams in connection with its official business.

The steamship company agrees to pay to the Government of Nicaragua annually \$15,000 American gold during the life of the concession, and to establish and maintain in operation plantation on and in the neighborhood of the Escondido River, and to buy all the exportable bananas of the surrounding country offered it for sale, paying therefor the highest market prices.

The steamship company enjoys the privilege of the free importation into the Republic, during the term of its concession, of the following articles intended for its own use and consumption: Machinery, coal, gasoline, naphtha, paints, oils, and building materials.

PARAGUAY

DUTY ON QUEBRACHO EXPORTS.

[From the "*Boletín Quincenal*" of Asunción, March 5, 1904.]

On February 18, 1904, President ESCURRA, owing to the fall in the price of extract of quebracho to 340 marks per ton, or at the rate of 8½ cents gold per kilogram, in Hamburg, the principal market of the world for the sale of this product, and taking into consideration the fact that the export duty on this article has hitherto been a prohibitive one, or at the rate of 30 cents, gold, per kilogram, promulgated the following important decree:

"ARTICLE 1. On and after this date (February 18, 1904) the customs duties on domestic extract of quebracho exported from the Republic is fixed at the rate of 8 cents sealed gold per kilogram.

"ART. 2. Let it be communicated, published, and duly recorded."

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PARAGUAY.

In the Spanish section of the present issue of the MONTHLY BULLETIN is an extended notice of the bibliography of Paraguay (a list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Paraguay), prepared by Señor Don JOSÉ SEGUNDO DECOUD, a corresponding member of the International Union of the American Republics. This publication is supplementary to the Handbook of Paraguay issued by the Bureau in September, 1902, and forms a bibliographical index from 1638 to 1903, embracing 655 books, 84 maps, and numerous articles from the pens of distinguished writers.

 PERU.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT PARDO.

The Civil Assembly on June 12, 1904, elected Señor Don JOSÉ PARDO to be President of the Republic of Peru. President PARDO, having accepted the post, read the Government programme, which is of a pacific and economic character. Various measures are proposed for the encouragement of the country's industries and the extension of education.

NEW CABINET.

The International Bureau of the American Republics was advised by the Department of State of the United States under date of June 14,

1904, of the reception of information from the United States Minister at Lima of the formation of a new Peruvian Ministry, as follows:

President of the Council of Ministers and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Señor Dr. DON ALBERTO ELMORE.

Minister of Government, Señor Dr. DON JUAN DE DIOS QUINTANA.

Minister of Justice, Señor Dr. DON FRANCISCO EGUIGUREN.

Minister of War and Marine, Señor Col. PEDRO MUÑEZ.

Minister of Finance and Commerce, Señor DON JUAN JOSÉ REINOSO.

Minister of Fomento, Señor DON JOSÉ BALTA.

TAX ON MATCHES.

[From "*El Comercio*," Cuzco, April 30, 1904.]

Under date of April 9, 1904, the following decree was promulgated relating to the internal-revenue tax on matches:

"For the better observance of the law of March 26, 1904, concerning the tax on matches, it is hereby resolved:

"1. To authorize the Recaudacion Company to collect the tax on matches throughout the entire Republic.

"2. The tax shall be imposed in conformity with the following schedule:

"(a) For each 60 wooden matches or fraction thereof, 2 cents.

"(b) For each 60 wax matches or fraction thereof, 2 cents.

"(c) For each 20 paper or cardboard matches or fraction thereof, 1 cent.

"3. This tax shall be enforced by means of stamps, which shall be adhered to the packages or boxes of matches.

"4. Matches made in Peru shall pay the tax on being withdrawn from the factory; those of foreign manufacture on being dispatched from the custom-house, but this fact does not alter the import duty on the same.

"5. In compliance with article 4 of the law, the dealers in matches, whether they be manufacturers, merchants, or private persons, shall report to the collection offices on special forms, which shall be furnished them without charge, the quantity on hand, the quantity in stock, the number of boxes, and the quantity and class contained in each.

"Upon the verification of the reports there shall be delivered to the persons making the same a quantity of stamps corresponding to the quantity and quality of the matches enumerated, with the exception of match manufacturers, to whom, upon request, there shall be delivered stamps covering the shipments of matches on hand in the factories and warehouses while said shipments are being effected.

"6. The duty on the stock of matches in the hands of merchants or private persons shall be paid in cash, unless it exceeds the value of 100

sols, in which case it shall be paid in money or sixty-day drafts, at the option of the interested party.

"The tax on the stock on hand in the factories and their warehouses at Lima, Mollendo, Pisco, Salaverry, Pacasmayo, Eten, and Paita shall be paid when the matches are shipped out for consumption.

"7. Matches in packages and loose boxes shall be stamped immediately, those in large boxes shall be stamped when they are opened for sale, but the dealer shall retain in his possession the stamps corresponding to the matches contained in the large boxes.

"8. Stamps for boxes of wooden matches shall be adhered to the ends of the boxes in such manner that in extracting the matches the stamps will be broken.

"Stamps for wax matches must be attached to the boxes in like manner, and stamps for cardboard or paper matches must be attached so as to cover the ends of the boxes in which they are packed.

"Matches in the hands of merchants or private persons must be accompanied by the corresponding stamps.

"Matches manufactured after the promulgation of this resolution shall not circulate without bearing on each box the stamp required by law, regardless of the size of the package in which it is shipped.

"In order to comply with the foregoing provision the company shall deliver to the manufacturers the stamps requested by them for use on the matches which they manufacture.

"10. For the purpose of verifying the account of the Collection Company concerning the stamps delivered and the partial payments made, as well as in order to comply with the provisions regulating the shipment of matches, the merchants, manufacturers, and private persons who have matches packed in closed boxes, shall stamp each box with the word "Stock." The boxes containing matches made after the promulgation of this resolution shall bear the word "Stamped."

"11. The Company may inspect the operations of the factories, especially those relating to the stamping and packing of matches, using care in seeing that the stamps are properly attached, and that no matches are packed without being duly stamped.

"12. The shipment of matches without stamps showing the payment of the duty is also prohibited.

"13. Matches in packages and boxes in the hands of merchants and private persons at Lima and Callao shall be stamped within fifteen days from the date of the promulgation of this resolution, and within an equal period of time in the other towns of the Republic, allowing for the differences in distances.

"14. The post-office shall carry free of cost the revenue stamps which the Company may remit to its representatives to be used in stamping matches.

"15. A violation of any of these provisions is punishable by the confiscation of the article.

CONSUMPTION DUTIES ON ALCOHOL.

The consumption duties leviable on imported beer, spirits, and wines have been modified by a law, dated March 26, 1904, as shown in the following table:

	Former duty.	Present duty.
Beer.....	<i>Sol.</i> 0.07	<i>Sol.</i> 0.08
Alcoholic beverages, other than wines, and alcohols of any strength.....	.40	.80
Burgundy, red and white; Cherry wines, Cyprus, Chua, Frontignan, Sherry, Malmsey, Marsala, Malaga, Muscatel, Port, Pedro Jimenez, Peralta, Rhine wine, Vermouth and other generous wines; Asti and other sparkling wines, except champagne.....	.30	.45
Red and white Bourdeaux wines, Carlon, Catalan, Chianti, Priorato, San Vincente and similar wines.....	.25	.37
Champagne and wines labeled as such.....	.50	.80

Wines containing more than 16 per cent of alcohol in volume are to pay on the excess the rate fixed for brandies of Peruvian production, which is 22½ centavos per liter of absolute alcohol.

CONSUMPTION DUTY ON SUGAR.

According to the law of March 26, 1904, on the subject of the sugar tax, a consumption duty is levied on sugar produced in the Peruvian Republic, at the following rates:

	Coast provinces.	Interior.
Sugar, granulated, of first production—yellow, white, washed, in powder or lumps, or in any other form..... per kilo..	<i>Sol.</i> 0.04	<i>Sol.</i> 0.03
Miscevado, or concrete, in any form..... do.....	.02	.014
Raw sugar, in cakes (<i>Chancaca amoldada</i>)..... do.....	.01	.004

The duty is payable on imported sugar at the time of clearance through the customs.

Exported sugar is exempt from this duty on compliance with the necessary formalities.

SALVADOR.

MODIFICATIONS OF THE CONSULAR LAW.

[From the "Diario Oficial" of May 6, 1904.]

Whereas the Consular Law now in force contains omissions and defects that it is necessary to correct, the National Legislative Assembly of the Republic of El Salvador, in exercise of its constitutional powers, decrees the following modifications:

ARTICLE 1. Article 15 is modified as follows: "The establishment of consular offices has for its object the guarding of the interests of Sal-

vadoreans and the widening, by all means possible, the commercial relations of Salvador."

ART. 2. Add to article 16 the following paragraph: "Let there be established at once six General Consulates in France, England, Germany, Spain, Italy, and the United States, the Supreme Executive Power being authorized to establish other General Consulates in such countries as he may deem proper."

ART. 3. Article 23 is modified as follows: "But the appointment made must be submitted to the approval of the Supreme Executive Power, and advice of same sent to the corresponding diplomatic minister."

ART. 4. Article 30 is modified as follows: "The General Consuls must be necessarily native Central Americans, of legal age, in possession of their rights of citizenship, must not have been a bankrupt, nor have been criminally prosecuted and condemned, and shall have a knowledge of Salvadorean laws."

ART. 5. "Paragraph 2 of article 30 is hereby repealed."

ART. 6. Paragraph 3 of the same article is changed as follows: "Salvadoreans shall possess the same qualifications as those required for Consuls-General;" and article 4 is modified as follows: "Consuls and Consuls-General shall be appointed by the Supreme Executive Power. Consuls and Vice-Consuls of foreign citizenship shall be appointed on recommendation of or upon information from the respective Consul-General, who shall state in the first place the city where it would be desirable to appoint a Consul, and who shall send a list of three names from which the President may choose. Where there is no Consul-General, the Executive shall appoint the Consuls and Vice-Consuls that he considers desirable."

The Consuls and Vice-Consuls shall render an account to the nearest Consul-General of the receipts and expenditures of their offices.

ART. 7. To article 31 there is added: "Except existing treaties."

ART. 8. That part of article 33 which says: "Or because the latter is divided into large or thinly settled territories, the communications should be interrupted between the residence of the diplomatic minister and that of the consular officer," is hereby repealed.

ART. 9. Article 119 is modified as follows: "The consular officers shall keep an itemized account of the fees received by their offices. The consuls and vice-consuls shall forward on the first of each month to the consul-general a triplicate copy of the account of the previous month, and the latter in turn, together with the account of his office, shall send, every three months, to the Department of Foreign Relations, two copies of said accounts, retaining one in his files. The Department shall forward a copy of each one of these accounts to the Chief Auditor's Office.

ART. 10. Article 3 of legislative decree of May 11, 1901, is modified as follows: "The consuls-general shall draw a salary of \$250 and the consuls and vice-consuls of \$200 and \$150, respectively. These salaries are payable in the gold coin of the country where the consular officers are located."

The consuls and vice-consuls of foreign citizenship shall be *ad honorem* and shall not have a right to more than 25 per cent of the receipts of their offices.

ART. 11. The following paragraphs are added to said article 3 already mentioned: "The receipts of the consular offices are especially intended for the support of the consular service, and said receipts shall not be used in any other way until the salaries of the consular officers have been paid."

The expenses of the offices are included in the salaries already mentioned except the expenses for cables, telegrams, and other items caused by the orders of the Government.

ART. 12. Article 4 of legislative decree of May 11, 1901, is hereby repealed.

ART. 13. The respective consular commissions shall state whether the consular officer is a professional, or what his rank is. Only Central Americans can be professionals.

TRANSITORY ARTICLE. Four months after the publication of this decree the commissions of all the consular officers who do not possess the conditions required by this law shall be unconditionally canceled, and all acts done under the same and which should have legal effect in the countries where the consuls reside shall be void, as well as all documents certified to by their signatures for the purpose of legalization in El Salvador.

Given in the Hall of Sessions of the Legislative Power, San Salvador, April 23, 1904.

F. MEJÍA,
President.
M. A. MELENDEZ,
First Secretary.
M. HERNANDEZ,
Second Secretary.

EXECUTIVE PALACE, SAN SALVADOR, *May 2, 1904.*
Now, therefore, let it be so ordered.

P. JOSÉ ESCALÓN,
Secretary of State in the Department of Foreign Relations.
MANUEL DELGADO.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

San Salvador is having a year of great prosperity, the coffee crop of last year having been the best for some time, and, in addition, the prospects for the crop of this year are very good. Aside from the fact of business prosperity, another thing which contributes to the healthy condition of the Republic is that the political situation is quiet.

A National Exhibition is to be opened in Salvador on August 1, 1904, and efforts are being made by the Chamber of Commerce of the Republic of Salvador to induce English manufacturers to send samples of their goods for display in the National Exhibition, with the right, if desired, that such goods should remain as permanent exhibits in the National Museum of Salvador. The museum itself is a recent creation, which has done much to gather a representative collection of all the products of the country, and has undertaken, besides, excavations in many portions of the national territory, with the result that a considerable display of antiquities in the shape of works in metal and clay by the aboriginal Indians is on view. The Chamber of Commerce has been holding meetings in connection with the proposed dispatch of English goods for exhibition, and has obtained the concession that they shall be exempted from payment of import duties as well as from railway charges between the port of Acajutla and the Capital.

FOREIGN MINTAGE OF NATIONAL COIN.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of May 5, 1904, contains the following important decree:

"Whereas there do not exist, at the present time, deposits of silver coin similar to our own coin where one may obtain the money needed to carry on the commercial operations of the country, and notwithstanding the fact that the coin in circulation at the present time is sufficient for transacting the current business of the country, it may nevertheless not be so at the time of the coffee harvest, at which time the volume of business increases year by year; and

"Whereas the deficit may affect general business operations and injure the interest of the growers of coffee and other exportable products, inasmuch as the price of said products must be in relation to the rate of foreign exchange, which rate may be arbitrarily fixed by circumstances; and

"Whereas, although there exists in the Republic a Government Mint, but which mint can not be operated because of the lack of a competent force to superintend the same, and bearing in mind that it is the duty of the Government to promote by all necessary means the measures necessary to secure a circulating medium proportioned to the commercial and agricultural development of the country, it is hereby decreed:

"1. When requested to do so, the Government shall furnish the national dies in order that silver coin may be minted abroad.

"2. All coinage shall be made for account of some one of the banks at present established in the country, and shall be in accordance with the tables of coinage prescribed by law.

"3. The bank ordering the coinage shall be responsible in that the coinage correspond in weight, fineness, and other conditions required by law."

EXPORT DUTIES ON MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Under date of April 26, 1904, the President of the Republic promulgated the following important legislative decree imposing an export duty on ores, gold and silver bullion, etc.:

"ARTICLE 1. A duty of 3 per cent is hereby imposed on the exportation of ores, and a duty of 1 per cent on the exports of gold and silver bullion, ingots, tailings, or any other form in which they may be exported.

"ART. 2. Ores and other metals that by contract celebrated with the Government and approved by the legislative power are exempt from said tax are hereby excepted.

"Given in the Hall of Sessions of the legislative power, San Salvador, April 19, 1904."

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of May, 1904, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the eleven months ending May, 1904, as compared with the same period of the preceding fiscal year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses showing imports and exports for any one month are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for May, for example, are not published until some time in July.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Chemicals, etc.:				
Logwood (<i>Paocampeche; Paodecampeche; Campche</i>):	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Central America.....	41,304	7,420	7,500	7,420
Mexico.....		876	4,720	876
Cuba.....			22,162	
Coal, bituminous (<i>Carbón bituminoso; Carvão bituminoso; Charbon de terre</i>):				
Mexico.....			760	698
Cocoa (<i>Cacao; Cacao ou cacao crú; Cacao</i>):				
Central America.....	33,517	26,234	41,901	111,465
Brazil.....	41,304	3,811	1,630,303	1,014,570
Other South America.....	226,357	141,163	1,534,118	1,877,435
Coffee (<i>Caffé; Caffé; Caffé</i>):				
Central America.....	635,726	625,056	4,676,907	4,013,058
Mexico.....	215,693	304,850	1,765,039	1,974,115
Brazil.....	2,258,822	2,490,129	40,081,398	45,555,079
Other South America.....	893,813	960,537	5,154,361	9,458,898
Copper (<i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i>):				
Mexico.....	75,779	149,777	958,691	1,402,558
South America.....		120	10,724	3,552
Fibers:				
Cotton, manufactured (<i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé</i>):				
South America.....	66,561	21,120	471,131	462,301
Sisal grass (<i>Huamúque; Huamúque; Hennequen</i>):				
Mexico.....	1,028,577	1,261,324	11,609,108	11,707,459
Fruits:				
Bananas (<i>Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes</i>):				
Central America.....	296,802	398,589	2,777,222	3,379,455
Cuba.....	109,821	357,210	444,452	1,429,992
South America.....	63,257	32,066	333,815	515,625
Oranges (<i>Naranjos; Laranjos; Oranges</i>):				
Central America.....		408	9,948	6,281
Mexico.....	592	1,640	87,350	60,351
Cuba.....			1,687	3,668
Fur skins (<i>Pielés finas; Pelles; Fourrures</i>):				
South America.....		19,729	168,436	207,721
Hides and skins (<i>Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux</i>):				
Central America.....	38,950	39,475	561,406	475,243
Mexico.....	292,365	223,379	3,456,063	2,977,675
South America.....	949,648	1,009,787	12,287,712	10,364,914
India rubber, crude (<i>Gomma elástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc</i>):				
Central America.....	63,578	43,103	504,820	635,867
Mexico.....	11,571	21,081	81,871	128,322
Brazil.....	1,575,351	1,458,215	16,082,934	21,709,111
Other South America.....	63,761	49,593	509,032	875,287
Lead, in plgs, bars, etc. (<i>Plomo en plátanos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em lingaetas, barras, etc.; Plomb en saumons, en barras, etc.</i>):				
Mexico.....	207,686	216,794	3,099,902	2,986,552
South America.....	4,637		131,940	58,741
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (<i>Açúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Açúcar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão holandês; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16</i>):				
Central America.....	2,863	25,401	86,696	108,229
Mexico.....	383	1,355	9,148	14,629
Cuba.....	6,106,908	5,975,483	37,497,029	47,350,849
Brazil.....	61,871		1,154,947	215,005
Other South America.....	115,313	1,312,167	5,069,459	3,562,689
Tobacco, leaf (<i>Tabaco en rama; Tabaco en folha; Tabac en feuilles</i>):				
Mexico.....	1,002	8,905	52,619	25,611
Cuba.....	710,471	621,079	9,248,547	9,122,950

116 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Wood, mahogany (<i>Cuba; Mogno; Acajou</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	62,284	62,840	643,316	754,773
Mexico.....	24,233	25,512	392,499	555,418
Cuba.....	25,017	3,713	431,344	301,070
South America.....		94	7,622	24,021
Wool (<i>Lana; Lá; Laine</i>):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing).....	117,063	725,145	1,704,078	2,167,133
Class 2 (combing).....	40,409	22,298	118,936	292,832
Class 3 (carpet).....	230,362	69,259	719,586	798,659

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements (<i>Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Máquinas agrícolas</i>):				
Central America.....	1,280	1,159	38,794	10,173
Mexico.....	21,684	25,016	307,407	341,902
Cuba.....	11,594	21,332	46,368	108,995
Argentine Republic.....	114,857	122,907	2,670,098	3,714,917
Brazil.....	2,052	5,902	29,797	45,032
Chile.....	9,062	3,593	157,717	230,947
Colombia.....	65	117	3,333	2,423
Venezuela.....	82	64	1,321	1,089
Other South America.....	8,277	1,459	150,735	200,689
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (<i>Maíz; Milho; Maïs</i>):				
Central America.....	4,573	2,933	32,682	32,547
Mexico.....	40,252	384	77,319	273,295
Cuba.....	53,836	50,949	488,571	591,157
South America.....	4,051	2,800	27,137	19,720
Wheat (<i>Trigo; Trigo; Blé</i>):				
Central America.....	3,424	5,055	23,902	27,328
Mexico.....	227,873	4,635	778,804	641,670
South America.....	53		241,912	24,583
Wheat flour (<i>Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé</i>):				
Central America.....	77,903	116,412	846,079	1,068,893
Mexico.....	11,393	17,099	191,229	149,414
Cuba.....	184,137	194,849	1,777,853	2,401,122
Brazil.....	142,312	96,903	1,981,696	1,665,095
Colombia.....	49,933	70,035	295,193	512,312
Other South America.....	121,448	123,226	1,344,445	1,620,700
Carriages, etc.:				
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of (<i>Carruajes, carros y sus accesorios; Carriages, cars et parties de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	20,164	12,117	108,593	135,210
Mexico.....	92,739	153,173	1,380,626	2,000,804
Cuba.....	33,340	8,492	533,799	329,220
Argentine Republic.....	30,048	30,781	235,523	429,755
Brazil.....	11,790	5,961	96,181	56,220
Chile.....	868	1,345	42,230	43,859
Colombia.....	10,711	2,265	25,406	37,555
Venezuela.....	1,716	2,688	7,510	22,813
Other South America.....	29,655	7,807	168,649	194,901
Cycles, and parts of (<i>Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicycles e accesorios; Bicyclettes et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	248	156	2,805	2,916
Mexico.....	4,972	2,793	42,730	40,210
Cuba.....	1,349	3,329	9,236	18,480
Argentine Republic.....	2,062		12,241	10,580
Brazil.....	389	591	6,664	11,094
Colombia.....	173	231	916	1,629
Venezuela.....	61	13	258	691
Other South America.....	1,142	1,090	16,962	15,540
Copper (<i>Cobre; Oubre; Cuivre</i>):				
Mexico.....	185,647	50,021	852,107	841,760
Cotton:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón no manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé</i>):				
Mexico.....	60,186	49,074	3,131,048	3,265,568
South America.....			192	

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Cotton—Continued.				
Cotton cloths (<i>Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Cotton, manufacturé</i>):				
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	87,765	113,646	841,029	1,070,690
Mexico.....	12,873	17,980	163,445	191,658
Cuba.....	25,236	57,177	210,110	324,305
Argentine Republic.....	3,172	18,422	67,445	150,105
Brazil.....	45,693	38,614	519,661	627,296
Chile.....	64,229	43,295	676,829	627,399
Colombia.....	78,681	58,063	1,304,593	748,811
Venezuela.....	48,906	15,693	495,068	81,716
Other South America.....	30,027	29,252	369,107	369,592
Wearing apparel (<i>Ropa de algodón; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton</i>):				
Central America.....	33,799	38,670	295,912	503,345
Mexico.....	34,534	41,227	382,698	472,658
Cuba.....	19,020	27,374	165,805	245,983
Argentine Republic.....	15,859	17,654	165,689	98,315
Brazil.....	13,737	6,735	73,235	98,865
Chile.....	1,897	8,044	20,464	20,489
Colombia.....	7,058	9,659	80,846	104,567
Venezuela.....	2,298	2,745	15,136	43,636
Other South America.....	2,751	3,752	48,579	45,866
Electric and scientific apparatus (<i>Appareils électriques et scientifiques; Appareils électriques et scientifiques</i>):				
Central America.....	13,840	6,351	65,244	120,013
Mexico.....	35,828	38,711	825,158	511,652
Argentine Republic.....	14,471	5,696	118,735	143,170
Brazil.....	9,660	50,064	285,200	275,298
Chile.....	5,900	5,893	61,882	62,623
Venezuela.....	544	9,787	20,098	63,579
Other South America.....	10,423	6,957	96,474	219,010
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (<i>Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier</i>):				
Central America.....	3,567	4,954	17,675	80,458
Mexico.....	2,536	46,911	154,561	371,355
South America.....	176	45,380	12,967	74,421
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (<i>Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils</i>):				
Central America.....	8,833	19,728	106,132	148,507
Mexico.....	59,432	68,169	653,088	726,689
Cuba.....	25,925	25,564	283,180	334,751
Argentine Republic.....	34,723	48,354	272,240	358,271
Brazil.....	95,361	23,482	263,209	266,010
Chile.....	15,331	8,534	151,810	152,053
Colombia.....	6,416	9,063	82,918	128,327
Venezuela.....	2,295	4,130	17,741	42,923
Other South America.....	14,542	14,062	157,300	195,140
Sewing machines, and parts of (<i>Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Máquinas de coudre et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	2,708	5,807	24,806	77,212
Mexico.....	48,429	58,422	457,974	508,582
Cuba.....	32,307	34,711	106,459	205,593
Argentine Republic.....	29,107	20,709	138,251	217,850
Brazil.....	6,207	7,677	73,420	97,003
Colombia.....	3,581	8,925	25,621	80,977
Other South America.....	13,735	22,079	196,900	225,277
Steam engines, and parts of (<i>Máquinas y accesorios; Locomotifs et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....		8,900	6,000	37,150
Mexico.....	61,556	406,300	1,119,329	1,669,857
Cuba.....	2,600		67,970	145,436
Argentine Republic.....			8,380	87,596
Brazil.....			119,559	129,791
Colombia.....		8,126		47,251
Other South America.....			56,290	249,207
Typewriting machines, and parts of (<i>Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Máquinas à écrire et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	589	1,425	7,921	12,651
Mexico.....	11,876	28,556	156,890	220,102
Cuba.....	3,619	4,448	28,842	29,733
Argentine Republic.....	4,488	3,386	32,911	38,020
Brazil.....	649	1,373	10,684	16,330
Colombia.....	513	1,196	3,222	6,959
Other South America.....	9,086	6,406	51,526	79,342

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1903.	1901.	1903.	1904.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Leather, other than sole (<i>Cuero distinto del de suela; Cuero, año para solas; Cuirs, autres que pour semelles</i>):				
Central America.....	6,114	8,296	55,281	38,708
Mexico.....	1,216	6,146	13,691	61,539
Cuba.....	10,171	13,450	75,256	131,168
Argentine Republic.....	10,544	4,014	50,782	111,610
Brazil.....	8,013	15,195	79,253	109,195
Chile.....	4,401	3,757	20,484	33,316
Colombia.....	3,988	1,121	16,224	47,090
Venezuela.....	5,792	8,165	26,417	62,021
Other South America.....	1,714	3,024	27,546	47,007
Boots and shoes (<i>Calzado; Calzados; Chaussures</i>):				
Central America.....	8,498	20,184	164,696	215,462
Mexico.....	49,525	53,280	569,420	731,369
Colombia.....	12,260	13,865	98,679	127,859
Other South America.....	7,275	10,656	89,876	126,112
Naval stores:				
Rosin, tur, etc. (<i>Resina y alquitrán; Resina e aletrán; Résine et goudron</i>):				
Central America.....	998	913	10,429	12,019
Mexico.....	1,474	1,184	13,436	11,705
Cuba.....	4,562	3,436	35,089	46,654
Argentine Republic.....	2,191	16,475	141,285	208,305
Brazil.....	8,119	22,416	174,585	367,792
Chile.....	4,239	375	20,210	31,307
Colombia.....	2,202	3,365	12,382	17,002
Venezuela.....	1,355	2,630	18,847	30,737
Other South America.....	2,900	7,932	63,201	79,315
Turpentine (<i>Aguarrás; Aguaras; Terpenthin</i>):				
Central America.....	957	1,431	9,263	14,111
Mexico.....	661	493	6,096	6,391
Cuba.....	2,567	6,728	36,539	55,168
Argentine Republic.....	21,380	24,950	134,691	153,364
Brazil.....	4,426	3,283	65,707	83,120
Chile.....	9,358	1,155	58,056	61,756
Colombia.....	942	638	6,918	8,473
Venezuela.....	356	645	3,601	8,639
Other South America.....	7,177	3,279	37,958	48,011
Oils, mineral, crude (<i>Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos minerales, crús; Huiles minerales, brutes</i>):				
Mexico.....	113,196	500	512,524	603,306
Cuba.....	31,400	32,515	308,690	404,275
Oils, mineral, refined, or manufactured (<i>Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos minerales, refinados ou manufacturés; Huiles minerales, raffinés ou manufacturés</i>):				
Central America.....	18,998	22,213	167,278	244,500
Mexico.....	15,552	21,726	198,840	201,777
Cuba.....	12,812	10,018	189,007	226,115
Argentine Republic.....	189,198	115,857	1,328,643	1,600,819
Brazil.....	165,467	151,840	1,835,360	2,234,657
Chile.....	151,512	69,948	614,682	778,009
Colombia.....	9,944	11,377	108,323	166,935
Venezuela.....	7,843	8,802	82,769	114,677
Other South America.....	81,782	85,901	579,073	725,930
Oils, vegetable (<i>Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetales; Huiles vegetales</i>):				
Central America.....	1,753	2,495	12,467	18,850
Mexico.....	106,712	50,501	990,376	1,146,514
Cuba.....	4,607	3,421	38,374	31,862
Argentine Republic.....	2,107	1,161	17,416	60,614
Brazil.....	4,480	91,716	321,670	321,781
Chile.....	1,035	194	11,640	7,206
Other South America.....	20,152	10,453	170,245	106,715
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (<i>Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca en latas; Beef conservé</i>):				
Central America.....	3,571	1,389	25,185	16,925
Mexico.....	1,137	877	13,249	17,837
Cuba.....	1,391	300	4,931	6,021
Argentine Republic.....	25	20	25	713
Brazil.....	1,120	137	10,044	7,809
Colombia.....	716	589	8,322	9,240
Other South America.....	2,500	2,071	24,075	25,436
Beef, salted or pickled (<i>Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou en salmuera; Beef salt ou en salmuera</i>):				
Central America.....	3,338	2,918	43,236	41,823
Mexico.....	35	3	811	1,148

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Provisions, etc.—Continued.				
Beef, salted or pickled, etc.—Continued.				
Cuba.....	182	191	1,230	1,648
Brazil.....	30	30	1,272	2,171
Chile.....	155	300	7,981	4,877
Colombia.....	892	1,589	12,951	11,991
Other South America.....	20,270	19,800	220,531	179,896
Tallow (Sebo; Sebo; Stiff):				
Central America.....	5,196	8,717	75,117	90,621
Mexico.....	1,456	15,620	15,620	8,145
Cuba.....	1,189	1,189	1,920	31,071
Brazil.....	113	.....	19,008	3,212
Chile.....	8,350	1,192	18,787	13,850
Colombia.....	96	1,737	3,833	9,111
Other South America.....	1,856	1,150	42,802	51,616
Bacon (Tocino; Tocincho; Lard jamé):				
Central America.....	1,567	2,379	21,686	28,415
Mexico.....	2,391	1,088	30,142	41,541
Cuba.....	17,703	21,098	303,775	270,993
Brazil.....	7,357	5,011	202,044	93,591
Colombia.....	131	360	2,701	2,177
Other South America.....	2,391	2,123	16,206	18,911
Hams (Jamoncs; Presunto; Jambons):				
Central America.....	2,251	2,686	27,212	35,319
Mexico.....	4,361	6,759	60,257	75,219
Cuba.....	18,945	29,158	498,500	482,883
Brazil.....	256	301	2,180	2,626
Colombia.....	1,092	916	13,110	11,765
Venezuela.....	2,395	.....	28,768	42,418
Other South America.....	5,082	2,380	17,373	38,917
Pork (Carne de puerco; Carac de porc; Porc):				
Central America.....	12,992	10,143	120,150	122,208
Cuba.....	25,071	12,707	219,999	238,369
Brazil.....	238	161	17,537	33,401
Colombia.....	1,081	683	10,775	10,300
Other South America.....	27,803	20,128	281,200	255,676
Lard (Mantea; Banha; Saindouz):				
Central America.....	5,155	5,907	136,911	136,802
Mexico.....	18,893	13,795	308,247	215,588
Cuba.....	95,611	117,318	1,729,708	1,322,120
Argentine Republic.....	815	277	1,169	3,116
Brazil.....	32,089	15,123	656,509	309,530
Chile.....	12,570	1,625	52,927	52,222
Colombia.....	28,955	26,131	119,845	291,701
Venezuela.....	28,099	8,128	317,376	319,058
Other South America.....	33,799	23,775	355,850	323,671
Butter (Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre):				
Central America.....	3,685	5,017	11,959	53,715
Mexico.....	6,231	11,151	72,980	91,956
Cuba.....	1,025	865	15,571	21,159
Brazil.....	4,756	6,297	95,108	119,131
Colombia.....	2,155	1,571	16,661	19,178
Venezuela.....	7,920	4,075	73,661	82,415
Other South America.....	2,702	1,939	23,392	21,386
Cheese (Queso; Quesin; Fromage):				
Central America.....	1,691	2,322	20,575	26,992
Mexico.....	3,021	5,781	36,392	11,632
Cuba.....	855	1,567	8,817	10,791
Brazil.....	.....	21	32	48
Colombia.....	911	301	9,533	5,350
Other South America.....	26	60	1,872	975
Tobacco, unmanufactured (Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco udo manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé):				
Central America.....	3,155	6,501	38,161	40,550
Mexico.....	21,985	11,115	193,107	151,187
Argentine Republic.....	3,683	7,500	20,325	38,686
Colombia.....	1,897	10	30,190	11,199
Other South America.....	6,367	6,786	71,175	74,136
Tobacco, manufactures of (Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué):				
Central America.....	2,811	9,815	75,511	70,203
Mexico.....	175	2,538	12,918	21,426
Cuba.....	9,761	11,200	121,562	111,490
Argentine Republic.....	175	.....	247	15
Brazil.....	.....	.....	171	41
Colombia.....	1,101	108	35,951	25,945
Other South America.....	3,035	2,792	26,942	45,936

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1903.	1901.	1903.	1901.
Wood, and manufactures of:				
Wood, unmanufactured (<i>Madera no manufacturada; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	23,947	25,858	110,781	120,562
Mexico.....	28,957	69,301	373,395	471,796
Cuba.....	1,815	820	46,397	10,437
Argentine Republic.....	7,807	3,300	65,128	25,174
Brazil.....	96	.....	167	4,111
Chile.....	601	11,650	23,681	18,296
Colombia.....	2,731	70	10,578	12,896
Other South America.....	26,855	31,742	65,315	113,828
Lumber (<i>Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction</i>):				
Central America.....	11,517	21,864	56,379	127,011
Mexico.....	133,656	161,171	1,331,484	1,981,975
Cuba.....	93,751	113,595	743,473	1,110,465
Argentine Republic.....	110,491	253,869	970,832	2,059,858
Brazil.....	41,918	56,420	325,929	480,581
Chile.....	2,635	27,174	243,694	397,640
Colombia.....	1,900	3,758	41,218	63,476
Venezuela.....	811	3,097	3,821	15,252
Other South America.....	43,111	28,951	385,620	712,268
Furniture (<i>Muebles; Mobílias; Meubles</i>):				
Central America.....	3,116	5,420	33,919	56,977
Mexico.....	53,116	63,219	517,072	557,558
Cuba.....	30,499	33,726	232,721	371,127
Argentine Republic.....	2,813	1,918	104,652	101,631
Brazil.....	1,031	1,193	14,459	22,803
Chile.....	2,409	4,336	15,985	18,908
Colombia.....	1,411	4,151	27,343	37,423
Venezuela.....	790	629	5,893	8,462
Other South America.....	3,399	3,633	39,812	63,336

CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS.

The following reports are furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics by the various Latin-American consular officers at the ports mentioned:

The Consul-General of Venezuela at New York advises that the merchandise exported from that port to the Republic of Venezuela during the month of April, 1904, consisted of 44,537 packages weighing 2,498,655.60 kilograms, valued at 1,467,307.55 bolivares, as compared with 25,357 packages, weighing 1,526,158.20 kilograms, valued at 1,380,802.40 bolivares, shipped in 1903.

Ports.	Articles.	April, 1903.			April, 1901.		
		Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
La Guaira.....	Merchandise	12,972	879,828.95	549,061.30	21,510	1,431,385.20	787,879.00
Do.....	Gold.....	8	121.00	350,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Puerto Cabello.....	Merchandise	4,715	185,227.05	125,457.85	10,800	490,475.75	235,470.15
Maracaibo.....	do.....	7,111	127,227.50	288,706.60	6,305	138,550.65	263,862.55
Do.....	Gold.....	2	17.00	50,000.00	3	35.25	95,250.00
La Vela.....	Merchandise	318	18,573.70	11,515.00	.....	.....	.....
Cumaná.....	do.....	20	2,036.00	870.00	131	8,161.00	4,110.00
Caripana.....	do.....	80	7,119.00	4,750.00	1,395	69,192.00	31,601.10
Guanita.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	1,299	60,555.75	39,134.75
Caño Colorado.....	do.....	101	5,975.00	3,215.15	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	25,357	1,526,158.20	1,380,802.40	44,537	2,498,655.60	1,467,307.55

This merchandise comprised the following articles:

Articles.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Kilograms.</i>	
Axes and agricultural implements.....	355	7,612.00	\$14,135.00
Barbed wire and clamps.....	4,311	168,132.00	41,270.00
Beer and hops.....	6	133.00	340.00
Blankets.....	92	12,761.75	46,555.05
Butter.....	576	29,854.00	37,725.00
Cartridges.....	14	417.00	1,040.00
Cartridges, empty.....	3	283.00	1,750.00
Cement (Roman).....	204	36,048.00	1,700.00
Cordage.....	1,046	38,107.00	39,815.00
Cotton drill:			
Colored and white.....	57	9,171.00	21,735.00
Rough and muslin.....	259	21,476.00	54,030.10
Drugs and perfumes.....	1,105	48,452.65	134,216.55
Fine hardware, etc.....	726	43,888.90	113,189.70
Flour, wheat.....	13,221	896,666.75	231,135.00
Forge.....	5	203.00	60.00
Fruits.....	9	432.00	265.00
Glass and lamp ware.....	262	10,377.50	6,413.75
Gold coin.....	3	35.25	95,250.00
Hardware and carriages.....	2,540	127,165.00	105,792.45
Kerosene.....	8,372	298,960.00	50,065.00
Lard.....	3,387	148,021.00	103,215.00
Liquors.....	78	3,826.00	4,085.00
Lumber (undressed).....	838	52,971.00	6,040.00
Machinery and electrical supplies.....	1,023	146,116.00	127,003.60
Oils and paints.....	387	30,622.60	18,739.40
Printing supplies (paper, machinery, and type).....	358	41,228.50	15,071.50
Provisions.....	3,546	106,445.00	78,511.45
Sailcloth and ducking.....	199	13,659.00	44,140.00
Sewing machines, and parts thereof.....	96	4,573.00	8,040.00
Soup and candles.....	1,233	183,513.00	28,850.00
Sugar.....	8	325.00	465.00
Tobacco:			
Chewing.....	64	1,616.00	4,115.00
Fillings.....	81	6,062.00	9,620.00
Leaf.....	30	1,345.00	5,274.00
Total.....	41,637	2,498,655.60	1,167,307.55

According to reports furnished by the Mexican Consul at Nogales, Arizona, the imports into Mexico through the port of Nogales during the month of May, 1904, amounted to \$180,718.15, and consisted of the following merchandise:

Animal products.....	\$15,046.50
Arms and explosives.....	2,737.00
Beverages.....	2,080.50
Chemical products.....	17,061.00
Machinery, and parts thereof.....	48,538.75
Mineral products.....	30,607.75
Paper and paper products.....	1,826.00
Textile products.....	16,912.90
Vegetable products.....	35,084.25
Vehicles.....	4,759.00
Sundries.....	6,064.50
Total.....	180,718.15

This merchandise originated in the following countries:

Belgium.....	\$11.00
England.....	11,357.00
France.....	1,828.00
Germany.....	3,155.40

Italy	\$430. 00
Japan	815. 00
Spain	56. 00
Switzerland.....	770. 00
United States	162, 295. 75
Total.....	180, 718. 15

The exports from Mexico to the United States through the port of Nogales in May, 1904, aggregated 855,365 *pesos*, and consisted of the following products:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value in silver.
Cattle.....head.....	30	\$112
Copper bullion.....pounds.....	5, 272, 087	632, 611
Dressed hides.....do.....	105	21
Fruits.....do.....	19, 666	1, 615
Gold bullion and gold dust.....ounces.....	5, 111	102, 281
Guano.....tms.....	26	119
Lead bullion.....pounds.....	41, 881	857
Leaf tobacco.....do.....	318	145
Mescal.....gallons.....	87	67
Ores.....		79, 903
Raw hides.....pounds.....	2, 051	246
Salt.....do.....	85, 766	308
Silver bullion.....ounces.....	63, 113	36, 797
Total.....		855, 365

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York reports that during the month of May, 1904, 14 vessels proceeding from Mexican ports entered the harbor of New York, bringing 113,929 packages of merchandise. During the same period 10 vessels cleared from the port of New York, carrying 242,297 packages of merchandise consigned to Mexican ports. The imports, in detail, from Mexico to New York during the month mentioned were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Alligator skins.....bales.....	71	Hides.....do.....	1, 399
Bones.....packages.....	227	Honey.....barrels.....	881
Broom root.....bales.....	1, 171	Ixtle.....bales.....	1, 313
Chicle gum.....do.....	1, 698	Jalap.....sacks.....	82
Cigars.....boxes.....	39	Lead bullion.....bars.....	25, 151
Coffee.....sacks.....	22, 900	Malagony.....logs.....	491
Copper bullion.....bales.....	6, 294	Metal.....boxes.....	37
Deerskins.....bales.....	161	Ores.....sacks.....	9, 205
Fustic.....logs.....	390	Rubber, crude.....bales.....	168
Garlic.....sacks.....	1, 251	Sarsaparilla.....do.....	175
Goatskins.....bales.....	716	Sugar.....sacks.....	5, 775
Hair.....do.....	12	Tecali marble.....pieces.....	1
Henequen.....do.....	20, 019	Tobacco, leaf.....bales.....	3, 617
Heron plumes.....boxes.....	2	Vanilla.....do.....	58
Hides.....bales.....	1, 255		

The Consul-General of the Republic of Nicaragua at San Francisco, Cal., states that the shipments from that port to the Nicaraguan ports of Corinto and San Juan del Sur in the month of May, 1904, aggregated 3,567 packages of merchandise, weighing 272,689 kilograms, valued at \$31,250.30, a detailed statement of which is as follows:

Articles.	Corinto.			San Juan del Sur.		
	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
Cocconut oil.....	30	<i>Kilos.</i> 5,907	\$809.75			
Cotton goods.....	70	8,813	5,107.23			
Flour.....	1,674	113,876	5,998.85	166	11,288	\$700.88
Groceries.....	777	51,434	1,930.23	294	16,579	2,592.28
Machinery.....	10	761	356.10	203	8,663	615.40
Medicine.....	6	294	398.00			
Rice.....	4	356	31.36			
Silks.....	3	128	2,009.42			
Tallow.....	218	48,678	5,102.75			
Varnishes.....	41	2,035	511.10			
Miscellaneous.....	37	1,909	1,798.50	34	1,998	270.45
Total.....	2,870	234,161	27,053.29	697	38,528	4,179.01

The Mexican Consul at Philadelphia reports that during the month of June, 1904, there was shipped from that port, consigned to the Mexican ports of Tampico, Laguna, Veracruz, and Laredo, the following merchandise:

Articles.	Weight.	Value.
Mineral oil.....	<i>Kilos.</i> 3,016,445	\$59,978.65
Coal.....	6,590,000	17,767.50
Machinery.....	1,882	1,000.00
Manufactures of iron.....	17,019	823.62
Total.....	9,625,346	79,569.77

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN MAY, 1904.

Manufactures and manufacturers' materials form an unusually important factor in the figures of the foreign commerce of the United States during the month of May, and indeed in those of the entire fiscal year. The value of manufactures exported during the month of May exceeded that of agricultural products. The total value of manufactures exported in May, 1904, was \$38,894,561, against \$37,891,838, the value of agricultural products exported. Ordinarily the value of agricultural exports is more than twice as great as that of manufactures exported.

Another striking fact with reference to manufactures in the foreign trade is that in the month of May the importation of manufacturers' materials came within a fraction of 1 per cent of equaling that of all other articles imported. The total value of manufacturers' materials imported in May, 1904, was \$39,565,215, and of all other articles imported \$41,129,535, the percentage which manufacturers' materials formed of the total imports of the month thus being 49.03 per cent.

These records of the exports of May indicate very great activity on the part of the manufacturers of the United States. Of raw material imported for use in manufacturing the total for the month of May was

\$4,500,000 in excess of May, 1903, while for the eleven months ending with May the total was but \$5,500,000 below that of the corresponding months of last year—a year in which imports of manufacturers' materials exceeded by more than \$50,000,000 those of any earlier year. In partially manufactured materials for use in manufacturing the imports of the year show a material reduction—from \$149,000,000 in the eleven months ending May, 1903, to \$125,000,000 in the corresponding months ending with May, 1904, but in raw materials the drop is only from \$301,000,000 in eleven months ending with May, 1903, to \$296,000,000 in eleven months ending with May, 1904.

It is now quite apparent that the exports of manufactures for the full fiscal year will exceed those of any preceding year. In the eleven months ending with May, 1904, they amounted to \$410,000,000, in round terms, and as the single month of May showed a total exportation of \$38,000,000 it is beyond question that June will add a sufficient amount to bring the total for the year past the high-water mark of \$433,851,756, made in 1900.

The tables which follow show the imports into and exports from the United States by groups of articles in May, 1904, compared with May, 1903, and in the eleven months ending with May, 1904, compared with eleven months ending with May, 1903:

Classification of imports and exports.	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
IMPORTS.				
Articles of food, and animals.....	\$18,151,644	\$19,984,801	\$199,915,105	\$213,664,611
Articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry.....	24,328,048	28,829,648	301,672,028	296,164,495
Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use as materials in the manufactures and mechanic arts.....	13,135,359	10,735,567	149,431,671	124,808,312
Articles manufactured ready for consumption.....	12,581,104	11,213,276	156,464,047	153,303,070
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc.....	10,838,962	9,931,457	136,236,606	121,782,508
Total imports of merchandise.....	79,035,137	80,694,749	943,719,460	909,722,999
EXPORTS.				
Domestic:				
Agricultural products.....	53,488,496	37,891,838	825,265,739	816,395,248
Manufactures.....	34,738,331	38,894,561	373,307,325	410,536,478
Mining products.....	4,325,645	4,386,077	34,711,742	40,996,118
Forestry products.....	4,979,305	5,480,164	51,857,212	62,348,879
Fishery products.....	232,642	238,288	7,543,738	8,455,900
Miscellaneous products.....	637,341	551,894	6,114,951	5,520,676
Total domestic.....	98,481,760	87,443,222	1,299,400,707	1,314,253,299
Foreign:				
Free of duty.....	1,316,613	1,398,335	13,746,201	12,183,146
Dutiable.....	1,181,218	1,017,802	11,771,925	11,168,394
Total foreign.....	2,447,831	2,416,137	25,518,126	23,351,540
Total exports.....	100,929,591	89,859,359	1,324,918,833	1,367,604,839

RECOGNITION OF LATIN-AMERICAN CONSULAR OFFICERS.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed by the Department of State of the United States, under dates June 1 and 28, 1904, of the recognition of the following consular officers of Latin-America:

SALVADOR A. PRATTO, Consul of the Argentine Republic at St. Louis, Missouri.

ANGEL GONZALEZ DE LA TORRE, Consul of Mexico, at Galveston, Texas, for Galveston and its dependencies.

TRINIDAD LACAYO, Consul of Nicaragua at Manila, Philippine Islands.

JULIO DANON, Vice-Consul of Nicaragua, at Manila, Philippine Islands.

TARIFF AND POSTAL REGULATIONS FOR CANAL ZONE.

The President of the United States at the Cabinet meeting on June 24 issued an order extending the Dingley customs tariff to the isthmian canal zone, to be made effective immediately. Imports from foreign countries to the canal zone will hereafter pay the same duties as if they entered New York or any other domestic port of the United States, while American goods will be admitted to the zone free of duty. This order insures the exclusive use of American machinery in the construction of the canal, as well as the predominance of productions of American labor throughout the isthmian canal strip. It is further provided that there shall be reciprocity between the American zone and the Republic of Panama by reduction in rates probably similar to those now existing between the United States and Cuba. The "competent authority" mentioned in the Executive order is the President himself, under authority of Congress.

The President also ordered the establishment of nine post-offices in the zone. These orders were communicated to Admiral WALKER by Secretary TAFT, in accordance with the President's order of May 9 for the government of the zone.

The order relative to customs contains nine sections, prescribing minutely the regulations under which the service shall be conducted. The Canal Zone is declared open to the commerce of all friendly nations, imports therein to pay the established rates of duty and other charges. Two collection districts are created—that of Ancon in the south and of Christobal in the north. The general administration of the customs service created by the order is placed in the hands of the Governor of the Canal Zone, who is to be assisted by a collector in each district at a salary of \$2,500 gold. These collectors are to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Isthmian Canal Commission. The Governor is authorized to appoint and fix the salaries for the necessary deputy collectors, surveyors of customs, and other subordinates,

and to make rules and regulations for the service, subject to revision by the Canal Commission. The fifth section imposes Dingley tariff rates in the following terms:

“Until otherwise provided by competent authority, duties on importations into the Canal Zone are to be levied in conformity with such duties as Congress has imposed upon foreign merchandise imported into other ports of the United States.”

The order further provides that goods entering the Canal Zone from United States or insular possessions of the United States shall be admitted on the same terms as at the ports of the States of this Union.

All goods, free or dutiable, entering the Canal Zone by water, rail, or otherwise for transportation across the zone must be entered at the custom-house. An agreement is to be made between the Governor of the zone and the Government of Panama for cooperation to prevent smuggling and customs frauds. The Governor is authorized to make a tentative agreement with Panama respecting reciprocal trade relations between the zone and Panama; also to make uniform tariff regulations, subject to consideration by the Commission and such action by competent authority as may be necessary to render the agreement effective in the Canal Zone.

The order providing for the establishment of post-offices in the zone and of service therein provides that such offices shall be established at Christobal and Aneon (money-order offices) and Gatun, Bohio, Gorgona, Basobispo, Empire, Culebra, and La Boca. The Governor of the zone is to appoint postmasters and fix salaries and formulate a plan for the postal service, founded on the system in the United States, all subject to the approval of the Commission. Meanwhile he may establish post-offices at such additional places as the public interests require, and appoint the postmasters.

Secretary TAFT has already sent letters to Postmaster-General PAYNE, and Admiral WALKER, president of the Canal Commission, intended to give immediate effect to the orders. General DAVIS, the Governor of the zone, has said that he must have immediate postal service in the zone. Secretary TAFT therefore informed the Postmaster-General that acting postmasters have already been appointed at the nine towns mentioned and requested his cooperation in the establishment of an efficient postal service in the zone.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, 1904.

The following table shows the estimated and actual receipts and expenditures of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904:

	Estimated.	Actual.
Receipts:		
From customs	\$250,000,000	\$262,068,483
Internal revenue	235,000,000	232,435,695
Miscellaneous	45,000,000	46,682,565
Total	530,000,000	541,186,715
Expenditures:		
For civil and miscellaneous	130,000,000	132,220,913
War	115,000,000	115,337,786
Navy	96,000,000	102,757,073
Indians	11,000,000	10,437,196
Pensions	139,000,000	142,568,335
Interest	24,000,000	24,618,766
Total	516,000,000	527,939,071
Surplus	14,000,000	13,247,674

The civil and miscellaneous expenditures are exclusive of \$54,000,000 paid on account of the Panama Canal and loan to Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company.

The available cash June 30, 1904, amounted to \$166,965,872.

As compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, these figures show increases and decreases in receipts as follows: Customs, decrease, \$21,823,235; internal revenue, increase, \$2,320,440; miscellaneous, increase, \$1,802,014.

The civil and miscellaneous expenditures for the fiscal year 1904 exceeded those for the year 1903, including the payments on account of the Panama Canal purchase and the St. Louis Exposition loan, by \$61,813,602. The expenditures on account of the War Department were \$3,211,897 less than for 1903, and the expenditures on account of the Navy were \$20,060,271 greater than for 1903.

Pensions show an increase of \$4,133,000 and interest payments a decrease of over \$4,000,000 as compared with 1903.

The Internal-Revenue Bureau makes the following report:

"The total receipts of the Internal Revenue Bureau for the fiscal year 1904, will be about \$233,500,000. This shows an excess of collections over the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, of some \$3,000,000. The rates of taxation on various articles paying an internal-revenue tax being the same this fiscal year as during the year which ended June 30, 1903, and the amount of tax collected being in excess by some \$3,500,000, does not indicate that the business movements of the country and its commercial transactions are decreasing, or that we are suffering from general business depression, as is claimed by some.

"The work of the Internal Revenue Bureau during the past year has been without special features. By that I mean there were no notable changes in the internal-revenue laws, and, therefore, no necessity for marked changes in the general system. It is believed that the laws have been vigorously and successfully enforced; that frauds

and violations of laws are decreasing, and that the field force has been unusually active, vigilant, and successful in securing arrest and conviction of those violating these laws."

ARRANGEMENT OF CURRENCY SYSTEM WITH PANAMA.

The following official statement was given at the War Department of the United States on June 20, 1904:

"An agreement was reached to-day at the War Department between Secretary TAFT and the Panama Commissioners by which the gold currency of the United States shall be the legal tender in the Republic of Panama and the money of Panama shall be legal tender in the Canal Zone. This agreement will be transmitted by the Panama Commissioners to their Government, and if adopted by the Constitutional Convention will settle the question of the currency to be used in the construction of the canal. The substance of the agreement is that a gold dollar of the same value as that of the United States shall be the standard of value in Panama, and that the gold currency of the United States shall be legal tender there, with provision for the issue of fractional silver currency of the Republic of Panama. It is provided that such silver currency shall be coined to an amount in nominal value of \$1,500,000 in gold, the silver to be obtained by the recoinage of Colombian coins now in circulation on the Isthmus, and that at the option of the Canal Commission, if the construction of the canal shall show such coinage to be necessary, there shall be an additional coinage of fractional silver to the amount of \$1,500,000. The parity of all the silver coined shall be maintained by the deposit in some bank in the United States of 15 per cent of the nominal value of such fractional currency and the net seigniorage on the amount coined at the request of the Canal Commission. In order to prevent the manipulation of exchange at the expense of the public and canal works, the Republic and the Commission agree to cooperate by the sale of drafts at reasonable rates to keep down the exchange on New York, and thus prevent a disturbance of the parity."

STEEL AND IRON TRADE IN 1904.

The foreign trade in iron and steel will show, in the fiscal year which ends with the month of June, 1904, a marked contrast compared with that of the preceding year. The imports of iron and steel in the fiscal year 1903 were the largest since 1891, and, with the exception of that year, the largest since 1883. In the fiscal year 1904 they will be but about one-half those of 1903. During the ten months ended with April last the total imports amounted to \$23,075,084, as compared with \$43,332,714 in the same period of last year. In practically all articles of iron and steel imported there has been a marked reduction both in quantity

and value as compared with 1903, but this is most strongly marked in pig iron, which alone shows a reduction of more than \$10,000,000, while steel ingots, blooms, and bars show a reduction of \$5,000,000.

On the other hand, exports of iron and steel show a material increase. In the ten months ended with April, 1904, the total exports of iron and steel, as shown by the reports of the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics, amount to \$89,094,415, against \$79,839,462 in the corresponding months of the preceding year—an increase of nearly \$11,000,000—while the single month of April shows an increase of about \$1,500,000 as compared with April, 1903. This suggests that the exports of iron and steel in the full fiscal year will considerably exceed \$100,000,000, though it is hardly probable that they will reach the figures of 1901, when the total was \$117,000,000, or of 1900, when the total was \$122,000,000.

The principal increases in iron and steel exports occur in billets, ingots, and blooms, which amount to nearly \$2,500,000 in the ten months ended with April, 1904, as against \$65,174 in the same months of last year; steel rails, \$1,860,107 in the ten months ended with April, 1904, as against \$665,695 in the corresponding period of last year; locomotives, \$3,947,225 in the ten months of the present fiscal year as compared with \$2,998,491 in the same period of last year; typewriters, which show an increase of about \$500,000, and firearms, an increase of nearly \$500,000, in the ten months in question, as compared with the ten months of the preceding year.

In locomotives the chief increase is in shipments to Canada and Mexico. To Canada the increase is about \$600,000 as compared with the ten months of last year, and to Mexico there is an increase of about \$150,000 as compared with the ten months of 1903, and of over \$700,000 as compared with the corresponding period of 1902. In steel rails the increase in the ten months as compared with the same period of last year is about \$1,250,000, the shipments to Canada showing an increase of about \$250,000, those to Mexico over \$170,000, those to Japan \$200,000, and those to "other Asia and Oceania" nearly \$500,000.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH SYSTEM WITH PANAMA.

As the result of competitive tests conducted under the direction of Lieutenant-Commander JAYNE to fix on the wireless telegraph system best suited to meet the requirements of the Navy in communication between Key West and Panama and intermediate points possessed by the United States, a contract was signed on June 28, 1904, between Rear-Admiral MANNEY, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Equipment, and ABRAHAM WHITE, president of the American-Deforest Wireless Telegraph Company, by which the Navy will acquire five wireless circuits,

two of them of more than 1,000 miles in length, being the longest in the world.

The arrangement grew primarily from the necessity of protecting the Panama Canal by securing a secondary means of communication and was emphasized by the lesson learned from the isolation of Port Arthur in the war between Russia and Japan.

The service which the Deforest Company guarantees to establish is remarkable in that messages must not only traverse the ocean, but considerable parts of land in the West Indies. Under the contract the Deforest Company guarantees to maintain reliable service on the following circuits:

Key West to Panama, 1,000 miles; Porto Rico to Key West, 1,000 miles; Guantanamo, or the south Cuban coast, to Panama, 720 miles; Pensacola to Key West, 450 miles; Guantanamo, or south Cuban coast, to Porto Rico, 600 miles.

Under the agreement the Navy Department will operate in harmony with such stations and vessels as now use the Deforest system, its instruments will be attuned to harmonize with those of the Deforest Company, and it will use the company's key of vibrations.

LIQUID FUEL FOR THE NAVY.

Secretary MOODY on June 17, 1904, made public the conclusions of the liquid fuel board of the Navy, consisting of Commander JOHN R. EDWARDS, Lieut. Commander W. M. PARKS, and Lieut. Commander F. H. BAILEY, formed as the result of tests covering a period of twenty-eight months with coal and oil, respectively, as naval fuel.

In the opinion of the board an intelligent fireroom force should find no trouble in burning oil in a uniform manner, and for general purposes on shore high-pressure steam was found to be a better spraying medium than air. Regarding the question of burners the board says:

"As the war ship is designed to be operated at short notice under the severest forced-draft conditions the question will have to be considered whether it is not more advisable to fit air burners that would be found most efficient for the day of battle rather than effect an installation of steam burners that are most desirable for general cruising."

The board declares that no oil fuel installation should be permitted for marine purposes which would not permit a return to coal within twenty-four hours in case of the failure of the oil supply. It says that with the use of oil the forcing of a marine boiler can be more readily accomplished than with the use of coal. The board is of the opinion, however, that no attempt should be made to use oil as auxiliary or supplementary to coal. The evaporative efficiency of crude and refined oil, it finds, is practically the same, no matter from what

locality the oil may come. For marine work, it says, no crude oil should be used. In closing its report, the board says:

"In view of the fact that 48 per cent of the world's output of crude petroleum is produced in the United States, and practically our entire yield is secured from fields which are in pipe-line communication with important maritime and strategic ports, the board considers that a joint commission representing commercial, manufacturing, maritime, and naval interests should be authorized by Congress, whose province it would be to formulate rules and regulations that would provide for an economical, efficient, enduring, and safe oil-fuel installation. Particularly for the development of our commercial interests in the Gulf of Mexico and on the Pacific coast should the work of such commission have an important influence in extending our prestige and power, whether viewed from a commercial, maritime, or naval standpoint."

The Board regards the engineering or mechanical features of the liquid-fuel problem as having been practically and satisfactorily solved. For manufacturing purposes the financial and supply features of the fuel are the only hindrances to the use of crude petroleum as a standard fuel. For mercantile purposes the commercial and transportation features of the problem are existing bars which limit the use of oil fuel for merchant ships. For naval purposes there is the additional serious difficulty to be overcome of providing satisfactory and safe structural arrangements for carrying an adequate bunker supply. For a time efforts should be made to use oil fuel only for special purposes in particular localities.

Because of the international interest in these experiments Secretary Moody has ordered that 5,000 copies of the report be printed for distribution.

Much time, labor, and money were expended on the work of the Board. At one time the services of six officers were exclusively devoted to the researches. The crew of the torpedo boat *Rodgers*, and the craft itself, aided in the trials. A boiler plant was erected in Washington to burn the various samples of oil under different conditions, and by means of the rival appliances. Oil was shipped to this city from all parts of the country by the carload, and \$200,000 was expended in conducting the inquiry. Most of that sum came from private firms and individuals interested in finding out what could be done. When the work was finished, it was found that nearly three years had been devoted to it, and the completed report made a large book, to print which the Government Printing Office estimated the cost at \$3 a volume. Secretary Moody promptly and emphatically refused to authorize the publication if the cost was to be borne by the Navy Department. He said that the report was of commercial and industrial, rather than of naval value, and that Congress should make an appropriation for the purpose. The question was pending for several

days before Mr. MOODY finally consented to issue the book from the Department. It was pointed out to him that most of the expense of the trials had been borne by private persons with the expectation that those interested would be in possession of the information acquired by the naval experts, and that the long delay in waiting for Congress to authorize the publication of the report would be unfair to those people. The report will appear soon.

URUGUAY.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS IN APRIL, 1904.

The following were the custom-house receipts of the Republic for the month of April, 1904: For imports, \$668,754.79; exports, \$142,923.38, and the estimated receipts for the Departments, \$110,000, making a total of \$921,678.17. As compared with the same month in the previous years, the results are shown as follows: 1903, \$863,850; 1902, \$959,976; 1901, \$990,896; 1900, \$1,012,082; 1899, \$1,078,362; 1898, \$1,018,950; 1897, \$702,361; 1896, \$1,039,613; 1895, \$1,115,860.

MOVEMENT OF THE PORT OF MONTEVIDEO DURING MARCH AND FIRST QUARTER OF 1904.

The Buenos Ayres "*Handels-Zeitung*" (*Revista Financiera y Comercial*) publishes the following figures showing the commercial movement of the port of Montevideo during the month of March and for the first three months of 1904:

VESSELS CLEARED.

	March, 1904.	Three months, 1901.
Steamships	41	125
Sailing vessels	2	11

EXPORTS.

United States.			
Oxhides, dry	number..	5,000	103,826
Oxhides, salted	do.....		2,000
Hair	bales..	60	213
Wool	do.....		57
Jerked beef	do.....	2,725	5,267
Do	tons..	159	439
Bone and bone ash	do.....		503
Germany:			
Oxhides, dry	number..	1,038	33,951
Oxhides, salted	do.....	15,830	61,014
Hair	bales..	28	96
Wool	do.....	1,233	9,498
Sheepskins	do.....	2	619
Various hides	do.....		2
Jerked beef	do.....		1,269
Tallow	hogheads	1,462	1,462
Do	pipes..		75

EXPORTS—Continued.

	March, 1904.	Three months, 1904.
Germany—Continued.		
Brain		
Linsced	sacks	16,213
Tongues	do.	20,612
Intestines	boxes	4,795
Intestines	tercerolas	5
France:		62
Oxhides, dry	number	1,017
Oxhides, salted	do.	47,681
Hair	bales	56
Wool	do.	3,496
Sheepskins	do.	10,066
Jerked beef	do.	661
Bone and bone ash	do.	2,805
Do	sacks	6,713
Tongues	tons	12,820
Sheep	boxes	44
Horns	head	5
Spain:		200
Oxhides, dry	do.	21,116
Various hides	do.	3,300
Jerked beef	bales	19,725
Do	do.	4
Tallow	tons	4,268
Do	do.	76
Intestines	pipes	354
Sheep	hogsheads	646
Italy:		1,387
Oxhides, dry	do.	30
Hair	number	4,022
Wool	bales	19
Sheepskins	do.	51
Various hides	do.	139
Tallow	do.	56
Do	do.	1,423
Bone and bone ash	hogsheads	1,500
Horns	tons	756
Belgium:		72,865
Oxhides, dry	do.	28,012
Oxhides, salted	do.	72,311
Hair	bales	62
Wool	do.	3,647
Sheepskins	do.	12
Various hides	do.	235
Tallow	do.	124
Wheat	pipes	124
Do	sacks	2,015
Linsced	tons	569
Tongues	sacks	2,188
Bones and bone ash	boxes	2,566
Horns	sacks	3,899
Portugal:		22,464
Oxhides, dry	number	11,000
Wool	bales	15
Jerked beef	do.	380
Do	do.	8,282
Tallow	tons	31
Horns	pipes	100
Conserved meat	number	10,430
England:		70
Oxhides, dry	number	2,045
Wool	bales	58
Jerked beef	do.	2,321
Do	do.	100
Tallow	tons	16,591
Do	do.	6
Intestines	hogsheads	25
Horns	do.	1,871
Corn	sacs	1,948
Wheat	do.	1,000
Linsced	do.	320
Tongues	do.	1,177
Bones and bone ash	do.	7,601
Do	do.	2,453
Sheep	do.	3,930
Horns	boxes	2,639
Bones and bone ash	sacks	4,795
Do	sacks	4,933
Sheep	tons	169
Brazil:		1,025
Sheepskins	head	200
Jerked beef	bales	71
Do	do.	71
Tallow	tons	47,309
Do	do.	141,639
Intestines	pipes	3,755
Horns	do.	13,381
Corn	hogsheads	150
Birdseed	do.	275
Do	sacks	30
Do	do.	19,035
Do	do.	38,145
Do	do.	23,193
Do	do.	1,760

EXPORTS—Continued.

	March, 1904.	Three months, 1901.	
Brazil—Continued.			
Tongues.....	boxes.....	6	32
Sheep.....	head.....	1,500	2,860
Bran.....	sacks.....	200	400
Horses.....	head.....		4
Chile:			
Tallow.....	pipes.....	61	211
Do.....	hogsheads.....	1,007	2,568
Flour.....	sacks.....	70	3,125
Fine bran.....	do.....	20	20
Corn.....	do.....	1,777	2,332
Birdseed.....	do.....		515
Grease.....	boxes.....	970	1,670
Do.....	barrels.....		821
Do.....	quarterolas.....	1,560	2,417
Tongues.....	boxes.....		10
Sheep.....	head.....		57
Malvinas Islands:			
Flour.....	sacks.....	170	1,376
Bran.....	do.....	29	29
Corn.....	do.....	58	114
Wheat.....	do.....	10	10
Cuba:			
Jerked beef.....	bales.....	31,897	57,379
Do.....	tons.....	2,412	4,018
Birdseed.....	sacks.....	311	311
Holland:			
Wheat.....	do.....		4,612
Orders:			
Various hides.....	bales.....	3	3
Tallow.....	pipes.....		618
Do.....	hogsheads.....		1,433

VENEZUELA.

OPENING OF ORINOCO PORTS.

The Venezuelan Government has issued a decree opening the Orinoco ports of Cristobal Colon and Bolivar from June 1, 1904. The ports of Tucacas and La Vela have also been opened.

COMMERCE WITH COLOMBIA.

The Provisional President of Venezuela, Gen. CIPRIANO CASTRO, has declared open again the commercial relations between Venezuela and Colombia through the custom-house of Maracaibo, by way of the river Zulia, between the Guayabo and the port of Villanizar.

NAVIGATION OF THE ORINOCO.

A concession has been granted to General Comao by the Venezuelan Government for the navigation of the Orinoco River, its affluents and subaffluents, by a line of steamers. The contract is to extend for fifteen years from the date of its approval by the National Congress, and during that period the Venezuelan Government engages not to make similar concession to any person or persons for the establishment of lines of navigation between the points embraced in the contract mentioned. The contractor has permission to extend the service of his steamers to the port of La Guaira.

NEW BANK LAW.

[From the "*Diario Oficial*" of May 28, 1901.]

The Congress of the United States of Venezuela decrees:

ARTICLE 1. Deposit, draft, loan, and discount banks may be established in Venezuela. There shall also be a National Bank of Issue and a Mortgage Credit Bank, which shall be governed by special laws.

ART. 2. Banks are mercantile establishments and their acts are subject to the Code of Commerce and to the provisions of this law.

ART. 3. Deposit, draft, loan, and discount banks may be established freely, like any other commercial establishment, by a single person, by companies of unlimited liability, by joint-stock companies, and by companies of limited liability.

ART. 4. For the purposes of the national statistics, all persons or commercial houses who are habitually engaged in banking operations of this kind must give notice to the authority whose duty it is to issue the industrial license of the locality.

ART. 5. By judicial orders the shares of the bank may be seized and even sold, but not for the purpose of withdrawing their value, but the purchaser thereof shall be held to be a substituted shareholder to the extent of the net balance remaining in the bank in favor of the defendant.

ART. 6. The above-mentioned banks, in order to be legally constituted, shall comply with the following formalities:

1. They shall present to the Ministry of Fomento, fifteen days before that fixed for the inauguration of the bank, an authentic copy of the writing which the person or company which desires to establish it ought to execute previously, and shall cause the same to be protocolized in the office of the registrar of the district in whose jurisdiction its head office has to be situated. The said writing shall contain the name and title of the bank, its class, the cash capital with which it is to be formed, the manner and time in which the said capital has to be paid up, the object proposed, the mercantile domicile of the bank, the number of branches and agencies which the bank will have and the functions, capital, and residence of each, and finally the duration of the bank.

2. They shall also present to the above said Department a copy of the statutes they have adopted for the interior government and management of the operations of the bank.

3. If the bank is organized by a mercantile company, they shall, together with the preceding documents, present an authentic copy of the writings which may have been executed for the formation of the said company.

ART. 7. If the documents mentioned in the preceding article are found to be in order the National Executive shall order the bank

license to be issued, and it shall be signed and countersigned by the Minister of Fomento, and it shall be recorded and published immediately thereafter in the Commercial Court to whose jurisdiction the place of domicile of the said Institute belongs.

ART. 8. The banks referred to in this law shall have the following duties:

1. To publish monthly, through the press, the balance sheets taken from their books, in which shall be clearly stated the total value of the money in the treasury, specifying the quantities of gold and silver of which it is composed; the amount and nature of the deposits, if there are any, and of the products and commercial obligations on hand, indicating the time of maturity, those realizable and those nonrealizable, of all which separate accounts shall be kept.

The three banks referred to in article 18 shall furthermore, during the term granted for collecting their notes, set out the value of those which are in their vaults and of those which are in circulation.

2. To publish likewise through the press the minutes of the general meeting and transmit to the Minister of Fomento notices of all alterations made in the statutes, which shall be approved by the Government.

ART. 9. The banks shall form with part of the capital a guaranty fund, and shall set aside 10 per cent at least of their net profits for the formation of the reserve fund.

ART. 10. The banks shall have their headquarters, domicile, and central office in the city where the principal establishment of their business is situated.

ART. 11. The banks above mentioned may found other branches or agencies besides those indicated in their articles of association on giving notice to the National Executive through the Minister of Fomento.

ART. 12. If a bank of any class should lose the half of its capital, it shall immediately go into liquidation, unless the partners, shareholders, or other persons replace the original capital. The creditors or debtors of the bank shall not be admitted as new partners in the reorganization of the institution.

ART. 13. Any bank which shall infringe or shall have infringed the provisions contained in articles 6, 8, and 12 of this law shall be deprived of the license which may have been issued by the National Executive, and the principal offices and the branches which it may have established for its operations shall be closed. The Government shall proceed in these cases administratively through the channel of the Department of Fomento after full proof of the infraction.

ART. 14. All promoters, directors, or agents of the bank who should make false declarations in the documents which they are obliged to present to the Government, pursuant to article 6, and those who for the execution of article 8 publish false news and data, shall be prosecuted criminally for perjury, and the banks in which these offenses

have been committed shall be closed, as provided in the preceding articles.

ART. 15. The directors and managers who shall have divided false dividends for imaginary profits shall be punished for fraud, and shall be further considered guilty of theft if they shall conceal the real clearances of the bank and distribute lesser dividends.

ART. 16. Besides the penalties provided by article 761 of the Code of Commerce, the directors, managers, partners, or employees who, through their neglect or fault, shall have occasioned the bankruptcy of the bank shall be punished as fraudulent bankrupts.

ART. 17. The penalties established by the preceding article do not hinder anyone who may have been prejudiced by the infractions mentioned from exercising his right of reclaiming from those who have committed the infractions compensation for the loss and damage. The responsibility may be enforced against all those who appear to have the blame.

ART. 18. The three banks existing in the Republic (the Venezuela, the Caracas, and the Maracaibo), which were formed as banks of issue, shall not have powers to make new issue of notes; but those which are already issued may continue in circulation during one year, counting from the day on which the National Bank of Issue is constituted, this term being granted to admit of their entire withdrawal from circulation.

ART. 19. The National Executive shall make rules and regulations for the working of this law.

ART. 20. The law of April 16, 1903, is hereby repealed.

Given at the Legislative Palace at Caracas, this 16th day of April, 1904, year 93 of the Independence and 46 of the Federation.

The President of the Chamber of the Senate,

SANTIAGO BRICEÑO.

The President of the Chamber of Deputies,

JOSÉ IGNACIO LARES.

Federal Palace, Caracas, April 18, 1904, year 93 of the Independence and 46 of the Federation.

Let it be enforced and duly observed.

CIPRIANO CASTRO.

Countersigned, The Minister of Fomento,

R. GARBIRAS GUZMÁN.

FACTORIES FOR GLASS, GLASSWARE, AND PORCELAIN MANUFACTURE.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of April 20, 1904, contains the full text of a concession granted by the Department of Fomento to Dr. ELÍAS MARTÍNEZ ORAMAS, of Marseille, France, for the establishment of factories for the manufacture of glass, glassware, and porcelain. The factories for the manufacture of the articles referred to must be established in the

Federal District, or in other portions of Venezuela, at the option of the concessionaire, within two years from April 6, 1904, the date of the approval of the concession by the Venezuelan Congress.

The Government grants to the concessionaire, for a period of ten years from the date of the installation of the factory or factories, the free use of the raw materials suitable for this industry found on the public lands of the nation, the free importation of the machinery, apparatus, instruments, building materials, tools and implements intended for use in the installation and exploitation of the factories, as well as the complete exemption of Federal, State, and municipal taxes during the life of the concession.

The duration of the concession is for fifteen years from the date of its approval by the National Congress—that is to say, fifteen years from April 6, 1904—and during this period the Government agrees not to grant any similar concession which may prejudice the interests of the concessionaire. The concessionaire is prohibited from transferring this concession either in whole or in part without the consent of the Federal Executive, and in no case shall it be transferred to a foreign government.

LATIN AMERICA IN 1903—A REVIEW.

The year 1903 was, generally speaking, a prosperous one in Latin America. Important boundary adjustments, notably between the Argentine Republic and Chile and Brazil and Bolivia, were made. The Republic of Panama declared its independence and made a treaty with the United States providing for the construction of the Panama canal. The available statistics and crop reports show marked increase in the output of agriculture and mining and large increase in foreign and domestic trade.

Argentine Republic.—From a commercial point of view, the year 1903 was an eventful one for the Argentine Republic, the published figures indicating a high degree of prosperity in all branches of the Government service.

President ROCA maintained the high standard previously set in his administration of affairs, both foreign and internal, and the cordial relations established between the country and the other nations of the world remained unbroken. The settlement of pending questions with Chile was an especially happy outcome of the year's foreign policy and is destined to exercise a beneficial influence on the international relations of the South American lands. The demarcation of the boundary line between Brazil and the Argentine territory reached a happy conclusion after several years of discussion and surveying, the decision arrived at, in 1898, by the then President of the United States,

GROVER CLEVELAND, forming the basis of the work. The Argentine system of railways was prolonged into Bolivia in consequence of an agreement with the Government of the latter country, which became operative on August 10, 1903, one of the provisos being that the mail matter of the two countries should be allowed free transportation over the lines. The Republic was also one of the signatory powers for the settlement by arbitration of pecuniary international claims.

The revenue of the Republic for the year amounted to \$46,750,000 gold and \$65,504,000 paper, exceeding that of the preceding year by \$6,500,000 gold and \$6,000,000 paper, and was \$5,466,000 in excess of the expenditure authorized by the budget for the year. The importation of gold reached \$26,083,000, being \$17,177,000 greater than in 1902, so that the metallic currency has largely increased its circulation, and the paper money in circulation without currency guaranty is less by \$2,000,000 than in 1898. The customs duties produced \$43,088,099 gold and \$580,749 paper.

The financial situation was essentially better than for some time past. This was due in part to higher tariff rates, but more particularly to the transfer of several remnants of old loans that were still partly in the possession of the Government and partly on deposit in London, for short loans. The sale of two battle ships to Japan toward the end of the year brought in a large sum (\$1,500,000). By these means the Government was able to abolish the 10 per cent extra tariff, which had been adopted and enforced for the purpose of obtaining funds for army and navy purposes.

The gold exchange stood during the year at the official rate—44 cents gold for \$1 paper. The amount of gold in the conversion fund was only a few thousands at the beginning of the year. As early as April it amounted to \$20,000,000 and at the end of the year it was \$38,000,000. The *Banco de la Nación Argentina* converted a large part of its paper into \$12,000,000 gold. Thus by the end of the year these two financial factors had \$50,000,000 gold.

As commerce is often termed the "life blood" of a nation, it is significant that the foreign trade of the Argentine Republic (imports and exports) for the year 1903 should have amounted to the remarkable total of approximately \$352,000,000, an average of \$70 per head—a figure unequalled by any other country. Ten years ago (1893) the total trade was only \$190,313,787. The increase in a decade was therefore nearly 90 per cent.

The imports and exports of the Argentine Republic from and to the principal countries were as follows during the year 1903:

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Total trade.
Great Britain.....	\$41,826,749	\$35,600,922	\$80,427,671
France.....	12,708,238	34,294,945	47,003,183
Germany.....	17,009,322	26,812,873	43,822,195
Belgium.....	5,448,872	20,143,042	25,591,884
United States.....	16,684,954	8,126,346	24,811,300
Italy.....	14,702,193	.....	14,702,193
Brazil.....	5,350,976	8,545,127	13,896,103
Africa.....	.....	9,170,910	9,170,910
Spain.....	3,574,951	.....	3,574,951
All other countries.....	10,900,345	78,290,389	89,190,734
Total.....	131,206,600	220,984,524	352,191,124

The imports into the Argentine Republic in 1903 amounted to \$131,206,600, against \$103,039,256 in 1902, an increase of \$18,167,344, or 17 per cent; the exports amounted to \$220,984,524, against \$179,486,727 for 1902, an increase of \$41,497,797, or 23 per cent. The excess of exports over imports was \$89,777,924, a balance of trade that means much for the wealth of the Republic.

Noting the share of the United States in the trade of the Argentine Republic, some interesting and instructive figures are seen. In imports the United States ranked after Great Britain and Germany; in exports after Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Africa, and Brazil. The imports from the United States for 1903 were \$16,684,954, against \$13,303,504 in 1902, an increase of \$3,381,450, or 20 per cent. Exports to the United States were \$8,126,346, against \$10,037,576 for 1902, a loss of \$1,911,230, or approximately 20 per cent. The total trade between the United States and the Argentine Republic (imports and exports) for 1903 was \$24,811,300, or only about 8 per cent of the latter's entire trade, against \$23,341,090 for 1902, a small increase of \$1,469,220. The balance in favor of the United States in 1903 was \$8,558,608.

The following were the principal exports, other than grain, in the year 1903: Frozen sheep and lambs, 3,445,993; frozen beef, 84,528 tons; wool, 192,989 tons; sheepskins, 41,475 tons; hides, 57,239 tons. These figures do not vary much from those of 1902, but dried beef fell from 20,468 to 11,041 tons. The quantity of tallow exported was 39,900 tons; horsehair, 2,241 tons; butter, 5,696 tons, an increase of 1,460 tons; quebracho and extract, 167,000 tons, a decrease of 49,000 tons; sugar, 38,000 tons; hay, 90,000 tons.

The United Kingdom and South Africa received all the frozen meat, but France received the bulk of the wool and sheepskin exports, Germany coming next and then Belgium. The value of the wool exported at the official rate of \$2.61 gold per kilogram was \$50,424,168 gold.

The number of pedigree animals imported during 1903 was 2,632, of which all but 73 came from the United Kingdom; 1,202,100 head

of cattle were slaughtered for dried beef and 269,080 for preserved meat and extract. The declared value of the agricultural machinery imported in 1903 exceeded £800,000 (\$3,896,000).

The total area of the Argentine Republic is 295,051,700 hectares, of which a very large proportion is cultivable, though in consequence of the sparse population, which amounts to a little over 5,000,000, an increase of more than 1,000,000 in seven and one-half years, only 9,120,000 hectares were actually cultivated in the season 1902-3, but this quantity shows an addition of 4,220,000 hectares since the census was taken in May, 1895. Of the cultivated area, 3,695,343 hectares were devoted to wheat, 1,307,196 produced linseed, 1,801,644 maize, 1,730,163 alfalfa (lucerne), 60,012 sugar cane, 51,625 vines, 35,822 barley, 20,793 oats, 9,833 tobacco, 9,250 birdseed, 2,154 rye, 27,965 peanuts, 36,143 potatoes, 59,627 pease, beans, and lentils, 19,613 yerba mate, 10,826 mandioca, 3,533 rice, 3,390 tartago, 1,112 cotton, 84,335 hectares were planted with fruit trees, and 144,295 formed parks, gardens, etc.

The quantity of wheat produced was estimated at nearly 2,750,000 tons, of which 1,680,000 were exported, besides 71,980 tons of flour. The greatest production was in 1898-99, when it reached 2,857,000 tons, and the exportation of 1900 was nearly 1,930,000 tons, besides 51,000 tons of flour. The home consumption of wheat increases every year, and is now close upon 700,000 tons. The quantity of linseed produced was 764,000 tons, or nearly double the greatest production in any previous year; the exports aggregated 593,600 tons. The quantity of maize produced was 3,700,195 tons, the highest previous figure being 2,510,692 in 1900-1901; the exportation reached 2,100,000 tons. In the last season, 1903-4, there were planted 4,320,021 hectares of wheat and 1,487,779 hectares of linseed.

Special tariff legislation was enacted during the year for the fostering of cotton growing and manufacturing. In the territory of Chaco about 5,000 acres of cotton are under cultivation, and also about 1,000 acres in the territory of Misiones. The production of Chaco, it is said, has been sold by contract for a period of four years at about \$63.31 per ton of cotton, stipulated to yield 30 per cent of fiber. The product of the Misiones plantation is also sold for delivery. The quality of cotton produced is stated to be equal to that of Louisiana cotton. Trials have also been made with Georgia cotton. The quality proved to be excellent, but the yield was much less as regards weight than that of Louisiana cotton. At present the cultivation of Egyptian cotton is being tried and good results are hoped for.

Owing to the good results that have been realized, a cotton spinning mill is being erected at Bella Vista, in the Province of Corrientes.

The report of the directors of the *Sociedad Azucarera Argentina* for 1903 states that the year was better than that for the previous

one. Great difficulties had to be overcome, the principal being that of the legislation of the government of Tucuman, restricting the growing of cane and output of sugar, and only at the end of the year were these annulled by a decision of the Supreme Court of the Nation, declaring said legislation to be unconstitutional. The cane crushed was 117,740 tons, and the sugar made 10,075 tons, giving a yield of 8.55 per cent. The highest extraction obtained to date, 2,645 tons of sugar, were exported to England, and was sold at an average price of £9 10s. (\$46.27) per ton; 420 tons were exported to Montevideo. The profits on the year's working amount to \$188,620.92, and after providing for directors' fees, reserves, etc., there remains \$136,313.33 for distribution. The manufacture of molasses for cattle-feeding purposes is gradually making headway. A dividend of 5 per cent was declared. The animals slaughtered for the preparation of meat extracts numbered 226,300 out of a total of 1,346,600, as compared with 261,100 in the preceding year.

The length of the railways open in 1903 was 18,294 kilometers, an increase of 3,832 since May, 1895. They transported 17,500,000 tons of goods. The aggregate results for 18,294 kilometers of road for the fiscal year 1903 give the gross earnings at \$53,008,346 gold, the working expenses at \$26,716,994, the net receipts being \$26,291,352. The interest earned was 4.69 per cent on the capital, which is placed at \$560,946,346. Other data to hand show the number of passengers carried as being 20,642,180, and the freight at 17,436,446 tons. The capital per kilometer of line is \$31,128, the gross receipts \$2,879, and the working expenses \$1,460.

The post-office and telegraph service continue to expand. The total transport and communication of last year was 17,101,145 kilometers, 14,012,439 of which were transported by rail; 365,901,000 letters and newspapers were carried, or 72 per inhabitant. The total length of telegraph lines is 23,043 kilometers, and 1,872,832 messages were transmitted. The receipts exceeded those estimated (\$6,000,000) by \$104,173. Money orders were drawn for \$8,012,000 currency and \$276,377 gold. The amount annually expended for the maintenance of the national telegraph system is \$78,000 national currency (about \$33,500 United States currency). New lines are projected to the extent of 9,200 kilometers (5,717 miles).

On November 27, 1903, President Roca promulgated an important decree concerning the exploitation of forests and Paraguayan tea plantations in the Argentine Republic. In accordance with the provisions of this decree, a commission was appointed by the President to report to the Government with regard to the extent of the forest lands belonging to the State which should be set aside and carefully preserved. One of the duties of this commission is to report concerning the different kinds of timber that the Government will permit to

be felled and used for commercial and other purposes. The commission will also report upon the best manner of cultivating Paraguayan tea plantations.

Special attention is called to the remarkable results achieved in the production and utilization of quebracho wood. The forests are being cared for, cut carefully, and properly cultivated. The wood and wood extracts are being exported at highly remunerative prices, and make up a valuable part of the country's exports.

The commerce in the furs of wild animals in the Argentine Republic, particularly in carpincho skins and nutria or hare skins, has developed during the last few years in an extraordinary manner, due not only to the encouragement of stimulating laws and the zeal of hunters, trappers, and other persons engaged in this remunerative industry, but also to the great demand for choice furs in foreign markets and the increased exportation facilities and easy sale of these desirable products.

According to the official data for 1903, the emigrants in 1903 numbered 117,626, and the immigrants 155,150, or a difference in favor of the latter of 37,524. These totals are those of the outgoing and incoming passengers and immigrants.

The value of the gold production in 1903 was \$50,000, as against \$60,000 in 1902.

The merchant marine of the Republic in 1903 consisted of 163 sailing vessels, with 40,540 tonnage, and 93 steamers, with 73,128 tonnage.

Bolivia.—The establishment and maintenance of cordial relations with its nearest neighbors formed the main policy of the Bolivian Government, whose chief executive was JOSÉ MANUEL PASDO, during 1903. One of the most important questions settled was the final decision of the acre controversy with Brazil, a treaty being signed on November 17, 1903, and proclaimed on December 28 of the same year, whereby the two Governments agreed upon an exchange of territories and other compensations in accordance with the stipulations contained in the treaty of friendship, boundaries, navigation, and commerce of March 27, 1867. A treaty of arbitration was also concluded in December between Bolivia and Peru, whereby all pending questions between the two countries were submitted to arbitration, thus giving guaranty for the preservation of peace between the nations concerned. Further evidence of the good feeling existing was shown by the establishment of a parcels-post convention with Peru, thus facilitating the transfer of merchandise and mail matter, the Peruvian post-office serving as an intermediary in the transmission of parcels between Bolivia and the countries with which Peru had established a postal service, and vice versa. Reciprocal trade relations were established with the Peruvian Republic, whereby special facilities were arranged for the interchange of the native products of the two Republics,

making practically a "most favored nation" agreement. With the Argentine Republic an important railroad agreement was reached whereby the lines from the latter country should be prolonged into Bolivian territory, ratifications being exchanged in August, 1903.

Other foreign policies carried out, included an arbitration treaty with Spain; governmental approval and promulgation of the convention celebrated in Mexico concerning the formation of codes of the International Public and Private Law of America, that relating to the practice of the Learned Professions, that concerning the fluvial conference, and that referring to the rights of foreigners, dated, respectively, January 27, 28, and 29, 1902; likewise the treaties celebrated in Montevideo on January 11, 1889, between the Republics of Bolivia, Argentina, Peru, Uruguay, and the Empire of Brazil, on Civil Law, Commercial Law, the Law of Procedure, and Artistic and Literary Property, as well as the treaty referring to Patents and Trade-marks of January 16, 1889, that on Criminal Law of January 23, 1889, that concerning the practice of the Learned Professions of February 4, 1889, and the additional protocol of February 13, 1889.

Bolivia was also one of the powers signatory to the settlement of pecuniary international claims by arbitration.

Trade statistics of the Republic are necessarily belated, but in the budget for 1904, based presumably upon national statistics for 1903, the following estimate of receipts is made:

	Bolivianos.
Customs duties on imports	3, 145, 000. 00
Export duties.....	936, 500. 00
Fifty per cent of the import and export duties in the Acre territory, according to the <i>modus vivendi</i> of March 22, 1903, with Brazil.....	625, 000. 00
Subvention from the Treasury Department of La Paz for the construction of the Guaqui Railroad.....	70, 000. 00
Tax on liquors, wines, etc.....	1, 055, 200. 00
Sundry receipts	1, 140, 000. 00
New receipts	270, 000. 00
Total receipts	7, 241, 700. 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Legislative Department.....	166, 848. 00
Foreign Relations and Worship	506, 201. 04
Home Government and Fomento.....	2, 746, 472. 26
Finance and Industry.....	2, 348, 709. 44
Justice and Public Instruction.....	195, 744. 00
War.....	2, 345, 119. 00
Colonization	817, 202. 00
Total	9, 126, 295. 74

Figures published by the United States Government give the valuation of imports received by Bolivia from that country in 1903 as \$45,164.

In 1902 the foreign commerce of the Republic is stated to have amounted to 42,184,921.05 *bolivianos*, of which 14,143,342.31 was credited to imports and 28,041,578.74 to exports, the figures in gold valuation being \$5,770,483.66 and \$114,409.64, respectively. This trade was divided among the following countries:

Imports: Germany, 2,516,315.17 *bolivianos*; England, 2,409,228.84 *bolivianos*; Chile, 1,666,042.25 *bolivianos*; Peru, 1,293,390.94 *bolivianos*; France, 1,100,612.08 *bolivianos*; United States, 1,091,617.23 *bolivianos*; Belgium, 917,444.12 *bolivianos*; Argentine Republic, 755,017.46 *bolivianos*; Italy, 290,633.52 *bolivianos*; Spain, 154,001.70 *bolivianos*; Brazil, 48,093.83 *bolivianos*; Uruguay, 17,383.66 *bolivianos*; Cuba, 13,118.32 *bolivianos*; Central America, 12,319 *bolivianos*; Paraguay, 10,935 *bolivianos*; Portugal, 1,783 *bolivianos*; Colombia, 1,716.76 *bolivianos*; Ecuador, 789.34 *bolivianos*; Holland, 231 *bolivianos*; China, 68.58 *bolivianos*; origin unknown, 1,841,584.21 *bolivianos*.

Exports: Littoral, 13,918,850.58 *bolivianos*; England, 5,447,296.93 *bolivianos*; Germany, 3,667,676.60 *bolivianos*; Brazil, 2,383,058 *bolivianos*; France, 1,102,777.86 *bolivianos*; destination unknown, 411,349.31 *bolivianos*; Peru, 341,422.60 *bolivianos*; Chile, 229,288.26 *bolivianos*; United States, 187,078.10 *bolivianos*; Argentine Republic, 157,870.58 *bolivianos*; Belgium, 82,587.30 *bolivianos*; Italy, 80,161.09 *bolivianos*; Uruguay, 29,766.13 *bolivianos*; Paraguay, 2,395.40 *bolivianos*.

The customs receipts in 1902 are stated to have been 2,639,659.51 *bolivianos*.

Mining is the subject of considerable enterprise in Bolivia. The lode districts are situated, as a rule, on the higher mountainous parts of the elevated Bolivian plateaus, at an average altitude of about 13,000 feet above sea level. At such altitudes the climate is bracing and healthy.

The means of communication are as yet inadequate, and consequently a great drawback to the economic development of the mineral resources. The cart roads which, whenever possible, follow the beds of the rivers are only available during the dry season—April to December. The Argentine railway to Bolivia is being pushed forward, and it is stated that it will reach the frontier by September, 1905. The Argentine Government has arranged to continue it to Tapiza, the capital of the province of Sud Chichas; thus, in a reasonable time, the mining districts of southern Bolivia will be easy of access from without the country. Although recently initiated, these railway works are undoubtedly beginning to give an impulse to the mining industry. Thousands of hectares of mining property are being taken up, including very extensive tracts of gold alluvials and gravels for sluicing and dredging.

The production of tin from the mines in the neighborhood of Oruro during 1903 was considerable, the total shipments amounting to 3,838,520 pounds metallic tin. The production of gold for the year is given a valuation of \$150,000, the same amount as in 1902.

Telegraphic communication with the Argentine Republic, which is carried on in accordance with the provisions contained in the diplomatic convention of May 29, 1883, increased considerably during the year. The telegraph and cable service with other countries was carried on by means of the Pacific cables. At the end of the calendar year 1903 there were 1,129 kilometers of railway in operation in the country and 5,013 kilometers of telegraph lines, 3,116 kilometers being State property and the remainder belonging to private corporations.

The latest statistics available covering internal development are for 1902, the following details in regard to postal matters being for that year:

The internal telegraph service in 1902 consisted of 90,995 messages forwarded and 94,852 received. In 1901, 66,895 messages were sent and 69,554 received. The receipts from the telegraphic service in 1902 were 69,011.02 *bolivianos*, or 16,145.01 *bolivianos* more than the receipts from the same source in 1901. In 1902 a double wire was strung between La Paz and Oruro. This line has greatly improved and increased the telegraphic service between the two cities and has worked admirably from its inception to the present time. The work on the line which is being built into the eastern portion of the Republic has progressed satisfactorily, and some of the physical difficulties encountered in that region have been successfully overcome. A telegraph line has also been completed between Chulumani and Irupana, and the line between Sucre and Colquechaca has been reconstructed. These lines have been opened to the public and are working satisfactorily.

The receipts from the post-office in 1902 amounted to 137,654.12 *bolivianos* (\$49,555.48) and the disbursements 179,606.59 *bolivianos* (\$64,658.37), leaving a deficit of 41,952.47 *bolivianos* (\$15,102.89). The postal receipts are yearly increasing, and in the course of time this deficit will doubtless disappear. The receipts of the post-offices of La Paz and Oruro exceeded the expenses of those two offices in 1902 by about 12,000 *bolivianos*. There was a deficit, however, in some of the other offices. With respect to the foreign service, the branch dealing with foreign orders or parcels post was operated in a satisfactory and creditable manner. The distributing offices of Uyuni and Oruro received in 1902 1,836 orders, representing a total weight-in merchandise of 3,680,127 kilograms. There were 368 orders issued from the same stations, representing merchandise weighing 566,710 kilograms, the postage on which amounted to 447.62 *bolivianos* (\$161.14). As compared with 1901 there was an increase in 1902 of 209 orders. The interchange of orders with the Republic of Chile is now well established and is constantly increasing.

The money-order service with the United States of North America progressed. From May, 1902, to June, 1903, 59 international money

orders were issued, amounting to \$1,789.60, and 11 international money orders, valued at \$853.47, were received.

The latest vital statistics for the Republic place the total population at 3,920,207 souls. Immigration from abroad was promoted during the year and Bolivia has now commenced to engage the attention of capitalists both in the country and outside, and has entered, under most favorable auspices, the commercial and industrial world.

By a decree of May 16, 1903, the Government of Bolivia ordered the issuance of treasury scrip, for circulation in Colonias Territory and the Department of Beni, to the amount of 1,000,000 *bolivianos* (\$552,000). This scrip will be issued from time to time in such amounts as may be required, in denominations of 50 cents, 1, 5, 10, and 20 *bolivianos*, and is receivable in all the Government and custom-house offices in the northeastern portion of the Republic and the Department of Beni. The gradual retirement and amortization of this scrip is provided for by applying 10 per cent of the customs receipts of the Territory of Colonias and the Department of Beni for this purpose.

Brazil.—The administration of the affairs of the Brazilian Republic remained in the able hands of President RODRIGUÉS ALVES throughout the year 1903, and many wise and pacific measures were carried out for the development of the country. Notable among these was the question with Bolivia which was finally adjusted by a treaty concluded at Petropolis on the 17th day of November, 1903, the exchange of the ratifications taking place at Rio de Janeiro on the 10th of March, 1904. By the terms of this treaty Brazil not only acquired all the territory of the upper Purús and Jurúa rivers, which by a former treaty was ceded to Bolivia, but also the region in the Bay of Neyame, north of 1° south latitude. The demarcation of the boundary line between Brazil and the Argentine Republic was concluded, and the boundary dispute between Brazil and British Guiana is referred to the arbitral decision of the King of Italy. Various changes occurred in the tariff laws of the Republic, as noted from time to time in the MONTHLY BULLETIN.

With respect to foreign relations, Brazil was at peace with all nations. A treaty of friendship and commerce was arranged with Persia during the year and submitted to Congress for its approval, and the President of Brazil promulgated a decree on the 22d of April, 1903, declaring in force the treaty of extradition concluded between Brazil and the United States on May 14, 1897, and the protocols signed May 28, 1898, and May 29, 1901.

According to the trade returns for 1902, furnished by the Bureau of Commercial Statistics, the exports amounted to 736,586,324 *milreis* and the imports to 492,822,082 *milreis*. The trade statistics for 1903 (not yet complete) show exports to the value of 744,704,836 *milreis* and imports 498,954,392 *milreis*. This shows an increase of 14,280,822

milreis in the foreign trade of Brazil in 1903 compared with 1902. On account of the low price of coffee it was feared that the total value of the exports in 1903 would be less than in 1902, but the year closed showing an excess of 6,692,153 *milreis*, compared with the exports of 1902. The decrease in the price of coffee was more than counterbalanced by the high price of rubber. The exports of cotton in 1903 showed an increase in value of 2,320,000 *milreis*, notwithstanding there was a decrease in production of 3,901,683 kilograms as the result of the drought. The exports of manganese increased, while those of sugar and tobacco decreased. The imports in 1903 showed an increase over those in 1902 of 11,214,408 *milreis*.

Figures of British reports show the export trade of Brazil in detail during the year 1903, as compared with the preceding year, as follows: Coffee, £19,076,277, as against £20,326,955 in 1902; caoutchouc, £9,733,041, as against £7,293,523 in 1902; cotton, £1,323,665, as against £1,203,884 in 1902; hides and skins, £1,820,481, as against £1,529,332 in 1902; tobacco, £948,867, as against £1,206,342 in 1902; cocoa, £1,012,224, as against £1,021,964 in 1902; yerba maté, £676,684, as against £1,084,429 in 1902; other articles, £2,291,936, as against £2,771,027 in 1902. The total for the year 1903 amounted to £36,985,617, as compared with £36,469,392 in the preceding year. The net increase of £516,225 was due principally to rubber, which shows an increase of only 6.7 per cent in quantity, but, owing to the sensational rise of prices, of over 33 per cent in value. Dry and salt hides show the considerable growth of £165,641, and raw cotton, in spite of the falling off of 12 per cent in quantity, due to drought and bad harvest, gave £119,781 more than last year. The other products that showed an increase were monazite, cotton seed, Brazil nuts, carnahuba wax, oxhorns, cassava flour, fruit, timber, and manganese, amounting in all to £223,610, the expansion of the lumber trade being particularly satisfactory. The steady development of manganese shipments is particularly interesting in view of the rise of exchange in Brazil and the fall of prices abroad. In 1901 shipments were only 98,828 tons; they rose to 157,295 tons in 1902, and in 1903 to 161,926 tons. The growth in the shipments of lumber, which have risen from £32,592 in 1901 to £34,899 in 1902 and £76,296 in 1903, show that this industry is slowly though surely developing.

Brazil exported to the United States in 1903 a valuation of \$69,636,414, as against \$71,583,086 in 1902. The principal export items were: Cocoa, \$1,222,939; coffee, \$43,156,735; rubber, \$19,531,052; sugar, \$1,150,009. Imports from the United States to Brazil were valued at \$10,486,755 in 1903, as compared with \$11,155,565 in 1902, the leading items being: Agricultural implements, \$39,918; wheat flour, \$1,851,683; carriages, \$97,401; cycles, \$9,225; cotton cloths, \$2,257,070; wearing apparel, \$110,514; electric and scientific apparatus,

\$220,509; builders' hardware, \$336,051; sewing machines, \$81,086; steam engines, \$45,525; typewriting machines, \$11,869; leather, \$96,880; rosin, tar, etc., \$267,850; turpentine, \$81,947; oils, \$2,502,451; beef, \$10,295; tallow, \$8,063; bacon, \$187,438; hams, \$2,691; pork, \$30,448; lard, \$503,912; butter, \$99,190; cheese, \$37; tobacco, \$393; wood, \$96; lumber, \$473,023; furniture, \$15,948.

The trade of Brazil with the United Kingdom during 1903 was represented by the following figures: Imports into Brazil from Great Britain—coal, coke, etc., £667,139; cotton manufactures, £1,829,409; jute yarn, £318,505; jute manufactures, £8,220; linen piece goods, £67,477; woolen tissues, £103,567; worsted tissues, £90,488; cutlery, £31,376; hardware, £39,250; cement, £7,970; earthen and china ware, £68,359; seed oil, £50,553. Exports from Brazil to Great Britain during the year were: Coffee, £568,507; sugar, £31,274; cotton, raw, £928,750; wet hides, £44,533.

The merchant marine of the Republic in 1903 consisted of 347 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 76,375, and 186 steamers, with a tonnage of 123,597.

The total customs revenues for the year collected from the various custom-houses of the Republic amounted to 201,379,410 *milreis*, as compared with 192,736,558 *milreis* in 1902.

The condition of agriculture was more encouraging, as the result of the interest taken by the State governments in adopting measures to promote production and of the better prices prevailing in the markets abroad. Among the measures recommended to the consideration of Congress in this connection, during the year, were greater transportation facilities and the reorganization of rural credits.

The rubber-crop year for the season of 1902-3 closed June 30 under very satisfactory conditions. The crop of 1901-2 was the largest ever produced—29,998 tons. The crop of the season of 1902-3 was 29,890, a decrease of only 108 tons, or less than 1 per cent. This is especially satisfactory to the trade. Of the season's crop Europe took 15,261 tons and the United States 14,566 tons, an increase in shipments to the United States over the previous year of 510 tons, while the shipments to Europe fell off correspondingly. During the year prices ruled fairly firm at good figures. The exceedingly high prices which prevailed formerly may never be restored, but producers as well as dealers find there is still a very handsome profit for them, once they have accommodated themselves to the new and more healthy conditions. Never before has so much enthusiasm been shown in the trade, and never before have so many men been employed in the business. Thousands of laborers are pouring into the forests of the interior and thousands more will follow. New rubber fields will be opened and old ones worked with improved methods and larger forces.

The Brazilian coffee crop of the year ended June 30, 1903, exceeded

the expectations entertained in regard to it and in point of quantity compared favorably with the crop of former years, excepting that of 1901-2, when production was on an enormous scale and passed all previous totals. In the season of 1903 the Rio and Santos receipts amounted to 12,325,000 bags, or more than 5,000,000 bags above the original estimate. This, however, is less by nearly 3,172,000 bags than the production of the previous season, when the total reached 15,500,000 bags, but as compared with 1901-2 it is an increase of 1,425,000 bags. The world's total coffee production for the period of 1902-3, according to the latest statistics, was 16,406,308 bags, of which Brazil furnished 12,686,308 bags.

Brazil has on an average an annual excess of sugar production equivalent to 1,712,701 bags, or 102,762 tons, which is offered to the foreign markets in competition with the other sugar-producing nations. The sugar crop of the State of Pernambuco for 1903-4 is estimated at 1,400,000 bags of 60 kilograms each, while the total production of Brazil is calculated at 2,610,000 bags.

The Brazilian cotton crop for the year 1903-4 is estimated at 490,000 bales of 85 kilograms, or 187 pounds, each, distributed as follows: Pernambuco, 270,000 bales; Parahyba, 100,000; Maceió, 50,000; Rio Grande do Norte, 30,000; Mossoró, Aracaty, Ceará, 40,000. There are 143 cotton mills in Brazil, of which 75 both spin and weave and 68 are for weaving only. The 18 mills in the State of São Paulo represent a capital of \$20,000,000 and run 55,406 spindles, which use 7,160 tons of cotton per annum, with a production of 34,270,000 lineal meters of textiles, the cost of which is estimated at \$4,463,000, or an average of 130 *reis* per meter. The largest mill is provided with 16,000 spindles and 426 looms. It employs 450 hands, consumes 720 tons of raw cotton, and turns out 4,500,000 meters of finished cloth, at the cost of \$288,000 per annum, or 55 *reis* per meter. There seems to be great differences between the cost of manufactures by different mills, as for the next largest mill, with 10,000 spindles and 400 looms, the cost is 133 *reis* per meter. The consumption tax is 20 *reis* per meter of dyed and 10 *reis* for unbleached material. Most of the output is of the unbleached variety.

At the present time there are 15 cloth mills in Brazil, the annual production averaging 63,000,000 meters of goods, or about 43,000,000 bags. The consumption does not exceed much over 40,000,000 meters of goods, leaving a great excess of the productive power over the consumption.

The need of a mining law which will insure the safety of capital invested in this industry, defining doubtful points and facilitating transactions between private parties, was urged during the year by President Rodrigues Alves. The richness of the subsoil of Brazil is becoming more and more evident, and adequate mining legislation

alone is needed to attract capital on a large scale to this industry. Gold production in 1903 was \$2,800,000 against \$3,036,381 in 1902. This mineral occurs in various sections of the Republic, but among other States Ceará stands boldly out as one of the richest of this class. Throughout the State rich mineral zones extend. The district which has for its center the mountain chain of Ibiapaba on the borders of Piahy, is one of the richest in the country. Gold, copper, zinc, lead, antimony, and mercury exist there in beds of considerable size. Bahia is also rich in mineral wealth of all classes, and the diamond mines of Bahia, although worked as yet only at the surface and by the most primitive methods, have already yielded the finest specimens, rivaling, if not surpassing, those of the Cape. The much-prized black diamond is found here. It is believed that in the near future, when developed by foreign capital, the diamond regions of Bahia will yield fabulous wealth. Copper is said to occur in paying quantities in various parts of this district. There has never been a mine worked, but the Bahia Exploration Company—an English concern which has recently acquired a large area of copper-bearing land—intends shortly to commence active mining and smelting operations. The manganese deposits of Bahia are among the richest in the world. The principal deposits are those situated at Nazareth and Villa Nova. From a preliminary study of these deposits it is estimated that they contain 300,000 tons of ore. An analysis of the ore shows a content of from 58 to 70 per cent of manganese with slight traces of phosphorus. Native antimony is found on the Itapuapana River, but in small quantities. On the Itovare River, near the borders of the States of São Paulo and Parana, diamonds are found, but they are very small. Serpentine is discovered in the limestone in many localities. Gold is found in the State of Parana at Ponte Grosso, where vestiges of the old works still exist. In the State of Santa Catharina gold, coal, and iron have been found in several localities. There has been discovered in a place called Cedro, in the township of Imbituba, State of Parana, a great deposit of coal. The area in which this coal was found comprises 3,000 hectares, in nearly all of which coal is found. The samples taken from the upper strata were classified as fat pit coal. This important deposit runs through the center of Parana due north and south and seems to be the continuation of the vein that traverses the States of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catharina. The location of the deposit is most convenient, because it is only 30 kilometers from the São Paulo-Rio Grande Railroad, that forms a junction at Ponta Grossa with the Parana Railroad, which runs to the Paranaguá and Antonina seaports. As a consequence of the preliminary analysis the Governor of the State of Parana has informed the Minister of the Interior of the fact that by its location the fuel problem for the railroads of the interior of Brazil will be solved. From the samples taken from the

upper strata an analysis was also made in Stockholm, the result of which was favorable, and the coal pronounced to be of a good quality. The Amazon basin is rich in carboniferous deposits, many of which are being exploited under government concessions.

The known manganese deposits of Brazil are divided into two classes: (1) Those associated with minerals of iron, as the Miguel Burnier and Ouro Preto beds, in Minas Geraes, and probably those of Matto Grosso; (2) those associated with gneiss, such as the deposits in the vicinity of Queluz and Lafayette, in Minas Geraes and at Nazareth, State of Bahia.

During the year 1903, from an exchange point of view, the financial status of Brazil was almost perfect. Changes in currency values, though frequent, were reduced to narrower limits than ever. The total revenue receipts for the year 1903 amounted to 41,300,908 *milreis* gold and 264,130,004 *milreis* paper, which shows an increase over the estimated receipts of 3,332,966 *milreis* gold and 218,645,004 *milreis* paper. Receipts compared with expenditures show a balance of 1,319,780 *milreis* gold and a deficit of 17,061,954 *milreis* paper. The amortization fund represents a total value of 16,731,200 *milreis*. The internal loan of 1868 has been reduced to 6,389,000 *milreis*. The amount of the paper currency in circulation on March 31 of the present year was 674,400,013 *milreis*.

The national debt of Brazil up to June 30, 1903, was £65,917,297.

Latest census statistics give the total population of the Republic as 14,668,268 souls. German consular reports show that the alien population of Brazil includes 1,300,000 Italians, 800,000 Portuguese, 300,000 Germans, 100,000 Spaniards, 80,000 Poles, 10,000 Frenchmen, 5,000 British, 500 Americans, and 110,000 of various nationalities, making a total of 2,705,500 foreigners.

Important works were inaugurated within the year in the port and city of Rio de Janeiro for the purpose of improving their sanitary condition. The Department of the Public Health organized a regular campaign against the yellow fever, with the result that the number of cases during the past summer was the smallest recorded in the last thirty-one years. A floating station for disinfecting purposes was established in the port of Rio, from which it is expected to derive great advantages. Congress was also urged to pass a law of compulsory vaccination against smallpox.

The attention of Congress was called to the urgent need of reenacting the civil code, an election-reform law, and an interstate tax law.

During the year construction work was begun on the extension of the railway from Baturité to Ceará and the Ceará-Mirim Railway. The section extending from Santo Eduardo to Cachoeira de Itapemerim, connecting the States of Rio de Janeiro and Espirito Santo, was opened up to traffic. Work was continued on the railway from Victoria to Dia-

mantina. Work on the extension of the Central Railway progressed satisfactorily. The São Paulo Railway Company extended its line to Rio Grande and made the survey for the São Francisco branch.

Congress was recommended by a Presidential message to authorize the revision of the regulations for the collection of duties of consumption and stamp taxes and the reorganization of the savings banks.

Chile.—The keynote of the administration of Chilean affairs during the year 1903 was, as stated by Vice-President RAMON BARROS LUCO, in the absence of President RIESCO, on the occasion of opening the National Congress, the desire to take advantage of the existing peaceful conditions prevailing between the American Republics by strengthening trade and industries of Chile. The Chilean-Argentine boundary question being satisfactorily adjusted, the peace between those two Republics was established upon a firm basis, and the prompt settlement of pending questions with Bolivia and Peru was anticipated. The deliverance of the country's finances from the necessity of maintaining an armed peace and the sale of two warships enabled the country to realize a surplus for the improvement of the ports of the Republic. The excess of revenue over expenditure in 1903 amounted to 16,036,000 *pesos*, and the estimated expenditure for 1904 was placed at 140,000,000 *pesos*, as against 159,000,000 estimated revenue, including the balance from the preceding year. A favorable economic feature of the year was the large wheat crop, so that a quantity was available for export purposes. The law providing for the redemption of paper currency was not put into operation as anticipated, but the peaceful arrangement of international questions will doubtless lead to the final adjustment of internal finance. On February 6, 1903, a telegraphic convention with the Argentine Republic was entered into, and a parcels-post convention with Great Britain, concluded in the same year, provided for the facilitating of intercourse between the countries in reference. Chile was also one of the powers signatory to the agreement for the settlement of pecuniary international claims by arbitration.

The customs revenue for 1903 was \$79,528,178, as against \$71,613,911 in the preceding year, the increase of \$7,914,267 being due in more than half the sum to the increased exports of nitrate and iodine.

The total value of the merchandise imported in 1903 was \$10,814,549 greater than in 1902. The duties on imports in 1903 amounted to \$28,689,505, and the export duties during the same year aggregated \$49,549,016.

The foreign commerce of the Republic in 1903 aggregated \$348,429,793 national currency, the amount of the imports being \$146,276,667, and the value of the exports \$202,153,126. In these figures are included the commerce of the Territory of Magallanes, which exported wool and hides to the value of \$6,338,824, and imported sundry merchandise valued at \$3,920,048.

The exports in 1903 compared with those of 1902 show an excess of exports in 1903 over those of 1902 of \$27,811,284. Nitrate and iodine were exported in 1903 to the value of \$146,755,887. The exports of copper increased in 1903 to the amount of \$2,300,000 as compared with the exports of this product in 1902; the exports of agricultural and stock products also increased in 1903 as compared with 1902 to the extent of \$8,000,000.

The following figures cover the trade between Chile and the United States during the year: Exports from the United States to Chile—Agricultural implements, \$253,033; carriages, \$18,393; cotton cloths, \$589,906; wearing apparel, \$24,646; electric and scientific apparatus, \$62,383; builder's hardware, \$171,175; leather, \$24,064; rosin, tar, etc., \$37,299; turpentine, \$91,419; oils, \$793,922; beef, \$6,419; tallow, \$21,977; lard, \$79,997; wood, \$21,686; lumber, \$345,536; furniture, \$19,782. The imports of rubber goods from the United States during the fiscal year 1902-3, were as follows: Belting, packing, and hose, \$7,467; boots and shoes, 187 pairs, valued at \$350; other goods, \$5,693.

The trade of Chile with the United Kingdom during 1903 was represented by the following figures: Imports into Chile from Great Britain—Coal, coke, etc., £186,769; cotton manufactures, £875,853; woolen tissues, £136,091; worsted tissues, £155,306; carpets, £31,159; cutlery, £16,175; hardware, £17,647; galvanized sheets, £85,436. Exports from Chile to the United Kingdom during the year were confined principally to shipments of copper. Copper ore was represented by £267,141; regulus and precipitate, £268,601; and copper, wrought and unwrought, £752,238; wheat, £83,623.

The exports to Brazil during 1902-3 amounted to 1,066,145 \$900 *contos*.

Machinery of various kinds, including agricultural implements, forms an important item in the import trade of Chile, a large part of which comes from the United States. Until recent years lumber formed an important item in the import trade of Chile, the supply coming chiefly from the United States. The importation of lumber is, however, decreasing because of the development of large lumber interests in the Republic. In the Provinces of Arauco, Cautin, Valdiva, and Llanquihua, in the southern part of Chile, are vast forests of fine lumber-producing timber, which is attracting the attention of capitalists and manufacturers. A number of sawmills are now in operation in that section cutting lumber for the local market, which was formerly supplied largely with pine from Oregon.

The consumption of sugar in Chile amounts to about 50,000,000 kilograms annually, valued at 6,000,000 *pesos*. All of this sugar comes from abroad, as Chile produces no cane or beets, Peru being the principal source of supply.

The Government of Chile has no statistics on mines and mining,

notwithstanding the fact that the country possesses varied mineral resources, including gold, silver, copper, and nitrate. For this reason statistics of private corporations only are available.

The total production of nitrate in the Republic in 1903 amounted to 32,288,678 Spanish quintals, as compared with 29,829,679 quintals in the preceding year, a gain of 2,458,999 quintals. The deliveries for consumption in 1903 amounted to 32,627,481 quintals, as compared with 28,400,831 in 1902, a gain for 1903 of 4,226,650 quintals, thus making it the record year of the nitrate industry. In accordance with a resolution taken by the nitrate producers at a meeting on July 7, 1903, it was decided to fix the total output of nitrate of soda for the nitrate year—that is, from April 1, 1903, to March 31, 1904—at 32,500,000 Spanish quintals.

The Chilean production of iodine amounted in 1903 to 155½ tons, only 19 nitrate oficinas out of 86 at work being allowed to manufacture the by-product under the articles of the iodina combination. The exports reached 382½ tons, leaving a stock of 811 tons on December 31, 1903, or more than two years' consumption, that of 1903 allotted to the Chilean producers having been 330 tons. The price was nevertheless maintained at 12 cents per ounce, troy, and it has since been raised to 15 cents on the strength of the probable limitation of the Japanese output in consequence of the war.

The production of gold in 1903 is stated to have been valued at \$575,000 compared with \$500,000 in the preceding year, while copper production was 30,930 long tons against 28,930 long tons in 1902.

A study of prevailing industries shows that brewing is a very important industry in Chile. The largest breweries are those at Santiago, Limache, and Valdivia. The two first, which are native concerns, have amalgamated recently and now form the limited liability company known as the "*Cervecerías Unidas*," with a capital of \$5,500,000, and turning out about 6,000,000 gallons of beer per annum. Chilean beer is, as a rule, of good quality and fairly cheap. All kinds are produced in the country, but especially "lager" and "Pilsener." With the exception of the establishments connected with the mines and railways, the engineering industry is rather backward in the country. There are three British firms at Valparaiso which turn out wagons, boilers, locomotives, etc., and the State railroad workshops can also produce wagons and locomotives, but as a rule the orders are given to the first-mentioned establishments. The first steel vessel made in the country was launched at the close of 1901, being a small transport boat of about 800 tons. A foreign firm in Santiago is engaged in the manufacture of safes, locks, chains, and metallic gratings, etc., while a very important industry is the galvanizing of sheets. Corrugated-iron sheets are imported from abroad and given a galvanizing bath after their arrival, and as galvanized sheets pay an import duty of 25 per cent, while

those ungalvanized are admitted free, the native companies can sell more cheaply than importers. There is a great demand throughout the country for such sheets and more especially for the corrugated variety which are used extensively in all kinds of constructions, buildings, sheds, etc. It is the only roofing used along the coast, as it is the most suitable for the lightly built houses in those sections. At Valparaiso there is a large tin-box factory, making also other tin goods, such as utensils, buckets, signs, etc. It is the property of a Frenchman who established it three years ago, and the tools and machinery employed are superior to those of rival native factories. The leading foundries at Santiago connected with the mines are under French control.

The factories for preserved fruits and vegetables at Quilpué (near Valparaiso) and at Rengo turn out a good quality of product, which finds a ready sale throughout the country. The principal fruits treated are peaches, apples, and apricots, which grow in great abundance in Chile, so that this branch of industry bids fair to make progress. Notwithstanding the local production and the fact that there is a protective import duty of 60 per cent, foreign makers still find a market here for preserved fruits. Owing in a measure to the prosperous condition of the tanning industry in the Republic, the local shoemaking trade is in a good condition. Formerly large quantities of boots and shoes were imported, chiefly from France and Switzerland. Local factories now, however, monopolize the business and shoemaking is a leading native industry. It is noted, however, that as local makers do not produce many children's sizes under 6 inches, owing to the expense of workmanship in comparison with the value of the materials employed, the Chilean custom-house admits these small sizes at a reduced tariff. Large quantities of a kind of resin called "goma breá" are shipped from Chile to French ports. This vegetable glue is much appreciated, as it is an excellent substitute for the gum arabic so universally employed. The plant grows in the forests of Salta and west of Santiago, and the produce is easy of extraction.

The expenses of the exploitation of railroads in 1903 amounted to \$17,343,585.52, or \$580,000 less than the expenses of the previous year. The railway receipts during this period amounted to \$17,343,585.52, or an increase over the receipts of 1902 of 1,850,000 *pesos*.

The postal and telegraph service continued its growth proportionally with the commercial development of the country. The Department of Posts earned in 1903 a net profit of \$191,000 silver, without including in this amount the sum of \$176,000 silver collected as duties on foreign orders for merchandise made through the post-offices of the Republic. The receipts from telegrams rose in 1903 to 652,000 *pesos*, or 60,000 *pesos* more than the receipts derived from the same source in 1902.

During the year a new law went into effect exempting from import

duty salts of potash, destined for use exclusive as fertilizer, and the tariff on vehicles was modified.

In the plans for public works to be carried out in the Republic the construction of railways figure largely, the principal line of which is designated as the "Longitudinal Railway," and is to extend north and south along the coast leading to the rich nitrate fields in the Provinces of Arica and Tarapaca. This involves an estimated outlay of 76,204,727 *pesos* (§27,814,725).

The merchant marine of the Republic during 1903 consisted of 111 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 51,886, and 38 steamers, aggregating 62,742 tons.

Colombia.—A stable government prevailed during the year 1903 in the Republic of Colombia and negotiations continued with regard to the Isthmian waterway through the territory of the Republic. These negotiations finally terminated with the establishment of an independent government by the Panama district, the secession being accomplished without warfare or bloodshed on either side of the controversy.

The Republic of Colombia is rich in natural resources, and has a large laboring class that can be trained to any desired line of work, and has also a great deal of public land suitable for immigrants. With an area of 1,203,103 square kilometers and a population of 3,001,151 souls, it is seen that though the density of population is 3.26 per square kilometer immigration may still be encouraged with benefit.

The leading feature of the trade returns of the year was the advance made in commercial intercourse with the United States as compared with the decline of British trade interests in the Republic, this being especially noticeable in textile fabrics. German interests also made great strides, while those of France showed a marked decline. The new tariff which became effective in March, 1903, provided for the payment of all import duties in gold, but though the gold dollar of 1 gram 672 milligrams weight and 0.900 fine was established as the monetary unit of the nation it was found necessary on December 22, 1903, by Señor Don JOSÉ MANUEL MARROQUÍN, the Vice-President of the Republic, acting as President, to promulgate a decree authorizing the coinage by the Executive power, at such time and place as may be deemed convenient, of 1,000,000 silver *pesos* 0.666 fine, for circulation exclusively in the provinces of the Department of Cauca. This measure was taken in order to comply with the law of October 30, 1903, which prescribes that export and import duties payable at the custom-houses of Tunnao and Ipiales shall be collected in Colombian silver 0.666 fine, the coinage being rendered necessary because of the scarcity of silver coin in the Department of Cauca.

The total exports of the Republic of Colombia, during 1903, to the United States are given by official statistics of the latter country as worth \$6,836,695, compared with \$3,140,043 in 1902; while imports from that country aggregated \$4,936,069 in 1903, as against \$3,380,997

in the preceding year. The details of this trade show the following items and values: Exports from the United States to Colombia: Agricultural implements, \$2,442; wheat flour, \$541,240; carriages, \$45,040; cycles, \$797; cotton cloths, \$967,214; wearing apparel, \$118,648; builders' hardware, \$143,110; sewing machines, \$61,195; steam engines, \$22,000; typewriting machines, \$5,231; leather, \$38,443; boots and shoes, \$143,768; rosin, tar, etc., \$15,341; turpentine, \$10,169; oils, \$174,453; beef, \$28,388; tallow, \$6,980; bacon, \$2,696; hams, \$14,694; pork, \$14,731; lard, \$309,497; butter, \$23,935; cheese, \$8,035; tobacco, \$85,188; wood, \$17,883; lumber, \$68,841; furniture, \$37,135; bananas, \$635,200. During the fiscal year 1902-3 Colombia exported to the United States 455,969 pounds of crude india rubber, valued at \$176,568. The imports of rubber from the latter country consisted of belting, packing, and hose to the value of \$6,679; boots and shoes, 3,831 pair, valued at \$1,370; other goods, \$3,421.

The trade of Colombia with the United Kingdom during 1903 was represented by the following figures: Cotton manufactures, £415,055; linen piece goods, £20,561. British statistics give no information as to receipts of merchandise from the Republic.

The production of gold in the Republic in 1903 was valued at \$2,000,000, as compared with \$2,100,000 in 1902. The Colombian National Council of Amortization issued a decree, during the year, postponing indefinitely the auction for the rent of the emerald mines of Muzo and Cosquez, which was to have taken place on December 31, 1903.

There are three classes of coffee produced in the Republic. First, that which is dried in the sun in the cherry and afterwards cleaned; this is known as "*café trillado*," and is the lowest priced coffee. Second, that which is prepared by washing the cherry or pulp from the bean, which is then dried and cleaned by machinery. This grade is called "*café lavado*," and brings a good price. Third, that from which the pulp is washed and the bean exported, after being dried in the husk. This grade is known as "*café en pergamino*," and is the highest priced coffee. The principal districts for the cultivation of coffee are the Department of Cundinamarca as a whole (which produces the famous Bogotá coffee), the Department of Santander, the districts around Ocaña, Cucuta, Bucaramanga, and the Tolima. The lowlands of the Tolima, on either side of the Magdalena River, form the grazing lands, while east and west of these, at varying distances, rise the cordilleras of the Andes, in the small valleys of which the coffee is grown. In the Department of Santander the yearly production is stated to be as follows:

	Bags.
Cucuta District.....	100,000
Bucaramanga District.....	120,000
Ocana District.....	50,000

Of all the coffee produced annually, only about 25,000 bags remain in the country for home consumption.

Costa Rica.—The administration of Costa Rican affairs remained in the hands of President ESQUIVEL during the year 1903, during which time domestic peace prevailed, and the foreign relations of Costa Rica with the entire civilized world were of the most cordial and amicable nature. The Republic strictly observed all her international obligations, foreigners resident in the Republic were protected in all their rights, and the files of the Department of Foreign Affairs remained entirely free from any international claims.

About the middle of 1903 the Government of Costa Rica had great hopes of arriving at a settlement of the boundary dispute with Colombia, and with that purpose in view established a legation in Bogotá in order to conduct and complete the negotiations. The independence of Panama terminated the negotiations with Colombia, and transferred them to the Republic of Panama, and the indications are that the boundary dispute between the two countries will soon be settled in a manner mutually satisfactory to both of the nations concerned.

In addition to the parcels post convention with England, Germany, the United States, and Italy, Costa Rica celebrated with the United States and France during the year other conventions for the remittance of funds by mail, through the medium of the respective general administrations of each country, in the form of money orders or drafts. Costa Rica was also one of the powers signatory to the agreement for the settlement of pecuniary international claims by arbitration, and during the year ratified the copyright convention signed by the delegates to the Pan-American Conference in Mexico, as well as that for the practice of liberal professions.

Public instruction continued to receive the fostering care and protection of the Government. New schools were established and old ones enlarged and improved. A normal school was opened in San José, and two colleges reopened in the provinces of Alajuela and Heredia.

The Pacific Railway continued in exploitation without obstacles, and notwithstanding the fact that profits were not great, this is due in part to the difficulties that all new enterprises encounter in matters of administration, as regards the amounts invested in improvements and urgent repairs, as well as to the extension of the line.

The finances of the Republic improved, the price of coffee rose, commercial operations became more active, and receipts from customs dues notably increased during the year. The Government faithfully met all of its domestic obligations, made a final settlement of the accounts of the Pacific Railway, and gave aid to those parts of the Republic that solicited assistance. The settlement of the railway accounts relieves the Treasury of a serious burden and places the nation on a stronger financial basis than ever before.

The foreign debt of Costa Rica remain practically unchanged. The administration is firm in its intention to promptly meet all of its foreign obligations and to uphold and strengthen in every way possible the foreign credit of the Republic. The monetary system of Costa Rica is the gold standard.

Owing to the industrious and energetic character of the Costa Ricans, their love for order, and the consequent stability of their Government, they enjoy the distinction of not having a single exile, and of having been the first among their neighbors in the use of telegraph lines, electric lights, trolley system of tramways, railroads to both oceans, and now of the Marconi system, all of which evinces their progressive and successful enterprise.

The Congress of Costa Rica fixed the budget for the fiscal year 1903-4 at 5,323,948 *colonos* (\$2,475,635.82), and the estimated receipts for the year are 5,375,000 *colonos* (\$2,499,375).

The total population of the Republic at the opening of 1903 was 320,000 souls.

The imports of merchandise that Costa Rica makes from foreign countries come principally from the United States, England, Germany, France, Spain, and Italy.

The import commerce of Costa Rica may be calculated to-day at 50 per cent from the United States and 50 per cent from the other nations of Europe and America.

The imports from Costa Rica into the first-named country are steadily increasing. In 1900 they amounted to \$2,959,439; in 1901, to \$3,196,321; in 1902, to \$3,291,545, and in 1903, to \$3,743,627. The imports from the other Central American States during last year were as follows: Guatemala, \$2,468,778; Honduras, \$1,707,143; Nicaragua, \$1,577,232, and Salvador, \$894,418. The exports for the same year, 1903, amounted to: Costa Rica, \$1,838,716; Guatemala, \$977,315; Honduras, \$1,234,070; Nicaragua, \$1,544,799, and Salvador, \$837,799.

The merchandise which Costa Rica imports chiefly from the United States is wheat, barley, oats, corn, beans, rice, flour of all kinds, beef and pork salted and smoked, canned and shell fish, preserved fruits, candies, confectionery, jellies, marmalades, sauces, pickles, butter, cheese, biseuits, lard, fresh and smoked pork, beer, whisky, cordage, iron ranges, saddlery, harness, reins and other leathern articles, trunks and valises, codfish, onions, furniture, stationery, blank books, drugs, leaf tobacco, cut and plug tobacco, lamps, glassware of all kinds and for all purposes, crocks, stewpans, frying pans tinned or enameled in all forms and for all uses, carts, carriages, cars, locomotives, rails and all kinds of railway materials and for agricultural exploitation, iron and steel manufactures for all kinds of bridges and constructions, machinery for all kinds of industry, utensils and tools

for agriculture, edged or sharp instruments for all kinds of uses, cotton cloth of all kinds, white, plain, or figured, cotton and woolen cloth for garments for men and women, hats, boots and shoes, woolen and cotton blankets, wall paper, fine hardware, varnishes, paints, tars, spirits of turpentine, lubricating and illuminating oils, grease for machinery and for candle and soap manufacturing, dray carts, wheeled vehicles, materials for electrical installations of all kinds, iron piping, coal, cement, pine wood manufactured into doors and windows, as well as in the form of beans and boards of all sizes, etc.

Through the bankers and merchants of the United States considerable commerce is carried on with China, India, and Japan in silk goods, shawls, plain and figured, ladies' shawls, head and face shawls or mufflers, smooth cloths, mats, tea, rice, silk handkerchiefs, and other articles from Japan. From 1890, when direct railway communication was established via Reventazon with Limón and the towns of the interior, the commerce with the Pacific through Puntarenas has decreased. Easy communication between Limón and the United States, fed by the growing exportation of bananas, has been the principal cause of the increase in the trade of the United States with Costa Rica at the expense of the trade with England and other European nations. On the other hand, the number and variety of the North American manufactures and products and the study which the manufacturers and producers have made regarding the wants and requirements of the Spanish-American markets, together with the consumption in the United States of Costa Rican agricultural products, would naturally produce the increase to which reference has been made.

The exports of bananas to the United States in 1903 were greater than those of the preceding year and were worth \$1,956,805, against \$1,616,195 in 1902.

The rubber goods imported from the United States during the fiscal year 1902-3, were as follows: Belting, packing, and hose, \$3,746; boots and shoes, 178 pair, valued at \$60; other goods, \$5,042.

The merchant marine of the Republic in 1903 comprised 2 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 555, and 2 steamers, with a tonnage of 879.

The following table shows the principal native products of the Republic and the extent in hectares of the cultivation in 1903:

	Area in cultivation.		Area in cultivation.
Coffee, under 3 years.....hectares..	1,763	Pasture lands.....hectares..	221,623
Coffee, from 3 to 10 years.....do....	8,526	Yucas.....do.....	1,020
Coffee, over 10 years.....do.....	14,697	Tobacco.....do.....	426
Sugar cane.....do.....	9,305	Potatoes.....do.....	602
Beans.....do.....	3,998	Cacao.....do.....	1,550
Corn.....do.....	28,579	Rice.....do.....	1,795
Orange trees.....number..	70,129	Caoutchouc.....do.....	746
Other fruit trees.....hectares..	63,269	Vegetables.....do.....	500
Bananas and plantains.....do....	22,734	Other products.....do....	365

The total coffee production in 1902-3 amounted to 17,332,423 kilograms, of which the greater quantity, or 12,590,339 kilograms, were shipped to British ports. Comparing this production with the previous crop of 1901-2, which was 13,749,100 kilograms, it is found that the present crop is greater by 3,583,323 kilograms and that 64 per cent was shipped in parchment.

The figures covering live stock in the Republic in 1903 are as follows:

	Head.		Head.
Bulls	15,765	Mares	15,732
Cows	101,500	Mules	2,824
Oxen	35,071	Burros	87
Calves	70,420	Goats	563
Stallions	3,203	Sheep	228
Horses	15,237	Hogs	60,195

The United Fruit Company is the largest agricultural concern in the Republic. Bananas are its chief product, and it ships them not only to the United States but to Europe also. The company is developing its properties and continues to plant more bananas year by year. In 1902 the number of bunches exported showed an increase of 7.86 per cent over the figures for 1901. The export of this fruit to the United States was begun in 1881, and grew from 3,500 bunches in that year to 4,179,199 bunches in 1902. Steamers to the number of 230, laden with bananas, cleared from Port Limon for the United States in 1902. During 1902 a cargo of bananas was shipped to Bristol by the United Fruit Company, and it turned out sufficiently well to warrant the establishment of a regular monthly fruit service between Limon and Bristol and Manchester, which during 1903 became a fortnightly service.

There are more than 400,000 cacao trees in a state of bearing in the Republic, upon which the Government pays a bounty of 0.25 of a colon per tree. This industry is a promising one and is receiving the fostering care of the Government, and every inducement is being made for the development of this profitable branch of tropical agriculture.

The postal service received the careful attention of the Government during the year. New offices were opened, and the facilities for rapid communication and the prompt dispatch of the mails improved and enlarged.

The opening to the public service of the Pacific Railway greatly facilitated the handling of the mails to and from Puntarenas and Guanacaste, and at the same time notably decreased the cost to the Government in the item of transportation.

There are now in the Republic 67 telegraph offices, and the service during the year 1903 was excellent. Telegraph wires extend over 1,412 kilometers and give employment to 220 persons. During the year the

lines were almost constantly in working order, and 284,532 messages were dispatched and received.

Certain modifications of the regulations for the exploitation of the pearl fisheries of the Republic were adopted, and such changes in the existing tariff laws as were noted from time to time in the MONTHLY BULLETIN were made. A contract for the manufacture of sugar and the distillation of white liquor for the use of the Government was entered into on August 14, 1903, thus constituting a virtual Government monopoly of the same.

Cuba.—Under the administration of President Palma, Cuban affairs during the year 1903 proceeded successfully and prosperously. All the nations of the world recognized the existence of Cuba as an independent Republic and maintained amicable relations with the country, many sending representatives to the Cuban capital. The coaling station of Bahia Honda and the naval station of Guantanamo were ceded to the United States Government, these two places being the only spots over which the United States flag remained in token of possession at the end of the year. From December 28 a treaty of reciprocity was in force with that country, with which the most cordial relations are maintained. A postal convention with the United States was also negotiated during the year and international copyright privileges granted. Agricultural interests were fostered, and sugar and tobacco crops of great proportions were produced. The treasury was ably administered and means of communication extended. The Central Railway inaugurated a regular service, and highways and carriage roads were extended and improved, all of which gave impetus to the rural life of the Republic by placing a market for produce within easy reach. Hygiene and the sanitation of the populous centers were rigorously attended to, and yellow fever was completely stamped out. Public instruction received special attention, and though the service is still somewhat deficient, a considerable proportion of the public funds are employed in its development.

During the fiscal year ended June, 1903, the total imports and exports amounted to \$141,000,000, being an increase of \$10,427 over the fiscal year ended June, 1902. The exports were \$78,380,000, an increase of \$24,000,000. The imports of bullion and coin during the year amounted to \$58,800,000.

The trade of Cuba with the United States for the year 1903, according to United States official statistics, was represented by the following figures: Imports by the United States—Bananas, \$1,085,563; oranges, \$3,532; sugar, \$37,593,266; tobacco leaf, \$10,157,975; mahogany, \$449,504. Exports from the United States to Cuba—Agricultural implements, \$83,313; corn, \$624,783; wheat flour, \$2,068,083; carriages, \$457,151; cycles, \$17,199; cotton cloths, \$271,582; wearing apparel, \$236,403; builders' hardware, \$366,325; sewing machines,

\$198,542; steam engines, \$127,845; typewriting machines, \$30,926; leather, \$116,494; rosin, tar, etc., \$41,560; turpentine, \$49,484; oils, \$683,916; beef, \$6,986; tallow, \$30,189; bacon, \$322,383; hams, \$576,763; pork, \$273,938; lard, \$1,408,673; butter, \$21,301; cheese, \$10,220; tobacco, \$121,900; wood, \$31,160; lumber, \$980,468; furniture, \$334,848. The total exports to the United States in 1903 amounted to \$57,228,291, against \$48,619,588 in 1902, showing an increase for the year 1903 of \$8,608,703. The total imports from the United States were \$23,504,417 in 1903, as compared with \$23,061,623 in 1902, an increase of \$442,794 for 1903.

During the fiscal year 1902-3 Cuba imported from the United States the following rubber goods: Belting, packing, and hose, \$32,797; boots and shoes, 2,351 pairs, valued at \$2,210; other goods, \$73,786.

The value of the raw sugar exported during the fiscal year of 1903 was \$42,084,100, against \$18,851,500 during the preceding year. This increase was due largely to the fact that in June, 1902, there were 448,500 tons of sugar in warehouse in the island, more than three times the quantity as compared with 1901. Furthermore, there was an increase in the crop.

The sugar production in the various mills of the country, which is shipped to the ports of Habana, Matanzas, Cárdenas, Sagua, Caibarién, Neuviatas, Gibara, Zaza, Santiago de Cuba, Guantánamo, Manzanillo, Trinidad, and Cienfuegos, is stated by a competent authority to have reached 2,593,660,000 pounds, or 1,193,083 tons. The number of mills is given as 175, of which, however, only 171 were in constant operation. The plantations were enlarged and adequately equipped with new machinery, and in many cases secondary cultures were introduced upon what were formerly sugar "estancias" only. The well-known tobacco industry of the Republic shows the following figures for the year: The production of leaf tobacco in all the plantations of the country reached a total of 342,748 "tercios" or bales, of which 303,116 tercios, weighing 15,593,822 kilos, were exported, the United States being the principal market. Germany, Spain, Austria, the Argentine Republic, France, and Holland also received large quantities of leaf tobacco from the island, new markets being found in British Guiana, Sweden and Norway, Nova Scotia, and Guatemala.

The total value of tobacco exported in 1903 was 25,127,871.92½ pesos, an increase of more than 3,000,000 pesos over the figures for the preceding year. Cigars were exported to the number of 208,607,450, an increase over the preceding year of 98,900. England remained the chief consumer, followed in order by the United States, Germany, France, Spain, Canada, Belgium, Australia, the Argentine Republic, and Italy, while new markets were opened in various parts of the world. Cigarettes were exported in the amount of 14,341,445 boxes, an increase of 2,671,290 over the preceding year. Colombia remained the principal

market for Cuban cigarettes during the year, while the West Indies, Mexico, the Canary Islands, Chile, and Peru followed in the order named. The amount of plug tobacco (picadura) exported amounted to 106,874 kilograms, an increase of 41,515 kilograms over 1902. This increase went principally to the United States and to Colombia; other importing countries maintain their usual quota.

The culture and exportation of various tropical fruits, cacao, and coffee renewed attention, a ready market being found in the adjacent republics. The industrial development arising from textile cultivation also received encouragement, and dye and cabinet woods were considerably exploited.

The total customs receipts for the year were \$16,282,803.06, an increase over 1902 of \$1,590,241.27, while the statement of receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, including the balance from the preceding year, was stated to have been \$18,512,417.85. The disbursements from this sum amounted to \$15,339,954.84, leaving a cash balance at the end of the fiscal year 1903 of \$3,172,463.01. In the budget for the fiscal year 1904, sent to Congress by President PALMA, the following estimates were made for the ensuing year: The receipts are estimated at \$18,899,500, being \$16,500,000 from ordinary sources, and \$2,399,500 from the special taxes in connection with the proposed loan. The expenditures are estimated at \$17,924,013, being \$15,836,451 from ordinary revenues, and \$2,027,562 on account of the loan, leaving a balance of \$975,486, which will be devoted to taking up bonds issued for the \$35,000,000 loan, unless legislation to the contrary is passed. President PALMA says that the special taxes are now being collected, the difficulties which presented themselves at first having almost entirely disappeared. The receipts are made up as follows: From customs, \$14,746,500; consular fees, \$250,000; communications, \$500,000; internal revenues, \$610,000; State properties, \$119,500; and from various other sources, \$274,000. The expenditures are: For the Legislature, \$430,460; Presidential expenses, \$68,390; Ministry of State and Justice, \$386,855; Ministry of Government, \$4,979,827; Ministry of Finance, \$1,903,490; Ministry of Public Instruction, \$3,751,087; Ministry of Public Works, \$3,032,004; Ministry of Agriculture and Industry, \$181,663, and the Judiciary, \$1,162,665, leaving a surplus of \$663,548, excluding the expenses of the loan.

There are approximately 1,500 miles of railroad in Cuba. The largest road belongs to the Cuba Company, and runs from Havana to Santiago along what is called the backbone of the island. The through line was finished in the latter part of 1903, and there are no statements of earnings at hand to show how the road is progressing, though considerable progress is being made. The next important system is the United Railways of Havana, having 250 miles of road. Its territory

comprises the section in and around Havana, and it derives considerable traffic from the adjacent sugar and tobacco plantations. Other important systems are the Cardenas and Jucaro, 200 miles long; the Western Railway system, a tobacco road in Pinar del Rio, and the Matanzas Railroad, 100 miles long, a road in the sugar section. There is also the Cuba Central road, 200 miles in length, hauling principally lumber tonnage. There are, besides, many smaller roads in various districts of the island. It is expected that the roads will do an increased business in 1904, especially the sugar and lumber roads, as a result of the reciprocity treaty. The island now is emerging from its industrial gloom, and the progress of its railroads will reflect the prosperity of the entire people.

According to late statistics published by the Treasury Department of the Republic of Cuba, there are only 24 mines of different kinds at present in exploitation throughout the island. These mines are operated by some 10 or 12 companies, 4 of which are of considerable importance. Twelve of the mines in operation are iron mines, 5 asphalt, 3 copper, 3 manganese, and one naphtha, the production of the latter being insignificant. The iron, copper, and manganese mines are situated in the Province of Santiago de Cuba.

During the first quarter of 1903 the immigrants arriving in the Republic of Cuba numbered 3,163. The passengers who landed in the island during the same period numbered 11,207 and the passengers who went abroad 9,125, or an excess of incoming passengers over outgoing of 2,082.

The merchant marine of the Republic comprised 117 sailing vessels with a tonnage of 11,794, and steamers numbering 39 with a gross burden of 39,439 tons.

Various changes in the customs tariff were effected during the year and a practically new schedule outlined for 1904, which, however, did not become operative until February of the latter year. With the design of encouraging the live-stock industry of the Republic, domestic animals for breeding purposes were granted favorable import rates and the exportation of cattle was prohibited.

Dominican Republic.—In the election to the presidential office of DON ALEJANDRO WOS Y GIL, on August 1, 1903, it was hoped that the internal troubles which had disturbed the industrial development of the Dominican Republic would end. These hopes were partly realized, as the President was a man of culture and advanced ideas. The Republic was one of the powers signatory to the agreement for the settlement of international pecuniary claims by arbitration, and gave evidence of a general desire for advancement and progress.

The discovery of remarkably rich oil fields is also looked upon as a factor making for future wealth, a concession having been obtained from the Government by an American company which embraces sev-

eral hundred acres, easy of access, and yielding from upward of 600 barrels of oil per day, which can, it is believed, be increased, with proper machinery, to 2,500 barrels.

Such marine statistics as are available show a total of 9 sailing vessels whose aggregate tonnage was 1,334 in 1903.

Such statistics of foreign commerce as are available for the Dominican Republic for 1903 relate solely to trade intercourse with the United States and cover \$2,911,245 for exports to and \$1,491,327 for imports from that country. These figures, as compared with those for the preceding year, which were \$2,738,367 and \$1,399,615, for exports and imports respectively, show slight increases. Among the articles received from the United States were manufactures of rubber to the value of \$3,716, while banana exports to that country show a valuation of \$97,500 in 1903, as compared with \$94,617 in 1902. The importations of rice amount to about 5,000 tons annually, Germany and England being the principal shipping countries. It is stated that many portions of the country are well adapted to rice culture, and as, with beans, it constitutes the bulk of the food of the inhabitants it might, under favorable conditions, not only be grown in sufficient quantities to meet the local demands but also be available for export.

Ecuador.—One of the most favorable features of the administration of Ecuadorian affairs under the guidance of Señor DON LEONIDAS PLAZA, G., who continued in office during the year 1903, was the freeing of the Republic from the onus of a foreign debt. On October 5, 1903, the President announced to the National Congress that the Republic of Ecuador owed absolutely nothing in a monetary sense to any nation, adding that the fact will form an epoch in the annals of American history, and will demonstrate to the world the energy and thrift of the natives of the Republic, which, notwithstanding the hardships and difficulties encountered in its birth as a nation, has fulfilled the obligations contracted by its liberators. Ecuador was also one of the powers signatory to the agreement whereby international pecuniary claims should be settled by arbitration.

The population of the Republic on the occasion of the last census was 1,204,200, a relative density of population of 1.91 per kilometer, and on April 8, 1903, the President ordered a new census to be taken, under the charge of a Bureau of Statistics, it being desired to collect data concerning every branch of industry carried on throughout the country.

A new customs law, promulgated in 1903, became effective on January 1, 1904, various measures being modified for the protection of native industries and the promotion of foreign trade.

The total exports of Ecuador in 1903 amounted to \$9,070,060 and the imports were valued at \$5,899,298. In this trade, according to United States statistics, that country took the following share:

Exports to Ecuador, in 1903, amounted to \$2,044,031, as compared with \$1,823,166 in 1902. The following rubber goods were imported from the United States during the fiscal year 1902-3: Belting, packing, hose, \$12,599; boots and shoes, 222 pairs, valued at \$100; other goods, \$1,951. The imports in 1903 from the port of San Francisco consisted of 45,089 packages, weighing 2,041,127 kilograms, valued at \$134,365.41. During the year 1902-3 Ecuador exported to the United States crude india rubber to the amount of 681,136 pounds, valued at \$296,031, while the total exports to that country were valued at \$1,396,530, against \$1,347,850 in 1902.

The merchant marine of the Republic of Ecuador in 1903 consisted of one sailing vessel with a tonnage of 257.

The railroad under construction between Guayaquil and Quito will run through one of the most fertile regions of the globe. This railroad line, with a length of 500 kilometers, passes through all the climates and seasons of the world, being built on lands where cocoa and rubber, as well as barley and potatoes, are grown.

Since the first days of the Spanish conquest, when the sugar cane plant was brought into the country, it has been extensively cultivated in all the Ecuadorian provinces; and although it is found at the elevation of 2,300 meters, the best region for its cultivation in this country is the warm and the medium zones up to the height of 1,200 meters, above the sea level.

Up to the present time cocoa has been one of the most important and productive cultures of Ecuador, producing 33 per cent of the general consumption. The demand for the article in the markets of Europe is constantly on the increase. The increase in the universal production does not, however, keep pace with the demand. The variety of rubber plant produced in this region is the "*Castilleja elástica*," which produces one of the best rubber gums. The cultivation of this variety is quite easy. The only thing necessary is to clear the vegetation under the big trees and plant the seeds under the shade. At the sixth year they can be tapped for the first time and can be continued to be tapped annually without the least detriment to the trees if the work has been done with a little intelligence.

In the inter-Andean provinces of Ecuador the only cereals cultivated in any quantities are wheat, corn, and barley. Oats and rye are unknown, although there are immense tracts of land very appropriate for them.

The milling industry is represented by about ten or twelve mills of modern machinery, with an annual production of about 200,000 hundredweight, and a number of small ones built according to the old Spanish style. The motive power used is exclusively hydraulic; steam and wind power are not known. The provinces of Pichincha, Leon, and Tunguragua are the most productive, and the production is

estimated at 300,000 hundredweight per annum, while they might easily render 600,000 to 800,000, and 2,000,000 if the entire available lands were cultivated.

Barley occupies, on account of quantity, the first place in the interior, as the geological and meteorological conditions of the region are very propitious for its cultivation. It grows at from 2,000 to 3,700 meters above the sea level, this being the only cereal that is cultivated at this height in Ecuador.

The corn belt extends from the coast region as far up as 3,000 meters above the sea level. There is no doubt that corn grown on the high table-lands is of a much superior quality than that of the coast, although in this last region it is of much more rapid growth. The Imbabura and Pichincha provinces are essentially producers of corn. All the water beds of both ranges of mountains between 2,500 meters and the vast oriental and occidental plains are especially adapted for corn. With the Interandean Railway great quantities of this grain can be carried to Guayaquil and even exported. There are still in the regions mentioned some millions of (*cuadradas*) hectares which are susceptible of corn raising, thereby producing great quantities of this article.

The plows and other agricultural implements in use in modern civilization are entirely unknown in this country. All the furrows are opened with a small, crooked stick, or the branch of a tree, which is dragged by a couple of oxen. Two or three turns over the same ground with this primitive instrument, and sometimes even only once, is deemed sufficient for the planting of the seed, and then the heavens are charged to do the rest. In the gathering of crops there are no kinds of instruments used whatever. Manuring is not used and, should it be, it is done very parsimoniously. The system of rotation of crops, so as to give the soil time to replenish itself, is entirely unknown. This primitive style of plowing, ruinous as it is, is proclaimed by our agriculturists as a positive system for bettering the land. Cattle breeding has bettered it a great deal of late years, but its cultivation goes on in the same old primitive routine since the time of the conquest.

The potato being originally from the mountain ranges of Ecuador, it is natural that its cultivation should have great development in all the Andean provinces. The quality of the Ecuadorian potatoes is superior to those grown in Europe and Chile by reason of their starchy richness and absence of water. Although there are no statistics about the annual crop, the amount is calculated to be 5,000,000 hundredweight. There are farms which in the years of plenty have produced 40,000 hundredweight.

In Ecuador a mining claim is 200 by 600 meters and must pay an annual Government tax of about \$5 each year in advance. No patent or deed is given, the claim being held by possession and the payment

of the tax. The law states that the taxes shall be expended upon the construction of a road between the mines and the coast. Mining supplies are free of import duties and the output is free of export duties. The natives are fair miners and drill men. At first Americans were tried, but they do very little more than the natives. Underground wages are about \$1 per meter of hole drilled, which makes it possible for the very best miners to earn \$1.50 to \$2 per day (gold).

The production of gold in the Republic in 1903 was valued at 250,000, against \$275,000 in the preceding year.

Guatemala.—The affairs of the Republic continued under the administration of President CARRERA during the year 1903, and a revival of industrial and commercial development followed upon the distressing occurrences of the preceding year, when a serious setback was given to the principal industry of the Republic through the partial failure of the coffee crop.

The foreign relations of Guatemala with the sovereignties of Europe and America, and with the neighboring Republics of Central America, continued amicable and of the most friendly nature.

On November 2, 1903, a convention of peace, friendship, and compulsory arbitration was celebrated at San Salvador between Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador, embodying in the main the principles contained in the arbitration treaty celebrated in Mexico by the second international conference of American States.

The most perfect harmony and good-will continued between Guatemala, Mexico, and the United States. Claims made by the citizens of these two nations against Guatemala have always been settled satisfactorily, without in any way prejudicing the friendship of the nations in question or the interest of the claimants, and during the year a treaty of extradition was concluded with the United States.

The Government of Guatemala was invited to participate in a number of congresses and expositions of an international nature, among which may be mentioned the Medical Congress of Buenos Ayres, the Railway Congress of Washington, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, Missouri, and the Exposition at Portland, Oregon. Guatemala was also one of the powers signatory to the agreement for the settlement of pecuniary international claims by arbitration.

Concerning the finances of the country, the receipts for the year amounted to \$17,586,884.70, or \$2,484,384.70 in excess of the amount estimated in the budget. The expenses of the Administration aggregated \$17,036,938.46 in national money and \$429,870.74 in gold, and the amount estimated in the budget was \$15,096,645.84, and the budget for the fiscal year 1904-5, that is to say, from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, has been fixed by the Congress of Guatemala at \$17,951,429.98. During the six years that the present Administration has been in power

the Government has disbursed \$3,681,419.14, gold, and \$75,592,461.73, national money, of which \$2,513,152.56, gold, and \$12,691,644.01, national money, were for obligations contracted prior to 1898, the time at which President CARRERA entered office. During the years 1896 and 1897 the value of the imports exceeded the value of the exports, but in 1898 the conditions were reversed, and in 1903 the value of the exports exceeded the value of the imports by \$20,932,515.66 gold.

Under date of October 16, 1903, President CARRERA promulgated a decree imposing an export tax on coffee. The decree stated that on account of the high rate of foreign exchange, the Government revenues, when reduced to their gold equivalents, had greatly fallen in value, and that therefore the Government considered it proper and just to levy an export tax on coffee, the amount of said tax being \$1 United States gold per quintal of clean coffee. The crop of the Republic for 1903 was 700,000 sacks of 100 pounds each, and the estimated crop for 1904 is put at 1,000,000 sacks. The quality for 1903 was not up to standard, but for 1904 it is expected to be very fine. That part of the Republic so seriously affected by the eruption of the Santa Maria in October, 1902, and for a time thought to have been ruined, will produce a large crop of most excellent coffee. In order to pay the export tax on coffee provided for in decree 637 of October 16, 1903, bonds to the value of \$1,000,000 United States gold were issued.

On October 31, 1903, the Government took over the Northern Railway, the contract of the Central American Company having been rescinded, due to noncompliance with the conditions of the concession, and at the present time this railway is being operated by the Government, although it may be restored to the Central American Company at some future time, should that company fulfill certain conditions and should the Government so elect. A contract was made with an American company for the construction of a railway line, within a period of three years, between Puerto Barrios and the city of Guatemala. When this line is completed there will be a continuous railway service through the Republic, extending from ocean to ocean. In addition to this construction a railway line will be extended to Zacapa, on the frontier of Salvador. Repairs to the rolling stock of the Ocheru and Itzapa Railway have been commenced. It is the intention of the parties interested to push the completion of the line as soon as possible. The line will be 195 miles long, of which 134 miles were completed several years ago, but has not been kept up and is now almost impassable. The portion to be built is through the mountains and will require some heavy grading. This will give Guatemala a railway system that will connect all parts of the country with the capital and bring the markets of New Orleans, Chicago, and New York within from five to seven days of any part of this Republic.

The statistics of commerce with the United States show imports \$977,315, exports \$2,468,778 for the year 1903, as compared with \$1,625,775 and \$2,834,057, respectively, in 1902. Guatemala exported, in 1903, bananas to the value of \$91,870 to the United States, and imported from that country rubber goods as follows: Belting, packing, and hose, \$2,665; boots and shoes, 60 pairs, valued at \$28; other goods, \$595.

The business of the post-office notably increased and the service greatly improved. A new assortment of stamps was provided, and new offices opened.

The telegraph and telephone service continued to improve. Additional lines were constructed during the year and many new offices opened. More than a million telegrams were transmitted in 1903, the receipts from which amounted to \$611,069.29, or \$80,597.77 in excess of the receipts of the previous year. The Republic now has 5,052 kilometers of telegraph lines, and 462 kilometers of telephone lines.

In 1903 there were 1,064 primary schools supported by the Government, and at the beginning of 1904 there were established a commercial school and four night schools in the capital, and one night school in Antigua. A tax of 2½ cents per bottle was placed on aguardiente distilled in the country. The product of this tax is to be used for educational purposes.

On June 25, 1903, the President of the Republic promulgated an important decree regulating the issuance of bank notes in Guatemala. This decree was occasioned by the extraordinary rise in the rate of foreign exchange, the consequent financial disturbance arising therefrom, and the increase in the price of imported goods, which caused injury and hardship to the interests of the large consuming class of the country. These reasons, and the fact that the mercantile interests of the nation were suffering from the increase in the price of commodities and the consequent decrease in the demand of imported and domestic goods, led the Government to restrict the issuance of bank bills payable to order, unless such circulation was guaranteed by deposits of the precious metals.

Under date of July 14, 1903, the President of the Republic promulgated an important decree amending the Constitution of Guatemala providing that the Executive shall hold his office for a period of six years instead of four years as previously. The law amending article 66 of the Constitution was passed by Congress on July 12, 1903, and was duly signed by all the Representatives of the nation who were present at that session of the Congress and was duly promulgated, in accordance with the laws of the Republic, on the date mentioned above. The Congress passing this law was called together especially for this purpose, and after the passage of the law and the promulgation of the same, was adjourned and dissolved.

Various decrees modifying existing tariff laws were promulgated during the year, as noted in the MONTHLY BULLETIN. The merchant marine of the Republic is stated as consisting of 13 sailing vessels with an aggregate burden of 3,270 tons.

Haiti.—The statistics of the Haitian Republic for the year 1903 are incomplete, owing to the disturbed conditions prevailing throughout the Republic during the period under review; but, according to the figures published by the United States Bureau of Statistics covering its trade with Haiti for the year, the following results were shown: Exports to the United States in 1903 were \$1,073,473, as compared with \$1,301,168 in 1902. The imports from the United States amounted to \$2,559,429 in 1903, as against \$2,275,393 in the preceding year. During the fiscal year 1902-3 Haiti imported from the United States rubber goods of the following kinds: Belting, packing, and hose, \$614; boots and shoes, 60 pair, valued at \$55; other goods, \$399.

The principal cotton fabrics consumed in Haiti are rough cotton shirtings, coarse white domestics, colored cotton fabrics, calicoes, twilled goods, etc. About one-fourth of these articles are imported by Haiti from England and France and the remaining three-fourths from the United States. The goods are purchased to be paid for in from four to six months, the accounts bearing an annual interest at the rate of 6 per cent. Purchases may be made, however—and some of the most important ones are made in this way—by paying cash, less a discount of from 1 to 2½ per cent.

Usually cotton goods come packed in boxes containing 50 bolts when shipped from England or France. When shipped from the United States they come in sacks containing 50 pieces or bolts. The bolts always contain either 12½ or 25 yards, which is equivalent to 10 and 20 annas, approximately. An anna is 1 meter 18 centimeters, and customs duties are collected on so many annas. The exchange rates on Paris and New York fluctuate between 140 and 170 per cent premium.

The fact that Haiti is a considerable producer of an excellent quality of cotton, a raw material that Mexico has now to import in large quantities, would also stimulate a mutually beneficial current of trade between the two Republics. Cotton is sold in Haiti at 10 cents gold per pound, and most of the product is sent to Germany.

The port of St. Marc exported about five-eighths of the cotton shipped from Haiti. There was an increase in cotton exports during 1903, the waste being also an item of export. During the period from October 1, 1901, to September 30, 1902, the quantity of cotton exported from the Republic of Haiti amounted to 1,725,633 pounds.

Regarding the exportation of manufactured tobacco from Mexico to Haiti a recent report says:

"Since communication with Cuba has almost entirely ceased, there is a scarcity of tobacco in Haiti. Mexican cigars and cigarettes, and especially the former, would be very favorably received in this market. Every connoisseur of tobacco prizes highly the cigars from Veracruz, San Andres Tuxtla, and other points in Mexico, and would buy them in preference to those of other manufacture and would pay high prices for them."

Formerly the greater part of the trade and shipping of the country was in British hands, but with the growth of German commerce and industry an increasing import trade in the products of Haiti sprung up in Hamburg, and consequently mercantile interests with Germany have greatly advanced.

The transportation facilities between Haiti and the United States consist of two lines of steamers. One of these, the Hamburg-American, runs four steamers a month; the other, the Royal Holland, runs two steamers a month. The freight charges on both lines are 12 cents gold per cubic foot.

The merchant marine of the country in 1903 consisted of 14 sailing vessels with an aggregate burden of 2,471 tons, and 4 steamers whose tonnage was 1,497.

The provisions of the present law governing coffee exportation became operative on September 30, 1903, after which date all sorts of coffee sent out of ports of the Republic were subject to an export duty at the rate of \$3 per 100 pounds, as established by article 1 of the law dated September 20, 1901.

An augmentation of 75 cents per 1,000 pounds export duty on guaiac wood and a duty of \$1 per 1,000 pounds on cedar wood went into effect on the 1st of October, 1903.

The stamp dues on commercial and judicial documents were also increased and various modifications of the tariff were effected to meet economic contingencies.

The Republic was one of the powers signatory to the agreement for the settlement of international pecuniary claims by arbitration.

Honduras.—On January 1, 1904, the President of the Republic, Gen. Don MANUEL BONILLA, delivered an important message to the National Legislative Congress on the opening of the regular session, in which he said that the occasion was propitious for legislative action, that domestic peace and tranquillity existed within the country, and that the foreign relations of the Republic were friendly and amicable with all the world.

A policy of conciliation and concord between all the people for the mutual benefit and advancement of all the citizens of the Republic was carried out during the year 1903, and, the country having been pacified by the triumph of the laws, the work of the administration became normal, and the Government devoted its efforts to the work of reorgani-

zation. Confidence was restored, the peaceable and industrious inhabitants of the country took up their daily occupations, schools were opened, commerce recovered its importance, and, in a word, contentment and industry again reigned supreme throughout the land. The relations with the Central American Republics continued particularly cordial. A treaty was entered upon between the Republics of Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras, the principal object of which is the conservation of peace. On September 19, 1903, the plenipotentiaries of the Republics of Honduras and France celebrated at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, a parcels-post convention, which was approved and ratified in all its parts in the capital of Honduras on November 19, 1903, by President BONILLA.

The judiciary continued to perform its duties in an independent, regular, and dignified manner, dispensing justice and fulfilling in every respect the important functions for which it was created.

The contracts made at different times for the construction of the Inter-oceanic Railway of Honduras gave rise to a claim against the nation by the holders of these railway bonds. The Government investigated the matter in order to secure data for the proper solution of the same. The opening of highways or wagon roads in the country received the fostering care of the Government, and these useful means of transportation and communication continue to multiply, a number of important public roads leading into different portions of the Republic being in course of construction. The northern part of Honduras was developed, and natives and foreigners are enthusiastically engaged at the present time in the development of the great natural resources of that rich portion of the Republic.

In spite of domestic difficulties experienced during the first half and part of the second half of the fiscal year 1902-3, the trade conditions were remarkably strong, and the falling off both in imports and exports was relatively slight as compared with the volume of trade in the recent banner years of Honduras commerce, as the following figures show.

Comparison of trade.

	1900-1901	1901-2	1902-3 (first half).
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>
Imports.....	4,468,599.51	4,377,161.42	1,756,811.70
Exports.....	6,183,025.37	6,170,333.27	2,565,624.65

The foreign commerce of Honduras reached its climax in the trade of 1901-2. In that year the country experienced its greatest prosperity, enjoying the advantages of settled trade conditions, of security abroad and at home, and an era of unprecedented domestic industrial activity. During 1901-2 the import and export trade of Honduras was largely in favor of the United States. The importations from the

United States represent 60 per cent of the total importation, while over 66 per cent of the exports went to the ports of that country. Great Britain received the greater portion, in value, of metal exports; Cuba and Mexico received the larger number of cattle. The exports to the United States were, for the most part, fruits and cocoanuts, sent chiefly from the ports on the north coast. The United States bought 1,235,624.79 *pesos*' worth more in trade than Honduras purchased from her.

The total imports from foreign countries into Honduras during the first half of the economic year 1902-3 consisted of 108,853 packages of merchandise, weighing 5,237,606 pounds, the invoiced values of which were, respectively, \$829,231.43 gold and \$59,224.20 silver. The total duties collected on this merchandise amounted to \$687,560.08.

Eighteen thousand two hundred and twenty-nine packages of this merchandise, weighing 802,820 kilograms, valued at \$184,003.54 gold, came from Europe and Asia; 80,006 packages, weighing 4,091,065 kilograms, invoiced at \$608,427.50 and \$80 silver, respectively, came from the United States and Mexico; 300 packages, weighing 13,800 kilograms, invoiced at \$600 gold, came from Cuba; 10,269 packages, weighing 327,149 kilograms, invoiced at \$36,200.30 gold and \$58,131.64 silver, respectively, came from Central America, and 49 packages, weighing 2,742 kilograms, invoiced at \$1,012.56 silver, came from South America. These importations were made through the ports of Amapala, Puerto Cortes, Trujillo, La Ceiba, and Roatán.

The value of the exportations to the United States in 1903 amounted to \$1,707,148 and the imports to \$1,234,070, as compared with exports, \$1,136,220, and imports, \$969,963, in 1902. The exports of bananas to the United States during 1903 were valued at \$1,097,066. During the fiscal year 1902-3 Honduras imported from the United States the following rubber goods: Belting, packing, and hose, \$2,411; other goods, \$194.

The exportation of fruit, nearly all of which is carried to the United States, on the basis of the figures of the first half of 1902-3, exhibited an enormous advance. Exports of bananas from Puerto Cortes to the United States were, for 1899, 1,070,000 bunches; 1900, 1,490,000 bunches; 1901, 1,541,000 bunches; 1902, 1,634,000 bunches, and 1903, 2,048,000 bunches. The estimated crop for the year 1904 will be at least 3,000,000 bunches. In 1894 the general exports from Puerto Cortes to the United States amounted to \$347,696; in 1903, \$916,011, or nearly three times as much. Ten years ago there were only four steamers a month from Puerto Cortes to the United States; now there are eighteen. In 1894 the only communication was with New Orleans; now there are regular lines running to New Orleans, Mobile, Philadelphia, and Boston, with occasional boats to Baltimore, Pensacola, and Charleston.

The value of the coffee exports depreciated greatly, and the same is true of rubber. These conditions were due to overproduction and consequent low prices in neighboring republics, as well as to the fact that the growing of coffee and the procuring of rubber is at present entirely in the hands of natives who conduct their operations without a view to commercial necessities.

Of the exports during the first half of the fiscal year 1902-3, the United States took (in gold value) \$732,160.71, or about 70 per cent; the West Indies, \$163,689.27; Colombia, \$105,361.29; Central American States, \$38,982.50, and Europe, \$23,812.33. The export trade with Europe and Central America is very small, and appears to be lessening each succeeding year. Improved facilities for the handling of American manufactures and the increase of transportation lines to the north and south coast ports of Honduras may account for the European decrease and the gradual increase of our importations to this Republic. The bulk of the European exports from Honduras is sent to Liverpool directly or through Belize, and consists mainly of cabinet woods, such as mahogany and juniper (cedar) and dyewoods.

Several large mining properties were successfully worked during the year and gave excellent results on the investment of capital. The lack of proper and cheap transportation facilities creates some difficulty in bringing up supplies and machinery to the mines and in the shipment of ores, concentrates, and bullion. The shipment of the last named is attended with considerable expense, as many workmen, mules, mule drivers, and guards are required to transport it to the coast. Miners find no climatic hindrance in the prosecution of their enterprise, as the cool air of the mountains and the uniform temperature are conducive to good health. Largest among these enterprises is the New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company, established at San Juancito, in the Department of Tegucigalpa, and 21 miles from the capital. In round numbers, the mines are 100 miles from the south or Pacific coast. The average output is 60 tons of dry ore a day, the monthly value reaching \$75,000, or about \$1,000,000 annually. The value of the concentrates and bullion reaches many thousands of dollars each year. The mines are worked for silver and gold. A considerable part of the silver exists as sulphide; the gold is largely native and very finely divided. The nature of the rock is eruptive, and it is traversed by a large number of fissure veins, intersecting and joining at various angles, usually standing at a steep inclination. During 1903 some improvements were made with a view to reducing the heavy transportation expenses. The decline in silver has had much to do with the devising of means to reduce not only expenses of shipment, but the loss in the manipulation of the ores. The capital stock of the company, which is incorporated under the statutes of New York, is \$1,500,000; the value of the mines, plantels, concessions, etc., \$1,673,360.

Various concessions were granted during the year. A grant of land for the raising and cultivation of bananas was conceded to the Cuyamel Company on the north coast near Omoa. This company is composed of a number of Boston capitalists. A concession was granted in May to VACCARO BROTHERS, of New Orleans, to canalize the mouth of the Salado and El Porvenir rivers, and to construct jetties in them for the better securing and quicker loading of bananas at that point on the north coast. Tolls may be charged by the company for the use and passage of these streams after they have been made navigable. In the same month concessions were granted to Mr. LEE CHRISTMAS, an American, for a candle and soap factory, with a monopoly of the manufacturing in the Department of Puerto Cortes; and to DANIEL FORTIN, Jr., a native of Honduras, for a traction line from Tegucigalpa to the south coast over the new highway. Railroad concessions were granted to E. KOENEMANN, and to others, for the construction of railroads from Trujillo, on the north coast, to Olanchito, in the Department of Olanchito.

Telegraph lines were strung in every department or province, and all the principal towns are connected with each other and the capital telegraphically. The system is under Government control, and during part of the day the wires are open only to official messages. There are 180 offices and over 600 persons are employed in this branch of the service. The system comprehends about 3,250 miles of lines. The revenue of the telegraph office amounted in 1901-2 to 54,455.40 pesos. Government messages are carried without charge. Cable messages produced a revenue of 24,837 pesos from a transmission of 10,951 words. A telephone service was established in Tegucigalpa. Eight new offices were opened during the year, but the system in general has not been improved or extended. Telegram blanks of the value of 15, 30, 45, 60, etc., centavos are sold in all the stores, and upon them may be written five words for each 15 centavos of value. These telegrams may then be placed in any telegraph office for transmittal without further charge. The postal service was not extended during the year.

The tariff was amended during the year by two decrees, the first permitting each pharmacist to enter 30 gallons of alcohol (duty, 2 pesos per one-half kilogram) as medicine (duty, 50 centavos per one-half kilogram), and to be used as such, and chemically pure; the second lowering the duty 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent on candles of stearine, wax, and tallow. This latter amendment, removing in part the duties on candles, is interesting in view of the fact that two days before Congress had granted a candle-making monopoly to Mr. CHRISTMAS, an American. On every package or bale of merchandise unloaded at a port of entry in Honduras there must be paid certain fixed port charges in addition to the customs duties and the commission merchant's fees.

A discovery of some importance was made in the finding of a large coal bed in the mountains of the Department of Yoro, in Honduras. The prospective coal field has been named "El Porvenir." Expert examination and test of several samples of the coal taken from or near the surface establish the claim that it cokes with excellent result. The results of the examination seem to warrant the opening of these mines, and especially as there are no other coal fields of value in this part of the continent the exploitation of this property should carry with it profitable reward as well as inaugurate a new industry in a region now but sparsely populated. The projected railways and such lines as are now in operation both in this and adjoining Republics would receive a direct impetus through the opening of these coal fields. All coal is brought at present from the United States at great cost and forms a considerable item in the expense accounts of Central American railroads.

The lands of Honduras are classified into three divisions—national, municipal, and private. In order to acquire national lands, the party interested or his representative should present to the *Administrador de Rentas* (Collector of Revenue) of the department in which the land is situated a denouncement specifying the limits and the name of the tract. Upon the determination of the land as national, by the duly constituted authority, a surveyor is nominated to measure the denounced land, and after this has been done the *Administrador de Rentas* advertises the land for sale at public auction, fixing the day and hour therefor. The party making the denouncement is given the preference at this sale, and if his bid is not accepted as the highest, the party securing the land must reimburse the one making the denouncement for the amount of expense incurred in applying for the land. As soon as the sale is approved the selling price must be paid. Agriculturists and cattle breeders enjoy certain rights and immunities, such as exemption from military service and the free entry of machinery, hardware, and construction materials for houses, and free admission of breeding cattle and of seeds.

Mexico.—The stable government of President DIAZ, who continued in executive power during the year 1903, contributed greatly to the progress of the internal affairs of the Republic and to the advancement of its status abroad. Foreign relations continued on a basis of cordiality and were extended to embrace nations which had not previously cultivated the friendship of Mexico. A satisfactory settlement was made of the Mexican Venezuelan claims, recognition was accorded the new Republic of Panama, a treaty for compulsory arbitration was favorably reported with Peru, a Chinese Minister was accredited to the Government—the first in the history of the nation—and various other important matters of foreign policy were carried out.

The Republic was represented at the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography which met in September, 1903, at Brussels, and delegates were appointed to attend the International Congress of Architects held in Madrid in the early days of April, 1904, and also the Congress of Americanists to be held at Stuttgart during the month of August, 1904.

The Monetary Commission appointed by the Department of Finance to study the varied questions connected with the problem of the value of the currency of the country in gold completed its labors, having presented a mass of data, opinions, and reports which will prove of value to the Government.

In furtherance of the design to promote intertrade relations between the Mexican Republic and the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the establishment of a direct line of steamers between the two countries, during the year, in reference is expected to give a great impetus to the purpose.

Mexico was also one of the powers signatory to the agreement for the settlement of international pecuniary claims by arbitration, and on March 26, 1903, concluded a treaty with Spain regarding literary, scientific, and artistic copyrights.

The exports of the Republic during the twelve months of the fiscal year 1902-3 aggregated a total of \$197,728,968.77 silver, as against \$159,903,323.66 silver in 1901-2. The following countries were the chief markets for Mexican products: Europe, \$47,407,134.08 during the year 1902-3, as compared with \$23,957,099.32 in the preceding year; Asia, \$30,000, as against \$500; North America, \$143,771,108.36, as against \$130,344,432.29; Central America, \$359,042.52, as against \$851,865.16; South America, \$58,251.81, as against \$60,484.89; West Indies, \$6,103,432, as against \$4,688,942. The imports of Mexico during the periods under review amounted to \$75,901,754.96 gold and \$66,228,987.97 gold, respectively. The distribution of the imports was as follows: Europe, \$34,205,291.69 during the fiscal year 1902-3, as compared with \$26,379,200.51 during the year 1901-2; Asia, \$696,718.46, as against \$514,319.08; Africa, \$80,348.69, as against \$25,030.06; North America, \$40,514,545.21, as against \$39,032,190.63; Central America, \$21,931.04, as against \$32,997.93; South America, \$195,444.19, as against \$156,101.38; West Indies, \$129,554.93, as against \$53,851.65; Oceania, \$57,920.75, as against \$35,296.73.

The trade of the United States with Mexico continued to increase, notwithstanding the fact that the commerce for 1902 set a new record. In the year ended June 30, 1903, the value of goods imported from Mexico amounted to \$41,313,711, while, on the other hand, she purchased from United States merchants \$42,257,106 worth. According to the latest available Mexican statistics, about 60 per cent of the total value of goods imported by that country in the fiscal year 1902 came

from the United States, as compared with a little over 55 per cent in 1890. Of the goods exported from Mexico the United States took about 80 per cent in 1902 and about 68 per cent in 1890.

Of the total valuation of imports for the fiscal year 1902-3, ending June 30, 1903, the United States furnished \$49,496,671.96, as compared with \$39,916,676.08 in the preceding year. Export valuations to the United States in 1902-3 aggregated \$143,759,758, as compared with \$130,323,347 in the preceding fiscal year.

During the fiscal year 1902-3 Mexico exported to the United States crude india rubber to the amount of 251,776 pounds, valued at \$97,542, and rubber scraps, 16,414 pounds, valued at \$479. The imports from the United States of rubber goods were as follows: Belting, packing, and hose, \$146,035; boots and shoes, 3,176 pairs, valued at \$2,609; other goods, \$160,325.

The trade between Mexico and New Orleans continued to increase during the year, notwithstanding the fact that fluctuations in exchange prevented to a considerable degree an increase in the orders of Mexican merchants.

According to statistics issued by the treasury department of the Republic of Mexico, the railway traffic across the Rio Grande between Mexico and the United States during the fiscal year 1902-3, as compared with 1901-2, was as follows:

	United States to Mexico.		Mexico to United States.		Total traffic.	
	Freight cars.	Merchandise.	Freight cars.	Merchandise.	Freight cars.	Merchandise.
1901-2	37,307	<i>Tons.</i> 517,719	14,130	<i>Tons.</i> 199,276	51,437	627,025
1902-3	37,379	704,958	18,737	207,511	56,116	912,472
Increase in 1902-3	72	187,269	4,607	8,238	4,679	285,447

The trade of Mexico with the United States, in detail, for the calendar year 1903, according to the United States official statistics, was represented by the following figures: Imports by the United States—coal, \$10; coffee, \$1,862,223; copper, \$1,254,368; sisal grass, \$15,192,289; oranges, \$59,566; hides and skins, \$3,298,968; india rubber, \$115,772; lead, \$3,162,719; sugar, \$96,866; tobacco, \$34,800; mahogany, \$673,993. Exports from the United States to Mexico: Agricultural implements, \$313,427; corn, \$290,788; wheat, \$1,527,760; wheat flour, \$174,818; carriages, \$1,624,365; cycles, \$54,137; copper, \$798,887; cotton, \$3,380,679; cotton cloths, \$200,951; wearing apparel, \$436,100; electric and scientific apparatus, \$454,291; iron and steel, \$74,200; builders' hardware, \$712,241; sewing machines, \$501,710; steam engines, \$1,087,789; typewriting machines, \$200,172; leather, \$36,533; boots and shoes, \$689,331; rosin, tar, etc., \$14,724; turpentine, \$8,196; oils, \$1,887,737;

beef, \$18,276; tallow, \$6,331; bacon, \$36,289; hams, \$73,314; lard, \$257,244; butter, \$84,607; cheese, \$37,573; tobacco, \$181,086; wood, \$333,806; lumber, \$1,722,385; furniture, \$545,513.

The trade of Mexico with the United Kingdom during 1903 was represented by the following figures: Imports into Mexico from Great Britain—cotton manufactures, £249,907; linen piece goods, £32,661; galvanized sheets, £93,362. No figures covering British importations of Mexican merchandise are available.

The total value of importations from, into Mexico, July to December, 1903, being the first half of the fiscal year 1903-4, inclusive, was \$37,125,791.78 in gold currency, as declared in the custom-houses, the equivalent in silver or Mexican currency, at the prescribed rates, being \$84,648,896.71. The figures relative to the exports were very satisfactory, the total value of Mexican products exported during the six months amounting to \$117,128,078.55, as compared with \$100,390,681.27 exported during the corresponding half of preceding fiscal year (1902-3), showing an increase in the present year of over 16 per cent. The amount of coined silver—Mexican dollars—exported in half year under consideration was less than the amount exported in the corresponding half year of 1902-3 by over \$5,000,000, while the value of the bar silver exported increased \$5,500,000, thus showing for the half year an increase in silver exports of only a little more than \$500,000. During the six months the value of the gold exported exceeded \$10,500,000, compared with a little over \$4,500,000 in the same six months of 1902-3, thus showing that Mexico's exportation of gold more than doubled in the first half of the fiscal year 1903-4, as compared with the same period of 1902-3. This fact shows that gold mining more than doubled in the six months, and that it is continuing to increase rapidly. The increase in the value of vegetable products exported during the six months exceeded \$3,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 was credited to henequen, or sisal hemp. The exports of coffee decreased nearly \$1,500,000. The increase in manufactured products was nearly \$500,000; the exports of tobacco did not increase.

Copper and vegetable fibers form the largest individual items of United States imports from Mexico, and iron and steel products constitute the largest exports to that country from the United States. Exports of iron and steel not only constitute the largest item of trade between Mexico and the United States, but show the largest growth in the last ten years, exports of machinery alone increasing from about \$1,500,000 to over \$7,000,000. Other items which show large gains are breadstuffs, vehicles, chemicals, coal and coke, copper ore, vegetable oils, and lumber.

According to figures published in the "Mexican Herald" of October 21, 1903, Mexico exported during the first nine months of 1903, to Liverpool and South Wales, 7,525 tons of copper, against 6,235 tons

in the same months in 1902; and to Havre 2,505 tons in 1903, as compared to 4,565 tons during the same period in 1902. The production of copper and lead, which in previous years had received a considerable impetus, remained stationary in 1903, and the same was the case in regard to the exportation of coffee, tobacco, wood, chicle, and chick-pease. Henequen fell off, not on account of a curtailment in production, but owing to chance circumstances which, to some extent, hampered its exportation. On the other hand, the exportation of ixtle continued to rise rapidly, as also did that of cattle and untanned hides. The increase in exportation was observable, not so much in regard to the articles which were to a certain extent staple exports, as in regard to the other articles which hitherto had not challenged special attention. The exports of henequen during the calendar year 1903, from Yucatan through the ports of Progreso and Campeche, consisted of 611,939 bales, valued at \$36,040,032.32.

At the present time there is a greater demand in Cuba for Mexican cattle than there is for horses and mules. Bulls are more sought after in the Cuban markets than steers, and mares find a readier sale than either horses or mules. But few Mexican neat cattle are imported into Cuba. A large number of lean cattle are bought by the stock growers and planters to be fattened on Cuban plantations and haciendas.

The total sum in cash collected during the fiscal year under review from normal sources (independently of receipts in securities of the public debt and the nominal receipts which are offset by counter entries in the account of expenditure) was \$76,023,416.11. The expenditure in cash under ordinary budget appropriations amounted, during the year 1902-3, to \$68,222,522.20. The increase in ordinary receipts as compared with the previous year was \$9,876,367.39, a substantial gain which no other year has equaled. The ordinary expenditures increased only by \$5,141,008.47. Among the sources of revenue of which the yield greatly surpassed the estimates are the import duties, the common stamps, and the stamps of the Federal contribution, the taxes on mining property, and on the precious metals. The only two sources that show any considerable falling off are the 2 per cent for port works, which was suppressed at the middle of the fiscal year under review, and the 7 per cent stamp tax on imported goods, which underwent the same fate. The increase of the stamp revenue during the twelve years from 1892 to 1902-3 is \$20,600,000. In other words, the \$30,000,000 of revenue stamps in 1902-3 is equal to an increase of nearly 220 per cent over the \$9,366,000 stamp revenue in the year 1891-92. This is a notable fact in the progress of Mexico and the development of her resources. The operations of the Mexican mail service during the fiscal year 1902-3, compared with the preceding fiscal year 1901-2, are reported as \$2,718,464.38 and \$2,394,159.31, respectively.

At the termination of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, the Federal Government had in its coffers and in the hands of its agents or correspondents in cash the sum of \$30,917,018.35. The total amount of the debt redeemed in 1902-3 was \$1,539,620.04, against \$1,269,250, which was the amount redeemed in the preceding year. In the non-interest-bearing floating debt there has been a decrease of \$72,570.04 owing to the redemption of certificates of arrears.

A 3 per cent tax on gold and silver is collected on all gold and silver which is exported in any form from the Republic or is entered at the mints without any other exception than the tenth part of said precious metals contained in ore, said tenth being free from all taxes. The yield of the tax in question was \$2,978,249.86 in 1903, which would indicate that the taxable value of the precious metals was \$99,274,500, a figure that is inferior to the true production of gold and silver, because one-tenth part of said metals exported in the form of ore is free from taxation, and because the above figure does not include the quantities of both metals that are used industrially in Mexico, nor those that are smuggled out of the country. On the other hand, if, during the fiscal year under review, a certain quantity of silver was imported from the United States, as was the case in previous years, that silver did not pay the 3 per cent tax, having been in reality a reimportation of Mexican silver which paid the tax when it originally left the country.

The official figure of \$99,274,500 may, therefore, be regarded as a minimum, and if it be considered that the exportation of ore containing precious metals amounted to \$11,000,000, of which \$1,000,000, in round numbers, did not pay the tax, it is unquestioned that the minimum output of the precious metals in 1902-3 was \$100,000,000.

The total exports of gold and silver were: Gold, gold value, \$14,208,000; silver, silver value, \$77,554,000. The coinage of the year amounted to: Gold coins, \$713,000; silver coins, \$26,438,000. Exports and coinage together were: Gold, \$14,921,000; silver, \$103,992,000. Deducting from the above totals \$116,000 in gold coins and \$21,193,000 in silver coins, which, according to the statistics, were exported in the same year, and also \$2,000,000 worth of bar silver, exported by the Government from the silver which a few months previously had been imported from the United States and deposited in the National Bank, the following approximate figures are obtained: Production of gold, \$14,805,000; production of silver, \$80,799,000.

During the six months from July to December, 1903, the combined capital of the 32 chartered banks operating in the Republic showed an increase of \$11,855,308, the paid-up capital in July having been \$87,078,442, and in December, \$98,933,750.

The value in round numbers of the mineral production of Mexico in the fiscal year 1902-3 was as follows (in silver valuation): Silver.

\$82,300,000; gold, \$32,500,000; copper and copper ores, \$19,600,000; lead and lead ores, \$5,670,000; antimony, antimony ores, \$1,139,000; asphalt and coal, \$35,000; other minerals, \$150,000; marbles, \$200,000; making a total production in 1902-3 of \$141,594,000, against a mineral production, fiscal year 1901-2, of \$113,057,000, or an increase of \$28,537,000. The figures relating to gold and silver embrace the amounts exported and used for coinage in mints, exclusive of the minerals applied to home commercial consumption, such as quicksilver, iron, copper, lead, etc., and also the gold and silver used in the home industries. The extent of mining properties exploited for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, was 213,701 hectares, and numbered 17,428, of which 4,904 contained gold, silver, and copper; 4,345 gold and silver, and 1,298 gold only; 4,132 title deeds to mining properties were issued, embracing an area of 61,396 hectares, which is an increase of 524 title deeds and 736 hectares as compared with the previous year.

In spite of the fact that Mexico is extremely fortunate in having almost innumerable deposits of iron ore of practically every grade found elsewhere in the world, there are not a score of iron furnaces in the country at the present time, and their united capacity is but little over 50,000 tons of iron annually.

The statistics for the tobacco production of Mexico during the fiscal year 1902-3 were (in kilos) as follows: Cigarettes, 7,305,079; cigars, cut, 393,083; cigars, perilla, 458,021; rapé, 14; fine cut, sifted, 23,051; fine cut, 3, 585. A steady increase is observable over 1902 in all the various forms of manufactured tobacco, except the rapé or snuff, which has almost ceased to be made, the demand being in fact almost nominal. The increase in the cigarettes is very considerable, having almost doubled in the past five years; the homemade cigarettes have gradually driven the Havana article from the Mexican market, Mexico having formerly been one of the greatest consumers. There are 670 tobacco factories in the Republic.

Up to five years ago the sugar-manufacturing industry in Mexico was conducted principally under the most primitive methods, although for a number of years past a large number of moderate-sized sugar houses have been equipped with modern machinery for single crushing of almost entirely English, Scotch, French, and German manufacture. The profits in the sugar industry in Mexico have always been so satisfactory that up to five years ago the necessity of more economical methods or for machinery which would extract all possible sugar from the cane never appealed to the sugar planters. In other words, it was extremely difficult to convince the Mexican planter that there was any necessity for change, as his returns from the business were apparently as satisfactory as he desired. About five years ago some United States manufacturers of sugar machinery, finding that, on account of the political difficulties in Cuba and the fact that the sugar-

raising districts of Louisiana were already thoroughly equipped with modern machinery, they needed new fields for their output, in order to be able to continue the manufacture of sugar machinery, naturally sought trade in Mexico, because they knew the industry in that country, although being conducted on a limited scale, was on a sound financial basis. In answer to the representations of foreign manufacturers the United States manufacturers and engineers induced a number of the Mexican planters to visit the United States and there inspect some modern sugarhouse in operation, using only machinery of the highest type and working under the most modern methods. Here they saw that these mills, instead of leaving 60 per cent of the sugar extracted from the cane in molasses or by-products but 25 per cent was left, and instead of extracting 50 per cent of juice they extracted about 76 per cent of juice, this economical process having been rendered imperatively necessary by the great decline in prices which had taken place practically within ten years. This object lesson resulted in persuading a few of the bolder and most up-to-date planters to make a trial of United States machinery and methods. The results of their trials were so satisfactory that to-day it is no unusual thing to see machinery of United States manufacture given the preference over that of foreign makes, even at even figures.

The total amount of sugar made in the Republic of Mexico during the fiscal year 1902-3 was 112,678,843 kilograms. The sugar production during the last four fiscal years, reduced to tons, was as follows: 1899-1900, 75,000; 1900-1901, 95,000; 1901-2, 103,000; 1902-3, 112,678. The production during the fiscal year 1903-4 was estimated to reach 120,000 tons.

Mexico must now be classed among the countries which export sugar, and the quantity which she will ship to foreign countries will doubtless steadily increase. The assessment of 2.67 cents (United States currency) per pound duty on any sugar which might be imported is a great protection to the sugar producers and enables them to maintain a price for sugar sold for local consumption sufficiently high to offset any small loss which might result from the export of part of their crops to foreign countries.

Mexican coffee is coming rapidly into favor in Belgium. It may be added that requests for Mexican coffee are rapidly increasing in Germany, France, and England, while in the United States there is a great demand, and a number of concerns are giving their entire attention to exploiting the Mexican berry. As a result, coffee raising, which has been somewhat stagnant for the past few years, is enjoying a revival, and a number of old-time planters are preparing lands for setting out new orchards. The excellent quality of Mexican coffee has been demonstrated wherever it has been tried.

There are more than 1,500 species of rubber plants or trees in the Republic, and all of them are intertropical plants. The Mexican rubber tree is of the family of *Castilloa elastica* and is indigenous to the soil.

The estimated number and value of each class of live stock in the Republic at the beginning of 1903 is as follows:

Class.	Number.	Value.
Cattle.....	5,304,165	\$81,251,275
Horses.....	872,541	10,997,667
Mules.....	340,016	10,712,478
Asses.....	298,116	2,470,547
Sheep.....	3,458,121	6,096,088
Goats.....	1,210,886	7,303,289
Hogs.....	611,074	2,194,457
Total.....	15,115,225	124,055,801

The States which are the greatest cattle producers are Jalisco, Chihuahua, Guanajuato, Michoacan, Veracruz, Durango, Zacatecas, and Yucatan.

The raisers of beef cattle in the Republic of Mexico are as a class well to do, if not wealthy. Some of the largest fortunes of the Republic are a direct result of the successful pursuit of this industry. It is one that can be carried on successfully on a large scale or with but a limited capital, and in almost any part of the Republic. With the great increase of population in the United States, and with the turning of the vast cattle ranges of the West into cultivated fields, the demand for cattle in the North has increased enormously. At the same time the constantly increasing number of inhabitants in the Republic of Mexico has made a larger home market, so that for the last ten or fifteen years there has been a steady increase in the price of beef cattle. The fact that it is an industry which involves a certain amount of personal hardship at the beginning, unless a very large capital is invested in the industry, has prevented it from becoming overcrowded. The great cattle ranges of the northern States are to a large extent in the hands of wealthy cattlemen, and can only be secured at a very considerable investment of capital.

The possibilities are that this return does not represent more than 65 or 70 per cent of the sheep actually existing in the Republic, the valuation also being very low. Sheep on the range are worth from \$2.75 to \$4 per head, according to their quality. The principal sheep-raising States of the Republic are Zacatecas, with 827,000 head; San Luis Potosi, with something over 400,000 head, and the following States raising over 100,000 head: Coahuila, Chihuahua, Durango, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, Mexico, Michoacan, Nuevo Leon, Puebla, Tamaulipas. With the exception of Tamaulipas, which is in the

extreme northeastern part of the Republic, all of the sheep-raising States are partly or entirely located in the great central table-land.

Not many years ago Mexico exported wool to a considerable extent, but as the various woolen factories in the Republic have increased in number, a complete change has taken place. Instead of exporting wool, this country is now importing about 500,000 pounds annually, besides consuming the entire home production.

The Republic of Mexico consumes annually about 120,000 bales of cotton, of which between 50,000 and 60,000 are raised in the Republic and the balance imported from the United States. The Mexican cotton crop of 1903 reached 55,000 bales. The number of spindles in operation in the 124 cotton factories of the country in 1903 was 500,000, the same as in the year preceding.

Monterey's \$10,000,000 steel plant is by far the greatest industrial concern in the Republic of Mexico. The manufacture of structural steel is carried on and the plant gives employment to 2,000 men, among the number many skilled workmen from the United States and Germany. At the iron mines of the company at Golondrina in this State, and at the coal mines in the State of Coahuila, 5,000 more men are employed. The iron mines of the company are considered the richest in Mexico.

The appropriations for expenditure that show the largest increase considered for 1903 appertained to the ministries of the interior, justice and public instruction, and fomento. Under the ministry of the interior, public charities, and the numerous services that are under the jurisdiction of the district government, the board of health and the direction of public works received a substantial impulse from the new appropriations.

Public works were prosecuted vigorously and numerous concessions providing for the establishment of steamship lines, new industries, and internal development in all its branches, were granted. The modifications that were made in the import duties during the year were inspired by the desire to facilitate the importation of certain foreign articles of general use and of imparting temporarily a moderate degree of protection to certain Mexican industries, which are capable of easy and vigorous development.

The scholastic census taken at the end of the year 1903 showed that in the Federal District there were 54,052 children of an age to receive primary instruction and 15,700 in the Territories. With a view to meeting the necessities of the case, the Government has at present 498 schools, of which 337 are in the Federal District, 103 in the Territory of Tepic, 45 in Lower California, and 13 in the Territory of Quintana Roo. For the purpose of studying the systems of manual labor in vogue in schools, a special commissioner was sent to New York to make observations and to gather all the data necessary for the diffusion

in Mexico of a knowledge of manual training, which affords a solid basis for technical education. A national dental faculty was created, and thus for the first time in Mexico a complete system for the training of dentists was established.

From January to June, 1903, the department of fomento issued 114 title deeds, converting into private property 232,859 hectares of national land, which yielded to the treasury \$232,859, and from July to December, 1903, there were issued 279 title deeds, whereby 548,945 hectares of national and vacant lands were reduced to private property, yielding \$41,963 to the Federal Treasury.

The scientific commissions having in hand the explorations of the national territory continued their labors. The geographical exploration commission has extended its operations to the States of Chihuahua and Hidalgo and has given an impetus to them in the States of Veracruz, Tamaulipas, and Nuevo Leon, for which purpose its personnel has been considerably reenforced. The geodetic commission terminated the project of triangulation that is to cover the meridian of 98° west of Greenwich and the vertices were surveyed and chosen that were lacking to cross the Sierra Madre and arrive at the coast of Tamaulipas. A new base was measured near the city of Oaxaca.

Two contracts were entered into for the establishment of colonists on land situated in the State of Chihuahua and one for the settlement of families of Boer origin. Earnest efforts were made to experiment on a large scale with colonists from Porto Rico on our Gulf coast.

The number of patents issued during the fiscal year 1903 was 840, and the trade-marks registered numbered 648. By virtue of the authorization granted to the Executive by decree of May 12, 1903, the laws governing patents of invention and trade-marks were amended along the lines laid down by the congress of the union, and the respective rules of practice have been framed. In this manner industrial property will be guaranteed in accordance with modern principles, and it is to be hoped that the reduction of taxes, the expeditiousness of the formalities, and the other advantages afforded by the new law will give an impetus to patents and trade-marks. In the meantime, and in accordance with article 45 of the law of June 7, 1890, a patent and trade-mark office was created from July 1, said office having charge of all business of this nature and carrying out the new legislation.

The privileges that had been granted to various railway companies to charge 15 per cent above their authorized tariffs were revoked as from November 25, 1903, owing to exchange having settled below 220 per cent, and in accordance with a proviso of the privileges themselves. A report on all the railways—steam, electric, and animal traction—existing in Mexico on December 31, 1903, shows 16,113.904 kilometers, equal to 10,007 miles in operation that day, namely, steam traction,

15,953.956; electric traction, 12,749; animal traction, 240,271; electric, steam, and animal traction, 241,428; animal and steam traction, 25,500.

The railways of the Government aggregate 16,221 kilometers. The National Railway of Mexico only lacks 92 kilometers to complete the standardizing of its gauge between this capital and Laredo. The total amount paid in subsidies, as compiled from recent reports, show \$151,251,096.68, of which the Tehmantepec National received the largest share, with the Mexican Central following second. The National Railroad of Mexico stated in its annual report for the year ending December 31 last that the gross earnings amounted to \$11,344,000, in Mexican currency, an increase of \$2,262,000. Operating expenses increased \$1,585,000. Net earnings amounted to \$3,709,000, an increase of \$495,000 over the previous year. The net earnings on a gold basis would be \$1,563,000. This is an increase of \$233,000 over the previous year. The balance earned in excess of all charges amounted to \$108,730. The total surplus amounts to \$141,674 on a gold basis. Railway construction shows an increment of 303 kilometers in the last half of the year.

The merchant marine of the Republic during 1903 consisted of 50 sailing vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 9,165, and 27 steamers, of 17,200 tons burden.

The Republic's postal communications continued to progress. In the first half of the fiscal year 1903-4 there were created 4 local post-offices, 9 agencies, 4 branch offices, and 4 itinerant offices, the total number of offices of all kinds being now 2,322. The volume of correspondence of all kinds increased in the period in reference, aggregating 79,000,000 pieces, as compared with 77,000,000 pieces in the first six months of the previous fiscal year. Interior money orders totaled \$21,600,000, and the postal money orders between Mexico and the United States increased more than 22 per cent in the same period.

With respect to the overhead telegraphs, 600 kilometers of new lines in various directions were strung and 4 new offices have been opened. The experiments in wireless telegraphy between Guaymas and Santa Rosalia produced results which, though inferior to those obtained by ordinary systems, were sufficiently acceptable to induce the Government to utilize the new method of communication for a portion of its official service and even to throw it open to the public on trial.

The telegrams dispatched during the fiscal year 1902-3 exceeded 3,000,000 and the cash returns from this source were 20 per cent more than those of the preceding period.

The emission of Treasury notes for \$3,000,000 gold, authorized by the law of September, 1903, was unattended by the slightest difficulty, and such notes, as well as those for \$9,500,000 gold, issued some months previously, were devoted to the prosecution of certain public works, notably the purchase of the shares of the National Railway of Mexico by the Government.

Nicaragua.—The administration of the affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua continued during the year 1903 in the hands of President ZELAYA, whose efforts were directed toward the advancement of his country both at home and abroad. A decree of general amnesty for political offenders, promulgated on July 11 of that year, indicated the conciliatory policy of the President, and was destined to have an excellent effect upon the relations of the Republic with other countries of Central America. A treaty of amity and commerce with Mexico, concluded in the closing months of the preceding year, also contributed to the development of fraternal intercourse, and a commercial convention with France, the ratifications of which were exchanged in Paris on September 3, 1903, provided for reciprocal advantages to be enjoyed by the native products of the two countries. Nicaragua was also one of the powers signatory to the agreement for the settlement of international pecuniary claims by arbitration.

The merchant marine at the close of the year was quoted as consisting of 17 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 9,691, and 2 steamers, whose burden was 783 tons.

Statistics of general commerce for the year are not available, but according to the trade reports of the United States the commerce with that country embraced: Exports, \$1,577,232; imports, \$1,544,073, as compared with imports, \$1,360,686; exports, \$1,858,729, in 1902. The exports of bananas to the United States during 1903 reached a valuation of \$842,220. Nicaragua imported from the United States during the fiscal year 1902-3 rubber goods, as follows: Belting, packing, and hose, \$3,615; boots and shoes, 12 pair, valued at \$21; other goods, \$765.

There are 103 mines in exploitation in the Republic. The ores in most of these mines are gold-bearing ores containing a small quantity of silver. Among the number is one tin mine. In 1903 claims to the number of 106 were taken up. Seventy of these were adjudicated, and 37 of these new mines are now in exploitation.

The Nicaraguan Government recently granted to a native of the United States the sole right to exploit, for the term of twenty-five years, all gold, silver, copper, coal, coal oil, precious stones, and any class of metal, whether by mines or placers, in the district of Nuevo Segovia, Jinotega, and Cape Gracias á Dios, west of longitude 84°; or, roughly speaking, an extent of land equal to about one-sixth of the whole Republic of Nicaragua. The contractor is also permitted to introduce free of duties all machinery, tools, quicksilver, lubricating oils, gunpowder and dynamite, etc., required for the working of the mines or placers, together with provisions and clothing for the workmen. In consideration of this monopoly, the Government of Nicaragua will receive 12 per cent of the net profits of the undertaking, \$100,000 gold having been paid in advance on account of such profits.

A glance at the exportations of gold from the port of Bluefields alone during the past three years will show that not only has the

eastern coast of Nicaragua a valid claim to be known as a gold-bearing region, but that the gradual and steady increase in the exportations of the product since 1900 indicates a very systematic development of the gold fields in question—a development far in excess of that of any other gold-producing section of the country.

Paraguay.—The message of President ESCURRA, delivered at the opening of the Paraguayan Congress on April 1, 1904, stated that the financial condition of the Republic entered, during 1903, into a new period of undoubted reaction and that national production and fiscal revenues had augmented considerably.

The Conversion Office was established at a most critical time. Gold and paper were scarce and the Conversion Office remedied the evil. With the cooperation of the public it was able to extend its sphere of action, and fully answered the purposes for which it was formed. The amount of the external debt on December 31, 1903, was \$4,592,717.84. The amortization during the year was \$24,866.04 gold, the amount of interest and commission paid being \$101,328.96, aggregating \$126,195. The public revenue augmented most satisfactorily, the receipts being \$15,392,704.47 national currency in 1903, as against \$11,018,316.25 in the preceding year, an increase of \$4,374,388.22.

In referring to foreign relations, a flattering tribute was paid, on the occasion noted, to the Argentine Republic, recording an acknowledgment of the proposition on the part of the latter country to return war trophies, also to concede to Paraguayan youths entry to her military institutions, and numerous other courtesies on the part of the sister republic. Paraguay was one of the powers signatory to the agreement for the settlement of international pecuniary claims by arbitration.

The commerce of the nation was interrupted to a considerable extent by the sharp fluctuations, during the entire year, in the rate of exchange. Notwithstanding this fact, the total foreign commerce of the Republic in 1903 was \$1,083,854.55 gold in excess of that of 1902, the figures for the two years being \$7,306,807.55 and \$6,222,953, respectively. In 1903 the import valuations were \$3,053,155.55 and the export figures \$4,253,652.

Paraguay exported, to the United States, produce to the value of \$1,102 in 1903, against \$3,890 in 1902, and imported \$10,999 in 1903, as compared with \$14,815 in 1902.

According to official returns issued by the Republic of Paraguay, the trade between that country and the Argentine Republic in 1903 amounted to \$1,233,743 gold. Paraguay imported Argentine goods to the value of \$173,904, shipping to that country exports to the value of \$1,059,839. In 1902 the returns from the commerce amounted to \$1,681,722, and in 1901 to \$1,983,697. This decrease is a matter of comment, as the general trade of the Republic showed a steadily increasing ratio.

One of the most important agricultural products of the Republic is tobacco, the quality of which continues to improve from year to year and to obtain greater favor in the European markets. The exports of this product in 1903 aggregated 3,215,715 kilograms, valued at \$321,571.50. In 1901 an active propaganda was commenced favoring the cultivation of cotton in the Republic. It was shown that cotton could not only be raised with great ease and facility in Paraguay, but that it was also one of the most profitable of agricultural products. Much valuable printed matter concerning the cultivation of this plant was circulated in the Republic, with the result that in 1903 the exports of cotton aggregated 2,561 kilograms, valued at \$3,329.30 gold. The cultivation of the spurge, a useful medicinal plant, increases from year to year, and the arrival of new machinery to be used in preparing it for export renders its cultivation possible on a large scale. The establishment in the country of a number of oil factories has given a great impulse to the cultivation of peanuts. The exportation of the product also increases continually. In 1903 the exports amounted to 580 kilograms, valued at \$17.40 gold, and 89,990 kilograms of bran, valued at \$869.90 gold. Rice is one of the staple productions of Paraguay. Almost enough is now raised for home consumption, and the small quantity that is imported is of the higher grades. There is a large extent of Paraguayan territory suited to the cultivation of this grain. A few years ago Paraguay imported alfalfa and Indian corn. The production of these two articles has increased to such an extent in the last two or three years that not only are there enough of these two products raised in the country to supply the demands of home consumption, but a surplus also remains for exportation.

Paraguay now exports various kinds of oils, cocoanut bran, starch, brandy (aguardiente), sawdust, wax, charcoal, orange essence, extract of quebracho, and Paraguayan tea. In 1898 the exports of essence of orange were valued at \$9,598 gold; in 1899, \$12,212; in 1900, \$19,090; in 1901, \$26,750; in 1902, \$29,154, and in 1903, \$23,970.

With the establishment of new factories the exports of extract of quebracho, or ironwood, have greatly increased during the last two years.

The exports from the Republic of forest products consist of cocoanuts, cinchona bark, cedar logs, ties, medicinal leaves, hard woods in logs, oranges, palms, posts, logs, beams, or joists of ironwood and other woods, boards, slabs, and scantling. The exports of the products just mentioned were, during the last four years, as follows: 1900, \$956,596; 1901, \$1,178,963; 1902, \$1,300,335; 1903, \$1,593,600. The exports of logs of hard wood during the last four years were as follows: 1900, 1,130,000 meters; 1901, 1,150,212 meters; 1902, 1,400,976 meters; 1903, 1,577,357 meters.

Active interest is being displayed by orange growers in the Republic of Paraguay for the development of the orange industry and the

cultivation of orange trees. The exports of oranges during the last four years have fluctuated considerably, the number of oranges exported in 1900 being 86,529,000; in 1901, 114,115,000; in 1902, 126,712,000; and in 1903, 105,500,000.

The exports of live stock and live-stock products show a notable increase during the last four years. The value of the exports of live animals, horns, hair, jerked beef, hides, grease, hoofs, bones, wool, tongues, and tallow is shown as follows: 1900, \$905,990; 1901, \$1,188,309; 1902, \$1,486,692; 1903, \$1,726,433. The exports of dry and salt hides from 1900 to 1903, inclusive, were as follows: 1900, 225,213; 1901, 232,846; 1902, 238,842; 1903, 271,749.

The budget for 1904 was promulgated on October 19, 1903, the estimated receipts being \$2,483,403.35 currency and \$1,394,205.70 gold, and the estimated expenditures aggregating \$10,803,969 currency and \$413,566.80 gold, or an excess of estimated gold receipts over estimated gold expenditures of \$14,865 gold.

On July 3, 1903, the Congress of the Republic of Paraguay passed a law authorizing the President of the nation to subvention five young men to the amount of \$65 gold each per month for the purpose of carrying on their engineering studies in some university in Europe. The same law authorized the establishment of the post of official legation in Europe. The expenses occasioned by the passage of this law are to be added to the budget of the Republic.

Peru.—DON MANUEL CÁNDAMO was duly elected as President and DON SERAPIO CALDERÓN as Second Vice-President of the Republic for the term of four years, beginning September 8, 1903, the former succeeding President Romana in the executive office. Special attention was given during the year to the questions of territorial limits, the most important of which was in regard to the separatist government in Acre, in which Brazil and Bolivia have taken part. In accordance with the findings of the Pan-American Congress, which met in Mexico, Chile negotiated with Bolivia a treaty of arbitration, while Brazil, recognizing the dispute in these regions, promised to respect the rights of Peru. A postal-money convention with the United States was concluded during the year, a parcels-post convention with Bolivia, and a treaty providing for reciprocally free importation of native productions by the two republics of Bolivia and Peru was agreed upon. Peru was also one of the powers signatory to an agreement for the settlement of international pecuniary claims by arbitration.

Both the income and expenditures were less during the year 1902 than had been provided for in the budget, and there was a favorable balance of £260,099 at the opening of 1903.

Congress passed a law on December 14, 1901, adopting a coin called the Peruvian gold pound (equivalent in size, weight, and fineness to

the British pound sterling), demonetizing silver and making gold the legal tender for all sums over 100 silver soles. This law was put into effect on March 1, 1903, thus making the gold standard operative throughout the Republic.

The unit is a Peruvian pound, identical in weight and fineness with the British pound. It is to be kept at a parity with ten silver soles. The country is said to be in splendid financial and industrial condition.

The commerce with the United States for the year 1903 was represented by imports, \$3,471,135; exports, \$3,265,386, as against imports, \$2,573,289; exports, \$2,826,493 in 1902. Peru exported to the United States, during the fiscal year 1902-3, 210,899 pounds of crude India rubber, valued at \$105,522. The imports of rubber goods from the United States were as follows: Belting, packing, and hose, \$3,655; boots and shoes, 180 pairs, valued at \$180; other goods, \$7,104.

Although British trade with Peru has not shown a notable growth, it has increased to some extent during the last quinquennial period. The imports of textile fabrics from the United Kingdom have received a check, owing to the establishment of native manufactories, which produce annually about 17,000,000 yards of gray domestics and drills and also a considerable quantity of cloth, blankets, and knitted articles. The trade of Peru with the United Kingdom during 1903 was represented by the following figures: Imports into Peru from Great Britain—cotton manufactures, £320,709; woollen tissues, £56,153; worsted tissues, £19,882. No returns are made in British official statistics of importations of Peruvian merchandise, with the exception of sugar, unrefined, to the value of £156,824; regulus and precipitate, £164,755; alpaca, vicuña, and llama, £224,679.

One of the most important industrial factors of the country is guano. There are at present more than forty natural deposits of guano in the small archipelagoes and islands along the Peruvian coast, besides other deposits, covered by a coat of earth and sand, that have never been exploited. One ton of guano can produce three tons of artificial manure. There are also deposits of salt, borax, gypsum, and alabaster. Sulphur, considered superior to that of Sicily, is abundant.

Almost every product of torrid and of temperate climates grows in the agricultural region of the coast, but it is especially favorable to the production of cotton. This is appreciated for its adaptability to be woven with wool. In 1898 the production of cotton amounted to 6,712,112 kilograms (14,797,522 pounds). The increase since then has been about 40 per cent. The five factories making cotton textiles can not keep pace with the demand.

The culture of sugar cane is another valuable and prominent industry, the product constituting the leading article of export. There are at present more than 370,650 acres applied to the cultivation of sugar cane, the production from one plantation in 1903 aggregating 270,732.92 quintals.

The preparation of lard is one of the oldest industries of the Republic, and was formerly, when the local demand for this product was wholly supplied by the home producers, one of the most lucrative industries of Peru. The agricultural and industrial development of the United States, together with increased facilities for communication and transportation, caused the importation of large quantities of American lard. This invasion of foreign lard rendered the preparation of the native product unprofitable, and consequently the fattening of hogs, which had previously acquired great importance, became unproductive. The placing of a heavy duty of 15 cents (now 13) per kilogram on imported lard revived the home industry in this particular branch of business to such an extent that at the present time there are six establishments in Lima and two in Callao engaged in the manufacture of this product. These two manufacturing centers work up annually 24,000 and 4,000 hogs, respectively. Estimating the average yield of each hog at 35 kilograms of lard, the yearly output of the factories of the country would be about 1,000 tons of lard. The Granadino factory, in the Pasamayo Valley, is equipped with modern machinery brought from the United States, and in addition to the preparation of lard it manufactures sausages and prepares hams for the market; but the factory being situated at a number of leagues from Lima and Callao, which are the principal markets for its products, retarded the development of the enterprise, and the moving of the factory to Lima is now contemplated.

Peru is the only South American country in which cocaine manufactories have been established. At the present time there are two in Lima, one at Callao, two in the province of Cuzco, one at Cata-marea, two in the department of La Libertad, and about a dozen more or less important ones in the district of Huamayo. The quantity exported in 1901 amounted to about 210 hundredweights, nearly all of which was sent to Hamburg, the principal market for this product. The demand for cocaine is continually increasing.

The horned cattle of Peru consist of a number of varieties which are difficult of exact classification. In some parts of the Republic, where the cattle are looked after with care and the physical conditions of the country are favorable to their development and growth, they present a healthy and desirable appearance, and are entirely free from tuberculosis, the foot-and-mouth disease, and pleuro-pneumonia. These favorable conditions prevail particularly in the mountainous districts lying at an elevation of from 2,000 to 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, and in which the atmosphere is pure and invigorating and the climate is free from extremes of excessive heat and cold.

The Republic of Peru has but one well-equipped cracker factory. The capital invested in this establishment is 400,000 *soles* (\$194,800). It is a joint-stock company and its business is large, being confined

principally to Lima and Callao, where stores and warehouses are provided for the display and sale of its products.

There are no well-equipped canning factories in the Republic. The industry is carried on on a small scale and in a crude manner; and notwithstanding an abundance of raw materials, such as fruits, vegetables, shellfish, etc., a large part of the canned goods consumed in the Republic is imported from abroad.

The manufacture of chemicals is but little developed in Peru. The principal articles of this character now manufactured in the Republic are cocaine, benzine, ammonia, and some pharmaceutical preparations. The conditions are favorable for the manufacture of numerous chemical products. The raw materials in many instances are cheap. An illustration of this is sulphur, which is used so extensively in the manufacture of sulphuric acid and the consumption of which is increasing daily. Alcohol, which enters largely into the manufacture of numerous chemical products, such as varnishes, tints, etc., is exceedingly cheap. Many chemical products, the manufacture of which is simple and inexpensive, could be profitably engaged in in Peru at the present time.

A number of industries, such as lithographing, printing, and book-binding, have prospered exceedingly during the last few years. Shirt factories, of which there are nine in Lima, have also been quite prosperous for a number of years past. The same is true of cravat factories, artificial flower establishments, and other similar industries. There are in Lima two broom and brush factories and four candle factories, and other small manufacturing industries. Most of these, while doing a profitable business, remain practically stationary and show but little if any development or enlargement from year to year.

Of late years there has been a notable extension of electric power and lighting in Peru. Lima is now lighted throughout by electricity, and in many establishments the machinery is driven by electrical power. A number of the cities in the interior also enjoy the benefits of electric lighting.

Two syndicates have recently been formed in Lima for the construction of overhead-trolley tramways. The Government gives to these two syndicates a privilege for sixty-six years. The two companies are to be free of taxes and are to import free of duty for the term of two years all material for their own use. At the end of sixty-six years the tramways, rolling stock, and all material become the property of the Government free of cost. Both the electric tramway companies have made arrangements with American manufacturers for the supply of the plant and material to equip the lines, and it should soon begin to arrive, as the lines must be finished and in working order within two years from the date of contract with the Government.

Peru is one of the richest countries of the world in minerals of all kinds; gold, silver, copper, mercury, iron, lead, sulphur, coal, salt, petroleum, etc., being found in great abundance, and it only requires the action of capital and labor to make the Republic as renowned for its wealth as California, Australia, or South Africa.

It is rather difficult to give the exact total of gold produced annually in Peru, as the owners of mines do not give out any figures, but the output for 1903 has been valued by a competent authority at \$1,304,610, as compared with \$1,750,000 for the preceding year.

The following data received by the United States Government in December, 1903, covers the most recent available information on the subject:

"The main production of silver and copper is obtained at Cerro de Pasco. For several centuries this famous mineral center overflowed the world with its silver, although the working of the mines was merely superficial and the system of amalgamation entirely deficient. The depth of the mines very seldom exceeds 150 feet. It is only in recent times that the existence of copper in enormous quantities was discovered at Cerro de Pasco, which has since become one of the largest deposits of copper in the world. The Cerro de Pasco Mining Company will export within two years no less than 5,000 tons monthly, or 60,000 tons per annum, representing a value of £3,000,000 (\$14,599,500), five times the whole production of Chile and more than that of Spain and Portugal together.

"The mercury, or quick-silver, of Huancavelica will become in the near future a rival of the famous mines of Almaden in Spain and of New Almaden in California.

The exploitation of iron is of no great importance in Peru. A considerable area of this metal is found at Tambogrande (Piura); also in the Provinces of Calca and Larez, where there are veins that yield 80 per cent of assay. It likewise exists in various other parts of the country, but no serious attention has been given to this matter as yet. The principal port of the Department of Piura is Paita, and iron works established there could easily provide all the Pacific coast with as much iron and steel material as at present is drawn from the United States and Europe.

The lead mines have not been worked up to the present with any profit, but no doubt it would change the aspect if they were taken in hand by people with capital who would have up-to-date machinery to lessen the cost of production.

Sulphur exists in great abundance in all the volcanoes of the cordillera of the Andes, and it presents itself in such dense layers that it is difficult to calculate the quantity that might be extracted or form an idea of its thickness. It also occurs extensively near the sea, on the Peninsula of Aguja, near Paita, in the Department of Piura.

Many varieties of coal are produced in this country, namely, anthracite, lignite, pit coal, and peat. As no records are kept, it is not possible to state the exact amount of coal produced in the country, but from a carefully made estimate for the year 1901 I gather that the amount was about 55,000 tons.

Salt is widely distributed in different parts of Peru, although the principal salt pits are on the coast and are of easy and cheap exploitation. Owing to the dry atmosphere of the Peruvian coast, different classes of salt have accumulated, as well as nitrate, a well-known article of commerce, and other springs of carbonate of soda, magnesia, sulphate of soda, etc. The importation of salt from abroad is absolutely prohibited by law. There is an internal-revenue tax of 5 cents (Peruvian) per kilogram (2.2 pounds) on salt for domestic consumption and 1.5 cents (Peruvian) per kilogram on salt for industrial purposes. The extraction of salt in Peru in 1901 amounted to 15,849,111 kilograms, of which there were sold for domestic purposes, 11,753,063 kilograms; for industrial uses, 4,301,687 kilograms, and for exportation, 711,883 kilograms. The total value of the entire salt production of the nation in 1901 was 784,764.20 soles (\$382,180.17). The whole coast of the Department of Piura produces petroleum.

The Government of Peru has withdrawn saltpeter and borax deposits from acquisition by private persons by denouncement.

On October 25, 1903, the Peruvian Congress passed a law making a number of important modifications in the customs tariff. These modifications received the sanction of the President, and the law was duly promulgated on November 18, 1903, to take effect 122 days after the date of its promulgation—that is to say, on March 18, 1904.

The merchant marine of the Republic in 1903 consisted of 56 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 24,690, and 3 steamers, of an aggregate of 4,784 tons.

Salvador.—During the year 1903 peace reigned throughout the Republic of Salvador, and love for work and respect for the laws and institutions of the country continued to develop among the Salvadorean people. All departments of the Government under the administration of President ESCALÓN were conducted in a commendable manner, and the domestic peace of the country enabled the citizens of the Republic and the foreigners resident within the country to most effectively enjoy the guaranties of civil liberty granted to them under the constitution and laws of the nation, as well as the blessings of a high standard of morality insured to all the inhabitants of the State by an industrious and liberty-loving people. The relations of the Government of Salvador with the governments of Europe and America remained friendly and amicable.

The receipts of the Government during the year amounted to \$6,792,045.69. Of the customs duties collected, \$3,620,477.09 were on imports and \$652,656.83 on exports.

The complete statistics of the foreign commerce of the Republic for 1903 are not available, but official returns for the first six months fix the export valuations at 11,723,274.47 pesos (\$4,783,095.98), and the imports at \$1,433,506.98. In the import trade Great Britain ranks first, followed by the United States, Germany, and France, in the order named. France, Great Britain, the United States, Germany, and Italy figure on the export lists in the order given.

The trade of Salvador with the United States during the calendar year 1903 showed an increase in the exports from the Republic, the valuation being \$894,418, as compared with \$583,459 in the preceding year. A slight decrease is noticeable in the imports from the United States, they being \$837,799 in 1903, as against \$868,329 in 1902. Salvador imported rubber goods from the United States during the fiscal year 1902-3 to the value of \$1,751, of which belting, packing, and hose was \$1,333, and other goods, \$418.

The Government issued 392 licenses during the year for the sale of foreign liquors, and 7,578 for the sale of domestic aguardiente or brandy. The amounts derived from the first class of licenses during the year amounted to \$20,015 silver, and from the second \$136,390 silver. A tax was collected on 1,714,127 bottles of aguardiente, aggregating 1,762,558.57 pesos. The production of wood alcohol was 17,303 bottles, on which there was a tax of 245.85 pesos. The gross receipts from liquors in 1903 were \$1,944,830.71 silver. The cost of collecting this amount was \$121,473.46 silver, leaving the net revenues to the Government from the tax on liquors \$1,823,357.25 in 1903, or an excess of \$87,526.32 silver over the receipts from this source in 1902.

The Departments of Posts, Telegraphs, and Telephones advanced steadily both in the volume of business transacted and efficiency of service rendered during the year, and the General Government encouraged and promoted these important branches of the Federal system. The modes of communication in general received all possible attention, many new wagon roads having been opened, and others repaired and placed in good condition.

The development of agriculture was encouraged and promoted wherever possible, and an agricultural fair held in the capital of the Republic during the last months of the year.

The mining industry in the Republic is being steadily developed and received the fostering care of the Government during the year. The value of the ores exported from the port of La Union, in 1903, was \$2,019,196.46. Many new mines are being worked by the most scientific and improved methods, and the output for 1904 should be largely in excess of that of 1903. There are now four gold mines in exploitation in the eastern part of the Republic. These mines are situated in the Department of La Union, and their production at the present time is of considerable importance.

Public hygiene received the careful attention of the Government, and wise and vigorous measures were undertaken and carried out for the purpose of increasing the sanitary condition of San Salvador and the ports of the Republic, avoiding in this manner the importation into the country of a number of epidemics which have ravaged portions of the north and south coasts of the Pacific. The embellishment and ornamentation of the capital of the nation received the due attention of the Government, and improvements of importance were initiated looking to the beautifying of the streets and public buildings of the city of San Salvador.

Since the 20th of July, 1903, the requirements of Salvador as regards consular invoices have been restricted to the following, namely: Names of shippers and of consignees, name of carrying vessel, port of destination in Salvador, marks, numbers, number of packages, description of packages, whether bales, boxes, barrels, bundles, etc., gross weight of each package, total gross weight, place of origin of the goods, value per package, freight and shipping, insurance and commission charges, the amount of the insurance being separately set forth in the declaration.

Various tariff changes were enacted during the year, as noted from time to time in the MONTHLY BULLETIN.

Uruguay.—Uruguay was unfortunately much disturbed by internal troubles during the year 1903, and though the continued domestic prosperity of the country was thereby hindered, the intervals of tranquillity gave guaranty of the economic possibilities and resources. President BATLLE was elected to the Executive office in March, and by wise negotiations and peaceful measures restored peace in the Republic.

The foreign commerce of Uruguay in 1903 amounted to a total value of \$62,421,875, as against \$57,119,859 in 1902, showing an increase of \$5,302,016 for 1903. The imports in 1903 reached the sum of \$25,103,966, an increase of \$1,586,619 over 1902. In detail the imports were as follows: Drinks in general, \$1,786,176; comestibles, cereals, and spices, \$4,833,518; tobacco and cigars, \$252,229; soft goods and materials, \$5,078,362; ready-made clothing, \$1,179,783; raw material and machinery, \$8,162,091; various articles, \$2,845,384; live stock, \$966,423. The exports in 1903 amounted to \$37,317,909, showing an increase of \$3,715,397 over 1902. The exports in detail for the year 1903 were as follows: Slaughterhouse products, \$33,832,374; agricultural products, \$1,921,441; live stock, \$859,648; other products, \$525,621; various articles, \$18,587; provisions for vessels, \$160,238.

The commerce with the United States during 1903 was represented by the following figures: Exports \$2,573,431, as compared with \$2,830,069 in 1902; imports \$1,901,651 in 1903, as against \$1,539,812 in the preceding year. It will be seen that there is a small decrease in the exports of the year 1903, whereas the imports increased.

During the fiscal year 1902-3 Uruguay imported the following rubber goods from the United States: Belting, packing, and hose, \$28; boots and shoes, 72 pairs, valued at \$35; other goods, \$1,119.

The trade of Uruguay with the United Kingdom during 1903 was represented by the following figures: Imports into Uruguay from Great Britain—coal, coke, etc., £428,985; cotton manufactures, £511,430; woolen tissues, £55,790; worsted tissues, £70,445. No figures are furnished as to imports of Uruguayan merchandise into Great Britain.

The exports of Uruguay with Brazil during 1902-3 amounted to 11,406,675\$807 *centos*.

The customs receipts in 1903 were \$10,316,975 and in 1902 \$9,849,684, the receipts for December, 1903, being estimated.

The Uruguayan budget for the financial year 1903-4, as presented to Congress in the Executive message, covers the following items of expenditure and revenue:

Expenditure is estimated at \$16,371,516.38, against \$16,160,000 in the existing budget. Increases have been introduced to the sum of \$506,748 and decreases to the sum of \$295,232, making a net increase of \$211,516.

According to the custom for some years past, revenue is made apparently to balance with the expenditure. The various sources of receipt are scheduled as follows: Customs revenue, \$9,800,000; property tax, \$2,000,307; business licenses, \$1,040,000; profits of the Bank of the Republic, \$277,000; taxes on national industries, \$730,000; public internal tax on tobacco and cigars, \$435,000; public instruction (including legacy duties), \$520,000; stamped paper, \$394,000; posts and telegraphs, \$415,000; revenue stamps, \$245,000; legacy and signature duties, \$60,018; patents and trade-marks, \$6,591; light-horse dues, \$16,860; consular fees, \$11,398; civil and military Monte de Piete, \$42,700; cattle brands, \$5,189; 5 per cent tax of 1898, \$55,113; internal tax on alcohol, \$267,634; registration of powers, \$9,299; judicial stamps, \$15,342; commissions of judicial deposits, \$16,000; total, \$16,371,516.

This estimate is based on the actual revenue for the eleven months from July, 1902, to May, 1903, which was a period of average production. Minor changes, based on the experience of the past year, have been made in some of the other items, and the message states that the revenue has been estimated carefully on an automatic basis and is more likely to be below than above the mark.

The latest available detailed mining statistics cover the years 1899-1901, though the general gold production in 1903 is stated to have been valued at \$35,000 as compared with \$33,237 in 1902.

The merchant marine of the Republic consisted of 70 sailing vessels with a tonnage of 30,042 and 26 steamers of 25,110 tons.

Venezuela.—On February 20, 1904, President CIPRIANO CASTRO delivered a comprehensive message to the Venezuelan Congress, in which he ably discussed the domestic and foreign affairs of the Republic for the year 1903.

In the paper in question the President set forth the fact that Venezuela remained at peace with all the nations of the world, and that her foreign relations with the civilized nations of both hemispheres were of the most cordial and amicable nature. The message contained a complete and detailed history of the intervention of Germany, England, and Italy in the internal affairs of Venezuela and of the results arising out of the same.

The export trade of the Republic amounted in 1903 to a valuation of 39,651,578.59 *bolivares*.

The United States occupied first rank as a receiving country for Venezuelan products, followed in turn by France, Holland, Germany, and Spain as the five leading points of destination.

The trade of Venezuela with the United States during the calendar year 1903, according to official statistics issued by the United States, shows an increase in the exports for the year 1903, having reached the sum of \$6,519,823, as against \$4,783,143 in 1902. The imports from the United States in the year under review were \$2,753,437, as compared with \$2,077,352 in the preceding year, the imports from the United States into Venezuela in detail being: Agricultural implements, \$1,241; carriages, \$10,279; cycles, \$535; cotton cloths, \$611,939; wearing apparel, \$34,877; electric and scientific apparatus, \$39,914; builder's hardware, \$32,999; leather, \$54,667; rosin, tar, etc., \$29,962; turpentine, \$7,332; oils, \$131,413; hams, \$42,449; lard, \$336,551; butter, \$83,523; lumber, \$7,565; furniture, \$7,326. The imports of rubber goods from the United States during the fiscal year 1902-3 amounted to belting, packing, and hose, \$1,631; boots and shoes, 404 pair, valued at \$130; other goods, \$3,715.

During the calendar year 1903 the shipments from the port of New York to Venezuelan ports, according to data furnished by the Consul of Venezuela at New York, consisted of 434,967 packages of merchandise, weighing 26,175,854.49 kilograms, valued at 16,257,611.06 *bolivares*, as compared with merchandise having a value of 12,944,885.85 *bolivares* in 1902.

The trade of Venezuela with Great Britain, according to the British figures, was limited to imports from that country into Venezuela of cotton manufactures to the value of £407,181.

The United States is far ahead of all other countries in the imports to both La Guaira, the leading port, and the whole of Venezuela. Coal was imported to the amount of 11,447 tons, of which England furnished 8,753 tons, the United States 2,634 tons, and Germany 60

tons. If this article be deducted from the imports of these countries, the standing of these three countries is as follows: United States, 15,069 tons; England, 3,956 tons, and Germany, 7,258 tons. This item of coal being about the cheapest item of imports, this deduction shows the relative value of imports as near as can be gathered. The next items which might be eliminated in this calculation as being articles of great bulk and small value are timber (564 tons) and cement (2,874 tons). All the timber imported during the year came from the United States, and perhaps 25 per cent of the cement. Deducting these from the preceding totals leaves the imports from the leading countries as follows: From the United States, 14,350 tons; from Germany, 5,821 tons; from England, 3,956 tons; from Holland, 1,334 tons. These figures are given to show how far ahead of all other countries the United States is in her trade with this the chief port of Venezuela. The coal that is imported from England is all for the railways, which have been running some years. The coal coming from the United States is used by the gas company of Caracas for the manufacture of gas.

The exports (articles and quantities) from La Guaira, the principal port of the Republic, during the year 1903, were as follows: Coffee, 19,977,300 pounds; cocoa, 13,927,076 pounds; hides, 3,296,234 pounds; sundries, 1,964,600 pounds. Of the foregoing exports 2,483,800 pounds were in transit for Ciudad Bolivar. The countries to which the exports were shipped are not given, but it may be stated that most, if not all, of the hides go to the United States. The coffee is divided between the different European countries and the United States. The cocoa goes mostly to France and Spain. The coasting trade, as well as the import and export trade, has been affected by the change in the commerce of Ciudad Bolivar. This commerce, which formerly went through the British colony of Trinidad and was there transhipped for Ciudad Bolivar, now comes through La Guaira and adds considerably to the trade of this port.

The telegraphic system of the nation covers 6,480 kilometers. Two cable lines were constructed in 1903, one from the ports of Altagrafia to Bella Vista and Maracaibo, and the other between Ciudad Bolivar and Soledad. The telephone system of the Republic covers 207 kilometers.

In 1903 there were issued 11 complete titles to mines, five of which covered asphalt properties; three, coal deposits, and three, copper mines. During the same year the mining taxes amounted to 6,636 *bolivares*, and during the same period public lands were alienated to the value of 2,906 *bolivares*. The salt mines of the Republic produced in the economic year ending June 30, 1903, the sum of 1,478,653.92 *bolivares*. This amount is about 50 per cent of the production of those mines during the former year, but such a decrease is natural and even small,

if the period in which it is made is taken into account. The gold production of the country is stated as \$600,000 in 1903, the same as for the preceding year. Various measures for the promotion of public industries were covered by the levying or repeal of customs duties and the opening of ports previously closed. The merchant marine consisted of 18 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 2,833, and 6 steamers of 3,423 tons.

A treaty between the Republics of Venezuela and France, by which the minimum tariff is levied upon Venezuelan coffees received in France, was also concluded during the year.

In accordance with the authority which Congress conferred on the National Executive, by decrees of April 11, 1903, and May 8, of the same year, the coining of 4,000,000 *bolivares* in silver at the mint in Philadelphia was ordered. Of this amount 3,000,000 *bolivares* had arrived at the custom-house of La Guaira up to December 31, 1903, and the rest of 1,000,000 *bolivares* in January, 1904. The total cost of this silver and its mintage was 1,383,216.06 *bolivares*. On December 31, 1902, the account of the Government with the Bank of Venezuela showed a balance against the nation of 10,495,193.89 *bolivares*. That balance, on December 31, 1903, was 3,215,992.61 *bolivares*.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

The following is the substance of a concession recently granted by the Mexican Government to the Dicha Mining and Smelting Company for the construction and operation during a term of ninety-nine years of a railroad in the State of Guerrero, from Puerto Marquez on the Pacific coast northeastward to a point called La Dicha, in the district of Bravos, with the option to continue the line to the city of Chilpancingo. The company is required to begin surveys for the location of the line within six months, and must finish at least 40 kilometers of road within thirty months, and 20 kilometers at least each following year. The whole line must, by the terms of the concession, be in operation within five years. If the company should decide to build the extension to the city of Chilpancingo it will arrange with the Mexican Government Department of Ways and Communications as to the date for completing the construction. The gauge of the road may be standard or narrow, and traction by either steam or electricity may be employed. The company shall pay monthly the sum of \$166.66 into the official railway inspection fund during the duration of the concession. If the extension is built this sum will be increased to \$250 per month. The official domicile of the railway will be the city of Chilpancingo. Free importation of material is permitted for five years. The company has deposited \$5,000 in bonds of the 3 per cent consolidated silver debt as a guarantee for the carrying out of the work.

Mexican advices state that a deal has been practically consummated for the building of extensive trolley lines in Mexico City by the engineering and contracting firm of Mackin & Dillon, of Monterey. The Mexican Government has granted to the firm an extension of the time in which the construction of the line they have a franchise for until December 5, 1904. The purpose now includes the amalgamation of the two existing horse lines known as the Empresa Mexicana and the Slayden road. The concession permits of the building of a line between Monterey and the suburb of Villa Guadalupe. The franchise carries with it the right also to construct lines through some of the important streets of Monterey. Fully \$1,000,000 will be expended in material, equipment, etc., for the new system.

The United States consulate at Callao, Peru, has been addressed for information as to prices, models, etc., of iron steamers suitable for the navigation of the Madre de Dios. All persons in the United States who may be interested are urged to enter into correspondence with this consulate, and to forward, in duplicate, copies of catalogues and other illustrated matter. The tonnage of vessels required is to be from 50 to 80 tons; draft not more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet; length over all not more than 125 feet; beam, about 30 feet. Galvanized metal should be employed whenever possible, as protection from rust. Estimates are desired on both turbine and stern-paddle types of vessels, and should cover a full supply of triplicate parts of the delicate portions of machinery, etc. Speed of craft to be 11 knots in still water. Estimates should be given for the vessel complete, and for the metal parts only, the woodwork to be supplied here from designs furnished by the builders.

The Mexican Permanent Exposition Company, Mexico City, has been organized by a number of Mexican citizens, who, according to advices, have secured a favorable Government concession, and are now erecting extensive exposition buildings, which will be ready for occupancy, it is expected, by October. It is the intention of the company to maintain a permanent exhibit in the Mexican capital of such products of other countries as are best adapted to Mexican uses.

The São Paulo Tramway, Light and Power Company (Limited), has awarded an important contract for further equipment to be installed in the hydraulic plant on the Rio Tiete, located some 25 miles distant from São Paulo, Brazil. The additional machinery will include a 2,500-kilowatt generator for direct connection to a water turbine of 4,000-horsepower capacity. The existing equipment, together with what is now on order, will make the capacity of the Rio Tiete plant almost 10,000 horsepower.

The American-Mexico Mining Development Company of Chicago is to construct two smelting plants on its properties at Velardena and

Tedricena, located in the vicinity of Torreon, State of Durango, Mexico. These plants, together with other improvements, are expected to represent an expenditure of \$1,000,000 gold. A smelter, to cost some \$300,000, will be built, and ores from the principal mines of the company in the Margarita group of claims, will be treated there. This group comprises La Roca and La Victoria mines. At Velardena a pyritic smelter of 200 tons capacity is to be erected for the purpose of treating the sulphide ores from the Margarita Mine and the Refuge property, another shipping mine belonging to the company located at Reyes.

Mexican advices bring the information that the State of Chihuahua authorities have called a civil engineer of Mexico City to consider the question of building the large dam on the Chimbiscar River for the purpose of increasing the water supply of the city of Chihuahua. It is understood in Chihuahua that President DIAZ has sent his engineer, at the request of Governor TERRAZAS, of Chihuahua. The particular advice wanted is in regard to the presents plans, specifications, and bids now in for this enterprise. This work will probably begin after the rainy season. One hundred and sixty thousand dollars is deposited by the State in bank at 6 per cent interest, which sum will be applied for the purpose of building the dam.

The American Mining Company has been incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia with a capital of \$15,000,000. The company is to take over the mining end of the concessions secured from the Nicaraguan Government by JAMES DERRICK. It is proposed to build some 500 miles of railroad in order to afford transportation for the coffee, fruit, etc., which is grown in large quantities in the interior of the Central American Republic.

Messrs Gaffrée & Guinle, and Theodore Wille & Co., recently obtained a concession from the Brazilian Government for the establishment of a navigation service between the ports of the Republic, with headquarters at Santos. By the terms of the contract, the company must inaugurate the service with three steamers, expressly built for this purpose, with all modern improvements, and with accommodations for at least 50 passengers in the stern of the vessel and 200 passengers in the prow, and 700 tons of cargo. The concession is for the term of ten years.

MANUEL CUEVAS, of Mexico City, who holds extensive water concessions in the State of Jalisco, Mexico, is making arrangements to begin operations. The concessions permit of the use of water from Lake Chapala sufficient to irrigate 300,000 acres of land, and to use water from the Santiago River between the Jhuanaeatlan Falls and Poncitlan, also for irrigation. The concessionaire proposes to build canals from the lake northward, and to use pumps at the lake to raise

the water to the canals. The pumps are to be worked by electricity to be generated by a hydraulic plant to be built on the Santiago River.

Mexican advices state that FRANK BRENNAN, of Mexico City, has applied to the Mexican authorities for a concession which will permit of the utilization of the fall in the River Atoyac, or Santa Maria Tepezintla, located in the district of Zacatlan, State of Puebla. The site for the power plant will be about 9 miles distant from the town of Zapotitlan. The fall is known as the Cascada de Alpopoca. Mr. Brennan proposes to utilize about 1,500 liters of water per second. The energy will be used for transmission to Zapotitlan for lighting and for general manufacturing purposes in that locality.

The concession which ANTONIO ZALDIVAR of Merida obtained from the Government of the State of Yucatan for the construction and operation of a tramway or interurban railway between the towns of Hunucma and San Antonio, touching the towns of Somohil, Kinchil, and Tetis, has been sold by him to a syndicate of capitalists. The road will be operated with electric power.

A Montreal dispatch states that Canadian capitalists have formed the Rio de Janeiro Tramway Light and Power Company, with a capital of \$50,000,000, to operate all tramways and lighting companies at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The bulk, if not the entire equipment, will be purchased in the United States.

MILLIKEN BROTHERS have been awarded the contract for the construction of the steel framework for the new building for the Department of Communications and Public Works, Mexico City. Approximately 2,700 tons of structural steel will be used in the edifice, and the contract price is stated to be \$440,000 (Mexican). Delivery of the steel is required by February 1, 1905. The erection of the framework must be completed by September 1.

Application has been made to the Mexican authorities by ALBERTO TERREZAS, JACINTO TIMENTAL, and FERNANDO TIMENTAL, of Mexico City, for a concession to establish a factory in the capital city of the southern Republic for the manufacture of caustic soda and silicate of soda, for which object they have organized a limited company under the title of *Sociedad Anónima Mexicana de Sosa Caustica*, with a capital of \$300,000.

The contract between JULIO LIMANTOUR, of Mexico City, and the Department of Communications of the Mexican Government for the construction of the Cordoba-Huatus Company (State of Veracruz) Railroad, has been amended inasmuch as 20 kilometers of the line must be ready for operation within one year and that the entire road must be completed in 1908.

The extension of the contract for the electric lighting of Puebla, Mexico, by the municipal authorities to the *Campania Anonima del*

Alumbrado Electro, will result in the purchase of additional equipment for that concern's power plant. The existing plant is of 500 horsepower capacity.

Mexican advices state that a German company has applied to the Municipal Council at Guanajuato—the center of extensive low-grade mining properties—for a franchise to establish an electric light and power plant. The franchise of the company which is now supplying the light and power in that locality expires in August, 1904.

The Palmillas Railway Company is arranging for the construction of an extension to pass through Ayapasco, Santa Rosalia, Crestones, and San Miguel, in the State of Morelos, Mexico. From San Miguel the line will pass through agricultural country in the southern part of the State and will connect with the Aricola Railway at El Carmin.

The purchasers of the Barranca del Oro mines, situated south of Ixtlan, territory of Tepic, Mexico, will install an electric-power plant and electric tramway at the mines. The tramway will be built to connect the mines with the mill.

The United States and Mexican Trust Company of Mexico City, which controls the San Rafael El Grande mining property at Zacatecas, State of Zacatecas, is to drain the property at an estimated cost of \$50,000 gold. Considerable pumping machinery will be required.

LUIS STREMIZ Y CIA., of Buenos Ayres, has secured a contract from the Argentine Ministry of Public Works for the construction at Tali Vieja of workshops in connection with the extension of the Central Northern Railway to the Bolivian frontier. The estimated cost of these works is \$936,602 gold.

Mexican advices state that some rich iron beds have been recently discovered in the vicinity of San Miguel, State of Mexico. A company is being organized to build a furnace there. The company is to be capitalized at \$1,000,000. Machinery and all modern apparatus will be used.

Construction work will be begun about the middle of August, 1904, on the waterworks and sewerage system for Monterey, Mexico, the contract for which was recently awarded by Governor REYES, of the State of Nuevo Leon—of which Monterey is the principal city—to the National Waterworks and Guarantee Company, of Scranton, Pa.

The Altamira Mining Company, which controls mining lands located in the vicinity of Ahualulco, State of Jalisco, Mexico, according to Mexican advices, is actively preparing for development work. A number of air compressors and drills will be used.

The "*Empresa Brasileira de Navegação Freitas*" will shortly inaugurate a navigation service between Rio de Janeiro and the ports of the Amazon River. Three steamers and two sailing vessels will be

employed in this service. The steamers are being built at the shipyards of Scotland, two of which, the *Goncalves Dias* and *Castro Alves*, are expected to be ready by the latter part of July.

Plans for the proposed new depot for the United Railroads of Yucatan at Merida have been submitted to the Merida city council for approval or amendment. Considerable steel will be used in the construction of the depot.

The construction of a lead-silver smelting plant, to have a 1,000-ton daily capacity, is contemplated on the Transvaal mining property, located in the vicinity of Cumpas, State of Sonora, Mexico.

The city council of Puebla has renewed its contract on behalf of the city with the local electric light and power company for furnishing the city with lights for a further period of twenty-five years.

By a decree dated April 5, 1904, the Government of Brazil has approved the basis of a contract presented by the Minister of Industry, Communications, and Public Works for the construction of an electrical railway between Rio de Janeiro and Petropolis.

The American-Mexican Mining Development Company proposes to construct a smelting plant in the State of Durango, to have a capacity of 1,000 tons per day.

The Carrizal Gold Mining Company is about to purchase considerable electrical and other equipment for its Mexican mines.

An Oaxaca mining man is about to install two large hoisting equipments in the San Carlos district, State of Oaxaca, Mexico.

Guanabacoa, Cuba, is expected to have a waterworks system before long.

BOOK NOTES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the *Monthly Bulletin*.

An interesting bulletin has just been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Statistics on "Wheat production and farm life in Argentina," by FRANK W. BICKNELL, a special agent and agricultural explorer for the Department. This report deals with the position of the Argentine Republic as a competitor of the United States in the production of wheat for the world's markets. The writer spent fifteen months in the wheat-producing regions of the Argentine Republic, an area extending from the south of the province of Buenos Ayres to the north of the province of Santa Fé. He has

written understandingly of knowledge gained from a careful study of the results of two harvests, consultation with well-informed persons, officials, native and English farmers and grain men, and a study of all available literature, official and private. The following extract is taken from the introduction to this brochure: "A country that can supply all its own needs and furnish bread for 14,000,000 to 17,000,000 people in other parts of the world, and that is reasonably sure to increase its production largely in a few years, must be taken into consideration as an important factor in the world's food supply. * * * In the five years 1899-1903 its yearly export averaged about 51,016,497 bushels; and even now not more than 15 or 20 per cent of the possible wheat area is employed in the production of wheat, and more than two-thirds of that, according to the best estimates obtainable, is not under cultivation. * * * With his great natural advantages of climate and short haul to the seaboard, the Argentine cereal producer, when he makes the best use of his opportunities, will be a very strong competitor in the world's markets. The most important question to be answered is, How soon may he be expected to develop his country fully, and when he does will the price of land increase to balance his natural advantages? * * * At present, however, Argentine farmers who are well located, near to market, with cheap lands in a mild climate, are doing very well." Full information of great value to intending emigrants to Argentina, or to any one interested in its wheat production and farm life, is given in this report. The system of renting both public and private lands for agricultural purposes is described, figures given showing the number of acres now available favorable locations, and prices and conditions under the new homestead laws of the Republic. Other subjects adequately treated are: Colonization and immigration statistics, living conditions on average farms, the present and prospective wheat area, the land and its treatment, quality of seed most profitable, varieties of wheat, diseases, etc., the pamphlet as a whole making a practical manual on wheat through the processes of sowing, cultivation, harvesting, thrashing, and marketing, with information as to the best means of exporting, railway freight rates, etc. This report has as frontispiece a small map of the Argentine Republic showing railways and principal cities, and is further illustrated by climatic maps and well-executed half tones. A list of authorities on the subject of wheat in the Argentine Republic is an important adjunct to the pamphlet. The sources given as reliable are the various publications of the Argentine Department of Agriculture, especially the semimonthly bulletin and the work of Dr. E. LAHITE, chief of the statistical division; publications of the National Statistical Bureau, Dr. F. LATINA, director; the monthly "Anales" of the Argentine National Rural Society; "Wheat growing in Argentina," by WILLIAM GOODWIN, F. R. G. S.; writings of Señor CARLOS LIX KLETT,

President of the Buenos Ayres Board of Trade; the "Review of the River Plate;" "The Standard" and "La Nación," newspapers published in Buenos Ayres.

Section 23 of the "Foreign Commercial Guide," issued by the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, has been added to the reference shelves of the Columbus Memorial Library. This section of the Commercial Guide is a statistical monograph on the Republic of Ecuador. The information is classified under the following heads: Physical features, analysis of area and population, political features, climate and rainfall, banking and exchange, weights and measures, postal and cable rates, trade centers, distributing and manufacturing centers, courts (a useful description of the judicial system of the Republic), customs duties, commercial travelers' licenses, patents and trade-marks, shipping information, internal communication, analysis of imports and resources. Other miscellaneous information will be found useful for reference, such as a list of leading clubs and hotels, United States diplomatic and consular representatives in the Republic, etc. Reliable industrial and population statistics of Ecuador can scarcely be obtained until the results of the new census (ordered April 8, 1903) have been published. The date of the trade statistics given in the Philadelphia Museum's guide is not given. It is stated that they are based on the "returns for the latest available year, a year in which the total imports aggregated \$6,520,603." The figures given in the analysis of area and population are taken, with a few exceptions, from the calculations of Señor FERMÍN CEVALLOS, from official data collected in 1889 and published in the Handbook of Ecuador issued by the Bureau of American Republics in 1892. The total of population as given there is 1,271,861 and does not include the Galapagos Islands. The Commercial Guide (1904) gives a total of 1,275,600 inhabitants for the entire Republic. The Statesman's Yearbook for the current year estimates the population at 1,205,600. A small map accompanies the Commercial Guide, on which the railway lines are indicated and also the steamship lines and ports of entry. The area of disputed territory is outlined.

"*Süd-und Mitteleuropa*" (South and Central America) is the title of a book by Professor Dr. WILHELM SIEVERS, of Giessen, Germany, recently received by the Columbus Memorial Library. Dr. KARL SAPPER, professor of geography at the University of Tübingen, Germany, in reviewing it says: "Nine years after the publication of the General Geography of America by Deckert, Kükenthal, and Sievers, the chapters devoted to the southern part of the New World have appeared in a new edition. The volume in its renewed form is more extensive and at the same time clearer and more intelligible—an immense gain over the first edition. As Doctor SIEVERS has traveled extensively in South and Central America he could, better than any

body else, sift the literature on the subject, and with his own experiences make a uniform picture of the whole country. This difficult task Doctor **SIEVERS** has solved on the whole successfully, and has given the expert as well as the layman the opportunity to acquire within a short time a correct idea of the conditions prevailing in those regions. Not the same importance is attached in this edition to political matters, the substance of the book being divided according to natural geographical lines. Doctor **SIEVERS** is especially to be congratulated upon this arrangement of the subject, as political limits only too often separate things belonging together. The principle of dividing according to natural provinces having been established, it seems remarkable that the political limits between Mexico on the one hand, and Guatemala and British Honduras on the other, should have been chosen as the boundary line between North and Central America, when surely the Isthmus of Tehuantepec affords a good natural line of demarcation. The subjects especially treated are soil and hydrography, climate, fauna and flora, population, political, economic, and trade conditions. It should be mentioned as of particular merit that in discussing the economic conditions their historic development has been exhaustively treated. In examining those chapters devoted to Central America and the West Indies, countries in which I have extensively traveled, I was able to see to what a wonderful grasp Doctor **SIEVERS** has of all South and Central American literature. The press work of the book is praiseworthy, the maps well executed, and the pictures, for the greater part, characteristic and handsome.

The Department of Agriculture of the United States, in its Year-book for 1903, publishes a comprehensive report on the consumption of cotton in the cotton States of the Republic, compiled by J. L. **WATKINS**, the cotton expert of the Bureau of Statistics. Reviewing the industry in the last twenty years, it says that, notwithstanding the great increase in the world's consumption of cotton, the overshadowing feature of the period is the phenomenal increase in consumption in the cotton-growing States of the United States. This consumption in the South increased 1,607,000 bales, or 509 per cent; the consumption in the North increased in twenty years 762,000 bales, or 59 per cent, and in the whole country 2,369,000 bales, or nearly 148 per cent. The report says every additional 10,000 bales consumed in this country means shorter time for some foreign mill, and perhaps its shutting down, if no further expansion of the cotton crop takes place. In the last twenty years the United States has increased its cotton crop nearly 5,500,000 bales, or about 96 per cent. India's crop has increased 1,500,000 bales of 400 pounds each, or 73 per cent; Egypt's crop has increased 570,000 bales of 500 pounds each, or 79 per cent; Russia, which formerly drew so largely on this country for her raw

cotton, is now supplying her own mills with 200,000 to 300,000 bales grown in her trans-Caspian provinces; Brazil has almost ceased exporting cotton, on account of the home demand for her crop; and the continent of Europe has increased its consumption of cotton 2,492,000 bales, or about 95 per cent. The consumption of cotton in East India, the report says, has increased 1,200,000 hales, or about 200 per cent, in the last twenty years, and her mills now use about half of the crop produced there. Japan has erected mills equipped with 1,333,000 spindles, and is consuming 600,000 to 700,000 bales annually, of which nearly 25 per cent is American. The world's consumption of cotton has increased nearly 7,000,000 bales, or about 94 per cent, and the United States, the largest producer, also has become the largest consumer of cotton. The price of the staple is now regulated in the market of the United States instead of Liverpool. Every year since 1890 there has been an increase in the number of mills and spindles in operation, and, with the single exception of 1893-94, an increase in the number of bales consumed.

The Columbus Memorial Library is in receipt of an interesting well-written monthly review published in Spanish at Santiago, Chile, entitled "*El Noticiero Comercial*" (The Commercial Reporter). The object of this publication is to further the interests of commerce, agriculture, mining, and the industrial arts by presenting to its readers reliable and timely information and data concerning the progress of the important branches just enumerated. One of the distinguishing features of this useful commercial monthly review is the well-written and comprehensive summary accompanying each issue, printed in Spanish, English, and French, briefly setting forth and commenting upon the articles treated in each number, enabling one to see at a glance the gist of the whole subject-matter contained in the publication. The magazine referred to does not confine itself solely to the discussion of Chilean industrial affairs, but treats with skill and judgment those of other South American countries, of the United States of North America, of Europe, and, in fact, of the entire civilized world. *El Noticiero Comercial* has entered upon a rich and promising field, in which much may be accomplished, and the MONTHLY BULLETIN desires that the new publication may attain the fullest measure of success.

The Columbus Memorial Library is in receipt of a pamphlet entitled "*Aus dem Südwesten der argentinischen Klee-Region*" (The Southwestern Alfalfa Region of Argentina), by THEODOR ALEMANN. The articles comprised therein have been published in serial form in the "*Argentinischen Wochen- und Tageblatt*," and have now appeared in a pamphlet. The author, in the preface, says that the object of this

work is not to give a detailed description of the southwestern part of the alfalfa region, but rather to enable the reader to acquire an insight into the conditions of this section through the means of short accounts of country and people. The pamphlet also contains a description of the National Territory Central Pampa, its past, present, and future, written by an old borderer. A table covering the population, area, climate, principal products, and coins, measures and weights, and a splendid map, presented by the Buenos Aires and Pacific Railway Company, completes this valuable work.

The Columbus Memorial Library has received the second number of the annual *Geographen-Kalender*, edited by Dr. HERMANN HAACK and others, and issued from the press of J. F. STÜCKERT'S PERthes, at Gotha. The kalender for 1904-5 has 16 small maps, and contains, besides, a series of tables of areas, lengths of degrees of the parallel and meridian, etc., brief summaries of the geographical events of 1903, with maps; explorations in 1903; geographical literature in 1903; obituaries of geographers who died in 1903, and a directory of geographical organizations and bureaus of the world.

A valuable addition to the books on the history of travel to the Americas in the Columbus Memorial Library has been received in the first six volumes of the MacLehose reprint of "The Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques & Discoveries of the English Nation . . ." by RICHARD HAKLUYT. This edition, to be complete in twelve volumes, is a reproduction of the second edition of the famous work (1598-1600), with some additions, we are told, from the original edition. The illustrations, which are beautifully achieved, have been selected by Mr. B. H. SOULSBY, secretary of the Hakluyt Society, and are arranged to form a representative collection of contemporary portraits and maps.

A memorial on education in the State of São Paulo, prepared for the São Paulo Exposition preparatory to the Exposition at St. Louis, gives the total number of preliminary schools as 3,320, of which 2,504 are under the State and 816 are maintained by the respective municipalities. In addition to these, there are 7 normal schools, 4 schools of secondary and higher education, and 2 agricultural schools. The total enrollment is 82,140.

Noteworthy articles from magazines and journals indexed in the Columbus Memorial Library.

Alaska boundary tribunal. (With map.) *Nat. geog. mag.* (Washington), 15:1. Jan., 1904.

Aere territory and caoutchouc region of southwestern Amazonia. *Geog. jour.* (Lond.). May, 1904.

- Argentine Republic. Einiges über das Gebiet, wo sich Chaco und Anden begegnen. illus. Globus (Brunswick, Germany), 84:197.
- Resultados geográficos de un viaje al norte de la sierra de Cordoba. Bol. Acad. nac. de cien. (Cordoba), 17:197.
- Two years in Argentina as the consulting engineer of national public works. illus. Trans. and proc. geog. soc. Pacific (San Francisco), 2:1.
- World's great seaports, Buenos Aires. Dun's Rev. (New York). illus., 3:11. June, 1904.
- Bolivia. Boundary between Brazil and Bolivia. (With map.) Bull. Amer. geog. soc. (New York), 36:215.
- Einiges über das Gebiet, wo sich Chaco und Anden begegnen. illus. Globus (Brunswick, Germany), 84:197.
- Exploration en Bolivie. La géographie. (Paris), 9:76.
- Brazil. Boundary between Brazil and Bolivia. (With map.) Bull. Amer. geog. soc. (New York), 36:215.
- The Caucasian in Brazil. Pop. Science Mo. (New York), Apr., 1904.
- Clima do Planalto de Campinas no Estado S. Paulo. Rev. Centro Campinas, 2:11, 67, 147.
- Fronteras de Loreta. Bol. Soc. geog. de Lima, 12:361, 13:30.
- Germany in southern Brazil. The Independent (New York), May 5, 1904.
- The northeast coast of Brazil in ancient cartography. Science (New York), Apr. 29, 1904.
- Cartography of the new world . . . Bull. Amer. geog. soc. (New York) 36:193.
- Chile. De l'Araucanie aux hauts plateaux boliviens. illus. Bull. soc. roy. geog. d'Anvers. 27:108.
- Industrial future of Chile in connection with the Panama Canal. illus. engineering mag. (New York) 27:1.
- Cinchona. Les quinquinas, leur patrie, leur introduction dans les diverses parties du monde. La Géographie. (Paris) 9:182.
- Colombia. The government, the country, and the people. illus. World's Work. (New York) 7:4336.
- Panama and Colombia. World's Work. (New York) 7:4343.
- Cotton culture in foreign countries. Crop reporter. Feb., 1904.
- Ecuador. Guayaquil and Quito Railway. With map. Bull. Amer. geog. soc. 35:361.
- Reise im hochlande von Ecuador. Zeit. der gesell. für erd. zn Berlin. 1:49.
- Ueber meine Ecuador-reise. Zeit. der gesell. für erdkunde zu Berlin. 7:527. (1903.)
- Guatemala. The earthquake and volcanic eruptions in Guatemala in 1902. Bull. Amer. geog. soc. 35:325.
- Land of the Magellanes, with some account of the Ona and other Indians. illus. Geog. Jour. London. 22:62.
- Mexican cotton boll weevil. illus. Rev. of Rev. 29:188. (New York.)
- Mexico. The absorption of Mexico. Munsey's mag. (New York) Jan., 1904.
- The Mexican hacienda, its places and people. New Eng. mag. (Boston.) Apr., 1904.
- Porfirio Diaz, soldier and statesman. Inter. quar. (Burlington, Vt.)
- Economic development of Mexico. Inter. quar. (Burlington, Vt.) 9:235. (1904.)
- Pacifics, The two. illus. Booklover's mag. (Philadelphia), Mar., 1904.
- Pan-American Railway. Nat. geog. mag., 15:232.
- Panama Canal and the Mississippi Valley. World's work (New York), 7:4425.
- Panama Canal, wasted machinery on. Cassier's mag. (London), May, 1904.

- Panama Canal. Panama route for a ship canal. illus. Ann. rept. Smith. inst., Washington. 1902. p. 537.
- Panama and its people. illus. Rev. of rev. (New York), Mar., 1904.
- commission and its work. Rev. of rev. (New York), 29:420.
- The secession of Panama. Fortnightly rev. (London), 75:121.
- United States in Panama. Inter. quar. (Burlington, Vt.), 9:247.
- Patagonia. Coupes des terrains tertiaires de la Patagonie. Comptes Rendus. 137:348. (1903.)
- The Patagonian Andes. Geog. jour. (London), 23:153.
- Peru. illus. Engineering mag. (New York), 26:641.
- and the Pizarros. Cosmopolitan (New York), Jan., 1904.
- Frontiers. Le demarcación política del Perú ó medios de asegurar su reforma. Bol. Soc. geogr. de Lima. 13:92.
- Vías al frente del Perú. Bol. Soc. geogr. de Lima. 13:54.
- Philippine Islands. [Work of the U. S.] bureau of insular affairs. illus. Nat. geog. mag. (Washington), 15:239.
- Tobacco cultivation. Mo. summ. con. P. I., Aug., 1903.
- Mineral deposits. — S. 1903.
- Porto Rico. Americanization of Porto Rico. World's work (New York), 8:4759.
- Mineral of. U. S. Census bull. no. 6.
- Public charities of. Annals of acad. pol. and soc. sci. (Philadelphia), July, 1904.
- Santo Domingo. Leslie's mag. (New York), May, 1904.
- Our problem in. World's work, 8:4815.
- illus. Rev. of rev. (New York), Mar., 1904.
- South America. Climate. Bull. Amer. geog. soc., 35:353.
- Dramatic history. Cosmopolitan (New York), Dec., 1903.
- Ferns, with plates. Arkiv. Botanik., 1:187.
- French influence in South America. La Quincena (Buenos Aires), May, 1904.
- Trade. Practical phases of Caribbean domination. North Amer. rev. (New York), 178:75.
- Tierra del Fuego. Nineteenth cent. and after. (London.) Jan., 1904.
- South America and our responsibility. World's work (New York), 7:4480.

ADDITIONS TO THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY DURING JUNE, 1904.

[The symbol = indicates a gift.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

- = Aleman, Theodor: Ans dem südwesten der Argentinischen klee-region. Das national-territorium Pampa central. Buenos Aires, 1904. 1 map. 64 p. 8°.
[Reprint from "Argentinischen Wochen und Tageblatt." Map of Argentine railways. 1903. Buenos Aires and Pacific Railway Company.]
- = American protective tariff league: Tariff hand book. New York, American Protective Tariff League [1904]. 96 p. 12°.
- = [Anon.] Historia de la guerra. Documentos militares y políticos relativos á las campañas del General Uribe Uribe. Bogotá, 1904. por., 488 p. 8°.

- = Associação dos empregados no comércio do Rio de Janeiro: Estatutos apresentados em assembléa deliberativa de 4 de novembro de 1903 . . . Rio de Janeiro, Typ. do "Jornal do Comércio," 1904. 69 p. mar. 8°.
- = Austin, O. P.: Problems of the Pacific. The commerce of the great ocean. [Reprint from National Geographic Magazine, Aug., 1902.] il. Maps, diagr., 20 p. 8°.
- = Bastillos, Juan P.: Cartilla astronómica. Maracaibo, Impr. Americana, 1903. 39 p. mar. 12°.
- = Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce: Fifty-fifth annual report. 1903. Cincinnati (Ohio) Valley Company, 1904. 222 (1) p. 8°.
- = Demersay, L. Alfred: Histoire physique, économique et politique du Paraguay et des établissements de Jésuites . . . Paris, L. Hachette et Cie, 1860-64. 2 v. 8°.
- = Handels-hochschule in Cöln: Die städtische handels-hochschule in Cöln, die erste selbständige handels-hochschule in Deutschland. 4th ed. Berlin, Verlag von Julius Springer, 1903. il. 136 p. 8°.
- = International Congress of arts and sciences: Universal Exposition, St. Louis, September 19-25, 1904. Programme and list of speakers. [St. Louis, 1904.] 33 p. 8°.
- = International Bureau of the American Republics: Monthly Bulletin. April, 1904. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. v. XVI. p. 849-1048. 8°.
- = ——— May, 1904. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. v. XVI. p. 1049-1346. 8°.
- = Moreno, Fulgencio R.: Diplomacia Paraguayo-Boliviana. Antecedentes de los tratados de límites y causas de su fracaso. Asunción, H. Kraus, 1904. 1 map. [Jurisdicción de la ciudad de la Asunción en el siglo XVII.] 38 p. 8°.
- = National university: National university. The law school, 1904-1905. Washington, D. C., published by National University, 1904. 39 p. 8°.
App.: Schedule of class exercises during term 1904-1905.
- = New Mexico college of agriculture and mechanic arts: Steer and lamb feeding, by J. J. Vernon. Santa Fé, N. Mex., New Mexico Printing Company, 1904. il. 45 p. 8°.
- = Page, Thomas J.: La Plata, the Argentine Confederation and Paraguay. Being a narrative of the exploration of the tributaries of the River La Plata and adjacent countries during the years 1853-1856, under the orders of the United States Government. New York, Harper & Bros., 1859. il., map. 632 p. 8°.
- = Pepper, Chas. M.: El ferrocarril panamericano. Informe presentado al Señor Secretario de Estado de los E. U. de América sobre el resultado de sus trabajos en la América Latina. Marzo 12 de 1904. Washington, Impr. del Gobierno, 1904. 74 p. 8°. [Spanish trs. of U. S. Sen. Doc. 206, 58th Cong., 2nd sess. Map accompanies original report.]
- = Philadelphia Commercial Museums: Brazil. (Foreign commercial guide, pt. 1, sec. 22.) Philadelphia Museum, 1904. Map. 45 p. 8°.
- = Quesada, Hector C.: Conferencia política dada á la juventud del partido autonomista nacional de la 8° circunscripción electoral en la sala de Vorwärts el 9 de noviembre de 1903. Buenos Aires, Impr. M. A. Rosas, 1903. 33 p. 16°.
- = La reforma universitaria. Buenos Aires, La Penitenciaría Nacional, 1903. 13 p. 12°.
- = Selva, Carlos: Panama. Guatemala, Tip. Nacional, 1904. 109 (1), p. 16°.
- = Sievers, Wilhelm: Süd und Mittel Amerika. 2nd ed. Leipzig and Vienna, Bibliographisches Institut, 1903. 144 il. in text, 11 maps, 20 pls. 665 p. 8°.
- = La universidad de Córdoba en la evolución nacional. Buenos Aires, La Penitenciaría Nacional, 1903. 20 p. 12°.
- = Université d'Haïti: Congrès des professeurs de l'enseignement secondaire (Jauvier, 1904). Rapport général par W. Bellegarde. Port-au-Prince, Impr. de l'Abertle, 1904). 66 p. 8°.

- = University of California: Life and culture of the Hupa, by Pliny Earle Goddard. (American archaeology and ethnology ser., v. 1, no. 1.) Berkeley University press, 1903. 30 pls., 1 map. 88 p. 8°.
- = —: Hupa texts, by Pliny Earle Goddard. (American archaeology and ethnology ser., v. 1, no. 2.) Berkeley University press, 1904. 89-368 p. Index p. 369-378. 8°.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

- Informe sobre el estado de la educación común en la capital, provincias, colonias y territorios nacionales durante el año 1885. T. 1. Buenos Aires, "La Tribuna Nacional," 1886. 392 p. 8°.
- Mensaje del presidente . . . al abrir las sesiones del congreso Argentino en mayo de 1904.
Buenos Aires, Impr. Tribuna, 1904. 70 p. 8°.
- Ministerio de agricultura: Inmigración en el año 1903. (Publicación de la División de Inmigración.) 45 p. 4°.
- Memoria presentada al honorable congreso por el Ministro de agricultura . . . 1901-2. Buenos Aires, Typ. Oficina Meteorológica Argentina, 1902. 92, (1) p. 8°.
- Patentes de invención y marcas de fábrica de comercio y de agricultura. Año 1902. (Publicación oficial hecha por la oficina de patentes y marcas.) Buenos Aires, Impr. Rivero, Ferrari & Cía, 1903. 384 p. 4°.
- Ministerio de hacienda: Memoria del departamento de hacienda correspondiente al año de 1902. Tomos 1 y 2. Buenos Aires, Comp. Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco, 1903. 8°.
- Ministerio de obras públicas: Estadística de los ferrocarriles en explotación. Tomo XI. Año 1902. Buenos Aires, La Penitenciaría Nacional, 1903. Map. 263 p. 4°.
- Ministerio de relaciones exteriores y culto: Memoria de relaciones y culto . . . correspondiente al año 1901-2. Buenos Aires, La Penitenciaría Nacional, 1904. 288 p. 4°.
- Municipalidad de la Capital: Anuario estadístico de la ciudad de Buenos Aires. Año XIII. 1903. Buenos Aires, Comp. Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco, 1904. diágrs., 345 p. 8°.
- Same, in French.
- Municipalidad del Rosario de Santa Fe: Anuario estadístico de la ciudad del Rosario. Año 1903. Rosario, "La Capital," 1904. 37 p. 4°.
- Provincia de Buenos Aires: Proyecto de plan general de estudios primarios para la provincia de Buenos Aires, 1903. La Plata, Sescé y Larrañaga, 1902. 31 p. 8°.

BELGIUM.

- Ministère des Affaires Etrangères: Recueil consulaire. T. 124. 1904. Bruxelles, P. Weissenbruch, 1904. 498 p. 8°. Bolivia.
- Documentos oficiales del Honorable Senado nacional. Legislatura ordinaria de 1903. La Paz, Impr. "La Unión" [1903]. 174 p. 4°.
- Oficina nacional de inmigración, estadística y propaganda geográfica: Sinopsis estadística y geográfica de la república de Bolivia. Tomo III. La Paz, J. M. Camarra, 1904. 339 p. 8°.
- Proyecto é informes del Honorable Senado nacional. Legislatura ordinaria de 1903. La Paz, Impr. "La Unión" [1903]. 150, 13 p. 4°.

COSTA RICA.

Ministerio de relaciones exteriores, etc.: Memoria de relaciones exteriores, gracia, justicia, culto y beneficencia . . . 1904. San José de Costa Rica, Tip. Nacional, 1904. XVI, 39 p. 4°.

CUBA.

Secretaría de agricultura, etc.: Memoria de la Secretaría de agricultura, industria y comercio correspondiente al período . . . desde el 10 de mayo de 1902 hasta el 31 de diciembre de 1903. Habana, Impr. P. Fernández y Ca., 1904. Diágrs., 201 p. 8°.

Secretaría de hacienda: Contrato del empréstito de 35 millones celebrado entre la república de Cuba y Speyer y Ca. en 11 de mayo de 1904. Habana, Rambla y Bouza, 1904. 30 p. 8°.

Secretario de estado y justicia: Cuadros numéricos que acompañan á la memoria presentada al Señor Secretario de estado y justicia por el presidente de la audiencia de la Habana. Año 1903. Habana, Impr. Rambla y Bouza, 1904. unip. 8°.

Secretario de obras públicas: Memoria de obras públicas correspondiente al período de 20 de marzo de 1902 á 30 de junio de 1903. Habana, Impr. de Rambla y Bouza, 1904. Il., maps, diágrs., 529 p. 8°.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Foreign Office: Argentine Republic. Report for the year 1903 on the trade and commerce, etc., of the consular district of Rosario. London, Harrison & Sons, 1904. 16 p. 8°.

Return relating to the rates of import duties levied upon the principal and other articles imported into the colonies and other possessions of the United Kingdom. London, Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1903. 479 p. 8°.

MEXICO.

Dirección general de aduanas: Memoria de la dirección general de aduanas correspondiente al año fiscal de 1902 á 1903. Mexico, Tip. de la Of. Impr. de Estampillas, 1904. 301 p. 4°.

PERU.

Ministerio de fomento: Boletín del cuerpo de ingenieros de minas del Perú. No. 6. El asiento mineral de Hualgayoc. F. Málaga Santolalla. Lima, Impr. de la Escuela de Ingenieros, 1904. Il. map. 111 p. 8°.

UNITED STATES.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Alfalfa and beef production in Argentina, by Frank W. Bicknell. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 32 p. 8°.

Annual flowering plants. L. C. Corbett. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 48 p. 8°.

Division of Entomology: Proceedings of the sixteenth annual meeting of the association of economic entomologists. Bull. 46. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. Il. 113 p. 8°.

— Some miscellaneous results of the work of the division of entomology. VII. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 99 p. 8°.

Wheat production and farm life in Argentina. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 100 p. 8°.

Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture. 1903. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 728 p. 8°.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

- Bureau of the Census: The climate of the Philippines, by Rev. José Alzucé. [Washington], Government Printing Office, 1904. Maps. 163 p. 8°.
- Mines and quarries. Bull. 9. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 59 p. 4°.
- Municipal electric fire-alarm and police-patrol systems. Bull. 11. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 33 p. 4°.
- Quantity of cotton ginned in the U. S. (crops of 1899-1903, inclusive). Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 56 p. 4°.
- Population of the Philippines by islands, provinces, municipalities, and barrios, taken in the year 1903. [Washington], Government Printing Office, 1904. 100 p. 8°.
- Volcanoes and seismic centers of the Philippine archipelago, by Rev. M. Saderra Masó. [Washington], Government Printing Office, 1904. Map. 80 p. 8°.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

- Annual reports of the Geological Survey. (U. S. H. R., 58th Cong.) Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 302. (1) p. 4°.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

- Reference list on British tariff movement. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 37 p. 8°.

VENEZUELA.

- Asamblea nacional constituyente de 1901 . . . Caracas, Impr. Bolívar, 1901. 550 p. 4°.
- Código civil sancionado por el congreso . . . en sus sesiones ordinarias de 1904. Caracas, Impr. Bolívar, 1904. 292 p. 4°.
- Código de comercio de . . . Venezuela. 1904. Caracas, Impr. Bolívar, 1904. 258 p. 4°.
- Código de enjuiciamiento criminal . . . 1903. Caracas, Impr. Bolívar, [1903]. 103 p. 4°.
- Código de la marina de guerra de Venezuela . . . 1903. Caracas, Impr. Bolívar, [1903]. 255 (1) p. 4°.
- Código de procedimiento civil de . . . Venezuela. 1904. Caracas, Impr. Bolívar, 1904. 167 p. 4°.
- Código militar de . . . Venezuela. 1903. Caracas, Impr. Bolívar, 1903. 384 p. 4°.
- Código penal de . . . Venezuela. 1903. Caracas, Impr. Moderna, 1903. 198, (1) p. 4°.
- Corte de casación: Memoria que presenta la corte de casación . . . de Venezuela al congreso . . . 1904. Caracas, Tip. Washington, [1904]. 311, X p. 4°.
- Cuenta que presenta el gobernador del Distrito Federal al congreso nacional en 1904. Caracas, Tip. Universal, 1904. XIII, 413 (1) p. 4°.
- Decreto sobre uniformes y divisas para el ejército activo nacional. Caracas, Impr. Nacional, n. d. 4°.
- Ministerio de guerra y marina: Memoria que dirige al congreso nacional de . . . [Venezuela] el Ministro de guerra y marina en 1904. Caracas, Impr. Bolívar, [1903]. 199 p. 4°.
- Ministerio de hacienda: Exposición que dirige al congreso nacional el ministro de hacienda en 1902. Caracas, Impr. Araucí, [1902]. 80 p. 4°.
- — — — 1903. Caracas, Herrera, Irigoyen & Ca., 1903. 50, (2) p. 4°.

- Ministerio de instrucción pública: Exposición que dirige al congreso nacional el ministro de instrucción pública en 1903. Caracas, Impr. Nacional, [1903]. 34 p. 4°.
- 1904. Caracas, Impr. Bolívar, 1904. 191 p. 4°.
- Ministerio de obras públicas: Exposición que presenta el ministro de obras públicas al congreso de Venezuela en . . . 1904. Caracas, Impr. Bolívar, 1904. 20 p. 4°.
- Ministerio de relaciones exteriores: Memoria que presenta el ministro de relaciones exteriores al congreso . . . en 1904. Caracas, Impr. Bolívar, 1904. 40 p. 4°.
- Recopilación de leyes y decretos de Venezuela. T. XXII. Año 1899. Caracas, Impr. Nacional, 1903. 742 p. 4°.

ADDITIONS TO PERMANENT FILES DURING JUNE, 1904.

La Revue Américaine. Brussels, Belgium.

MAPS.

1904. Mapa de los ferrocarriles de la República Argentina. (Ministerio de obras públicas.) Enero 1904. Scale 1:2,000,000. [Buenos Aires], Lito. Penitenciaría Nacional. 29×48 in.
1904. Stiellers hand-atlas . . . Nr. 26, Die Britischen Inseln, Nr. 53 & 54, Balkanhalbinsel, Bl. 3 & 4; Nr. 56, Nord und Mittel Asien. Gotha, Justus Perthes. 4 maps.
- Mapa de la República del Paraguay. Asunción, H. Kraus. 19½×25½ in.

PERMANENT LIBRARY FILES.

Those publications marked with an asterisk have no recent numbers on file.

Persons interested in the commercial and general news of foreign countries will find the following among the official and periodical publications on the permanent files in the Columbus Memorial Library, International Bureau of the American Republics:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

- Argentinisches Wochenblatt. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
Boletín de la Cámara Mercantil. Barracas al Sud. Weekly.
Boletín de la Unión Industrial Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
Boletín del Instituto Geográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres.
Boletín Demográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
* Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
* Bollettino Mensile della Camera Italiana di Commercio ed Arti in Buenos Aires. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
Buenos Aires Handels-Zeitung. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
El Comercio Exterior Argentina. Buenos Aires.
Monthly Bulletin of Municipal Statistics of the City of Buenos Ayres. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
La Nación. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
Patentes y Marcas. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
La Plata Post. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
La Prensa. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
Review of the River Plate. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
Revista Mensual de la Cámara Mercantil. Barracas al Sud. Monthly.
Revista Nacional. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
The Standard. Buenos Ayres. Daily.

BELGIUM.

- * Bulletin Commercial (Bulletin of the Commercial Museum). Brussels. Weekly.

BOLIVIA.

- Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de la Paz. Monthly. (Received irregularly.)
El Comercio. La Paz. Daily.
* El Comercio de Bolivia. La Paz. Daily.
El Estado. La Paz. Daily. (Diario Oficial.)
Revista Comercial é Industrial de la República de Bolivia. La Paz. Monthly.
* Revista Económica Financiera. La Paz. Monthly.

BRAZIL.

- Boletim da Agricultura. Secretario da Agricultura, Commercica e Obras Publicas do Estado de São Paulo. São Paulo, Brazil. Monthly.
Boletim da Secretaria de Agricultura, Viagem, Industria e Obras Publicas do Estado da Bahia. Bahia. Monthly.

- Boletim de Serviço da Estatística Commercial da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil. Rio de Janeiro. Irregular.
 Brazilian Mining Review. Ouro Preto. Irregular.
 * Brazilian Review. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.
 Diário da Bahia. Bahia. Daily.
 Diário Oficial. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.
 Diário Popular. São Paulo. Daily.
 * Gazeta Commercial e Financeira. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.
 * Jornal do Commercio. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.
 Jornal do Recife. Pernambuco. Daily.
 Jornal dos Agricultores. Rio de Janeiro. Semimonthly.
 Provincia (A) do Pará. Belém. Daily.
 Revista Agricola. São Paulo. Monthly.
 * Revista Brasileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.
 Revista Industrial e Mercantil. Pernambuco. Monthly.
 Revista Maritima Brasileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.
 * Rio News. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.

CANADA.

- Canadian Manufacturer and Industrial World. Toronto. Semimonthly.

CHILE.

- Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura. Santiago. Weekly.
 Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería. Santiago. Monthly.
 Chilean Times. Valparaiso. Semiweekly.
 Diário Oficial de la República de Chile. Santiago. Daily.
 El Mercurio. Valparaiso. Daily.
 Revista Comercial é Industrial de Minas. Santiago. Monthly.

COLOMBIA.

- Diário Oficial. Bogotá. Daily.
 Revista de la Instrucción Pública de Colombia. Bogotá. Monthly.

COSTA RICA.

- * Boletín Comercial. San José. Daily.
 Boletín Judicial. San José. Daily.
 La Gaceta. (Diário Oficial.) San José. Daily.

CUBA.

- Boletín del Centro General de Comerciantes e Industriales de Cuba. Habana. Monthly.
 La Gaceta Económica. Habana. Trimonthly.
 Gaceta Oficial de la República de Cuba. Habana. Daily.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

- Gaceta Oficial. Santo Domingo. Weekly.
 * El Mensajero. Santo Domingo. Three times a month.

ECUADOR.

- Anales de la Universidad Central del Ecuador. Quito. Monthly.
 Gaceta Municipal. Guayaquil. Weekly.
 Registro Oficial de la República del Ecuador. Quito. Daily.

FRANCE.

- Les Annales Diplomatiques et Consulaires. Paris. Monthly.
 Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce de Paris. Paris. Weekly.

- Bulletin de la Société de Géographie Commerciale de Paris. Paris. Irregular.
 *Courrier des Bibliothèques. Paris. Monthly.
 La Géographie. Bulletin de la Société de Géographie. Paris. Semimonthly.
 Journal d'Agriculture Tropicale. Paris. Monthly.
 Journal Officiel de la République Française. Paris, France. Daily.
 Moniteur Officiel du Commerce. Paris. Weekly.
 Le Nouveau Monde. Paris. Weekly.
 La Revue. Paris. Semimonthly.
 Revue du Commerce Extérieur. Paris. Semimonthly.

GERMANY.

- Deutsche Kolonialzeitung. Berlin. Weekly.
 Handels-Kammer zu Hannover. Hannover.
 Petermann's Mitteilungen. Gotha. Monthly.
 Südamerikanische Rundschau. Berlin. Monthly.
 Der Tropenpflanzer. Berlin. Monthly.
 Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin. Berlin. Monthly.

GREAT BRITAIN.

- Board of Trade Journal. London. Weekly.
 British Trade Journal. London. Monthly.
 Commercial Intelligence. London. Weekly.
 Diplomatic and Consular Reports. London.
 Geographical Journal. London. Monthly.
 Mining (The) Journal, Railway and Commercial Gazette. London. Weekly.
 The Scottish Geographical Magazine. Edinburgh. Monthly.
 South American Journal. London. Weekly.
 Times (The). London. Daily.

GUATEMALA.

- *Diario de Centro-América. Guatemala. Daily.
 El Guatemalteco. Guatemala. Daily. (Diario Oficial.)
 La República. Guatemala. Daily.

HAÏTI.

- *Bulletin Officiel de l'Agriculture et de l'Industrie. Port au Prince. Monthly.
 *Le Moment. (Journal politique.) Port au Prince, Haïti. Weekly.
 *Le Moniteur. (Journal officiel de la République d'Haïti.) Port au Prince, Haïti.
 Biweekly.
 *Revue de la Société de Législation. Port au Prince, Haïti. Monthly.

HONDURAS.

- Boletín Legislativo. Tegucigalpa. Daily.
 La Gaceta. Tegucigalpa. Daily. (Diario Oficial.)
 Gaceta Judicial. Tegucigalpa. Semiweekly.
 *El Pabellón de Honduras. Tegucigalpa. Weekly.
 El Republicano (semi-official). Tegucigalpa. Three times a week.

ITALY.

- Bollettino del Ministro degli Affari Esteri. Roma. Irregular.

MEXICO.

- El Agricultor Mexicano. Ciudad Juárez. Monthly.
 *Boletín de Agricultura, Minería é Industrias. México. Monthly.
 Boletín de Estadística. Mérida. Semimonthly.

- Boletín del Instituto Científico y Literario. Toluca. Monthly.
 Diario Oficial. México. Daily.
 El Economista Mexicano. México. Weekly.
 El Estado de Colima. Colima. Weekly.
 El Hacendado Mexicano. México. Monthly.
 Mexican Herald. México. Daily. (Filed for one year.)
 Mexican Investor. México. Weekly.
 Mexican Journal of Commerce. Mexico City. Monthly.
 Miner and Manufacturer. México. Monthly.
 Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Guerrero. Chilpancingo, México.
 Weekly.
 Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Michoacán de Ocampo. Morelia,
 México. Semiweekly.
 Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Oaxaca. Oaxaca de Juárez, México.
 Semiweekly.
 Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Tabasco. San Juan Bautista, México.
 Semiweekly.
 *El Progreso de México. México. Weekly.
 El Republicano. Aguas Calientes. Weekly.
 Semana Mercantil. México. Weekly.

NICARAGUA.

- El Comercio. Managua. Daily. (Received irregularly.)
 Diario Oficial. Managua. Daily.

PANAMA.

- *La Estrella de Panamá. Panamá. Weekly.
 *Star and Herald. Panamá. Weekly.

PARAGUAY.

- Boletín Quincenal de la Cámara de Comercio de la Asunción. Asunción. Semi-
 monthly.
 Diario Oficial. Asunción. Daily.
 *Paraguay Monthly Review. Asunción.
 *Paraguay Rundschau. Asunción. Weekly.
 Revista del Instituto Paraguayo. Asunción. Monthly.
 *Revista Mensual. Asunción. Monthly.
 Reyne Commerciale. Assumption, Paraguay. Semimonthly.

PERU.

- Auxiliar del Comercio. Callao. Biweekly.
 Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima. Lima. Monthly.
 Boletín de Minas. Lima. Monthly.
 El Comercio. Cuzco. Biweekly.
 *El Comercio. Lima. Daily.
 *El Economista. Lima. Weekly.
 *El Peruano. (Diario Oficial.) Lima. Daily.
 Padrón General de Minas. Lima. Semianual.
 Revista de Ciencias. Lima. Monthly.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

- El Comercio, Manila, Philippine Islands. Daily.
 Gaceta Oficial, Manila, Philippine Islands. Weekly. (Issued in Spanish and
 English.)

El Grito del Pueblo. Manila, Philippine Islands. Daily.
 Libertas. Manila, Philippine Islands. Daily.
 El Mercantil. Manila, Philippine Islands. Daily.
 El Progreso. Manila, Philippine Islands. Daily.
 El Renacimiento. Manila, Philippine Islands. Daily.

PORTO RICO.

Boletín Mercantil de Puerto Rico. San Juan. Daily.
 La Correspondencia. San Juan. Daily.

EL SALVADOR.

Boletín de Agricultura. San Salvador. Semimonthly.
 Diario del Salvador. San Salvador. Daily.
 Diario Oficial. San Salvador. Daily.
 Revista de Derecho y Jurisprudencia. San Salvador. Monthly.

SWITZERLAND.

La Propriété Industrielle. Berne. Monthly.

UNITED STATES.

American Fertilizer. Philadelphia. Monthly.
 American Historical Review. New York, N. Y. Quarterly.
 American Review of Reviews. New York. Monthly.
 *Anglo-American Magazine. New York. Monthly.
 Board of Trade Journal. Providence, R. I. Monthly.
 *Board of Trade Journal. Wilmington, Del. Monthly.
 Bookman (The). New York. Monthly.
 Bulletin of the American Geographical Society. New York.
 Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association. Philadelphia. Semimonthly.
 Bulletin of Books added to the Public Library of the City of Boston. Boston. Monthly.
 Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia. Philadelphia. Monthly.
 Bulletin of the New York Public Library. Monthly.
 Coal Trade Journal. New York. Weekly.
 Century Magazine. New York. Monthly.
 *Current Literature. New York. Monthly.
 Dun's Review. New York. Weekly.
 Dun's Review. International edition. New York. Monthly.
 Engineering Magazine. New York, N. Y. Monthly.
 Engineering and Mining Journal. New York. Weekly.
 Engineering News and American Railroad Journal. New York. Weekly.
 Export Implement Age. Philadelphia. Monthly.
 Field Columbian Museum Publications. Chicago.
 Forum (The). New York. Quarterly.
 India Rubber World. New York. Monthly.
 Journal of Geography. Lancaster, Pa. Monthly.
 Library Journal. New York. Monthly.
 Literary Digest. New York. Weekly.
 Manufacturer and Exporter. New York, N. Y. Quarterly.
 Mexican Industrial Review. Chicago, Ill. Monthly.
 Modern Machinery. Chicago. Monthly.
 Modern Mexico. St. Louis. Monthly.
 National Geographic Magazine. New York. Monthly.
 New-Yorker Handels-Zeitung. New York. Weekly.

- North American Review. New York. Monthly.
 Novedades (Las). New York. Weekly.
 Outlook (The). New York. Weekly.
 * Patent and Trade Mark Review. New York, N. Y. Monthly.
 Records of the Past. Washington, D. C. Monthly.
 Scientific American. New York. Weekly.
 Scientific American. Export Edition. New York. Monthly.
 Sister Republics. Denver, Colo. Monthly.
 * Tropical Truth. Chicago, Ill. Monthly.
 United States Consular Reports. Washington. Daily and monthly.
 World To-day (The). Chicago, Ill. Monthly.
 World's Work. New York. Monthly.

URUGUAY.

- Anales del Departamento de Ganadería y Agricultura. Montevideo. Monthly.
 Revista de la Unión Industrial Uruguaya. Montevideo. Semimonthly.

VENEZUELA.

- El Fonógrafo. Maracaibo. Daily.
 Gaceta Oficial. Caracas. Daily.
 Venezuelan Herald. Caracas.

BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,
União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

Vol. XVII.

JULHO DE 1904.

No. 1.

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

COMMERCIO EXTERIOR NO. I° TRIMESTRE DE 1904.

Segundo as estatísticas do commercio de importação e exportação da Republica Argentina no primeiro trimestre de 1904, recentemente publicadas em Buenos Aires, o valor das exportações excedeu ao das importações (exclusive do ouro) por \$29,933,824, ao passo que o excesso das exportações sobre as importações no mesmo trimestre de 1903, foi de \$35,811,601. As importações no primeiro trimestre de 1904, comparadas com as do mesmo trimestre de 1903, mostram um augmento de \$9,761,124, ao passo que o confronto das exportações dos dous periodos mostra um augmento para o trimestre de 1904 de só \$3,883,247. Este augmento na importação é attribuido á melhor condição economica do povo em geral, resultando das boas colheitas dos ultimos annos e do desenvolvimento da industria pastoril. O excesso das importações de ouro sobre as exportações foi de \$13,503,486, comparados com \$7,213,754, que representam o excesso das importações sobre as exportações de ouro nos primeiros tres mezes de 1903. Este augmento se explica pelo facto que as taxas de cambio que regulavam durante o trimestre foram taes que os banqueiros estrangeiros acharam vantajoso remetter ouro em pagamento das letras saçadas para exportações deste paiz.

A importação por paizes foi a seguinte: Reino Unido, \$16,064,433; Alemanha, \$5,580,074; Italia, \$5,489,640; Estados Unidos, \$4,480,650; França, \$3,946,095; Belgica, \$1,843,981; Brazil, \$1,397,113, e Hespanha, \$1,054,356.

Quanto ás exportações de productos argentinos, o Reino Unido é o maior comprador de carnes congeladas argentinas, tendo recebido

32,400 toneladas, contra 5,900 toneladas enviadas a outros paizes. Das exportações de lã, 2,989 toneladas foram enviadas para o Reino Unido, 22,025 toneladas para Allemanha, 9,053 toneladas para a Belgica, 5,745 toneladas para os Estados Unidos e 30,719 toneladas para a França. O Reino Unido foi o unico comprador de manteiga Argentina, tendo recebido 1,863 toneladas, e comprou 5,414 toneladas de sebo, sendo dous terços da exportação total. Foram enviadas para o Reino Unido durante o primeiro trimestre de 1904 as seguintes quantidades de cereaes: Linhaça, 39,430 toneladas; milho, 59,522 toneladas e trigo, 58,921 toneladas. Os productos exportados á ordem foram: Linhaça, 225,321 toneladas; milho, 115,419 toneladas; trigo, 526,802; quebracho, 41,271 toneladas.

A Allemanha occupou o primeiro lugar na importação de couros de boi salgados argentinos, couros de cavallo (359 toneladas) e pelles de lontra. Tambem recebeu 40,921 toneladas de linhaça, 12,814 toneladas de milho, e 15,781 toneladas de trigo. Brazil importou 10,066 tonnos, e Belgica, 4,194 carneiros. Os Estados Unidos importaram 248,609 kilos de couros de cavallo e 193,540 kilos de pelles de cabra. Para a França foram exportados 193,540 kilos de pelles de cabra. Os Estados Unidos receberam 3,029 toneladas de ossos e 1,158 toneladas de extracto de quebracho. Das exportações de assucar, 1,059 toneladas foram enviadas para a Allemanha, 1,661 toneladas para o Urugny e 1,866, para outros paizes.

Os direitos de importação arrecadados durante os primeiros tres mezes de 1904, foram na importancia de \$11,191,142 onno, sendo mais por \$1,549,897 que no primeiro trimestre de 1903. Os direitos de exportação attingiram a \$947,358, ou \$39,748 mais que no mesmo periodo do anno anterior.

Houve diminuição nas importações de oleos, charutos e machinas agricolas.

MOVIMENTO DOS PORTOS EM MARÇO DE 1904.

BAHIA BLANCA.

Sahiram do porto de Bahia Blanca durante o mez de Março, 22 vapores, e durante os tres primeiros mezes de 1904, 36 vapores. Os productos transportados foram os seguintes:

	Março 1904.	Tres pri meiros mezes de 1904.
Belgica:		
Trigo.....toneladas.....	26,767	32,067
Lã.....fardos.....	2,500	5,39
Linhaça.....toneladas.....		1,52
Furco.....bd.....		9
Pelless de carneiro.....fardos.....	107	9
Couros de boi, salgados.....		78

		Março 1904.	Tres pri- meiros mezes de 1904.
Allemanha:			
Trigo.....	toneladas.....	17,301	24,191
LA.....	fardos.....	8,065	18,123
Farelo.....	toneladas.....	1,725	1,788
Peltes de carneiro.....	fardos.....	70	70
Conros de boi, salgados.....		3,868	3,868
Conros de cavallo, seccos.....		980	980
Inglaterra:			
Trigo.....	toneladas.....		1,000
LA.....	fardos.....		319
Peltes de carneiro.....	id.....		292
Carneiros gelados.....			40,261
Francia:			
Trigo.....	toneladas.....		2,141
LA.....	fardos.....	2,100	6,776
Linhaça.....	toneladas.....		2,717
Hollanda:			
Trigo.....	toneladas.....	29,202	31,830
Linhaça.....	id.....		961
Brazil: Trigo:			
	toneladas.....	18,094	18,094
A orlem:			
Trigo.....	toneladas.....	8,840	13,282
Linhaça.....	id.....		612
Milho.....	id.....		1,409

SAN NICOLÁS.

Foram despachados do porto de San Nicolás durante o mez de Março de 1904, 11 vapores e 1 navio a vela, e durante os tres primeiros mezes de 1904, 23 vapores e 2 navios a vela. Os generos transportados nos dous periodos em revista foram os seguintes:

		Março, 1904.	Tres pri- meiros mezes de 1904.
Inglaterra:			
Trigo.....	toneladas.....	195	5,825
Milho.....	id.....	395	178
Linhaça.....	id.....	1,251	5,071
Belgica:			
Trigo.....	id.....	824	824
Milho.....	id.....	1,772	1,772
Linhaça.....	id.....	248	248
LA.....	fardos.....	1,029	1,029
Francia:			
Milho.....	toneladas.....		16
Linhaça.....	id.....	1,965	3,936
LA.....	fardos.....	1,331	1,613
Conros de boi, seccos.....		496	496
Allemanha:			
Milho.....	toneladas.....		1,306
Linhaça.....	id.....	2,603	2,603
LA.....	fardos.....		311
Farelo.....	toneladas.....		200
Farinha de trigo.....	id.....		341
Feno.....	fardos.....		2,065
Cavallos.....	cabecans.....		100
Peltes de bezerro, salgados.....		2,600	2,600
A orlem:			
Milho.....	toneladas.....		552
Linhaça.....	id.....	11,120	18,758
LA.....	fardos.....		963

LA PLATA.

Sahiram do porto de La Plata durante o mez de março, 31 vapores e 2 navios a vela, e durante os tres primeiros mezes de 1904, 66 vapores e 2 navios a vela. Os productos transportados foram os seguintes:

		Março, 1904.	Tres primeiros mezes de 1904.
Milho.....	kilos.....	16,010,299	43,130,596
Trigo.....	id.....	21,073,256	27,380,886
Linhaça.....	id.....	1,531,536	2,918,686
Feno.....	id.....	70,000	70,000
Cevada.....	id.....	39,048	39,048

AUGMENTO DO COMMERCIO COM A GRÃ BRETANHA.

As estatísticas do commercio para o mez de Maio de 1904, publicadas pelo "Board of Trade" põem em evidencia o augmento havido nas relações commerciaes entre a Republica Argentina e a Grã Bretanha, particularmente nas importações de trigo argentino. O "South American Journal" de 11 de Junho de 1904, commentando o facto de ter havido uma diminuição nas importações na Grã Bretanha de trigo e farinha de trigo norte-americano, acrescenta que esta diminuição foi compensada em grande parte pelo augmento nas importações de trigo procedente da Republica Argentina. Em Maio de 1902, a Grã Bretanha importou 4,792,688 quintaes de trigo norte americano, contra 2,725,069 quintaes no mez de Maio de 1903, e só 495,900 quintaes no mesmo mez de 1904. A quantidade total de trigo importado pela Grã Bretanha nos annos de 1902, 1903 e 1904, foi de 8,354,061 quintaes, 6,618,295, e 8,842,900 quintaes, respectivamente. Assim, parece, que ao passo que as importações totaes de trigo no mez de Maio de 1904 excederam ás do mesmo mez de 1902, a quantidade supprida pelos Estados Unidos diminuiu de cerca de 5,000,000 quintaes a menos de 500,000 quintaes.

Os países que suppriram este deficit eram a Republica Argentina, que enviou 2,650,300 quintaes contra 1,006,630 quintaes em 1902; Australia, que enviou 1,398,000 quintaes contra 601,392 quintaes em 1902; Russia, que suppriu 2,056,000 quintaes contra 349,927 quintaes em Maio de 1902, e India, que enviou 1,700,000 quintaes contra 250,174 quintaes em 1902. Na actualidade a maior parte do trigo que a Grã Bretanha importa procede da Republica Argentina, cujos fertis campos e relativamente pequena população fazem suas possibilidades futuras de produção de grande valor no mercado de cereaes.

O "Statist," no resumo que faz da estimada colheita de trigo do mundo para o anno de 1904, diz que a Republica Argentina já exportou desde 1º de Janeiro de 1904, 40 por cento mais de trigo que no periodo

correspondente do anno passado e que a ultima colheita foi sem duvida muita grande.

A primeira partida de algodão argentino foi embarcada em Junho com destino a Liverpool. Esta partida consta de só 80 fardos, mas diz-se que o algodão é de boa qualidade e se espera por elle boa cotação no mercado. Esses fardos não são tão solidos como os egypcios ou americanos, mas em geral são em excellente condição. O algodão foi produzido no districto de Mendoza, e o bom exito da experiencia sem duvida influirá materialmente o cultivo desta fibra na Republica Argentina.

ELEIÇÃO DE UM NOVO PRESIDENTE.

A Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas foi informada em 16 de Junho de 1904, pelo Departamento de Estado dos Estados Unidos, do recebimento de um despacho do encarregado de negocios da legação americana em Buenos Aires, annunciando a eleição, no dia 13 de Junho, do Sr. Dr. MANUEL QUINTANA como Presidente e do Sr. JOSÉ FIGUERA ALCORTA, como Vice-Presidente da Republica Argentina.

O Sr. Dr. QUINTANA é um dos advogados mais proeminentes do paiz, e durante muitos annos tem sido empregado pelas principaes companhias de vias-ferreas da Republica para defender seus interesses. Quando ainda muito moço, tornou-se um vulto notavel na politica do paiz e tem occupado os postos de Deputado Provincial e Federal e Ministro no Governo Nacional. Foi representante do seu paiz no Congresso Pan-Americano que se reuniu em Washington, e é considerado como um administrador sabio e justo que seguirá a politica do seu predecessor, que tem sido tão benefica ao paiz.

IMMIGRAÇÃO EM 1903.

Segundo o relatório da Repartição de Immigração apresentado ao Ministro da Agricultura da Republica Argentina, entraram neste paiz durante o anno de 1903, 155,150 pessoas e sahiram 117,626, sendo de 37,524 pessoas o balanço a favor das entradas. A immigração por nacionalidades foi como segue: Italianos, 42,358; Hespanhóes, 21,917; Francezes, 2,491; Allemães, 1,000, e Inglezes, 560. As estatisticas não são consideradas inteiramente satisfactorias pelas autoridades.

EXPORTAÇÕES NOS PRIMEIROS QUATRO MEZES DE 1904.

Os principaes productos exportados da Republica Argentina durante os primeiros quatro mezes de 1904, comparados com os exportados no mesmo periodo de 1903, foram os seguintes:

	1904.	1903.
Couros de boi:		
Seccos	726,272	840,070
Salgados	488,982	410,794
Couros de cavallo:		
Seccos	18,851	47,303
Salgados	11,832	62,512
Pelless de carneiro	24,011	25,217
Id	1,212	1,187
Id	8,749	7,028
Id	21,385	30,281
Id	7,061	9,340
Pelless de cabra	1,836	82
Id	219,323	289,565
Trigo	1,321,748	875,094
Milho	293,131	80,250
Linhaça	580,251	345,336
Farmha de trigo	30,011	20,012
Farelo	37,811	34,82
Farelo grosso	89,089	75,886
Sementes de oleo	71,839	68,090
Feno	156,925	113,226
Quebracho	100,069	103,212
Tabaco	1,325	3,189
Manteiga	101,161	115,252
Assucar	5,232	4,308
Carneiros gelados	1,161,338	1,068,199
Quartos de carne	322,520	216,707

CHILE.

MENSAGEM DO PRESIDENTE RIESCO.

Na mensagem que o Presidente Riesco pronunciou na occasião da abertura do Congresso Chileno, a 31 de Maio de 1904; disse, fallando das finanças, que o Governo, com a venda dos navios de guerra chilenos, tinha realizado um saldo consideravel, que seria empregado em obras de melhoramento nos portos do paiz.

As receitas em 1903 excederam ás despesas em 16,036,000 pesos. As despesas para o exercicio de 1904 foram fixadas em 140,000,000 pesos e as receitas inclusive o saldo de 1903, foram orçadas em 159,000,000 pesos.

Pelo fim de 1904, estes fundos poderão ser applicados ao resgate do papel-moeda. No orçamento para 1905, as receitas foram orçadas em 120,000,000 pesos, e as despesas fixadas em 98,000,000 pesos. Os recursos provenientes do saldo de 1905, serão usados para fazer melhoramentos nacionaes e concluir obras publicas já começadas. O valor das exportações em 1905 foi calculado em 54,000,000 pesos, e o das importações, em 29,000,000 pesos.

A mensagem assignala a necessidade de uma lei que resolva a questão dos depositos de nitrato e recommenda a construeção de uma via-ferrea nos districtos de nitrato,

O Presidente refere-se ás relações de amizade existentes entre Chile e a Republica Argentina, á prompta solução da difficuldade com Bolivia e ás questões pendentes com o Peru.

PRODUCCÃO DO IODO.

A produccão de iodo do Chile em 1903 foi de 155½ toneladas. Pelos termos da Combinação Iodina, sómente 19 das 86 officinas de nitrato em funcionamento são permittidas a fabricar este producto subordnado de nitrato. As exportações de iodo em 1903, attingiram a 382½ toneladas, sendo a existencia em 31 de Dezembro de 811 toneladas, que é sufficiente para supprir o mercado durante dons annos. O preço foi mantido a 12 centavos por onça, e ultimamente tem sido augmentado a 15 centavos, em antecipação da limitada produccão do Japão em consequencia da guerra.

COSTA RICA.

NOVO PONTO TERMINAL DA ESTRADA DE FERRO DO PACIFICO.

O Sr. WILLIAM LAWRENCE MERRY, Ministro dos Estados Unidos em San José, Costa Rica, em uma communicação dirigida ao Departamento de Estado a 30 de Maio de 1904, diz que o Congresso de Costa Rica resolveu estabelecer o porto terminal da Estrada de Ferro do Pacifico de Costa Rica em Puntarenas, abrogando a lei que autoriza o estabelecimento do ponto terminal em Tivives. Acrescenta o Sr. MERRY que um trecho de quinze milhas, approximadamente, ha de ser construido para pôr San Domingo em communicação com a via ferrea que vai de Esparta a Puntarenas.

Nas condições actuaes parece muito acertada a decisão do Congresso, pois Tivives não é tão bem protegido do oceano como Puntarenas e para tornar-se porto seguro seria necessaria a construcção de um custoso quebra-mar. O porto interior de Puntarenas, com uma dragagem adequada, poderia admittir navios de 12 ou 14 pés de calado, ao passo que o prolongamento do molhe de ferro até uma profundidade de mais de seis braças permittiria aos vapores de grande calado carregarem-se e descarregarem-se sem necessidade de embarcações miudas.

O porto de Puntarenas é protegido, excepto no lado do sul, pelo cabo Blanco e as illas adjacentes, e os vapores de longo curso podem acostar-se ao cáes com a mesma facilidade que em Colon ou Porto Limou, pois os ventos fortes são raros na costa occidental da Republica. Quando concluido este trecho da via, Costa Rica terá um caminho inter-oceanico de 180 milhas de extenção, tendo o nivel maximo de 5,040 pés e grande numero de curvas. A actual estrada de ferro é muito bem construida, com poutes de ferro e bitola de 3.6 pés. Atravessa uma

região muito pittoresca e fértil, mas ainda desenvolvida. O trecho da linha entre San José e o Atlântico é de propriedade de uma companhia inglesa e por ella administrada, ao passo que a secção do Pacifico pertence ao Governo e está sob sua administração. Parece que é a intenção do Governo concluir a linha quando permittirem as suas finanças, pois reconhece perfeitamente sua importancia.

A INDUSTRIA DE PEROLAS NA REPUBLICA.

Os seguintes dados relativos á industria de perolas na costa do Pacifico da Republica de Costa Rica foram publicados no "Board of Trade Journal" de 2 de Junho de 1904, tendo sido extrahidos de um relatório que o Ministro da Italia em Guatemala dirigiu ao seu Governo.

Por uma lei promulgada no dia 2 de Julho de 1902, o Governo de Costa Rica abriu a industria de perolas, sob certas condições, aos nacionaes e estrangeiros que têm residido no paiz pelo menos dous annos. Por esta lei, a costa foi dividida em dous districtos: No primeiro, que estende para o norte desde El Morro Hermoso ou Cabo Vela até a fronteira de Nicaragua, a pesca de perolas é permittida desde o mez de Maio até o de Outubro; no segundo, estendendo para o sul até a fronteira da nova Republica do Panamá, a estação para a extracção de perolas é de Novembro até Abril.

O porto de Puntarenas é o centro da industria. Todas as embarcações empregadas nesta industria estão registradas neste porto e fornecidas de licença ou certificado que tem de ser renovado cada tres mezes. A lei modificando o regulamento destas licenças foi publicada no BOLETIM MENSAL de Junho, 1904. A licença não dá o direito de pescar em toda a extensão da costa, mas sómente no districto especificado pelas autoridades de Puntarenas. Fica prohibido o uso de explosivos nos bancos de perolas, e bem assim a extracção de conchas que tenham menos de $3\frac{1}{2}$ pollegadas de diametro. Nenhum individuo ou companhia é permittido a fazer uso de mais que tres jogos de apparatus de mergulhador e o correspondente numero de mergulhadores. Uma licença, custando 50 pesos por mez, ha de ser obtida por cada machina.

O capital, despezas e heros de uma companhia empregando dous jogos de apparatus de mergulhador são como segue:

	Pesos.
Duas embarcações de vela.....	3,600
Dous jogos de apparatus de mergulhador e accessorios.....	3,000
Dous pontões para transporte.....	3,000
Adiantamentos a mergulhadores e marinheiros.....	1,500
Provisões para tres mezes.....	1,200
Custo de licença para tres mezes.....	300
	<hr/>
	12,600

O valor do resultado de tres mezes de extracção é estimado assim:

	Perolas.	Madre-perola.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Primeiro mez	115	54
segundo mez	800	58
Tercero mez	3,500	1,053
	5,075	2,161

As perolas, em sua maior parte, são vendidas em Puntarenas aos agentes de commerciantes estrangeiros, e as de qualidade superior são enviadas para Paris.

REPUBLICA DOMINICANA.

NOVO PRESIDENTE E GABINETE.

O General CARLOS F. MORALES, que foi eleito Presidente de Santo Domingo em 19 de Junho, tem nomeado os seguintes senhores como membros do seu gabinete:

Ministro do Interior, Sr. RAYMON CACERES.

Ministro das Relações Exteriores, Sr. General JUAN F. SANCHES.

Ministro da Justiça e Instrução Publica, Sr. PELEGRIN CASTILLO.

Ministro da Agricultura, Sr. MANUEL LAMARCHE GARCIA.

Ministro da Fazenda, Sr. FEDERICO VELASQUEZ HERNANDEZ.

Ministro da Guerra e da Marinha, Sr. EPIFIANE RODRIGUEZ.

Ministro dos Correios e Telegraphos, Sr. BERNARDO PICHARDO.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMMERCIO COM OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS.

RELAÇÃO MENSAL DAS IMPORTAÇÕES E EXPORTAÇÕES.

O quadro dado na pagina 114 é extrahido da relação compilada pela chefe da Repartição de Estatística do Departamento de Commercio e Trabalho, mostrando o commercio entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos. A relação corresponde ao mez de Maio de 1904, com uma relação comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os onze mezes findos em Maio de 1904, comparados com o periodo correspondente do anno anterior. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das varias alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mez, são recebidos no Ministerio da Fazenda até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte, e perde-se algum tempo necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por conseguinte, as estatísticas para o mez de Maio, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de Julho.

ACCORDO RELATIVO AO SYSTEMA MONETARIO DE PANAMÁ.

A seguinte informação official foi dada ao publico pelo Departamento da Guerra dos Estados Unidos no dia 20 de Junho de 1904:

“Um accordo foi firmado hoje no Departamento da Guerra entre o Secretario TAFT e os commissarios de Panamá, pelo qual a moeda de ouro dos Estados Unidos será a moeda de lei na Republica do Panamá, e a moeda de Panamá será tida como moeda legal na zona do Canal. Este accordo será remettido pelos commissarios ao Governo de Panamá, e si foi adoptado pelo Congresso Constituinte, ficará resolvida definitivamente a questão da moeda que ha de circular na zona do canal durante a construcção desta obra.

O accordo determina que um dollar do mesmo valor como o dollar norte-americano será o padrão de valor na Republica do Panamá, e que a moeda de ouro dos Estados Unidos será moeda de lei neste paiz, e faz provisão para a emissão de moedas subsidiarias de prata da Republica do Panamá. Estas moedas serão cunhadas, na importancia, valor nominal, de \$1,500,000 ouro, da prata que for obtida pela cunhagem de novo das moedas de Colombia actualmente em circulaçáo no Isthmo. Si a Commissão do Canal julgar necessaria outra emissão de moedas menores de prata antes de que for terminado o Canal, esta será autorizada na importancia de \$1,500,000.

Para manter a paridade das moedas de prata cunhadas, será depositada em algum banco dos Estados Unidos uma somma igual a 15 por cento do valor nominal dessas moedas subsidiarias, assim como as taxas de cunhagem sobre as moedas de prata que forem cunhadas ao requerimento da Commissão do Canal. Afim de impedir a manipulaçáo do cambio com prejuizo do publico e das obras do Canal, a Republica e a Commissão do Canal compromettem-se a cooperar, vendendo lettras a preços razoaveis afim de manter baixa a taxa cambial sobre Nova York, assim impedindo perturbaçáo da paridade.

TARIFA ADUANEIRA PARA A ZONA DO CANAL DO ISTHMO.

O Presidente dos Estados Unidos, na conferencia com seus ministros realizada a 24 de Junho, expedin uma ordem fazendo a tarifa de alfandegas de Dingley extensiva á zona do canal do Isthmo, a qual será immediatamente posta em vigor. Daqui em diante as mercadorias estrangeiras que entrarem na zona do canal estarão sujeitas aos mesmos direitos que teriam de pagar si fossem importadas em Nova York ou em outro qualquer porto dos Estados Unidos. Os generos oriundos dos Estados Unidos serão admittidos na zona livres de direitos. Este acto assegura o uso exclusivo de machinas norte-americanas na construcção do canal, assim como a predominaçáo de generos de produçáo dos Estados Unidos em toda a faixa do canal.

Tambem estabelece reciprocidade commercial entre a zona do Canal

e a Republica do Panamá, por meio de abatimentos nos direitos de importação similares aos que hoje existem entre os Estados Unidos e Cuba. A "autoridade competente" mencionada na ordem executiva é o Presidente mesmo, por autorização do Congresso.

O Presidente também ordenou a criação de nove repartições postaes na zona. Essas ordens foram communicadas ao Almirante WALKER pelo Sr. TAFT, Secretario da Guerra, de accordo com a ordem presidencial expedida a 9 de Maio, regulando a administração da zona.

A ordem relativa ao serviço das alfandegas contem nove secções, e prescreve minuciosamente o regulamento deste serviço. A zona do canal é declarada aberta ao commercio de todas as nações amigas, e as mercadorias nella importadas estarão sujeitas aos direitos de importação e demais impostos estabelecidos por lei. Ficam creados dous districtos de arrecadação—o de Ancon no sul e o de Christobal no norte. A administração geral do serviço aduaneiro cabe ao governador da zona do canal, quem será ajudado por um inspector em cada districto com o vencimento de \$2,500, ouro. Esses inspectores serão nomeados pelo Governador, devendo as nomeações ser confirmadas pela commissão do Canal do Isthmo. O Governador fica autorizado para nomear as adjuntantes destes inspectores, os conferentes e outros empregados que forem necessarios, fixar seus vencimentos e fazer o regulamento do serviço, o qual será submittido á Commissão do Canal para sua revisão.

A secção quinta estabelece os direitos de accordo com a tarifa de Dingley e está concebida nestes termos: "Enquanto não for de outro modo determinado pela autoridade competente, os direitos sobre os artigos importados na zona do canal serão cobrados de conformidade com os direitos que o Congresso estabelece para os generos procedentes de paizes estrangeiros que entrarem em outros portos dos Estados Unidos."

A ordem também dispõe que as mercadorias que entrarem na zona do canal provenientes dos Estados Unidos ou suas possessões serão admittidas com as mesmas franquias de que gozam quando importadas nos portos dos Estados da União.

Todas as mercadorias, livres ou sujeitas a direitos de importação, que entrarem na zona do canal por mar ou via-ferrea, para serem transportadas atravez da zona, deverão entrar pela alfandega. Um accordo será feito entre o governador da zona e o governo de Panamá com o fim de impedir o contrabando e fraude dos direitos de importação. O governador fica autorizado para celebrar um convenio provisorio com a Republica do Panamá, relativo á reciprocidade commercial entre a zona e Panamá, e prescrever o regulamento da tarifa, sujeitando-se esta á approvação da Commissão e á acção pela autoridade competente que for necessaria para tornar o convenio effectivo na zona do canal.

A ordem autorizando a criação de repartições postaes na zona, dispõe que essas repartições serão estabelecidas em Christobal, Ancon, Gatun, Bohio, Gorgona, Basobispo, Empire, Culebra e La Boca. O governador da zona deverá nomear os agentes de correio e estabelecer seus vencimentos e formular um plano para o serviço postal, baseado no systema postal dos Estados Unidos, devendo essas nomeações ser submettidas á aprovação da Commissão. No entanto, poderá estabelecer agencias postaes em outros logures, si forem exigidas pelo interesse publico, e nomear os agentes.

O Sr. Secretario da Guerra já officiou ao Sr. PAYNE, Director Geral do Correio, e ao Almirante WALKER, Chefe da Commissão do Canal, ordenando que se ponham as ordens immediatamente em vigor.

COMMERCIO DE AÇO E FERRO EM 1904.

As estatisticas do commercio de importação e exportação de ferro e aço para o exercicio findo em 30 de Junho de 1904, comparadas com as do anno anterior, mostram differenças notaveis. As importações de ferro e aço no exercicio de 1903 foram as maiores realizadas desde 1891, e, com a excepção daquelle anno, as maiores desde 1883. As importações para o exercicio de 1904 serão sómente a metade das de 1903. As importações realizadas durante os dez mezes findos em Abril proximo passado, foram na importancia de \$23,075,084, comparadas com \$43,332,714, no mesmo periodo do anno passado. Em quasi todos os artigos de ferro e aço importados houve sensivel diminuição, tanto na quantidade como no valor, comparados com os de 1903. Essa diminuição é mais notavel nas importações de ferro guza, que mostram uma redução de mais de \$10,000,000, ao passo que os linguados, lupas e barras de aço mostram uma diminuição de \$5,000,000.

Por outro lado, as exportações de ferro e aço mostram sensivel augmento. Durante os dez mezes findos em Abril de 1904, as exportações totaes de ferro e aço, conforme as estatisticas organizadas pela Repartição de Estatistica do Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho, attingiram a \$89,094,415, contra \$79,839,462 nos mezes correspondentes do anno anterior, o que mostra um augmento de cerca de \$11,000,000. As exportações para o mez de Abril só, comparadas com as de Abril de 1903, mostram um augmento de \$1,500,000. Isto dá a esperar que as exportações de ferro e aço para o anno fiscal excedam em muito de \$100,000,000, ainda que não é provavel que attinjam aos algarismos correspondentes ás exportações de 1901, que foram de \$117,000,000, ou aos de 1900, quando attingiram a \$122,000,000.

O augmento havido nas exportações de ferro e aço foi realizado nos seguintes artigos: linguados e lupas de aço, cujas exportações durante os dez mezes findos em Abril de 1904, foram na importancia de \$2,500,000, contra \$65,174, nos mesmos mezes de 1903; trilhos de aço, sendo no valor de \$1,860,107 as exportações verificadas nos dez mezes findos

em Abril de 1904, comparadas com \$665,695 no periodo correspondente do anno passado; locomotivas, \$3,947,225 nos dez mezes findos em Abril de 1904, contra \$2,998,491 no mesmo periodo de 1903; machinas de escrever, que mostram um augmento de cerca de \$500,000, e armas de fogo, cujas exportações mostram um augmento de cerca de \$500,000 nos dez mezes em questão, comparadas com as do mesmo periodo de 1903.

As exportações de locomotivas para Canadá realizadas nos dez mezes de 1904, mostram um augmento de \$600,000, comparadas com as do mesmo periodo de 1903; as com destino ao Mexico mostram um augmento de \$150,000, comparadas com as do mesmo periodo de 1903, ou um augmento de \$700,000, em confronto com as dos dez mezes de 1902. O augmento havido nas exportações de trilhos de aço para os dez mezes de que se trata, comparadas com as do periodo correspondente de 1903, foi de cerca de \$1,250,000. As exportações de trilhos de aço para Canadá no periodo em revista augmentaram em \$250,000; as para Mexico, em \$170,000; as para Japão, em \$200,000, e para outros paizes de Asia e Oceania, em cerca de \$500,000.

SYSTEMA DE TELEGRAPHOS SEM FIO COM PANAMÁ.

Como resultado dos ensaios realizados sob a supervisão do Tenente Commandante JAYNE para o fornecimento de um systema de telegraphia sem fios que ha de ser estabelecido entre Key West e Panamá e pontos intermediarios pertencentes aos Estados Unidos, foi concluido um contracto em 28 de Junho de 1904, entre Contra-Almirante MAXNEY, Chefe da Secção Naval de Equipamento, e ABRAHAM WHITE, presidente da American De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company, concedendo á armada cinco circuitos sem fios, dos quaes dois são mais de 1,000 milhas em extensão.

O serviço que a Companhia De Forest obriga-se a estabelecer é notavel pelo facto que os despachos têm de atravessar não sómente o oceano, mas uma parte consideravel de terra nas Antilhas. Pelos termos do contracto a Companhia De Forest obriga-se a manter um bom serviço entre os seguintes pontos: De Key West até Panamá, 1,000 milhas; Porto Rico até Key West, 1,000 milhas; Guantanamo ou a costa de sul de Cuba até Panamá, 720 milhas; Pensacola até Key West, 450 milhas; Guantanamo até Porto Rico, 600 milhas.

Pelos termos do contracto o Departamento da Guerra deverá operar em harmonia com as estações e navios que hoje usam o systema de De Forest, empregando a mesma chave que a companhia usa para interpretação das oscillações, e suas installações deverão ser ajustadas de modo que estarão em harmonia com as da Companhia.

MEXICO.

INDUSTRIA DO ALGODÃO.

Os seguintes dados sobre a industria do algodão na Republica do Mexico foram extrahidos do relatório annual que o Sr. A. D. BARLOW, Consul-Geral dos Estados Unidos no Mexico, apresentou ao seu governo:

“A industria de algodão do Mexico é de interesse especial aos que se dedicam a esta cultura nos Estados Unidos. O Mexico é, e provavelmente sempre será, um importador de algodão em rama, o qual, no curso ordinario de acontecimentos devia ser supprido pelos Estados Unidos. Parece que a produção potencial de algodão no Mexico não é muito maior que a produção actual. Algumas vezes, como aconteceu no anno de 1898, todas as condições climatericas e naturaes combinam para fazer a colheita maior que a média.

Parece que a area sob cultivo não poderá ter sensivel augmento, devido á falta de agua em certas localidades de outro modo aptas para a cultura do algodão, e á presença nos últimos annos do “boll weevil” nos districtos de algodão no norte da Republica—O que se pode chamar o districto de algodão do Mexico estende-se desde uma linha 50 millas ao norte de Torreon, até uma linha 100 millas ao sul de Torreon, conhecido no Mexico como o districto “Laguna” — Cultiva-se o algodão em pequena quantidade nas encostas orientaes da principal serra de montanhas no Estado de Tamaulipas, na vizinhança de Victoria, e tambem no districto denominado Huasteca Potosini, e em quantidade reduzida, na vizinhança de Piedras Negras, Estado de Coahuila. Diz-se que se pode cultivar o algodão com proveito na costa do Pacifico de Mexico e nos districtos do sul, particularmente no Estado de Oaxaca, mas ainda não se tem provado a verdade dessa asserção.

O consumo nacional de algodão é maior que a produção actual ou potencial desta República, e o consumo potencial das fabricas é maior que o consumo actual. A industria manufactureira do Mexico está ainda em sua infancia, comparativamente fallando. Ao observador desinteressado não é apparente a razão da construcção de tão grande numero de fabricas de algodão na Republica; mas aqui estão, e já que existem, o Governo mexicano está disposto a auxiliá-las tanto quanto possível. O anno passado o Governo mexicano nomeou uma commissão que visitou todos os paizes sul-americanos com o fim de estabelecer mercados para tecidos de algodão mexicanos.

Por uma lei decretada pelo Congresso Mexicano, os fabricantes têm direito á restituição das taxas internas especiaes lançadas sobre os tecidos de algodão manufacturados para exportação, e a um abono não excedendo de 8 centavos mexicanos por kilogramma, em compensação

dos direitos de importação e demais impostos cobrados sobre a materia prima importada para ser usada na fabricação destes tecidos. Essa acção por parte do Governo do Mexico não ameaça o commercio norte americano neste ramo, pois a quantidade de tecidos de algodão que os Estados Unidos enviam para a America Central e do Sul, é muito reduzida.

Pode, porém, affectar o commercio de tecidos de algodão que faz a Inglaterra com os paizes latino-americanos, que foi e ainda é muito grande. Outr'ora, este commercio com Mexico foi consideravel, mas tem diminuido nos ultimos tres annos. A acção do Governo do Mexico offerece materia de meditação nos fabricantes de tecidos de algodão dos Estados Unidos. Si o Mexico espera encontrar um mercado na America do Sul para seus tecidos de algodão, por que não fazem-lhe concurrencia os Estados Unidos no mesmo mercado?

A producção de algodão na Republica desde 1898, tem sido, na média, de 22,000,000 kilogrammas por anno. A producção média annual de algodão nos annos de 1895 a 1898, periodo em que a area sob cultivo tinha attingido a seu maximo e quando ainda não appareceu o destructivo "boll weevil," foi de cerca de 35,000,000 kilogrammas (77,161,000 libras). Si se conseguír destruir o "boll weevil" e obter agua sufficiente nos districtos de outro modo adequados ao cultivo do algodão, a producção annual poderá attingir á calculada pelos cultivadores de algodão locais, isto é—88,000,000 libras de algodão de boa qualidade e 22,000,000 libras de qualidade inferior.

ESTIMATIVA DA COLHEITA DO FUMO PARA O ANNO DE 1904.

O "Mexican Investor" de 4 de Junho de 1904, diz que a colheita de fumo do Mexico para o anno de 1904 é calculada em 800,000 arrobas de 25 libras cada una, ou seja 20,000,000 libras. A producção por districtos é como segue:

	Arrobas.		Arrobas.
San Andres Tuxtla	160,000	Simojovel.....	150,000
Valle Nacional	50,000	Territorio de Tepic.....	150,000
Ojitlan	40,000	Outros districtos.....	65,000
Acajucan e Jaltipan	5,000		
Tlapacoyan e Cordoba	180,000		800,000

Quasi todo o fumo exportado pelo Mexico é supprido pelos districtos de Andres Tuxtla, Valle Nacional e Ojitlan no Estado de Veracruz. Todo o fumo que se exporta é enviado para Europa, sendo Amsterdam e Hamburgo os maiores compradores, seguindo-se-lhes London e Liverpool. Não se exporta tabaco mexicano em quantidade apreciavel para os Estados Unidos, pois os altos direitos de importação que este paiz impõe sobre o fumo são quasi prohibitivos.

Já foram vendidas e exportadas quasi toda a producção de fumo do districto de San Andres, e mais que a terça parte da dos districtos de Ojitlan e Valle Nacional.

O tabaco cultivado no districto de Tlapacoyan é usado exclusivamente nas fabricas para charutos e cigarros para consumo nacional.

Toda a produçãõ de fumo do districto de Tepic foi comprada pela fabrica de cigarros de Buen Tono. Este tabaco é considerado de qualidade superior.

Todo o fumo que o Mexico exporta é lavado. Segundo os algarismos organizados pelo Departamento do Thesouro, a quantidade de tabaco exportada annualmente nos exercicios de 1890-91 a 1901-2, foi a seguinte:

Anno.	Kilo-grammas.	Libras.	Anno.	Kilo-grammas.	Libras.
1890-91.....	307,300	677,289	1896-97.....	420,232	925,191
1891-92.....	394,336	869,116	1897-98.....	389,697	858,892
1892-93.....	373,513	823,222	1898-99.....	404,701	891,461
1893-94.....	361,326	806,362	1899-1900.....	276,967	610,435
1894-95.....	366,514	807,806	1900-1901.....	284,283	626,530
1895-96.....	401,946	885,889	1901-2.....	211,710	462,728

Deste quadro vê-se que a exportação de tabaco não tem augmentado durante doze annos, como tem a de henequen e outros productos. Isto é devido ao desenvolvimento no paiz da industria manufactora de tabaco. De facto, o desenvolvimento da industria manufacturera de tabaco e do consumo nacional tem sido maior que o da cultura deste producto, não obstante que a area sob cultivo tem augmentado consideravelmente.

RENDAS ADUANEIRAS EM MAIO DE 1904.

O seguinte quadro demonstrativo das rendas aduaneiras, arrecada das pelo Governo Federal no mez de Maio de 1904, foi extrahido do "Mexican Herald" de 19 de Junho de 1904.

Alfandegas.	Direitos de importação.	Alfandegas.	Direitos de importação.
	<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Acapulco.....	7,646.20	Nogales.....	84,678.5
Agua Prieta.....	15,678.22	Progreso.....	226,089.61
Altata.....	3,025.82	Puerto Angel.....	.....
Camargo.....	63.55	Salina Cruz.....	1,716.83
Campeche.....	18,659.49	San Blas.....	1,195.8
Ciudad Juarez.....	153,703.24	Santa Rosalia.....	1,313.4
Ciudad Portfrio Diaz.....	152,436.79	Socorro.....	7,720.7
Coahuacalcos.....	10,285.89	Tampico.....	555,380.25
Chetumala.....	285.26	Tijuana.....	312.5
Eisenheda.....	4,141.41	Toluca.....	3,985.1
Frontera.....	48,101.14	Topolobampo.....	2,385.3
Guaymas.....	27,166.14	Tuxtlam.....	1,908.0
Guerrero.....	55.01	Veracruz.....	1,207,165.11
Illa do Carmen.....	9,780.25	Zapalita.....	4.71
La Morita.....	53,717.53		
La Paz.....	2,368.67	Total.....	2,895,294.5
Laredo de Tamaulipas.....	220,279.72	Total dos direitos addicionaes de importação.....	320,527.0
Las Vacas.....	200.88	Total dos direitos de exportação.....	100,841.3
Mauzanillo.....	4,511.03	Total dos direitos de porto.....	73,042.6
Matamoros.....	4,933.08	Total dos atrazados.....	204.8
Mazatlan.....	47,730.98		
Mexico.....	16,631.82	Total geral.....	3,389,940.0
Mier.....	21.49		

REFORMA DA LEI DAS ALFANDEGAS.

(Continuação.)

Art. 151. Os consignatários apresentarão, na forma e termos dispostos no art. 158, pedidos por triplicado ou quadruplicado, segundo se dispõe no mesmo artigo, para despachar os volumes de amostras, devendo declarar-as de conformidade com o disposto no art. 51. Si o pedido de despacho não contiver todos ou alguns requisitos exigidos, o consignatario será chamado para reformal-o ou corrigil-o.

Art. 152. No caso de materias explosivas, os consignatarios de mercadorias estrangeiras estão na obrigação de apresentar seus pedidos de despacho, a mais tardar, no dia útil seguinte ao em que o navio conductor houver encetado a descarga; devendo effectuar-se a conferencia, despacho e sahida de ditas materias em um prazo que não exceda de vintequatro horas, depois de terminada a descarga. Nestes casos os dias festivos serão considerados inuteis.

Quando se trate de qualquer outra classe de artigos, os importadores apresentarão seus pedidos de despacho dentro dos oito dias seguintes ao em que terminar sua descarga o navio conductor; e a conferencia, despacho e sahida das mercadorias deverá effectuar-se em um prazo que não exceda de trinta dias depois de terminada a descarga, e sem abono de dias inuteis.

Si, decorridos os prazos indicados, as mercadorias não tiverem sido retiradas dos armazens ou terrenos da alfandega, estarão sujeitas ao pagamento das taxas de armazenagem que estabelece o artigo 153 desta Ordenança.

Si as mercadorias são daquellas que se depositam em terrenos que não pertencem á alfandega, os prazos para apresentar o pedido de despacho e effectuar a conferencia, despacho e liquidação de direitos, serão os fixados no segundo paragrapho deste artigo. Si, decorridos os prazos, o consignatario não tiver empriado com as obrigações que esta lei estabelece, a alfandega lhe imporá uma multa até duzentos pesos, que será recolhida aos cofres da Fazenda Publica.

Si as partes não apresentarem seus pedidos nos prazos estabelecidos nos paragraphos anteriores, não serão tomados em consideração os recursos de queixa que forem interpostos, attribuindo á alfandega a demora na opportuna sahida das mercadorias dentro dos prazos fixados nesta Ordenança.

Logo que for terminada a descarga de um navio, as alfandegas o farão saber ao publico por meio de avisos que fixarão em lugar visivel da officina.

Art. 153. As mercadorias que, decorridos os prazos que fixa o artigo anterior, permanecerem nos armazens ou terrenos da alfandega, pagarão uma taxa de armazenagem que será paga conforme ás regras seguintes:

1. A importancia da taxa será:

(A) Durante o primeiro mez da demora, dous centavos diarios por cada cem kilogrammas ou fracção.

(B) Durante o segundo mez, tres centavos diarios por cada cem kilogrammas ou fracção.

(C) Durante o terceiro mez, quatro centavos diarios por cada cem kilogrammas ou fracção.

(D) Durante o quarto, quinto, e sexto mez, cinco centavos diarios por cada cem kilogrammas ou fracção.

II. A computação da taxa de armazenagem não será feita separadamente para cada volume, mas sobre o peso total dos volumes de cada pedido de despacho ou, á falta de pedido, de cada partida de mercadorias.

III. A importância da taxa de armazenagem, em cada caso de liquidação, não poderá ser inferior a vinte e cinco centavos, ainda quando, computada conforme ás regras da fracção que antecede, seja menor.

As mercadorias cujo consignatário não for conhecido da alfandega, as abandonadas e aquellas cuja consignação houver sido renunciada, pagarão armazenagem desde o dia seguinte ao vencimento dos prazos que fixa o artigo 152 para a apresentação dos pedidos de despacho, si dentro desses prazos não se tiver effectuado dita apresentação.

Os volumes detidos pelas alfandegas ou depositados nellas, em caso de controversia ou assemelhação, ficam exceptuados do pagamento da taxa de que se trata, pelo prazo necessario para a solução definitiva do assumpto.

ART. 154. Os consignatários de mercadorias poderão reunir em um só pedido de despacho as que recebam por um mesmo navio, ainda quando estejam amparadas por diferentes facturas consulares; mas não poderão subdividir em varios pedidos o conteúdo de uma só factura, si não é para separar os volumes que contiverem materias explosivas ou aquelles cujo despacho houver de ser feito no interior do paiz.

A separação dos volumes que devam ser despachados nos armazens dos que devam sel-o no cáes, far-se-ha, subdividindo o total dos volumes incluídos em um pedido, em dois jogos de relações de marcas das que falla o Art. 150; em um delles se farão constar as marcas e numeros dos volumes destinados ao despacho de cáes, e no outro os mesmos dados respeito dos volumes que tenham de ser introduzidos nos armazens.

ART. 156. A confrontação dos pedidos entre si e com os documentos consulares, será effectuada de conformidade com as seguintes disposições:

1. Recebidos pelo administrador, ou pelo empregado que designar, os pedidos de despacho, os passará á contadoria para que sejam confrontados entre si com o manifesto e com as facturas correspondentes.

As declarações deverão ser comparadas com a tarifa, com objecto de assegurar-se de que o numero da tarifa e a taxa declarados correspondem entre si e com a designação da mercadoria.

Quando da declaração feita no pedido resultar que tem sido addicionada ou rectificada alguma das declarações da factura consular, em dados

essenciaes para o ajuste dos direitos, ou tem sido alterado o valor da factura ou o origem das mercadorias, a alfandega fará constar essas circumstancias na columna denominada "Observações da Contadoria," expressando a declaração da factura, em caso de variação, ou o dado aclarado em caso de uma addição.

II. Si ao conferir o manifesto e as facturas com os pedidos a contadoria observar que se tem omittido em alguma partida a designação do numero ou da taxa, ou que estes não correspondem entre si, ou que uma ou outra, ou ambas, não concordam com a declaração da mercadoria, ou que existe qualquer outra falta ou infracção que não tenha sido reformada, o fará constar na columna de "Observações" e o manifestará ao consignatario para que faça a aclaração necessaria para corrigir a irregularidade. Estas aclarações far-se-hão no mesmo pedido, na columna destinada ás addições, e serão escriptas e firmadas pelo consignatario com tinta vermelha para distinguil-as das que houvesse feito espontaneamente. Por todas as addições ou aclarações que por indicação da alfandega fizer um consignatario a um pedido, fixará no fim da via principal uma estampilla de cincoenta centavos, que cancelará na data em que faça a addição.

III. As partidas que forem adicionadas ou aclaradas deverão ficar perfeitamente claras e precisas; é dizer, que o numero da tarifa e a taxa estejam accordes entre si, e ambas com a designação da mercadoria. A alfandega terá o direito de exigir que exista essa concordancia nas declarações, e que se rectifiquem ou adicionem os dados que requeram.

IV. As addições, aclarações ou rectificações feitas á instancia das alfandegas, serão acceitas sem imposição de pena, ficando os administradores facultados para impôr uma multa prudencial até de vinteemco pesos no caso de que essas faltas sejam muito repetidas no mesmo pedido ou por um mesmo consignatario. A alfandega poderá exigir essas aclarações em qualquer tempo em que seja verificada a inexactidão, sempre que os objectos não tenham sahido de dominio fiscal.

V. Não será acceita a rectificação que importe augmento ou diminuição no valor dos objectos declarados na factura consular, mas se exigirá a apresentação das facturas commerciaes ou qualquer outro documento que, a juizo da alfandega, justifique qual é o verdadeiro valor da mercadoria. Esse valor será annotado na columna respectiva do pedido, e si resultar que se pagaram menos direitos consulares que os devidos, se cobrará o dobro dos que deixaram de satisfazer-se.

VI. Quando o importador recusar fazer as rectificações que a alfandega lhe indique, e estas versarem sobre os dados essenciaes para o calculo dos direitos, soffrerá a pena de pagar os direitos de importação em dobro a que estiverem sujeitas as partidas defeituosas. O minimum da pena, nesses casos, será de dous pesos, ainda quando a importância dos direitos não chegue a essa quantia. No caso de outros dados que não forem os necessarios para o calculo dos direitos, os administradores impoirão uma multa até de vinteemco pesos por cada falta.

VII. Si a declaração defeitosa referir a mercadorias livres de direitos pela Tarifa ou por outra disposição, os consignatarios estarão obrigados a rectifica-la, ao serem requeridos pelas alfandegas, sob pena de uma multa, até de vintecinco pesos por cada falta, quando se neguem a fazer a rectificação.

VIII. Incorrem nas mesmas penas que estabelecem as secções anteriores, quando seja procedente applical-as, os consignatarios de mercadorias destinadas á emprezas cuja subvenção se pague em forma de compensação da importancia de direitos.

ARR. 157. Uma vez cumpridas as formalidades que se estabelecem nos artigos que antecedem, a contadoria procederá do modo seguinte:

I. Porá na frente de cada via do pedido de despacho o sello da alfandega, o numero de ordem que corresponda ao pedido, e o do registro do navio; e em um livro especial lançará o numero do pedido e o do registro, o nome do consignatario, o nome classe, e nacionalidade do navio e a data de entrada do mesmo. A numeração dos pedidos começará com o primeiro que se apresentar no mez de Julho e seguirá, progressivamente, até a terminação de cada anno fiscal.

II. Em caso de que um pedido se componha de varias folhas, por-se-ha em cada uma, além do numero do pedido, o numero correspondente á folha. Todas as folhas serão rubricadas pelo empregado que dirija a conferencia, e selladas com o sello da contadoria.

III. Á margem de cada via do pedido, no alto de suas folhas, firmará o empregado que as tenha tido á vista ao fazer-se a confrontação; e o empregado que a houver dirigido o fará constar sob sua firma ao fim de todas as vias do pedido, uareando nellas o numero de folhas de que se componha a via, e o numero de ordem do documento. O contador lançará em seguida sua approvação e a declaração de que os direitos ficam atiançados ou que o pagamento delles deverá fazer-se antes da entrega das mercadorias, fechando e firmando a annotação.

IV. As relações de volumes de que falla o artigo 150, deverão levar o "Conforme" do empregado que dirigie a confrontação do pedido, o "Visto" do contador, a firma de ambos e o sello da contadoria.

ART. 159. A conferencia aduaneira dos objectos submittidos a despacho será feita em presença do consignatario, pelo conferente que designar o administrador, quem tambem comparecerá ao acto, sempre que a lei o exigir ou quando o julgar conveniente.

Nas alfandegas onde a conferencia de mercadorias deva effectuar-se com assistencia do administrador e do chefe da força dos Guardas, cada um destes deverão ir provido de uma via do pedido de despacho.

Os conferentes, antes de procederem a conferir as mercadorias, examinarão as declarações feitas nos pedidos, e si as encontram conforme as disposições do artigo 149, consignarão, de seu punho e letra, as taxas correspondentes, na columna respectiva.

Si por este exame e conferencia verificar-se alguma omissão, inexactidão ou qualquer outra falta que tenha passado inadvertida no acto da

confrontação dos pedidos, o conferente o participará por escripto ao administrador, para que este exija que se faça a rectificação necessaria, observando-se, neste caso, as disposições relativas ás addições que se fazem por indicação das alfandegas. O consignatario deverá fazer as addições ao fim de todas as vias do pedido que tenha em seu poder a alfandega; e o contador lançará por baixo dellas e sob sua firma, o dia e a hora em que foram formuladas. Proceder-se-ha do mesmo modo quando, estando ainda os objectos sob o dominio fiscal, a falta for verificada pela contadoria antes de effectuar-se a liquidação definitiva do pedido.

Art. 161. Os conferentes, ao fazerem a conferencia dos generos, se sujeitarão ás seguintes regras:

I. Conferirão com o pedido a quantidade e classe dos volumes que contenham a mercadoria, e a marca e numero dos mesmos.

II. Verão si por sua quantidade e qualidade as mercadorias correspondem ao declarado no pedido.

III. Rectificarão ou addicionarão os pedidos, amotando e aclarando, com tinta, na columna de "Observações do Conferente," todas as partidas que encontrarem vaga ou inexactamente declaradas, e, em geral, qualquer differença que notarem, assignalando quaes foram os volumes conferidos.

IV. Quando se encontrarem com mercadorias que tenham sido declaradas ambigualmente nos pedidos, farão a conferencia em presença do administrador.

V. Toda partida de volumes que, ao examinar-se os pedidos, for objecto de alguma aclaração, addição ou variação que affecte quaesquer dos dados essenciaes para o calculo dos direitos, será reconhecida em sua totalidade, forçosamente. As observações que por tal motivo fizer a contadoria na respectiva columna do pedido, indicarão aos conferentes que é forçosa a conferencia das partidas a que as ditas observações se referam, e que deverão consignar, sempre que se trate de divergencias entre o pedido e a factura consular, o resultado da conferencia.

VI. Os volumes que, além de amostras, contenham mercadorias, serão examinados em sua totalidade.

Art. 176. Si pelo exame e conferencia das mercadorias, verificar-se alguma differença entre ellas e as declarações contidas no pedido, o conferente deverá fazer nota della, tendo em vista que a differença não deve estabelecer-se entre a declaração feita e o conteúdo parcial de só alguns volumes, mas entre a declaração e o conteúdo total dos volumes de que se componha a partida.

Entende-se por partida o conjuncto de volumes que contenham a mesma classe de mercadoria e se achem comprehendidos em uma só declaração, ainda quando por differirem entre si de peso ou por terem distincto envoltorio, constem detalhados em diferentes linhas do pedido, escriptos uns em seguida aos outros.

Art. 177. Os volumes de uma partida que, estando comprehendidos

em uma factura consular, faltarem ao fazer-se a descarga, não obstante que no manifesto do navio venham declarados, não poderão ser deduzidos da factura senão no caso de que esta for acompanhado do certificado consular de que não foram embarcados. Esses volumes serão mencionados no pedido e pagarão direitos como si houvessem vindo; e o conferente cuidará de anotar em dito documento quaes são os volumes que faltaram, mencionando a quantidade de mercadorias que deviam conter; para o qual, si os volumes de que se trata se acham declarados juntamente com outros que contenham a mesma mercadoria, fará o exame destes, tomando nota exacta do seu conteúdo.

Si, posteriormente, em um prazo que não exceda de seis mezes, mas que pode ser prorogado pelo Ministerio da Fazenda, chegarem os volumes que faltaram, o consignatario, para solicitar seu despacho, apresentará um novo pedido, com referencia ao anterior, em que fará a declaração de não haverem-se recebido ditos volumes e haverem-se cobrado seus direitos. Neste caso, tomando-se por base a declaração feita naquelle pedido e que deverá repetir-se no novo, o despacho destes volumes será livre de direitos; e a contadoria annotará no fim do novo pedido, a data e o numero da partida de pagamento correspondente á liquidação do pedido primitivo. Os volumes de que se trata deverão vir annotados no manifesto do navio que os conduziu, ou na relação de que falla o artigo 38; mencionando-se no mesmo manifesto ou por meio de addição, que são os que faltaram na descarga do navio em que deveriam vir. No caso de que não forem mencionados nos documentos do navio, na forma expressada, e estes não houverem sido opportunamente addicionados, poderá admittir-se uma declaração do capitão ou de seu representante, sem prejuizo de considerar os volumes como sobrantes ao fazer-se a descarga.

Os volumes que virem comprehendidos em uma factura consular, sem constar no manifesto do navio e que não sejam por elle conduzidos, não serão incluídos no pedido respectivo; mas a alfandega, em caso de faltar o certificado consular a que faz referencia o artigo 62 cobrará uma somma equivalente ao dobro do que teria de ser pago pelo referido certificado.

ART. 178. Terminado o despacho das mercadorias comprehendidas em um pedido, o conferente consignará na columna respectiva as annotações relativas ao despacho, inutilizando com linhas os claros e firmando ao fim della, em cada folha, assim como no fim do pedido, onde lançará a data da conferencia e a verba "Despachado," que será rubricado tambem pelo consignatario, fazendo constar si está ou não conforme com o resultado da conferencia, requisito sem o qual não serão entregues as mercadorias.

O administrador e o chefe da força dos Guardas tambem subscreverão o resultado da conferencia, quando nella tiverem tomado parte.

A via do pedido anotado pelo chefe da força dos Guardas será reunida aos papeis especiaes de despacho, os quaes serão conservados no archivo da alfandega.

ART. 184. A assemelhação ou estabelecimento de taxas por analogia, terá lugar sempre que se importar uma mercadoria que não esteja classificada na Tarifa; e neste caso, as alfândegas fixarão a taxa conforme ao disposto no art. 185. O Ministerio da Fazenda approvará ou modificará, para os casos subsequentes, toda nova assemelhação, fixando o numero da Tarifa em que devam ser comprehendidos definitivamente os objectos assemelhados.

PERU.

NOVO GABINETE.

O Ministro dos Estados Unidos em Lima communicou ao Departamento de Estado dos Estados Unidos, em 14 de Junho de 1904, que o Governo do Peru tinha organizado um novo Gabinete, que está constituído assim:

Presidente do Conselho dos Ministros e Ministro das Relações Estrangeiras, Sr. Dr. ALBERTO ELMORE.

Ministro do Governo, Sr. Dr. JUAN DE DIOS QUINTANA.

Ministro da Justiça, Sr. Dr. FRANCISCO EGVIGUREN.

Ministro da Guerra e Marinha, Sr. PEDRO MUÑEZ.

Ministro da Fazenda e do Commercio, Sr. JUAN JOSÉ REINOSO.

Ministro do Fomento, Sr. JOSÉ BALTA.

DIREITOS DE CONSUMO SOBRE PHOSPHOROS E ALCOOL.

Conforme uma lei recentemente promulgada, os phosphoros que se importam no Peru a partir de Março de 1904, pagarão, alem dos direitos de importação, direitos de consumo, que serão cobrados de accordo com as seguintes taxas:

	Soles.
Phosphoros de pó, por cada 60 ou fração deste numero	0.01
Phosphoros de cera, por cada 60 phosphoros ou fração deste numero	0.02
Phosphoros de papel, por cada 20 phosphoros ou fração deste numero	0.01

Os phosphoros devem ser acondicionados convenientemente, ficando prohibida sua importação em bruto.

Uma lei publicada em 26 de Março de 1904, faz as seguintes modificações nos direitos de consumo sobre cerveja, bebidas espirituosas e vinhos:

	Direito antigo.	Direito actual.
	Soles.	Soles.
Cerveja	0.07	0.08
Bebidas alcoholicas, que não sejam vinhos, e alcool de qualidade forte .....	.10	.80
Vinhos de Borgonha, tintos e brancos, vinhos de cereja, vinho de Cyprus, de Chium, de Frontignan, de Xerez, de Malvasia, de Marsali, de Malaga, Moscatel, de Porto, de Pedro Jimenez, de Paralta, de Rhenio, vermouth e outros vinhos fortes e vinhos espanhoses, excepto vinho de Champanha .....	.30	.45
Vinhos de Bordens, tintos e brancos, vinho de Carlon, de Catalan, de Chianti, de Priorato, de San Vincente e vinhos semelhantes .....	.25	.37
Vinho de Champanha, etc .....	.50	.80

Os vinhos que contenham mais que 16 por cento de alcool, pagarão sobre o excesso a taxa fixada para brandy de fabricação peruana, que é 22½ centavos por litro de alcool.

URUGUAY.

RENDA DAS ALFANDEGAS ARRECADADA NO MEZ DE
ABRIL DE 1904.

As rendas arrecadadas pelas Alfandegas da Republica no mez de Abril, 1904, foram as seguintes: Importações, \$668,754.79; exportações, \$142,923.38. Adicionada a esses algarismos a renda estimada dos Departamentos, na importancia de \$100,000, elevar-se-ha a arrecadação no mez de Abril a \$921,678.17. As rendas arrecadadas no mesmo mez dos annos anteriores foram as seguintes: 1903, \$863,850; 1902, \$959,976; 1901, \$990,896; 1900, \$1,012,082; 1899, \$1,078,362; 1898, \$1,018,950; 1897, \$702,361; 1896, \$1,039,613; 1895, \$1,115,860.

MOVIMENTO DO PORTO DE MONTEVIDÉO EM MARÇO E PRIMEIRO
TRIMESTRE DE 1904.

O "Handels-Zeitung" de Buenos Aires publica os seguintes algarismos mostrando o movimento do porto de Montevidéo em Março e o primeiro trimestre de 1904:

EMBARCAÇÕES SAHIDAS.

	Março, 1904.	Tres pri- meiros mezes de 1904.
Vapores.....	41	125
Navios á vela.....	2	11

EXPORTAÇÕES.

Estados Unidos:		
Couros de boi, secos.....	5,000	103,825
Couros de boi, salgados.....		2,000
Crina..... fardos.....	60	265
La..... id.....		57
Xarque..... id.....	2,725	5,767
Id..... toneladas.....	159	439
Ossos e cinzas de ossos..... saccos.....		503
Allemanha:		
Couros de boi, secos.....	1,038	33,961
Couros de boi, salgados.....	15,830	61,047
Crina..... fardos.....		28
La..... id.....	1,233	9,438
Pelless de carneiro..... id.....	2	615
Couros diversos..... id.....		2
Xarque..... id.....		1,269
Sebo..... toneladas.....	1,462	1,462
Id..... pipas.....		75
Farelo..... saccos.....	16,213	20,612
Linhaça..... id.....		4,795
Linguas..... caixas.....	5	5
Tripas..... terecolas.....	62	62
França:		
Couros de boi, secos.....		4,017
Couros de boi, salgados.....	8,806	37,681
Crina..... fardos.....	56	97
La..... id.....	3,196	10,066
Pelless de carneiro..... id.....	661	2,805
Xarque..... id.....		6,711
Ossos e cinzas de ossos..... saccos.....	7,485	12,830
Id..... toneladas.....		41
Linguas..... caixas.....		5
Gado ovellum..... cabeças.....		200
Chifres.....	21,116	21,116
Espanha:		
Couros de boi, secos..... fardos.....	3,300	19,725
Couros diversos..... id.....		4
Xarque..... id.....		4,268
Id..... toneladas.....		76
Sebo..... pipas.....	356	1,325
Id..... toneis.....	616	1,587
Tripas..... fardos.....		30
Gado ovellum..... cabeças.....		800
Italia:		
Couros de boi, secos.....	4,022	16,147
Crina..... fardos.....	19	19

EXPORTAÇÕES—Continuação.

	Março, 1904.	Tres pri- meiros mezes de 1904.
Italia—Continuação.		
LA.....		
Pellos de carneiro.....	fardos..... 51	524
Couros diversos.....	id..... 139	133
Sebo.....	id..... 50	50
Id.....	pipas..... 1,423	3,920
Ossos e cinzas de ossos.....	tonéis..... 1,600	1,857
Chifres.....	toneladas.....	756
Belgion:		72,865
Couros de boi, secos.....		28,012
Couros de boi, salgados.....		72,311
Crina.....		136,043
LA.....	fardos..... 62	85
Pellos de carneiro.....	id..... 3,647	6,442
Couros diversos.....	id..... 12	255
Sebo.....	id..... 124	124
Id.....	pipas..... 121	324
Trigo.....	saccos..... 2,015	7,640
Linhaça.....	toneladas..... 569	1,694
Linguas.....	saccos..... 2,188	11,514
Ossos e cinzas de ossos.....	caixas..... 2,506	3,566
Chifres.....	saccos..... 3,899	4,142
Portugal:		22,464
Couros de boi, secos.....		11,000
LA.....	fardos..... 15	32,031
Xarope.....	id..... 380	31
Id.....	toneladas..... 31	8,282
Sebo.....	pipas.....	611
Chifres.....		100
Carne conservada.....	caixas.....	10,450
Inglaterra:		70
Couros de boi, secos.....		2,045
LA.....	fardos..... 58	2,321
Xarope.....	id..... 100	16,594
Id.....	toneladas..... 6	25
Sebo.....	pipas..... 1,871	1,948
Farelo.....	tonéis..... 1,000	1,000
Milho.....	saccos..... 320	320
Trigo.....	id..... 1,177	7,601
Linhaça.....	id..... 2,453	3,930
Linguas.....	id..... 2,659	4,795
Ossos e cinzas de ossos.....	id..... 2,339	4,933
Id.....	id..... 169	169
Galão ovelhum.....	toneladas.....	1,025
Brazil:		200
Pellos de carneiro.....		
Xarope.....	fardos..... 74	74
Id.....	id..... 47,309	141,639
Sebo.....	toneladas..... 3,755	13,384
Id.....	pipas..... 150	275
Farinha de trigo.....	tonéis..... 30	247
Milho.....	saccos..... 19,035	38,115
Sementes de passaros.....	id.....	23,193
Linguas.....	id.....	1,760
Galão ovelhum.....	caixas..... 6	32
Farelo.....	caibegas..... 1,500	2,840
Galão ovelhum.....	saccos..... 200	400
Chile:		4
Sebo.....		
Id.....	pipas..... 61	211
Farinha de trigo.....	tonéis..... 1,007	2,568
Farelo fino.....	saccos..... 70	3,425
Milho.....	id..... 20	20
Sementes de passaros.....	id..... 1,777	2,332
Graxa.....	id.....	545
Id.....	caibegas..... 970	1,670
Linguas.....	id.....	821
Galão ovelhum.....	quartolas..... 1,560	2,417
Id.....	caixas.....	10
Ilhas Malvinas:		57
Farinha de trigo.....	caibegas.....	
Farelo.....	saccos..... 170	1,370
Milho.....	id..... 29	29
Trigo.....	id..... 58	114
Cuba:		10
Xarope.....		
Id.....	fardos..... 31,897	57,379
Sementes de passaros.....	toneladas..... 2,442	4,018
Holanda: trigo.....	saccos..... 341	311
A ordon:		1,612
Couros diversos.....		
Sebo.....	fardos..... 3	3
Id.....	pipas.....	618
Id.....	tonéis.....	1,433

COLHEITA DE TRIGO DO MUNDO EM 1903.

O Departamento da Agricultura dos Estados Unidos publicou recentemente alguns dados estatísticos sobre a colheita de trigo do mundo durante os ultimos tres annos. O seguinte quadro mostra as colheitas dos diferentes paizes em algarismos redondos:

	1901.	1902.	1903.
	<i>Alqueires.</i>	<i>Alqueires.</i>	<i>Alqueires.</i>
America do Norte	850,693	781,120	727,787
America do Sul	87,117	73,112	132,223
Europa	1,492,297	1,773,249	1,796,311
Asia	398,857	380,173	471,390
Africa	3,400	18,000	45,400
Australasia	56,610	13,927	20,145
Total	2,929,274	3,400,181	3,193,556

Apezar da diminuição havida nas colheitas da America do Norte, Africa e Australasia em 1903, comparadas com as de 1902, a colheita de trigo do mundo em 1903 foi maior por 93,375,000 alqueires que a de 1902, e comparada com a colheita média annual dos ultimos doze annos, mostra um augmento de 20 por cento. Os algarismos que seguem mostram as colheitas de trigo dos principaes paizes productores de trigo nos annos de 1901, 1902, e 1903:

	1901.	1902.	1903.
	<i>Alqueires.</i>	<i>Alqueires.</i>	<i>Alqueires.</i>
Estados Unidos	748,460	670,063	637,822
Canada	90,212	98,654	77,965
Argentina	74,753	53,808	113,983
França	310,938	327,841	365,601
Italia	161,587	136,210	181,450
Hungria	123,936	170,884	154,482
Russia (Europea)	401,772	590,826	551,942
Russia (Asiatica)	61,149	81,693	104,665
India Britannica	268,110	227,380	294,725
Reino Unido	53,581	60,065	50,320

A colheita dos Estados Unidos e Canadá não foi tão boa como a de 1902. A diminuição nas colheitas desses dois paizes foi de 52,930,000 alqueires, mas esta diminuição foi compensada pela esplendida produção da Republica Argentina, que augmentou em cerca de 112 por cento, e pela boa colheita da India.

É provavel que as colheitas futuras da Republica Argentina serão ainda maiores. Hoje, devido á pequena população, 7.40 por milha quadrada, sómente uma pequena area está em cultivo. Canadá com só 1.75 habitantes por milha quadrada, promette ser uma futura fonte para o supprimento de trigo.

BULLETIN MENSUEL

DE

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,

Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines.

VOL. XVII.

JUILLET 1904.

No. 1.

RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

ELECTION D'UN NOUVEAU PRÉSIDENT.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères des Etats-Unis a fait savoir au Bureau International des Républiques Américaines en date du 16 juin 1904, qu'une dépêche reçue du chargé d'affaires par intérim à Buenos Ayres annonce que le 12 juin, Señor Don MANUEL QUINTANA a été élu président de la République Argentine et Señor Don JOSÉ FIGUERA ALCORTA, vice-président.

Señor MANUEL QUINTANA est un des avocats les plus éminents du pays et pendant plusieurs années il a été le conseiller des principales compagnies de chemins de fer de la République Argentine. Il s'est distingué de bonne heure dans la politique et a occupé la position de député provincial et national et de Ministre dans le gouvernement. Il a représenté son pays au congrès pan-américain tenu à Washington et il est considéré comme un administrateur habile et juste disposé à suivre de près la politique tracée par son prédécesseur qui a été d'un si grand bienfait pour ce pays.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR, PREMIER TRIMESTRE DE 1904.

Les recettes provenant du commerce extérieur de la République Argentine pour les trois premiers mois de l'année 1904 font ressortir une valeur de \$43,300,622 pour les importations au lieu de \$33,539,498 dans la même période de l'année précédente et une valeur de \$73,234,446 pour les exportations au lieu de \$69,351,190 dans le premier trimestre de l'année 1903. Ces chiffres ne comprennent pas l'or ou l'argent en barres dont les exportations se sont élevées à \$727,516 et les importations à \$14,231 contre \$234,684 et \$7,448,438 pour le même trimestre de l'année précédente.

Les exportations ont dépassé les importations (y compris l'or) de \$29,933,824 or pour le premier trimestre de cette année tandis que dans le premier trimestre de 1903, il y a eu un excédent de \$35,811,601, les importations ayant augmenté de \$9,761,124 et les exportations de \$3,883,247.

L'excédent dans les importations d'or s'est élevé à \$13,503,486 contre \$7,213,754 dans le premier trimestre de 1903, le taux du change étant avantageux pour les banquiers étrangers qui font leurs paiements en or.

Les chiffres suivants représentent le commerce fait avec les différents pays:

	Importations.	Exportations.		Importations.	Exportations.
Afrique.....	\$3,903	\$1,087,113	France.....	\$3,946,095	\$11,083,853
Allemagne.....	5,580,074	9,715,518	Italie.....	5,489,610	895,808
Belgique.....	1,843,981	5,397,047	Hollande.....	161,810	609,493
Bolivie.....	16,725	112,895	Paraguay.....	433,769	90,406
Brésil.....	1,397,113	2,351,561	Royaume-Uni.....	16,061,433	9,584,164
Cuba.....	125,830	1,915	Uruguay.....	236,376	1,258,287
Chili.....	27,596	483,150	Autres pays.....	2,138,341	2,828,867
Espagne.....	1,651,256	578,385	Commandes.....		21,254,153
États-Unis.....	1,480,650	2,898,841			

Voici par ordre d'importance les noms des pays qui exportent le plus dans la République Argentine: l'Angleterre, l'Allemagne, l'Italie, les États-Unis, la France, la Belgique, le Brésil et l'Espagne. Quant aux exportations de produits argentins, l'Angleterre occupe le premier rang pour la viande frigorifiée, ayant acheté 32,400 tonnes contre 5,900 réparties entre des autres pays. Pour les exportations de laine, l'Angleterre ne figure que pour 2,989 tonnes, tandis que l'Allemagne en a acheté 22,025; la Belgique, 9,053; les États-Unis, 5,745 et la France, 30,719.

L'Angleterre est le seul pays ayant importé du beurre. Elle en a importé 1,863 tonnes ainsi que 5,414 tonnes de snif, soit deux tiers de l'exportation totale. Voici les quantités de céréales exportées en Angleterre: graine de lin, 39,430 tonnes; maïs, 59,522, et blé, 58,921.

Les exportations sur commandes à destination de l'Angleterre se sont réparties de la manière suivante: graine de lin, 225,321 tonnes; maïs, 115,419; blé, 526,802 et quebracho, 41,271 tonnes. L'Allemagne vient en tête pour les cuirs salés de bœuf, les cuirs de cheval, et les peaux de coypon. Ce pays a importé aussi 40,921 tonnes de graine de lin, 12,814 tonnes de maïs et 15,781 tonnes de blé. Le Brésil a importé 10,066 têtes de bétail et 4,194 moutons. Les États-Unis ont importé 248,609 kilos de cuirs de cheval et 193,540 kilos de peaux de chèvres. Sur les exportations d'os les États-Unis en ont pris 3,000 tonnes, soit deux-tiers du total ainsi que 1,158 tonnes d'extrait de quebracho. Sur les exportations de sucre 1,059 tonnes ont été expédiées en Allemagne, 1,661 tonnes dans l'Uruguay et 1,866 dans d'autres pays.

Voici la classification des exportations ainsi que leurs valeurs:

Produits pastoraux	\$34,450,451
Produits agricoles	37,439,669
Produits des forêts	767,639
Produits minéraux	124,635
Produits de la chasse	93,748
Divers	358,304

Les importations accusent une augmentation générale, la diminution ayant porté principalement sur les huiles, les cigares et les machines agricoles. Les droits de douane sur les importations se sont élevés dans les trois mois à \$11,191,142 or, soit \$1,549,897 de plus que dans le premier trimestre de 1903; les droits d'exportation se sont élevés à \$947,358, soit une augmentation de \$39,748. Le total des recettes douanières pour le trimestre a été de \$13,208,184 or et de \$137,703 en papier, soit une augmentation de \$1,805,100 en or et \$13,028 en papier sur le même trimestre de l'année 1903.

Voici la classification des importations.

	Valeur.
Bœuf sur pied	\$528,892
Provisions	3,331,104
Tabac	1,022,858
Vins, etc.	1,764,691
Matières textiles	17,575,958
Huiles	1,415,169
Produits chimiques et pharmaceutiques	1,283,775
Colorés et matières tinctoriales	235,182
Bois de charpente et ses applications	2,447,788
Papier et ses applications	901,620
Cuir et articles en cuir	302,633
Fer et articles de fer	7,412,043
Métaux divers	998,635
Verre et céramiques	3,137,826
Divers	1,106,148

Voici le tant pour cent du commerce total pour les différents pays en relations avec la République Argentine:

	Importations.	Exportations.
Allemagne	12.9	13.3
Belgique	4.3	7.4
Etats-Unis	10.4	4.0
France	9.1	15.1
Italie	12.7	1.2
Royaume-Uni	36.9	13.1

EXTENSION DES RELATIONS COMMERCIALES AVEC LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE.

Les rapports reçus par le British Board of Trade en mai 1904 signalent une extension considérable dans les relations commerciales entre la République Argentine et la Grande-Bretagne, surtout en ce qui concerne les expéditions de blé de la République Argentine. Le "South American Journal" du 11 juin 1904, en parlant de la diminu-

tion signalée en Angleterre dans les expéditions de blé et de farine des États-Unis, ajoute que ce déficit a été comblé en grande partie par les arrivages de la République Argentine. Les statistiques sur ce sujet donnent les résultats suivants: Les importations de blé provenant des États-Unis et remises dans les différents ports anglais pendant le mois de mai se sont élevées à 4,792,688 quintaux, contre 2,725,069 dans le mois de mai 1903, et 4,495,900 quintaux dans le même mois de l'année 1904.

Les quantités totales de blé importées par la Grande-Bretagne en 1902, 1903 et 1904 ont été de 8,354,061, 6,618,295 et 8,842,900 quintaux respectivement, ce qui fait ressortir que malgré le total des importations qui, pour le mois cité en dernier lieu, a dépassé celui de mai 1902; le total fourni par les États-Unis est tombé de 5,000,000 de quintaux environ à un chiffre inférieur à 500,000 quintaux. Ce sont les pays suivants qui ont comblé ce déficit: La République Argentine a fourni 2,650,300 quintaux, contre 1,000,630 en 1902; l'Australie, 1,398,000 quintaux, contre 601,392 quintaux en 1902; la Russie, 2,056,000 quintaux, contre 349,927 quintaux en mai 1902, et l'Inde, 1,700,000 quintaux, contre 250,174 en 1902. Les principales expéditions de blé dans la Grande-Bretagne proviennent en ce moment de la République Argentine, qui, avec son sol fertile et son nombre d'habitants comparativement petit, offre au commerce des grains un avenir très florissant. Dans l'état présentant les prévisions de la récolte de blé du monde entier pour l'année 1904 le "Statist" fait savoir que les exportations de blé de la République Argentine depuis le 1^{er} janvier 1904 ont dépassé de 40 pour cent celles de la même période de l'année 1903, et que la dernière récolte était déjà très grande.

Les rapports au sujet de la première expédition de coton provenant de la République Argentine à destination de Liverpool ont été faits la semaine finissant le 18 juin 1904. Ils font ressortir que l'expédition, ne comptant que 80 balles environ, est d'une qualité excellente, et l'on s'attend à voir cette espèce de coton figurer sur la cote des marchés. On dit que les balles sont très bien faites et que l'emballage garantit parfaitement le coton.

Les balles ne sont pas si serrées que celles de l'Égypte ou des États-Unis, mais elles sont généralement en excellente condition.

Le coton a été cultivé dans le district de Mendoza, et le résultat de cet essai aura sans doute une grande influence sur la culture du coton dans la République Argentine.

IMMIGRATION EN 1903.

D'après le rapport du Bureau d'Immigration transmis au Ministre de l'Agriculture de la République Argentine, 155,150 personnes sont entrées dans le pays en 1903 et 117,626 en sont sorties; 37,524 personnes sont donc restées dans le pays. Le nombre des immigrants s'est

élevé à 75,227 personnes et celui des émigrants à 40,653. Les Italiens, au nombre de 42,358, occupent le premier rang parmi les immigrants. Ensuite viennent, par ordre d'importance, les Espagnols, 21,917; les Français, 2,491; les Allemands, 1,000, et les Anglais, 560. Les autorités ne se montrent pas tout à fait satisfaits de ce résultat.

EXPORTATIONS POUR QUATRE MOIS DE L'ANNÉE 1904.

Voici les principales exportations de la République Argentine pendant les quatre premiers mois de 1904, comparées à celles de la même période en 1903:

Articles.	1903.	1904.
Cuir de bœuf:		
Secs..... nombre..	726,272	840,070
Salés..... id.....	488,982	140,794
Cuir de cheval:		
Secs..... id.....	18,851	47,933
Salés..... id.....	41,832	62,512
Peaux de mouton..... balles..	21,011	25,217
Crin..... id.....	1,242	1,187
Sulf..... bâches..	8,749	7,028
Id..... cuissos..	21,385	30,286
Id..... bouentils..	7,093	9,540
Peaux de chèvre..... balles..	1,836	823
Laine..... id.....	219,323	289,545
Blé..... tonnes..	1,321,748	875,091
Maïs..... id.....	293,131	80,250
Graine de lin..... id.....	580,254	345,336
Farine..... id.....	30,014	20,012
Soa..... id.....	37,814	31,852
Pollards..... sacs..	89,089	75,885
Graines oléagineuses..... id.....	71,839	58,010
Foin..... balles..	156,925	413,295
Quebracho..... tonnes..	100,069	105,212
Tabac..... balles..	4,325	3,189
Beurre..... caisses..	101,164	115,253
Sucre..... tonnes..	5,232	4,336
Carcasses de moutons.....	1,161,338	1,068,189
Bœuf..... quartiers..	322,520	245,707

CULTURE DU COTON.

Le rapport consulaire journalier n° 1964 contient l'intéressant article qui suit sur la culture du coton. Ce rapport a été transmis au Ministre du Commerce des États-Unis en date du 26 mars 1904, par M. Joux BARRETT, Ministre des États-Unis à Buenos-Ayres.

En vue de l'intérêt toujours croissant qui se montre journellement aux États-Unis et en Europe au sujet de l'approvisionnement du coton brut dans le monde entier, j'ai essayé de faire quelques recherches sur les chances que pourrait offrir la culture du coton dans la République Argentine. Après avoir étudié avec beaucoup de soin toutes les données possibles de quelque importance et après avoir discuté le sujet avec des personnes compétentes en la matière, je suis pleinement convaincu qu'il y a une partie de la République Argentine et du Paragway aussi grande que la Louisiane, le Mississippi, l'Alabama, la Géorgie et la Caroline du Sud réunis qui convient parfaitement, au point de vue du climat et du sol, à la culture des meilleures qualités du coton.

Au Paraguay et dans les Provinces du nord de la République Argentine se trouve une étendue de terrain qui est considérée par les experts comme possédant les meilleures conditions générales pour la production du coton et les facilités de transport. Cette partie du pays est traversée par les grands fleuves de l'Uruguay et du Parana ainsi que par des lignes de chemins de fer déjà en exploitation ou en construction.

On n'a jamais essayé la culture du coton sur une grande échelle dans cette partie de l'Amérique du Sud, premièrement parce que jusqu'ici il n'y avait aucune raison pour faire concurrence aux États-Unis, à l'Égypte et aux autres pays qui produisent le coton, et deuxièmement, parce que le petit nombre d'habitants trouvait une occupation suffisante dans l'élevage des moutons et bestiaux, la culture de la canne à sucre et la culture des céréales en petit.

En ce moment il y a dans la République Argentine plusieurs experts européens qui, au point de vue de la culture du coton, sont des experts renommés. Ils ont déjà voyagé dans le nord du pays et ont commencé à faire de nombreux essais sur la culture en question. Ces experts ont visité précédemment l'Égypte, l'Inde et toutes les parties des États-Unis où l'on cultive le coton, et par le fait ils sont en mesure d'établir des comparaisons. Plusieurs d'entre eux ont fait savoir qu'ils sont convaincus que dans quelques années la République Argentine peut devenir l'un des principaux pays producteurs de coton. L'un des agents les plus en vue du Ministère de l'Agriculture, qui s'est occupé personnellement de cette question, m'a dit que tous les rapports publiés actuellement sont bien au-dessous de la réalité et que d'ici très peu de temps on obtiendra des résultats qui attireront l'attention du monde entier. Un des grands amateurs de Buenos-Ayres m'écrivit qu'avant peu à Buenos-Ayres, à Rosario et autres ports situés sur les rives du fleuve de la Plata et ses affluents on chargera les navires de balles de coton, ainsi que cela se fait actuellement à la Nouvelle-Orléans, à Mobile et à Galveston.

Je ne m'en suis pas tenu aux paroles et j'ai visité moi-même beaucoup de provinces convenant à la culture du coton. De plus j'ai comparé ces pays avec le sud des États-Unis que je connais si bien. Donc je ne pense pas être dans l'erreur en combinant tous les renseignements que j'ai obtenus pour conclure que la République Argentine, avec son immense étendue de terrain, son sol, son climat et ses facilités de transport, peut devenir un grand pays producteur de coton et par conséquent un concurrent sérieux des États-Unis sur les marchés de coton du monde entier.

Il y aura toutefois un certain avantage pour les États-Unis en fournissant les machines à égrener et à presser le coton et aussi celles qui servent à extraire l'huile de sa graine.

Comme en conclusion, je recommande aux marchands et fabricants

de coton des États-Unis de ne pas perdre de vue les avantages qu'ils pourraient retirer de ce nouveau champ d'action. De plus, je recommande aux cultivateurs de coton des États-Unis du Sud à s'adonner plus que jamais à perfectionner et améliorer la culture du coton afin d'être en état de lutter avantageusement contre cette concurrence, d'un autre côté je dirai aux fabricants de machines de surveiller ce marché qui dans un temps très proche est appelé à offrir un débouché très important à leurs inventions.

CONCESSION D'UNE LIGNE DE CHEMIN DE FER.

Une loi, votée par le congrès, a accordé la concession d'une ligne de chemin de fer qui, partant du port de Rosario aboutirait à Puerto Belgrano (Bahía Blanca).

La largeur de la voie sera de 1 mètre ou 1.66 mètre, au choix du concessionnaire.

Les matériaux de construction et d'exploitation de ce chemin de fer qui ne seront pas produits par l'industrie argentine, pourront être importés libres de droits pendant un délai de vingt ans, à partir de la date de la signature du contrat.

MOUVEMENTS DE PORT EN MARS 1904.

BAHIA BLANCA.

Pendant le mois de mars et dans les trois premiers mois de l'année, 22 voiliers et 36 vapeurs sont sortis du port de Bahia Blanca transportant les marchandises suivantes aux pays ci-dessous :

	Mars 1904.	Premier trimestre 1904.
Belgique:		
Blé.....tonnes.....	26,767	32,067
Laine.....balles.....	2,306	5,996
Graine de lin.....tonnes.....		1,522
Son.....id.....		200
Peaux de mouton.....balles.....	407	450
Cuir de bœuf, salés.....nombre.....		700
Allemagne:		
Blé.....tonnes.....	17,904	24,491
Laine.....balles.....	8,065	18,123
Son.....tonnes.....	1,725	1,788
Peaux de moutons.....balles.....	70	70
Cuir de bœufs, salés.....nombre.....	3,868	3,868
Cuir de cheval, secs.....id.....	980	980
Angleterre:		
Blé.....tonnes.....		1,000
Laine.....balles.....		319
Peaux de moutons.....id.....		292
Mouton frigorifié.....nombre.....		40,261
France:		
Blé.....tonnes.....		2,444
Laine.....balles.....	2,100	6,776
Graine de lin.....tonnes.....		2,717
Hollande:		
Blé.....id.....	29,292	34,830
Graine de lin.....id.....		964
Brésil:		
Blé.....id.....	18,094	18,094
Commandes:		
Blé.....id.....	8,840	13,282
Graine de lin.....id.....		612
Maïs.....id.....		1,409

SAN NICOLAS.

Onze vapeurs et 1 voilier sont sortis du port de San Nicolas pendant le mois de mars et 23 vapeurs et 2 voiliers dans les trois premiers mois de l'année 1904, transportant les marchandises suivantes aux pays mentionnés ci-dessous:

	Mars 1904.	Premier trimestre 1904.
Angleterre:		
Blé.....tonnes..	195	5,825
Maïs.....id.....	395	478
Graine de lin.....id.....	4,251	5,674
Belgique:		
Blé.....id.....	821	824
Maïs.....id.....	1,772	1,772
Graine de lin.....id.....	508	508
Laine.....balles..	1,029	1,029
France:		
Maïs.....tonnes..		495
Graine de lin.....id.....	1,095	3,956
Laine.....balles..	1,334	1,613
Cuir de bœuf, secs.....nombre..	496	496
Allemagne:		
Maïs.....tonnes..		1,306
Graine de lin.....id.....	2,669	2,669
Laine.....balles..		311
Son.....tonnes..		200
Farine.....id.....		511
Foin.....balles..		2,065
Chevaux.....têtes..		110
Peaux de veaux, salées.....nombre..	2,600	2,600
Commodités:		
Maïs.....tonnes..		52
Graine de lin.....id.....	11,120	18,758
Laine.....balles..		93

LA PLATA.

Pendant le mois de mars 31 vapeurs et 2 voiliers sont sortis du port de La Plata et 66 vapeurs et 2 voiliers sont sortis pendant les trois premiers mois de l'année 1904, transportant les marchandises suivantes:

	Mars 1904.	Premier trimestre 1904.
Maïs.....kilos..	16,010,269	43,430,590
Blé.....id.....	21,075,256	27,930,856
Graine de lin.....id.....	1,531,736	2,948,686
Foin.....id.....	70,000	70,000
Orge.....id.....	39,048	39,048

BOLIVIE.

MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

I.—*Loi du 26 décembre 1903, relative aux droits de magasinage.*

[“El Estado” du 9 janvier 1904.]

ARTICLE UNIQUE. Le droit de magasinage actuellement perçu dans les douanes de la République à l'entrée des marchandises est porté au double pour l'année 1904.

II.—*Loi du 26 décembre 1903, apportant des modifications au tarif des douanes.*

[“El Estado” du 9 janvier 1904.]

ARTICLE 1^{er}. Tous les articles exempts de droits dans le tarif des douanes sont assujettis à un impôt de 10 pour cent de leur évaluation dans ledit tarif.

ART. 2. Sont exemptés du paiement de tout droit: 1° le charbon de terre de toute sorte; 2° le bois brut non raboté; 3° les machines à coudre et à écrire, et 4° la farine sous réserve des dispositions établies dans la loi du 6 octobre 1892.

ART. 3. Est réduit à 10 pour cent le droit fixé dans le No. 1488 pour les tissés de coton dits *toenyos* écrus, unis ou sergés.

ART. 4. La présente loi entrera en vigueur le 1^{er} janvier 1904.

BRÉSIL.

RÉDUCTION DES DROITS D'IMPORTATION SUR QUELQUES ARTICLES DE PROVENANCE NORD-AMÉRICAINE.

Le Président de la République des États-Unis du Brésil, dans le but d'encourager le développement des relations commerciales du Brésil avec les États-Unis de l'Amérique du Nord:

Considérant que ce pays est le plus grand importateur de café; que ce produit entre en franchise sur ses marchés; que l'article 6 de la loi No. 1144 du 30 décembre 1903, autorise le gouvernement à adopter un tarif différentiel pour un ou plusieurs articles de production étrangère, à titre de compensation de concessions faites à des articles de production brésilienne, décrète:

ART. 1^{er}. Durant l'exercice courant, à partir du 20 de ce mois jusqu'au 31 décembre, les articles suivants de production nord américaine jouiront, à leur entrée au Brésil, d'une réduction de 20 pour cent des droits d'importation:

Farine de blé.

Lait condensé.

Articles manufacturés de caoutchouc, compris à l'article 1033 du tarif des douanes. ^a

Articles d'horlogerie.

Encre (art. 173 du tarif), à l'exception des encre à écrire. ^b

Vernis.

ART. 2. Sont abrogées toutes dispositions contraires au présent décret.

Rio de Janeiro, le 16 avril 1904.

^a L'article 1033 du tarif comprend tous les articles manufacturés de caoutchouc, gomme élastique, cellulôid, gutta percha galvanisée ou non.

^b Les encre dont fait mention l'article 173 (exception faite des encre à écrire) sont les suivantes: encre à marquer le linge, à dessin, en boîtes, en coquilles, en poudre, en pâte ou en pains, de toute qualité, préparés à l'eau, préparés à l'huile, pour impression typographique ou lithographique, et pour peinture de bâtiments ou autres usages. Encre fines, en tubes ou cylindres de métal ou autres.

CIRCULAIRES POUR LA VENTE DES MACHINES.

Au Brésil, le mouvement d'introduction des moteurs à alcool pour l'éclairage et autres usages est en progrès et un débouché pourrait s'ouvrir aux constructeurs de machines et appareils d'éclairage. L'Association nationale agricole du Brésil a bien voulu offrir de distribuer, dans les limites de l'association, des catalogues illustrés et circulaires explicatives. Les fabricants d'instruments agricoles, de moteurs à alcool et à pétrole, de machines pour laiterie, etc., auraient avantage à préparer des circulaires en portugais pour être envoyées au Brésil.

DÉBOUCHÉS DIVERS.

Les travaux de construction du grand port de Rio-de-Janeiro, la démolition et la reconstruction d'un certain nombre de rues dans la ville, tous travaux déjà commencés, ne peuvent que créer d'importants débouchés pour les industries du fer et de l'acier, de la quincaillerie de bâtiment, de la plomberie et de tous articles se rapportant à la construction de maisons particulières ou monuments publics.

Les travaux des nouveaux docks vont entraîner la construction d'un grand nombre de vastes magasins. Dans les nouvelles avenues projetées, des centaines de maisons modernes de quatre ou cinq étages vont prendre la place des anciennes maisons basses et sales.

La reconstruction va commencer immédiatement. On ne connaît dans ce pays, ni la science architecturale moderne, ni les maisons modernes, ni les constructions à charpente d'acier et de fer. Il n'y a pas de raisons pour qu'on n'en importe pas la mode et pour qu'elles ne deviennent populaires. On considère en conséquence, qu'il y a un grand avenir pour les industries étrangères et on conseille d'envoyer sur place des agents compétents dans les diverses branches d'industrie pour y étudier les besoins.

CHILI.**MESSAGE PRÉSIDENTIEL.**

A l'ouverture des Chambres chiliennes, qui a eu lieu le 31 mai 1904, le Président RIESCO a lu son message, dans lequel il constate la parfaite cordialité des relations internationales. Les finances sont déchargées des charges résultant de la paix armée.

Le produit de la vente des cuirassés a donné des sommes assez considérables, qui seront employées à l'amélioration des ports, spécialement de celui de Valparaiso.

Les recettes du fisc pour 1903 se sont élevées à 16,036,000 piastres. Les recettes de 1904 s'élèveront à 140,000,000 piastres, contre 159,000,000 piastres en 1903. A la fin de 1904 on aura de fonds suffisants pour le rachat du papier-monnaie.

Le budget de 1905 s'élèvera à 120,000,000 piastres et les dépenses ne dépasseront pas 98,000,000 piastres. L'excédent sera employé à l'amélioration des services publics et à l'achèvement des travaux commencés. Les exploitations sont évaluées à 54,000,000 piastres et les importations à 29,000,000 piastres.

Le Président déclare que la Chambre doit terminer à bref délai la loi réglementant les propriétés salpêtrières et créer des chemins de fer dans ces propriétés.

Il constate également que la paix avec la République Argentine est solidement établie, que le litige chilo-bolivien sera réglé à brève échéance et que les difficultés pendantes avec le Pérou sont étudiées actuellement par le Gouvernement avec le désir d'arriver à une solution.

COMMERCE DES ARTICLES LÉGERS EN FONTE, DE LA COU- Tellerie, DES OUTILS ET DE LA VERRERIE.

Le Consul d'Angleterre à Coquimbo rapporte que l'importation dans ce port des articles de ménage en fer (fonte, fer forgé et acier) s'est accrue.

Il se pourrait qu'il y ait des progrès à faire pour le commerce: 1^o, des articles en fonte, tels que brasiers, petits fourneaux de cuisine, tuyaux très minces pour l'usage domestique, gouttières; 2^o, articles en verrerie de qualité moyenne et ordinaire; 3^o, des couteaux de table et outils bon marché. Cependant, une connaissance des besoins du pays est essentielle et, de préférence, il faudrait l'acquérir par une étude sur place. Le Consul attire l'attention sur ce fait que la concurrence est très vive entre les maisons de gros du pays, qui sont au nombre d'une douzaine environ.

LA GRAINE DE LUZERNE.

Presque toute la production de graine de luzerne est exportée. Les statistiques pour 1903 donnent comme chiffre d'exportation 839 tonnes métriques, évaluées à \$153,118, et envoyées exclusivement en Grande-Bretagne.

On estime que la production de la présente saison aura été bien plus forte que la précédente, mais aucune statistique de la récolte n'a pu être établie.

Le prix en gros de la graine sur le marché de Valparaiso est de \$9.12 les 100 livres anglaises.

COLOMBIE.

REMISE JUSQU'À NOUVEL ORDRE DE L'AFFERMAGE DES MINES D'ÉMERAUDES.

Le Conseil National Colombien d'Amortissement a publié un décret remettant indéfiniment la date de l'adjudication de l'affermage des mines d'émeraudes de Muzo et de Cosuez, qui aurait dû avoir lieu le 31 décembre dernier.

Le Conseil donne comme raison de cette remise que, d'après les mémoires présentés au Conseil et les renseignements verbaux reçus de personnes compétentes, quelques-unes des propositions n'ont pas encore été soumises par les adjudicataires, et en plus de cela le Conseil désire étudier plus soigneusement la manière d'exploiter les mines afin d'obtenir les meilleurs rendements possibles.

COSTA-RICA.

NOUVEAU TERMINUS POUR LE CHEMIN DE FER DU PACIFIQUE.

Le Ministère des Affaires Étrangères des Etats-Unis a fait savoir au Bureau International des Républiques Américaines, en date du 18 juin 1904, que le Congrès de Costa-Rica a décidé d'établir à Puntas-Arenas le port terminus du Chemin de Fer Pacifique de Costa-Rica au lieu de l'établir à Tivives, ainsi que cela avait été décidé tout d'abord. M. WILLIAM LAWRENCE MERRY, Ministre des Etats-Unis, ajoute, en transmettant ces renseignements de San-José, Costa-Rica, en date du 30 mai 1904:

“ Il reste à construire 15 milles environ pour relier Santo-Domingo au chemin de fer entre Esparta et Puntas-Arenas. Dans les conditions actuelles, cette décision paraît sage, puisque Tivives n'est pas aussi bien abrité que Puntas-Arenas, et il faudrait un brise-lames très coûteux pour construire un bassin. Avec très peu de dépense et l'emploi d'une drague le port intérieur de Puntas-Arenas, entouré de terrain, pourrait facilement recevoir des navires ayant un tirant d'eau de 12 ou 14 pieds; de plus, l'extension de la jetée en fer au delà de la courbe de 6 toises épargnerait aux grands vapeurs le déchargement actuel. Le Cap-Blanco et les îles avoisinantes abritent Puntas-Arenas de tous côtés excepté au sud, et les vapeurs peuvent s'amarrer à un quai avec la même facilité qu'à Colon ou à Port-Limon, puisque les grands vents sont rares sur la côte occidentale de la République.

“ Avec l'achèvement de ce chemin de fer Costa-Rica aura une ligne interocéanique de 180 milles environ de longueur, mais avec un palier de 5,040 pieds et un grand nombre de courbes. Le chemin de fer qui

existe est bien construit; les ponts sont en fer, et la voie a une largeur de 3 pieds 6 pouces. Cette ligne traverse un beau pays, très fertile et il ne manque qu'une population plus considérable pour en tirer un grand profit. La partie qui s'étend entre San-José et l'Atlantique appartient à une compagnie anglaise, qui l'administre, tandis que la division du Pacifique appartient au Gouvernement, qui l'exploite par lui-même. Le Gouvernement, qui apprécie l'importance de cette ligne, compte l'achever aussitôt que ses finances le permettront."

PÊCHE DES PERLES.

Les renseignements suivants, se rapportant à la pêche des perles à Costa-Rica le long de la côte de l'Atlantique, ont paru dans le "Board of Trade Journal" (anglais) du 2 juin 1904. Ces renseignements ont été extraits d'un rapport préparé par le Ministre d'Italie à Guatémala pour son Gouvernement.

D'après une loi en date du 2 juillet 1902, le Gouvernement de Costa-Rica autorise la pêche des perles pour les indigènes, et pour les étrangers qui se sont restés au moins deux années dans le pays, pourvu qu'ils se conforment aux règlements en vigueur. On a divisé la côte en deux districts; dans le premier, qui s'étend au nord d'El-Morro-Hermoso, ou Cap-Vela, jusqu'aux frontières du Nicaragua, la pêche est ouverte du mois de mai au mois d'octobre; dans le second, s'étendant au sud jusqu'aux frontières de la nouvelle République de Panama, la pêche est ouverte de novembre en avril.

Le port de Punta Arenas est le centre de l'industrie. Tous les bateaux engagés dans la pêche des perles y sont inscrits et on leur donne un permis qui doit être renouvelé tous les trois mois. Ce permis ne donne pas le droit de pêcher tout le long de la côte, mais seulement dans certains endroits désignés par les autorités de Punta Arenas. L'emploi d'explosifs est prohibé sur les banes d'huîtres perlières et on ne peut pêcher aucune huître ayant moins de $3\frac{1}{2}$ onces de diamètre.

Il est interdit aux particuliers et aux compagnies d'employer plus de trois plongeurs et plus de trois scaphandres. Toute personne désirant se livrer à cette industrie doit se munir d'un permis coûtant 50 pesos par mois pour chaque appareil.

Le capital, les frais d'exploitation et les bénéfices d'une compagnie employant deux appareils sont établis de la manière suivante:

Deux voiliers	3,600
Deux scaphandres et accessoires.....	3,000
Deux pontons pour transport	3,000
Avances aux plongeurs et marins.....	1,500
Provisions pour trois mois	1,200
Coût des permis pour trois mois	300
	12,600

Voici les résultats de trois mois de travail:

	Perles.		Sucre.	
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Dosa.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Dosa.</i>
1 ^{er} mois.....	775		554	
2 ^{me} mois.....	800		558	
3 ^{me} mois.....	3,500		1,033	
	5,075		2,165	

La plus grande partie des perles est vendue aux courtiers de Punta Arenas qui servent d'intermédiaires entre les pêcheurs et les commerçants étrangers et les plus belles perles sont expédiées directement à Paris.

MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

Décret du 27 février 1903, sur le régime applicable à l'importation du pétrole raffiné, du carbure de calcium et des lampes et appareils à alcool.

[*"La Gaceta"* du 28 février 1903.]

ART. 1^{er}. Est porté à 30 centimes de colon par kilogramme brut le droit d'importation applicable au pétrole raffiné.

ART. 2. Est également augmenté et porté à 14 centimes de colon par kilogramme brut le droit applicable au carbure de calcium.

ART. 3. L'augmentation des droits de douane sur le pétrole raffiné et le carbure de calcium sera applicable 90 jours après la date de la publication du présent décret.

ART. 4. A partir de la même date, seront exempts à l'entrée, les lampes et appareils de toute sorte alimentés par l'alcool et servant à des usages domestiques ou industriels.

RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE.

MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

Ordonnance n^o 8 de 1903, approuvée le 26 septembre de la même année, réduisant les droits d'importation applicables au sucre et aux produits à base de sucre.

A partir du 1^{er} octobre, 1903, les droits applicables au sucre et aux produits à base de sucre sont modifiés comme suit:

	S. D.
Sucre raffiné.....	100 livres... 2 1
	on livre... 0 0.25
Sucre non raffiné.....	100 livres... 1 8
	on livre... 0 0.2
Produits à base de sucre, tels que: conservés, chocolat, biscuits sucrés, lait condensé et tous autres produits analogues contenant une certaine quantité de sucre artificiellement incorporé.....	livre... 0 0.25

MODIFICATIONS AUX DROITS D'EXPORTATION.

Le Gouvernement provisoire de la République Dominicaine a prescrit de mettre en vigueur, depuis le 20 avril, les dispositions suivantes:

Le cacao, la cire et les cuirs de bœuf acquitteraient à l'exportation, par quintal, \$1.50, \$2.50 et \$1 au lieu de \$0.90, \$1 et \$0.36. Les peaux de chèvre qui étaient exemptes de droits seraient taxées à raison de \$2.50. Les autres articles d'exportation seraient soumis au tarif en vigueur avant la loi du 15 avril 1901.

ÉTATS-UNIS.**COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.****IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.**

On trouvera à la page 114 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les États-Unis et l'Amérique latine, extrait de la compilation faite par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère des Finances. Le rapport a trait au mois de mai 1904, et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1903. Il donne aussi un tableau des onze mois finissant au mois de mai 1904 en les comparant avec la période correspondante de l'année précédente. On sait que les chiffres des différents bureaux de douane montrant les importations et les exportations pour un mois quelconque ne sont reçus au Ministère des Finances que le 20 du mois suivant et qu'il faut un certain temps pour les compiler et les faire imprimer, de sorte que les résultats pour le mois de mai ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois juillet.

LES FINANCES DES ETATS-UNIS—REVENUS ET DÉPENSES, ANNÉE FISCALE 1904.

Le Ministre des Finances des Etats-Unis vient de présenter son rapport au sujet de l'activité des différentes branches de son département pendant l'année fiscale échu le 30 juin 1904, et au sujet des sommes affectées au service du budget.

Il résulte, en résumé, dudit rapport que l'excédent réel du budget est environ de \$750,000 moins qu'on ne le supposa, en ne prenant compte toutefois que des dépenses inscrites à la loi budgétaire approuvée par le Congrès, car on n'y prévoyait ni la dépense des \$50,000,000 pour le canal de Panama, ni le prêt des \$4,600,000 à la Compagnie de l'Exposition Universelle de Saint Louis.

Le budget mentionné se basait également sur des lois en vigueur qui souffrirent des réformes dues à la ratification du traité de réciprocité conclu avec Cuba.

Le budget des Etats-Unis pour l'année fiscale 1904 et les recettes et dépenses réelles de ce chef sont les suivantes:

	Sommes du budget.	Dépenses effective.
RECETTES.		
Douanières	\$250,000,000	\$262,068,485
Intérieures	235,000,000	232,435,695
Diverses	45,000,000	46,682,565
Total.....	530,000,000	541,186,745
DÉPENSES.		
Civiles et diverses.....	130,000,000	132,229,913
Guerre.....	115,000,000	115,337,786
Marine.....	96,000,000	102,757,075
Indiens.....	12,000,000	10,437,186
Pensions.....	139,000,000	142,558,335
Intérêts.....	24,000,000	24,618,766
Total.....	516,000,000	527,939,071
Excédent	14,000,000	13,247,674

Dans les dépenses civiles et diverses ne sont pas inclus ni les \$50,000,000 de Panama ni les \$4,600,000 de Saint Louis.

Il y avait en caisse le 30 juin 1904 la somme de \$165,965,872 en numéraire.

Comparant l'année 1904 avec celle de 1903, il y a une diminution de \$21,823,235 dans les recettes douanières et un surcroît de \$2,320,440 dans les recettes intérieures et de \$1,802,014 dans les dépenses diverses.

Les dépenses civiles et diverses de l'année fiscale 1904, y inclus les débours de Panama et de Saint Louis, ont excédé en \$61,813,612 celles de 1903.

Dans les dépenses du Ministère de la Guerre, comparées avec celles de 1903, il y a eu une diminution de \$3,211,897 et dans celles de celui de la Marine une augmentation de \$20,060,271.

Dans les pensions de retraite il y a eu \$4,133,000 de plus et dans le service des intérêts \$4,000,000 de moins à déboursier.

Le montant de l'impôt intérieur fut de \$233,500,000, ce qui donne à peu près \$3,500,000 de plus qu'en 1903, quoique la taxation fut la même pendant les deux années comparées, donc le mouvement du trafic et des affaires courantes des Etats-Unis, pendant l'année fiscale 1904, ne démontre pas de dépression générale dans les transactions commerciales.

N. VELOZ-GOITICOA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., le 2 juillet, 1904.

ÉTABLISSEMENT D'UN SYSTÈME MONÉTAIRE AVEC LE PANAMA.

M. TAFT, Ministre de la Guerre, a publié le 20 juin 1904, la convention signée par lui et la Commission monétaire de Panama. En voici le contenu :

Une convention a été signée aujourd'hui au Ministère de la Guerre par M. TAFT et les commissaires de Panama, d'après laquelle la monnaie d'or des Etats-Unis sera adoptée comme monnaie légale dans la République de Panama et la monnaie de Panama comme monnaie légale dans la zone du canal.

Cette convention sera transmise par les commissaires de Panama à leur gouvernement, et si elle est adoptée par le Congrès elle réglera la question de la monnaie qui aura cours pendant la construction du canal. Il est dit que un dollar or de la même valeur que celui des Etats-Unis sera l'étalon au Panama et que la monnaie d'or des Etats-Unis y aura cours forcé. La monnaie divisionnaire se composera de pièces d'argent de la République de Panama.

Il est dit aussi qu'on procédera à la frappe de cette monnaie jusqu'à concurrence d'une valeur nominale de \$1,500,000 en or. On se procurera l'argent nécessaire par la refonte des pièces colombiennes actuellement en circulation. Si les besoins s'en font sentir pendant la construction du canal on pourra frapper des pièces divisionnaires pour une valeur de \$1,500,000 de plus, mais cette dernière clause est laissée à l'entière discrétion des commissaires. Comme garantie de tout l'argent monnayé, on déposera dans une banque des Etats-Unis 15 pour cent de la valeur nominale de cette monnaie divisionnaire, et sur la demande de la Commission du Canal on y déposera aussi le seigniorage du total monnayé. Afin d'éviter la hausse du change aux dépens du public et des travaux du canal, la République et la Commission sont convenues de coopérer au moyen de la vente de chèques à des prix raisonnables afin de ne pas faire monter le taux du change sur New York et éviter ainsi les grands écarts qui en résulteraient.

IMPORTATION PAR MER DES PRODUITS ÉTRANGERS À DESTINATION DES ÉTATS-UNIS.

Le Congrès des Etats-Unis a voté la loi suivante approuvée le 27 avril 1904, par le Président des Etats-Unis :

“Sauf dans les districts sur les frontières nord, nord-ouest et ouest des Etats-Unis adjacents au Dominion du Canada et sauf dans les districts adjacents au Mexique, aucune marchandise produite ou fabriquée à l'étranger et soumise à des droits ne sera introduite aux Etats-Unis, d'aucun port étranger et d'aucune autre manière que par mer, ni sur aucun navire de moins de 30 tonnes nettes de registre, ni ne sera mise à terre ou débarquée dans d'autres ports que ceux

désignés par la loi sous peine de confiscation et perte des navires et de toutes marchandises y importées, embarquées ou débarquées de toute autre manière."

TAXES DE TRANSPORT APPLICABLES AUX GRAINS À DESTINATION DES PORTS DU GOLFE DU MEXIQUE.

D'après le "Inter-Ocean," de Chicago, la réunion du *Central Freight Association* a décidé de maintenir indéfiniment les prix de transport en vigueur durant l'hiver pour les grains et produits dérivés de Chicago aux ports de l'Atlantique.

Ces frets sont: De Chicago à New York, 20 cents les 100 livres américaines pour les grains et produits dérivés destinés à la consommation intérieure; à l'exportation ces taux sont respectivement réduits à 15 cents et 16½ cents les 100 livres.

Expédiés sur Philadelphie les prix de New York subissent une réduction de 2 cents en ce qui concerne les produits dérivés des grains et de 1 cent pour les grains; sur Baltimore les réductions s'élèvent, respectivement, à 3 cents et 1½ cents.

Les lignes de l'Onest se sont concertées pour ramener les frets des grains à la base de 14 cents les 100 livres entre les divers centres de la région du Missouri et Chicago.

Les taux du Missouri aux ports du Golfe étant fixés à la base normale de 18 cents.

La raison pour laquelle les grains en provenance de États de Nebraska, Kansas et autres territoires transmissouriens sont exportés par les ports du Golfe au lieu d'être expédiés *via* Chicago aux ports de l'Atlantique, provient de ce que le prix de transport de Kansas City à New York est de 29 cents les 100 livres, alors qu'il n'est que de 18 cents de Kansas City à la Nouvelle-Orléans, soit une économie de 11 cents par 100 livres.

MEXIQUE.

RECETTES POSTALES POUR LES NEUF PREMIERS MOIS DE L'ANNÉE.

Les opérations du service postal mexicain pour les neuf premiers mois de l'année fiscale 1903-4 accusent un chiffre de \$2,259,203.73 contre \$2,010,887.26 dans la même période de l'année précédente, soit une augmentation pour l'année courante de \$248,316.47 ou 12.35 pour cent.

Les chiffres pour le mois de mars 1904 ayant trait à ce service montrent les résultats suivants: vente de timbres-poste, \$228,285.99 contre \$205,036.08 pour la même période de l'année précédente; loyers des boîtes dans les bureaux de poste, \$195 contre \$126; amendes,

\$958.34 contre \$2,065.20; primes sur les mandats-poste de l'intérieur, \$24,832.37 contre \$24,129.97; mandats-internationaux \$401.72 contre \$268.45; primes sur les mandats d'éiteurs \$3,626.41 contre \$2,556.16, ce qui fait ressortir pour le mois de mars 1904 un total de \$258,299.83 contre \$234,181.86 dans le même mois de l'année précédente ce qui accuse une augmentation de \$24,117.97.

DROITS D'IMPORTATION, MARS 1904.

Les recettes domaniales pendant le mois de mars pour les droits d'importation ordinaires dans les ports du Mexique ont été comme il suit: Les droits ordinaires sont donnés séparément pour chaque bureau de douane et on donne le total des recettes qui proviennent des droits d'exportation et d'importation en sus, droits de ports et arriérés:

Domanes.	Droits d'importation ordinaires.	Domanes.	Droits d'importation ordinaires.
Acapulco	\$6,079.71	Nogales	77,594.13
Agua Prieta.....	16,510.82	Progreso	208,739.14
Altata.....	6,036.72	Puerto Angel	2,357.91
Camargo.....	201.66	Salina Cruz	2,073.28
Campeche.....	11,738.30	San Blas	2,113.21
Ciudad Juarez.....	113,666.79	Santa Rosalia	3,287.78
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz.....	182,029.31	Socomisco.....	8,533.75
Cotzacoucoles.....	13,393.02	Tampico	409,125.08
Chemulco.....	272.28	Tijuana.....	353.05
Ensenada.....	6,026.25	Tomala.....	3,086.03
Frontera.....	36,602.86	Topolobampo.....	31.26
Guaymas.....	52,150.13	Tuxpan.....	1,420.55
Guerrero.....	31.89	Veraacruz.....	1,208,799.09
Isla del Carmen.....	3,191.58	Zapalita.....	99.90
La Ascension.....	129.64		
La Morita.....	41,835.71	Total des droits d'importation ordi-	
La Paz.....	1,800.86	naires.....	2,800,575.06
Laredo de Tamaulipas.....	262,135.09	Total des droits d'importation en	
Las Vacas.....	357.43	sus.....	300,669.76
Matzucillo.....	5,951.42	Total des droits d'exportation.....	87,188.36
Matamoros.....	3,249.93	Total des droits de ports.....	81,148.39
Mazatlan.....	53,608.51	Total des arriérés.....	116.21
México.....	19,811.17		
Mer.....	83.25	Total général.....	3,273,027.69

COMMERCE AVEC LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE EN 1902.

Quoique un peu en retard, le rapport fait à son Gouvernement par M. C. BORKLAND, fonctionnaire de la légation anglaise à Mexico, contient un grand nombre de données très intéressantes au sujet du commerce de la Grande Bretagne et Mexico dans l'année dont il est question.

Les importations mexicaines ont dépassé de £2,000,000 celles de l'année précédente. Les articles qui ont montré la plus grande augmentation sont: le coton brut, le charbon, le coke, les machines, le fer et l'acier et leurs applications. Les importations provenant du Royaume-Uni et de ses colonies n'accusent toutefois qu'une valeur de £1,886,696, soit 13 pour cent du commerce total du pays. Le rapport fait connaître cependant que ces chiffres ne montrent pas exactement la condition des affaires, car tous les articles exportés du Canada par exemple, et traversant les Etats-Unis sont désignés comme articles expédiés des Etats-Unis. Naturellement, la plus grande partie du

commerce mexicain est entre les mains des américains, la position géographique et les facilités de transport des États-Unis favorisant beaucoup les intérêts commerciaux.

En 1902, la valeur des importations provenant des États-Unis était 2843,939 contre 26,941,920 en 1901 et seulement 24,000,000 en 1897. Depuis 1897 l'Allemagne aussi a augmenté rapidement son commerce avec le Mexique, l'augmentation accusant presque 107 pour cent.

L'industrie manufacturière aux États-Unis montre une expansion considérable et il est intéressant de noter que l'importation de combustible au Mexique figure actuellement comme facteur important dans le commerce extérieur du pays.

La valeur des machines de toutes sortes importées dans le pays en 1902 s'est élevée à 22,000,155 contre 21,656,774 en 1901. Dans ce chiffre, on comprend: les ascenseurs, les instruments de musique, les machines à vapeur et toutes sortes de machines et de presses typographiques aussi bien que les globes servant à la lumière électrique, les montures de parapluies, les outils d'artisans, les jouets automatiques, les plumiers et toutes sortes de montres et d'horloges.

Les principaux articles sont les machines à vapeur fixes et mobiles. Presque toutes ces machines à vapeur, mais plus spécialement celles destinées aux chemins de fer, viennent des États-Unis. La valeur des autres machines importées en 1902 s'est élevée à 21,029,078 et comprend des machines de toutes sortes destinées à n'importe quel emploi qu'elles soient mues à la main, à la vapeur, à l'électricité, ou à l'eau.

Voici la valeur de quelques-uns des principaux articles importés sous cette rubrique: outils pour artisans, 2104,141; instruments de musique, 285,698; instruments scientifiques, 231,469; presses typographiques, 237,879; accumulateurs électriques, 217,409, et globes pour la lumière électrique, 215,387. La plus grande partie de tous ces articles vient des États-Unis; l'Allemagne en a fourni aussi des grandes quantités.

Le commerce de la quincaillerie non seulement à Mexico mais aussi dans les grandes villes des différents états de la République est entre les mains de compagnies allemandes en relation plus ou moins directe avec les quatre principales maisons de la capitale.

M. BJORBLAND fait savoir que le Mexique offre beaucoup de débouchés pour le placement des capitaux ainsi que le prouve le grand nombre de commerçants et de capitalistes américains qui sont venus au Mexique ces dernières années.

EXPORTATIONS ET IMPORTATIONS DANS LES SEPT PREMIERS MOIS DE L'EXERCICE 1903-4.

Le Mexique a exporté dans les sept premiers mois de l'exercice fiscal 1903-4 pour \$123,404,546, contre \$108,934,064 dans la même période de 1902-3.

Voici la liste des pays importateurs et les chiffres qui se rapportent à chacun d'eux.

	1903-4.	1902-3.
Etats-Unis.....	\$87, 106, 489	\$78, 799, 520
Grande-Bretagne.....	18, 574, 391	18, 320, 501
Allemagne.....	6, 006, 225	3, 772, 269
France.....	3, 940, 867	1, 555, 893
Belgique.....	3, 113, 052	2, 251, 515
Espagne.....	1, 463, 989	707, 971
Autriche-Hongrie.....	19, 575	300
Hollande.....	37, 720	30, 121
Italie.....	2, 116	920
Russie.....	260, 371	13, 601
Amérique Centrale.....	96, 909	281, 001
Amérique du Sud.....	2, 687, 562	33, 245
Antilles.....	5, 417	3, 391, 892
Asie.....		30, 000
Total des exportations.....	123, 401, 549	108, 321, 061

Les importations durant la même période se sont réparties, dans les proportions suivantes, entre les pays qui sont en relations d'affaires avec le Mexique:

	1903-4.	1902-3.
Etats-Unis.....	\$23, 561, 354	\$23, 567, 730
Grande-Bretagne.....	5, 915, 017	5, 719, 061
Allemagne.....	5, 615, 116	5, 527, 942
France.....	1, 081, 107	3, 928, 348
Belgique.....	1, 001, 187	692, 132
Espagne.....	1, 776, 363	1, 748, 803
Autriche-Hongrie.....	266, 903	234, 080
Hollande.....	127, 961	148, 311
Italie.....	335, 504	276, 000
Norvège.....	61, 257	55, 165
Portugal.....	21, 448	31, 973
Russie.....	3, 685	575
Suède.....	76, 705	26, 582
Suisse.....	217, 391	253, 900
Autres pays européens.....	9, 671	8, 867
Canada.....	20, 383	12, 313
Amérique Centrale.....	8, 842	10, 331
Amérique du Sud.....	109, 621	116, 950
Antilles.....	72, 381	73, 115
Océanie.....	3, 044	45, 288
Total des importations.....	43, 719, 344	41, 949, 883

RECETTES GÉNÉRALES.

D'après le rapport présenté au Congrès, les recettes provenant de l'impôt de timbre pendant les huit premiers mois de l'année fiscale 1903-4 se sont élevées à \$20,511,372.61. Voici le détail de recettes pour chaque mois:

1903:	
Juillet.....	\$3, 330, 893. 24
Août.....	2, 091, 073. 44
Septembre.....	2, 503, 609. 45
Octobre.....	2, 454, 908. 66
Novembre.....	2, 939, 535. 36
Décembre.....	2, 247, 710. 06
1904:	
Janvier.....	2, 810, 042. 78
Février.....	2, 133, 599. 62

Ce total de \$20,511,372.61 accuse une augmentation de \$869,914.70 sur les recettes provenant de sources similaires dans la même période de l'année précédente.

Les impôts perçus pour la frappe de la monnaie et pour le service de la garantie pendant les huit mois dont il est question se sont élevés au chiffre de \$2,538,647.04 contre \$2,016,739.16 dans la même période de 1902-3, soit une augmentation de \$221,917.33 dans l'année courante.

L'impôt fédéral direct dans les six premiers mois de 1903-4, perçu dans le district fédéral, s'est élevé à \$2,629,692.94 au lieu de \$2,269,216.05 dans les mêmes mois de 1902-3, faisant ressortir une augmentation de \$360,476.89 pour le premier semestre de l'année courante.

Les recettes douanières pour les neuf premiers mois de l'année fiscale 1903-4 accusent un total de \$24,768,701.12 au lieu de \$23,947,822.56 pour l'année fiscale précédente, soit une augmentation nette de \$820,878.56 en 1903-4.

PRÉVISIONS DE LA RÉCOLTE DU TABAC POUR L'ANNÉE 1904.

Le "Mexican Investor" dans son numéro du 4 juin 1904, fait connaître qu'on estime la récolte du tabac au Mexique pour l'année 1904 à 800,000 arrobas, de 25 livres chacun, soit environ 20,000,000 de livres. Cette production est distribuée parmi les districts suivants:

	Arrobas.
San Andrés Tuxtla	160,000
Valle Nacional	50,000
Ojitlan	40,000
Acayucan et Jaltipan	5,000
Tlapacoyan et Córdoba	180,000
Simojovel	150,000
Les districts précités sont dans l'Etat de Vera Cruz:	
Territoire de Tepic	150,000
Autres districts	65,000
Total	800,000

Le tabac exporté provient principalement des districts de San Andrés Tuxtla, Valle Nacional et Ojitlan dans l'Etat de Vera Cruz. Tout ce tabac est expédié en Europe; les grands acheteurs sont Amsterdam et Hambourg, suivis de Londres et de Liverpool. Le tabac mexicain ne s'exporte pas pour ainsi dire, aux États-Unis, à cause des droits excessifs qui sont en réalité prohibitifs.

On a vendu et exporté presque toute la récolte de San Andrés et plus du tiers de celle d'Ojitlan et de Valle Nacional. Le tabac de Tlapacoyan est employé presque exclusivement dans les petites fabriques pour faire les cigares et cigarettes bon marché que consomment les Indiens.

Toute la récolte de Tepic, qui est considérée comme ayant la meilleure qualité, a été achetée par la fabrique de cigarettes Buen Tono.

Toutes les exportations sont sous forme de "tabaco labrado," c'est

à dire, de cigares et cigarettes. L'état suivant montre les quantités exportées chaque année dans les douze années fiscales de 1890-91 à 1901-2, d'après les chiffres préparés par le Ministère des Finances.

Année.	Kilo-grammes.	Livres.	Année.	Kilo-grammes.	Livres.
1890-91.....	307,300	677,289	1896-97.....	420,232	926,191
1891-92.....	394,336	869,116	1897-98.....	389,697	858,892
1892-93.....	373,513	823,222	1898-99.....	404,701	891,961
1893-94.....	361,326	806,362	1899-1900.....	276,967	610,135
1894-95.....	366,514	807,806	1900-1901.....	284,283	626,550
1895-96.....	401,946	885,889	1901-1902.....	241,710	532,728

On peut voir que le commerce de l'exportation de tabac n'a pas augmenté dans ces douze années, comme l'ont fait le hennepet et les autres produits. Ceci est dû au fait que les manufactures du pays ont tant développé chaque année que le commerce national fournit un débouché à des prix aussi avantageux que le commerce d'exportation; en effet le pouvoir manufacturier et la consommation augmentent plus rapidement que les plantations de tabac, qui déjà ont augmenté considérablement.

DROIT D'ENTRÉE DU LIÈGE COUPÉ EN CUBES POUR LA FABRICATION DES BOUCHONS.

Le droit applicable à l'article 155 du tarif douanier mexicain, relatif au liège coupé en cubes pour fabriquer les bouchons, n'est pas comme l'indique la note publiée au "Bulletin Mensuel" de ce Bureau du mois dernier, page 1650, de \$15 le kilogramme brut, mais de 15 cents.

DÉBOUCHÉ POUR LES COUTEAUX, FOURCHETTES, CANIFS, ETC.

On lit dans le "Export," de Berlin, que le débouché pour les couteaux, fourchettes, canifs, ciseaux, etc., est très important au Mexique. Il n'y a que deux fabriques de Solingen qui aient envoyé des voyageurs. Elles traitent les affaires à trois mois de vue, après acceptation. L'encaissement peut être effectué par une banque de premier ordre. Il faut toujours, bien entendu, surtout dans le cas de fortes commandes, s'assurer de la solvabilité du client.

PARAGUAY.

MESSAGE DU PRÉSIDENT ESCURRA.

Le message du Président de la République du Paraguay, lu à l'ouverture du Congrès, à Assomption, le 1^{er} avril 1904, fait savoir que la situation financière de la République est entrée dans une période d'indiscutable progrès; les productions et les revenus nationaux ont

augmenté considérablement. La dette extérieure au 31 décembre 1903 s'élevait à \$4.592.717,84 or. Durant le cours de l'année, l'on a amorti \$24,866,04 or, et le montant des intérêts et commissions payés s'élève à \$4,101, 328,96, soit ensemble \$126,195. Les revenus publics ont augmenté d'une façon satisfaisante, les recettes étant en 1903 de \$15,392,704,48, contre \$11,018,316,25 en 1902. Il y a encore une augmentation de \$4,374,388,22.

Le Bureau de la "Conversion" fut fondé durant une période critique où les monnaies d'or et de papier étaient rares, et ce bureau a remédié à ce mauvais état de choses.

Avec la coopération du public, il lui a été possible d'étendre considérablement le champ de ses influences et le résultat a répondu entièrement à l'attente générale. La prime de l'or, qui était de 1,170 pour cent, est descendue à 870 pour cent. Cette baisse est due entièrement aux travaux du Bureau de Conversion, qui émit de l'or et du papier à 9 et 10 pour cent plus bas que le taux habituel du commerce. L'usure et la spéculation, ainsi que le cours élevé de l'intérêt et les rapides fluctuations de prix de l'or, ont disparu en même temps. Auparavant la prime de l'or pouvait monter ou baisser de 100 à 200 points en quelques jours; maintenant tout cela est heureusement changé.

Parlant des relations avec les pays voisins, le message paye un tribut de flatteuse reconnaissance à la République Argentine; il a remercié de la proposition de rendre au Paraguay les trophées de guerre qu'elle possède encore et de permettre aux jeunes gens du Paraguay de suivre les cours de ses écoles militaires et exprime encore sa gratitude pour d'autres gracieusetés au Gouvernement Paraguayen.

PÉROU.

NOUVEAU CABINET.

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères des Etats-Unis vient de faire savoir au Bureau International des Républiques Américaines que, d'après une dépêche reçue du Ministre des Etats-Unis à Lima, en date du 14 juin 1904, le nouveau Ministère est ainsi constitué:

Président du Conseil des Ministres et Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, Señor Don ALBERTO ELMORE.

Ministre de l'Intérieur, Señor Don JUAN DE DIOS QUINTANA.

Ministre de la Justice, Señor Don FRANCISCO EGUIGUREN.

Ministre de la Guerre et de la Marine, le Colonel PEDRO MUÑEZ.

Ministre des Finances et du Commerce, Señor Don JUAN JOSÉ REINOSO.

Ministre de Fomento, Señor Don JOSÉ BALTA.

DÉBOUCHÉS À LIMA POUR LES TUYAUX EN GRÈS.

Une ordonnance municipale, de date récente, interdit l'usage, à Lima, des tuyaux de descente en fonte. Ils devront être remplacés par des tuyaux en grès cérame vernissé, de 10, 12 ou 15 centimètres de diamètre.

SALVADOR.

MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

Le "Journal Officiel" du Salvador a publié un décret modifiant le tarif douanier applicable aux sacs de café, tôles galvanisées pour toitures et ciment romain.

Ce décret, émis par l'Assemblée le 21 mars dernier, abroge dans son article premier le décret du 16 mars 1903, qui déclarait exempté de tous droits l'importation des sacs vides à café et à sucre. Dans son article 2 il fixe à 3 centavos par kilo le droit sur les tôles galvanisées pour toitures et les ciments de Portland ou romains et stipule que ces produits ne pourront d'ailleurs pas être soumis à d'autres impositions ou droits.

URUGUAY.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR POUR L'ANNÉE 1903.

D'après les chiffres publiés récemment par le Bureau de la Statistique de la Douane, le commerce extérieur de l'Uruguay s'est élevé en 1903 à une valeur totale de \$62,421,875 contre \$57,119,859 en 1902, soit une augmentation de \$5,302,016 pour l'année 1903.

En 1903 les importations ont atteint le chiffre de \$25,103,966 soit une augmentation de \$1,586,619 sur l'année 1902.

Importations.	1903.	1902.
Boissons	\$1,786,176	\$1,990,363
Comestibles, céréales et épices.....	4,883,518	5,018,319
Tabac et cigares.....	252,229	208,900
Cotonnades et tissus.....	5,078,392	4,511,761
Vêtements confectionnés.....	1,179,783	1,055,256
Matière première et machines.....	8,162,091	7,346,662
Divers	2,845,384	2,554,393
Bétail sur pied.....	966,123	801,667
Total.....	25,103,966	25,517,317

Les exportations en 1903 se sont élevées à \$37,317,909, soit une augmentation sur l'année 1902 de \$3,715,397.

Le tableau suivant montre le détail des exportations pour l'année 1903, pour l'année 1902 on n'a pas pu se procurer les chiffres que pour deux articles, mais on a pu avoir le total général:

	1903.	1902.
Produits des abattoirs.....	\$83,832,371	\$29,737,992
Produits agricoles.....	1,921,441	2,458,827
Bétail sur pied.....	859,648	.....
Autres produits.....	825,621	.....
Articles divers.....	18,587	.....
Provisions pour navires.....	160,238	.....
Total.....	37,317,909	33,602,512

Le tableau suivant donne une comparaison du commerce extérieur de la République Argentine depuis l'année 1891 inclusivement:

Année.	Importations.	Exportations.	Total.
1891.....	\$18,978,420	\$26,998,270	\$45,976,690
1892.....	18,404,286	25,951,819	44,356,115
1893.....	19,671,610	27,681,373	47,353,013
1894.....	23,800,370	33,479,511	57,279,881
1895.....	25,386,106	32,543,644	57,929,750
1896.....	25,530,185	30,403,081	55,933,269
1897.....	19,512,216	29,319,753	48,831,789
1898.....	21,784,360	30,276,916	55,061,276
1899.....	25,652,788	36,571,164	62,223,952
1900.....	23,978,206	29,110,862	53,389,068
1901.....	23,691,932	27,731,126	51,423,058
1902.....	25,547,317	33,602,512	57,149,859
1903.....	25,103,966	37,317,009	62,421,875

MOUVEMENT DU PORT DE MONTÉVIDÉO PENDANT LE MOIS DE MARS ET LE PREMIER TRIMESTRE DE L'ANNÉE 1904.

Le "Handels-Zeitung," de Buenos Ayres (Revista Financiera y Comercial), publie les chiffres suivants qui font ressortir le mouvement commercial du port de Montévidéo pour le mois de mars ainsi que pour les trois premiers mois de l'année 1904:

SORTIES DE VAISSEAUX.

	Mars 1904.	Premier trimestre 1904.
Vapeurs.....	14	125
Voiliers.....	2	11

EXPORTATIONS.

Etats-Unis:		
Cuir de bœuf, secs.....	nombre..	5,100
Cuir de bœuf, salés.....	id.....	2,000
Crin.....	balles..	60
Laine.....	id.....	57
Tasajo.....	id.....	2,725
Id.....	tonnes..	159
Os et cendre d'os.....	id.....	508

URUGUAY.

281

EXPORTATIONS—Suite.

	Mars 1901.	Premier trimestre 1901.
Allemagne:		
Cuir de bœuf, secs.....	nombre..	1,058
Cuir de bœuf, salés.....	id.....	15,830
Crin.....	balles.....	28
Laine.....	id.....	1,233
Peaux de mouton.....	id.....	2
Cuir divers.....	id.....	2
Tasajo.....	id.....	1,259
Suif.....	bonnets.....	1,462
Id.....	pipes.....	75
Son.....	sacs.....	16,213
Graine de lin.....	id.....	20,612
Langues.....	boîtes.....	4,795
Boyaux.....	id.....	5
Id.....	tercerolas.....	62
France:		
Cuir de bœuf, secs.....	nombre.....	1,017
Cuir de bœuf, salés.....	id.....	8,806
Crin.....	balles.....	56
Laine.....	id.....	3,496
Peaux de mouton.....	id.....	661
Tasajo.....	id.....	6,713
Os et cendre d'os.....	sacs.....	7,485
Id.....	tonnes.....	41
Langues.....	boîtes.....	5
Moutons.....	têtes.....	200
Cornes.....	nombre.....	21,116
Espagne:		
Cuir de bœuf, secs.....	id.....	3,300
Cuir divers.....	balles.....	1
Tasajo.....	id.....	4,268
Id.....	tonnes.....	76
Suif.....	pipes.....	336
Id.....	bonnets.....	616
Boyaux.....	balles.....	30
Moutons.....	têtes.....	800
Italie:		
Cuir de bœuf, secs.....	nombre.....	1,022
Crin.....	balles.....	19
Laine.....	id.....	51
Peaux de mouton.....	id.....	139
Cuir divers.....	id.....	50
Suif.....	pipes.....	1,923
Id.....	bonnets.....	1,600
Os et cendre d'os.....	tonnes.....	736
Cornes.....	nombre.....	72,865
Belgique:		
Cuir de bœuf, secs.....	id.....	28,012
Cuir de bœuf, salés.....	id.....	72,311
Crin.....	balles.....	62
Laine.....	id.....	3,617
Peaux de mouton.....	id.....	12
Cuir divers.....	id.....	121
Suif.....	pipes.....	121
Id.....	sacs.....	2,015
Graine de lin.....	tonnes.....	1,690
Langues.....	sacs.....	2,188
Os et cendre d'os.....	boîtes.....	2,566
Cornes.....	sacs.....	3,899
Id.....	nombre.....	22,464
Portugal:		
Cuir de bœuf, secs.....	id.....	11,000
Laine.....	balles.....	15
Tasajo.....	id.....	380
Id.....	tonnes.....	31
Suif.....	pipes.....	100
Cornes.....	nombre.....	10,450
Viande en conserve.....	boîtes.....	70
Angleterre:		
Cuir de bœufs, secs.....	nombre.....	2,045
Laine.....	balles.....	58
Tasajo.....	id.....	100
Id.....	tonnes.....	6
Suif.....	pipes.....	1,871
Son.....	bonnets.....	1,000
Maïs.....	sacs.....	320
Id.....	id.....	1,177
Blé.....	id.....	2,453
Graine de lin.....	id.....	2,659
Langues.....	boîtes.....	2,339
Os et cendre d'os.....	sacs.....	169
Id.....	tonnes.....	1,025
Moutons.....	têtes.....	200

EXPORTATIONS—suite.

	Mars 1904.	Premier trimestre 1904.
Bésil:		
Peaux de mouton	balles.. 71	71
Tasajo	id..... 47,309	111,630
Id	tonnes.. 3,755	13,384
Suif.....	pipes.. 150	275
Id	boiteaux.. 30	247
Farine	sacs.. 19,095	38,115
Mais	id.....	23,132
Graines pour oiseaux	id.....	1,760
Langues	boîtes.. 6	32
Moutons	têtes.. 1,500	2,860
Son	sacs.. 200	400
Chemix	têtes..	4
Chili:		
Suif.....	pipes.. 61	211
Id	boiteaux.. 1,067	2,568
Farine	sacs.. 70	3,425
Son fin	id..... 20	20
Mais	id..... 1,777	2,332
Graines pour oiseaux	id.....	515
Graisse	boîtes.. 970	1,670
Id	barils..	821
Id	quarterols.. 1,500	2,417
Langues	boîtes..	10
Moutons	têtes..	57
Iles Malvinas:		
Farine	sacs.. 170	1,370
Son	id..... 23	23
Mais	id..... 58	111
Blé	id..... 10	10
Cuba:		
Tasajo	balles.. 31,897	57,379
Id	tonnes.. 2,142	4,018
Graines pour oiseaux	sacs.. 311	311
Hollande:		
Blé	sacs..	1,612
Communes:		
Cuir divers.....	balles.. 3	3
Suif.....	pipes..	618
Id	boiteaux..	1,433

RECETTES DOUANIÈRES EN AVRIL 1904.

Voici les recettes douanières de la République pour le mois d'avril 1904: importations, \$668,754.79; exportations, \$142,923.38; prévisions des recettes dans les différentes administrations, \$110,000, soit un total de \$921,678.17. Voici les résultats comparés à ceux des années précédentes:

1903.....	\$863,850	1898.....	\$1,018,950
1902.....	959,976	1897.....	702,361
1901.....	990,896	1896.....	1,039,613
1900.....	1,012,082	1895.....	1,115,860
1899.....	1,078,362		

VENEZUELA.

COMMERCE EN 1903.

D'après les chiffres officiels publiés dans le "Venezuelan Herald" du 23 avril 1904, le commerce d'exportation s'est élevé à une valeur

de 39,651,518,59, bolivars, les tableaux suivants ayant trait aux ports de départ et aux pays de destination.

	Valeur.		Valeur.
Allemagne:		France—Continuation.	
La Guaira.....	\$1,275,103,15	Puerto Cabello.....	2,98,089,00
Puerto Cabello.....	550,144,00	Maracaibo.....	28,781,00
Maracaibo.....	227,734,00	Caripapano.....	2,251,424,52
Caripapano.....	67,032,00	Puerto Suere.....	162,763,00
La Vela.....	31,002,40		
Puerto Suere.....	4,480,00		
	2,463,095,15	Pays-Bas:	12,366,507,92
Espagne:		La Guaira.....	116,063,00
La Guaira.....	1,451,111,56	Puerto Cabello.....	223,863,36
Puerto Cabello.....	301,300,00	Maracaibo.....	7,051,977,40
Caripapano.....	301,260,00	Caripapano.....	220,00
	1,847,061,56	La Vela.....	192,093,80
		Puerto Suere.....	4,800,00
Autriche:			7,888,962,56
La Guaira.....	144,149,20	Angleterre:	
Puerto Cabello.....	48,500,00	La Guaira.....	231,516,80
	162,649,20	Puerto Cabello.....	37,745,00
Etats-Unis:		Maracaibo.....	27,232,00
La Guaira.....	1,482,162,85	Caripapano.....	68,340,00
Puerto Cabello.....	1,333,635,00	Puerto Suere.....	75,210,00
Maracaibo.....	7,243,132,50		503,043,80
Caripapano.....	132,147,00	Italie:	
La Vela.....	921,508,00	La Guaira.....	96,122,65
Puerto Suere.....	27,200,00	Puerto Cabello.....	17,653,04
Guanta.....	23,053,40	Caripapano.....	12,880,10
	11,163,147,75		126,655,65
Belgique: La Guaira.....	1,652,00	Cuba: Puerto Cabello.....	399,325,00
France:		Haiti: Puerto Cabello.....	50,00
La Guaira.....	6,939,540,40	Suede et Norvege: Puerto Cabello.....	20,313,00
		Autres: La Guaira.....	8,725,00

Selon les chiffres ci-dessus on voit que la proportion des exportations expédies des différents ports a été comme il suit:

La Guaira.....	\$14,809,601,61
Puerto Cabello.....	5,900,007,36
Maracaibo.....	14,578,856,90
Caripapano.....	2,923,903,52
Puerto Suere.....	271,462,00
La Vela.....	1,144,603,80
Guanta.....	23,053,40
	39,651,578,59

Ce sont les Etats-Unis qui ont reçu le plus de produits vénézuéliens. Par ordre d'importance viennent ensuite: la France, la Hollande, l'Allemagne et l'Espagne.

ETABLISSEMENT D'UNE LIGNE DE VAPEURS SUR L'ORÉNOQUE ET SES AFFLUENTS.

Le gouvernement vénézuélien vient d'accorder une concession au Général CARAO pour établir une ligne de vapeurs sur l'Orénoque et ses affluents. Le contrat aura une durée de 15 ans à partir de la date de

son approbation par le congrès national, et pendant cette période le gouvernement vénézuélien s'engage à ne pas accorder de concessions similaires à aucune autre personne ou association pour l'établissement de lignes de navigation entre les points mentionnés dans l'arrangement. Le concessionnaire est autorisé à étendre le service de ses vapeurs jusqu'au port de la Guayra.

ACCESSIONS

TO THE

LIBRARY

OF THE

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

(International Union of American Republics).

LIBRARY SERIES

No. 8.

JANUARY—JUNE,

1904.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

1904.

Li

Al

A

A

[

A

=

=

=

=

=

=

ADDITIONS
TO THE
COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

Library Series No. 2.

January-June, 1904.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[The symbol — indicates a gift.]

- Aleman, Theodor: Aus dem südwesten der argentinischen klceregion. Das national-territorium Pampa central. Buenos Aires, 1904. 1 map, 64 p. 8°.
[Reprint from "Argentinische Wochen- und Tagesblatt" Map of Argentine railways. 1903. Buenos Aires & Pacific Railway Company].
- =American Chamber of Commerce, Paris: Yearbook, 1904. Roll of members, rules, and regulations, reports, minutes, and appendix. Paris, 1904. 111 p. 8°.
- =American Iron and Steel Association: The metric system. Objections of the American Iron and Steel Association to its adoption. Philadelphia, n. d. 10 p. 8°.
- American Protective Tariff League: Tariff handbook. New York, American Protective Tariff League, [1904]. 96 p. 12°.
- Anderson, R. E.: Story of extinct civilizations of the West. New York, D. Appleton and Company, 1904. 195 p. 16°.
- [Anon.]: Historia de la guerra. Documentos militares y políticos relativos á las campañas del General Uribe Uribe. Bogotá, 1904. port. 488 p. 8°.
- Annual American catalogue cumulated 1900-1903. Containing a record, under author, title, subject, and series of the books published in the United States, recorded from January 1, 1900, to December 31, 1903, together with a directory of publishers. New York, Office of the Publishers' Weekly, 1904. lvi, 830 p. 4°.
- =Apuntes para la historia de los Trinitarios, fundadores de la República Dominicana. Santo Domingo, Imprenta de García Hermanos, 1887. 23 p. 8°.
- =Ariens, Afonso: Pelo Sertão. Histórias e paizagens. Rio de Janeiro, Lammaert & co., 1898. 199 p. 12°.
- =Archæological Institute of America: Annual reports. 1900-1901. New York, Macmillan and Co. 182 p. 8°.
- =Associação dos Empregados no Commercio do Rio de Janeiro: Estatutos. Apresentados em assembléa deliberativa de 4 de novembro de 1903 e approvados nas de 7, 11, 14, 18, 21, 25 e 30 do mesmo mez e anno. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. do "Jornal do Commercio," 1904. 69 p. obl. 8°.
- =Associated Press: The Republic of Panama and the treaty of 1846. (From the associated press dispatches of November 7, 1903.) 182 p. 8°.

IV INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

- =Austin, O. P.: Problems of the Pacific. The commerce of the great ocean. [Reprint from National Geographic Magazine], August, 1902. ill., maps, diagr. 20 p. 8°.
- Bárcia, Roque: Diccionario etimológico de la lengua española. Madrid, Tip. Alvarez Hermanos, 1880-1883. 5 v. 4°.
- =Basch & Company: Guía nacional de la república Argentina. 1893. Buenos Aires, Imp. Galli Hermanos. 730 p. 8°.
- =Bermudez, J. M.: Anales de la catedral de Lima por el Dr. José Manuel Bermudez. 1534-1824. Lima, Imp. del Estado, 1903. 419 p. 8°.
- =Bianco, José: Cuestión Chileno-Argentina. El tratado de 1881. Exposición documentada por José Bianco. [La Plata.] 1901. 69 p. 12°.
- =Biezma, A. de: Estatutos municipales da provincia da Immaculada Conceição do Brazil. Lisboa, A. J. L. Ferreyra, 1717. 327 p. 4°.
- Blair, Emma Helen, and Robertson, James Alexander: The Philippine Islands 1493-1898. . . . Vol. IX-XIII. Cleveland, Ohio, Arthur H. Clark Company, 1904. 5 v. 8°.
- =Boston Public Library: Annual list of books added to the Boston Public Library, 1902-1903. Boston, Library, 1904. 238 p. 8°.
- Bongceot, Alexandre: Le Honduras. Son passé et son avenir. Paris, Imp. de L'Œuvre de Saint-Paul, 1878. 46 p. 8°.
- Boyd's directory of the District of Columbia, 1904. Together with a compendium of its government, institutions, and trades, to which is added a business, street, and congressional directory. Washington, Boyd directory co., 1904. 1260 p. 8°.
- Brasseur de Bombourg, Charles Étienne: Voyage sur l'isthme de Tehuantepec dans l'État de Chiapas et la république de Guatemala, exécuté dans les années 1859 et 1860. Paris, Arthus Bertrand, 1861. 209, (1) p. 8°.
- =Bureau de l'union internationale pour la protection des œuvres littéraires et artistiques: Le droit d'auteur. Seizième année. 1903. Berne, Bureau International de l'Union, 1903. xvi, 144 p. 4°.
- =——— Recueil des conventions et traités concernant la propriété littéraire et artistique publiés en français et dans les langues des pays contractants, avec une introduction et des notices. 1^{re} partie: Langue française. 11^e partie: Autres langues. Paris, Bureau de l'Union Internationale Littéraire et Artistique, 1904. xxxii, 876 p. 8°.
- =——— Les unions pour la protection de la propriété industrielle et des œuvres littéraires et artistiques. Notices explicatives. Berne, Bureaux Internationaux Réunis des Unions, 1900. [7] p. 8°.
- =Bureau International de l'Union pour la Protection de la Propriété Industrielle: La propriété industrielle. Organe officiel du Bureau International de l'Union. 19^e vol. Année 1903. Berne, Bureau International de l'Union pour la Protection de la Propriété Industrielle, 1903. xxiii, 350 p. 4°.
- =Bustillos, Juan P.: Cartilla astronómica. Maracaibo, Impr. Americana, 1903. 39 p. nar. 12°.
- =Carranza, Anjel Justiniano: La revolución del 39 en el sur de Buenos Aires, por Anjel Justiniano Carranza. . . . Ilustrada con retratos y diagramas. 1^{er} volumen. Buenos Aires, Impr. del Pueblo, 1880. 431, (1) p. 8°.
- =——— Los Tobas. Su ubicación geográfica, idioma y costumbres. Buenos Aires, Editado por la "Revista Nacional," 1900. 25 p. 8°.
- =——— In memoriau. Anjel Justiniano Carranza. 1834-1899. Buenos Aires, Impr. la "Revista Nacional," 1900. ill. 158 p. 8°.
- =Carrasco, Gabriel: Descripción geográfica y estadística de la provincia de Santa Fe. 4th ed. Buenos Aires, Imp. Stiller & Laas, 1886. ill. maps. 651 p. 8°.
- Castelar, Emilio: Historia del descubrimiento de América. Madrid, "Sucesores de Rivadeneyra," 1892. 504 p. 4°.

- =Celso, Afonso: Porque me ufano do meu paiz. 2ª edição revista. Rio de Janeiro, Laemmert & c., 1901. 202, (1) p. 12°.
- Cernoisé, H.: Deux ans à Panama. Notes et récits d'un ingénieur au canal. 3^e éd. Paris, C. Marpon & E. Flammarion, 1886. 206 p. 12°.
- Charlevoix, Francisco Xavier: Histoire et description générale de la Nouvelle France, avec le journal historique d'un voyage fait par ordre du roi dans l'Amérique septentrionale. Paris, Didot, 1744. (In vellum, with engraved folding maps and 3 vignettes. 1st ed.) 3 v. 4°.
- Child, Theodore: Les républiques hispano-américaines. Ouvrage illustré de 151 gravures et de 8 cartes. Paris, (1891). 480 p. 4°.
- Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce: Fifty-fifth annual report. 1903. Cincinnati, [Ohio], Valley Company, 1904. 222, (1) p. 8°.
- =Cisneros, Carlos: Geografía del Perú. Ilustrada con 75 láminas zincográficas y ocho mapas para enseñanza primaria por Carlos B. Cisneros, Ex-Secretario de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima. Lima, Librería e Imprenta Gil, (1903). ills. 2, 38 p. 8 maps. sq. 4°.
- Colquhoun, Archibald: Greater America. With maps. New York and London, Harper Brothers, 1904. 435, (1) p. 8°.
- =Conant, Charles A.: The function of the banker. [Reprinted from the Quarterly Journal of Economics, vol. 17, May, 1903.] 18 p. 8°.
- D'Orbigny, Alcide: Voyage pittoresque dans les deux Amériques. Résumé général de tous les voyages de Colomb, Las Casas, Oviedo, etc. Accompagné de cartes et de nombreuses gravures en taille-douce sur acier d'après les dessins de Sainson et Jules Boilly. Paris, Henri Dupuy, 1836. 568 p. 4°.
- =De Bery, Drouin: De Saint-Domingue, de ses guerres, de ses révolutions, de ses ressources, et des moyens à prendre pour y rétablir la paix et l'industrie. Paris, 1814. 178 p. 16°.
- =De Molins, Antonio Elias: Ensayo de una bibliografía literaria de España y América. Literatura americana. Madrid, Imp. de M. Marfany, n. d. 54, (1) p. 8°.
- =——— Literatura castellana. Madrid, Imp. de M. Marfany, n. d. 166, (1) p. 8°.
- =De la Mora, Rafael: Desarrollo industrial de talleres mecánicos . . . Guadaluajara, L. G. González, 1903. 71 p. 8°.
- =Daireaux, Émile: La République Argentine. Paris, Imp. P. Monillot, n. d. 96 p. 8°.
- =Dammont, Al.: L'île de Cuba. Le Comte de Villanueva et le Général Tacón . . . Paris, Imprimerie Manle et Renon, 1837. 47 p. 8°.
- Demersay, L. Alfred: Histoire physique, économique et politique du Paraguay et des établissements de Jésuites . . . Paris, L. Hachette et Cie., 1800-1804. 2 v. 8°.
- Denis, Ferdinand: Résumé de l'histoire du Brésil, suivi du résumé de l'histoire de la Guyane. Paris, Lecointe et Durey, 1825. 335, 27 p. 32°.
- Directorio general de la ciudad de Panamá y reseña histórica, geográfica, etc. del departamento. Año 2. Panamá, Imprenta Star and Herald, 1898. viii, xi, 370, (3) p. maps, ills. 8°.
- =Dominguez, Mannel: Le coton. Sa production au Paraguay. Asunción, Revue Commerciale, 1903. 10 p. 8°.
- =——— Cotton: its production in Paraguay. (Translation from the Spanish, by J. Wavrnck, Director-General of Immigration.) Asunción, H. Kraus, 1903. 15 p. 8°.
- =——— Die baumwolle und ihre estragfähigkeit in Paraguay. Asunción, H. Kraus, 1903. 15 p. 8°.
- =Dymond, Jonatás: Ensayos sobre los principios de moral y los derechos y obligaciones del género humano tanto en la vida privada como en la política. Fildellia, Friends' Book Store, 1903. xxviii, 387 p. 8°.

VI INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

- =Économie politique. Statistique de l'île de Cuba. No title-page. pp. 133-264. 8°.
- =Fagalde, Elbert: El puerto de Valparaíso. Santiago, [1904]. 159 p. 8°.
- =Eguiluz, Diego de: Relación de la misión apostólica de los mojos en esta provincia del Perú que remite á N. M. R. P. General Thyrso González. Lima, Impr. de C. Prince, 1884. 64 p. 8°.
- Eisen, Gustav: On some ancient sculptures from the Pacific slope of Guatemala. San Francisco, July, 1888. pp. 9-20, plates 3-11. sq. 4°. (Memoirs of the California Academy of Sciences. v. 2, no. 2.)
- Fazio, Lorenzo: Memoria descriptiva de la provincia de Santiago del Estero. Buenos Aires, Comp. Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco, 1889. maps and diagrams. 387, (4) p. 8°.
- Fernández, León: Colección de documentos para la historia de Costa Rica. Tomo 1. San José, Imprenta Nacional, 1881. viii, vi, 442 p. 8°.
- =Field Columbian Museum: Annual report of the director to the board of trustees for the year 1902-3. Chicago, 1903. (Report ser., v. 2, No. 3.) p. 163-245. ills. 8°.
- =—— Catalogue of mammals collected by E. Heller in southern California. (zool. ser., v. 3, No. 16.) Chicago, 1904. p. 271-321. Plates XXXVIII-XLIX. map. 8°.
- =—— Descriptions of apparently new species and subspecies of mammals, and a new generic name proposed by D. G. Elliot, F. R. S. E. Chicago, 1904. (zool. ser., v. 3, No. 15.) p. 263-270. 8°.
- =—— The Oraibi Oáqil ceremony, by H. R. Voth. The Stanley McCormick Hopi expedition. Chicago, 1903. (anthropological ser., v. 6, No. 1.) 44 p. ills. 8°.
- =—— The Oraibi summer snake ceremony, by H. R. Voth. The Stanley McCormick Hopi expedition. Chicago, 1903. p. 273-358. ills. 8°. (anthropological ser., v. 3, No. 4.)
- =—— Plante Yucatac. Plants of the insular, costal, and plain regions of the peninsula of Yucatan, Mexico. Fascicle II. Composite. Chicago, 1904. p. 85-151. 8°. (botanical ser., v. 3, No. 2.)
- =—— The Arapaho sun dance; the ceremony of the offerings lodge, by George A. Dorsey. Chicago, 1903. (anthropological ser., v. 4.) cxxxvii, 228 p. 8°.
- =—— Traditions of the Crows, by S. C. Simms. (anthropological ser., v. 2.) Chicago, Oct., 1903.
- The fifth letter of Hernan Cortés to the Emperor Charles V, containing an account of his expedition to Honduras. Translated from the original Spanish by Don Pascual de Gayamos. London, Printed for the Hakluyt Society, 1868. 156 p. 8°.
- =Figuerola, Pedro Pablo: Chile intelectual. Reseña histórica de la literatura chilena. (1540-1900.) Tercera edición. Santiago de Chile, Impr., Lit. y Encuademación Barcelona, 1900. 61 p. 8°.
- =—— Diccionario biográfico de extranjeros en Chile. Santiago de Chile, Impr. Moderna, 1900. 258, (2) p. 4°.
- =Flint, Charles R.: The United States, a commercial world power. Address delivered at the annual banquet of the chamber of commerce of Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1904. 12 p. 8°.
- Florencia, Padre Francisco de: La estrella del norte de México . . . Madrid, Impr. de Lorenzo de San Marten, 1785. 829, (7) p. 8°.
- =Flores, José: Específico nuevamente descubierto en el reino de Guatemala para la curación radical del . . . mal de camero, etc., etc. México, Impr. de Felipe Zuñiga y Ontiveros, 1782. 15 p. 8°.
- Forbes, David: On the Aymara Indians of Bolivia and Peru. Paper read before the Ethnological Society of London, June 21, 1870. (Extract from Journal of the Ethnological Society of London. v. 2, pp. 193-208. pls.)

- Froger, le Sr.: Relation d'un voyage fait en 1695, 1696, & 1697, aux côtes d'Afrique, Détroit de Magellan, Brésil, Cayenne & Isles Antilles par une escadre des vaisseaux du roy, commandée par M. de Gemmes . . . Paris, Impr. de Gilles Paulus-du-Messnil, 1698. 219 p. 16°.
- =Garay, José de: An account of the isthmus of Tehuantepec in the republic of Mexico, with proposals for establishing a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. London, J. D. Smith & Co., 1846. viii, 128 p. map. 8°.
- García, José Gabriel: Compendio de la historia de Santo Domingo. 3d ed. v. 1-3. Santo Domingo, Impr. de García Hermanos, 1893, 1894, 1900. 3 v. 8°.
- = Colección de los tratados internacionales celebrados por la república Dominicana desde su creación hasta nuestros días. Santo Domingo, Imprenta de García Hermanos, 1896. 183 p. 8°.
- = Coincidencias históricas escritas conforme á las tradiciones populares. Santo Domingo, Imprenta de García Hermanos, 1891. 46 p. 8°.
- = Nuevas coincidencias históricas . . . Santo Domingo, Imprenta de García Hermanos, 1892. 22 p. 8°.
- = Memorias para la historia de Quisqueya, ó sea de la antigua parte española de Santo Domingo, desde el descubrimiento de la isla hasta la constitución de la república Dominicana. Santo Domingo, Imprenta de García Hermanos, 1876. Tomo primero. 260, (2) p. 8°.
- = Partes oficiales de las operaciones militares realizadas durante la guerra Dominico-Haitiana, recopilados y ampliados con notas por José G. García. Santo Domingo, Imprenta de García Hermanos, 1888. 46 p. 8°.
- = Guerra de la separación Dominicana. Documentos para su historia. Santo Domingo, Imprenta de García Hermanos, 1890. 76 p. 8°.
- = Rasgos biográficos de Dominicanos célebres. Santo Domingo, Imprenta y Librería de García Hermanos, 1875. Primera serie. 191 p. 12°.
- Guesalaga, Alejandro: Agentes diplomáticos—la exterritorialidad—de los privilegios é inmunidades de sus funciones y de sus deberes. Berlin, 1893. 238 p. 12°.
- Hack, Dr. Hermann (ed.): Geographen Kalender . . . 1904-1905. Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1904. 4 p., xii, 206 p., 360 p., 16 maps. 12°.
- Hakluyt, Richard: The principal navigations, voyages, traffiques & discoveries of the English nation. Made by sea or overland to the remote and farthest distant quarters of the earth at any time within the compass of these 1600 yeeres, by Richard Hakluyt. Volumes 1-6. Glasgow, James MacLehose and sons, 1903-1904. 6 v. 8°.
- = Handels-hochschule in Cöln: Die städtische handels-hochschule in Cöln, die erste selbständige handels-hochschule in Deutschland. 4th ed. Berlin, Verlag von Julius Springer, 1903. ii . . . 136 p. 8°.
- = Hay, John: Address of the Secretary of State at the opening of the press parliament of the world, at St. Louis, on May 19, 1904. No imprint. 13 p. 8°.
- Helps, Sir Arthur: The Spanish conquest in America and its relation to the history of slavery and to the government of colonies. A new edition edited, with an introduction, maps, and notes, by M. Oppenheim. v. 2 and 3. London and New York, John Lane, 1902. 12°.
- Hennepin, Father Louis: A new discovery of a vast country in America . . . Reprinted from the second London issue of 1698, with facsimiles of original title-pages, maps, and illustrations, and the addition of introduction, notes, and index by Renben Gold Thwaites. Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Company, 1903. 2 v. 8°.
- History of the voyages of Christopher Columbus, in order to discover America and the West Indies. London, sold by D. Midwinter and others, 1777. 190 p. 12°.
- Humboldt, Alexandre de: Essai politique sur l'île de Cuba; avec une carte et un supplément qui renferme des considérations sur la population, la richesse territoriale et le commerce de l'archipel des Antilles et de Colombie. Paris, J. Smith, 1825. 2 v. 12°.

VIII INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

International Bureau of the American Republics: Monthly Bulletin. January, 1904, v. 16, No. 1. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 250 p. 8°. [Contains "Additions to Columbus Memorial Library, July-Dec., 1903."]

CONTENTS.

- Building for the International Bureau of American Republics.
Annual Report of the Director.
International Sanitary Bureau.
Republic of Panama.
From Paris to Peking by rail.
Argentine Republic. The wheat and linseed crops for 1902-3; port movements in September, 1903; exports, first ten months of 1903; telegraph system.
Bolivia. Agreement with the Argentine Republic for the prolongation of a railway into Bolivia.
Brazil. New harbor works of Rio de Janeiro; imports at Rio de Janeiro, October; coffee market in October, 1903; customs revenues in October; export statistics for the first six months of 1902 and 1903; customs receipts in September, 1903; immigration for the State of São Paulo for July, August, and September, 1903; importations at the Federal capital, fiscal year, 1902-3; exports of Amazonia rubber, first six months of 1903; foreign commerce in 1902; Rio de Janeiro trade with foreign countries in 1902; cloth mills; sugar industry for the years 1900-1902; coasting-trade law; miscellaneous notes.
Chile. Report of the Agma Santa Company, first half of 1903; free admission of salts of potash for manure.
Costa Rica. Tariff modifications.
Cuba. Commercial convention between the United States and Cuba.
Ecuador. Amendments to the customs laws.
Guatemala. Export duty on coffee.
Honduras. Preemption of public lands; promotion of immigration; report of the Northern Railway for June and July, 1903; Government proclamation in regard to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition; new countermarked revenue stamps; new railroad concession; tariff modifications; establishment of banks; commercial travelers.
Mexico. Foreign commerce, first three months of 1903-4; mineral production of 1902-3; coinage and exportation of coin during the fiscal year 1902-3; tobacco production in 1902-3; commerce with New Orleans during 1903; financial statistics for the fiscal year 1902-3; Chinese immigration; coal imports at Tampico, fiscal year 1902-3; sugar manufacture; new steamship service; railway traffic with the United States; customs receipts, September, 1903; customs receipts, October, 1903; stamp revenue, first three months of the fiscal year 1903-4; rate of exchange in January, 1904; mail service in August, September, and October.
Nicaragua. Mining concession; concession for the establishment of a jewelry factory.
Paraguay. Exports in 1899, 1900, 1901, and first nine months of 1902-3.
Salvador. Tariff modifications.
United States. Trade with Latin America; consular trade reports; recognition of Latin-American consular officers; foreign commerce in November, 1903; coal trade during the first nine months of 1903; the cotton crop in 1902; foreign commerce of the Philippine Islands, fiscal year 1902-3; iron and steel exports in 1903; rubber importation in 1902; rubber trade, first nine months of 1903; copper exports, first nine months of 1903; gold and silver production, calendar year 1903.
Uruguay. Consular fees; foreign commerce, first half of 1903; port movements in September, 1903; new consumption tax on wines.
Venezuela. Market for agricultural implements; new custom-house port; appointment of a commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition.

Monthly Bulletin. February, 1904. Vol. 16, No. 2. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. pp. 251-524. 8°.

CONTENTS.

- Postponement of the Second General International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics.
Pan-American railway.
The status of the international metric system in the United States.
Facts about Panama.

- The world's cotton industry in 1903.
 The world's copper production in 1903.
 The world's production of rubber in 1902.
 The world's silk industry in 1902.
 The world's production and consumption of coal in 1902.
 The world's production of petroleum in 1902.
- Argentine Republic. Reception of the Hon. John Barrett, United States minister to the Argentine Republic; tariff modification; exploitation of forests and Paraguayan tea plantations; the province of Entré Ríos in 1902; exports, first eleven months of 1902; port movements in October, 1903; Trade with Germany in 1902; regulations concerning foreign commercial agents.
- Bolivia. Consular laws; immigration.
- Brazil. Law relative to consular invoices; mineral resources of Bahia; imports at Rio de Janeiro in November, 1903; imports at the port of Santos for the month of November, 1903; coffee market in November, 1903; estimate of the coffee crop for 1904-5; customs revenues in November, 1903; customs receipts in October, 1903; exports of cacao from the ports of Pará, Manaus, and Itacoutú in 1903; exports of rubber from the ports of Pará and Manaus in 1903; foreign commerce, first six months of 1903; exports of hermannite, 1902; regulations concerning foreign commercial agents; miscellaneous notes.
- Chile. Parcels-post convention between the United Kingdom and Chile; trade with the United States; regulations concerning foreign commercial agents.
- Colombia. New monetary law; regulations concerning foreign commercial agents.
- Costa Rica. Population on December 31, 1903; modifications of the customs tariff; free importation of material for construction purposes in Port Limón; banana cultivation.
- Cuba. Revised statutes of the United States relative to copyrights; tariff modifications; railways.
- Guatemala. Decree concerning the conversion of silver coin and bank notes into their gold equivalents; bond issue; tariff modification.
- Haiti. Tariff modifications.
- Honduras. Message of President Bonilla; development of the mining industry.
- Mexico. Exports of live stock to Cuba; budget estimate for 1904-5; cattle and sheep raising industries; new industries; foreign commerce in September, 1903; foreign commerce in October, 1903; concession for the National Railway; inspection of food and other products; new concessions; price of public lands; customs receipts, November, 1903; rate of exchange in February, 1904; mail service in November; regulations concerning foreign commercial agents; exports of henequen during 1903; coffee exports during 1902.
- Paraguay. Regulations concerning foreign commercial agents.
- Peru. Modifications of the customs tariff; agricultural bank; production of sugar at the Roma plantation in 1902 and 1903; regulations concerning foreign commercial agents.
- Salvador. Regulations concerning foreign commercial agents.
- United States. Trade with Latin America; consular trade reports; recognition of Latin-American consular officers; foreign commerce for December, 1903, and calendar year 1903; trade with South America; foreign trade in farm and forest products, 1903; coal production for 1903; exports of agricultural implements, 1903; cotton statistics for 1903; immigration statistics for the first six months of 1904-5; consumption of bananas; production of minor metals in 1902; artificial camphor; miscellaneous notes.
- Uruguay. Port movements in October, 1903; exports, first ten months of 1903; regulations concerning foreign commercial agents.
- Venezuela. New cabinet; tariff modifications.
 Trade of America and Great Britain in 1903.
 Book notes.
 Library accessions and files.

Monthly Bulletin. March, 1904. Vol. 16, No. 3. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. pp. 525-848. 8°.

CONTENTS.

- Map of the World, the first in which the name America was used to designate the Western Hemisphere.
- Panama canal convention.
- Reception of the Uruguayan Minister by the United States Government.
- Final decision of the Acre question.
- Arbitration treaty between Bolivia and Peru.
- The World's merchant marine in 1903.
- Argentine Republic. Tariff modification; statistics for 1903; cotton cultivation; railways in 1903; port movements, November, 1903; production of sugar, 1899-1903.

X INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

- Bolivia. Patent law; approval of various treaties; tin production in 1903.
- Brazil. Tariff changes; manganese deposits of the republic; mineral resources of Ceará; exports, first nine months of 1903; coffee market in December, 1903; customs revenues in December, 1903; customs receipts in November, 1903; exports of rubber from Manaus in January, 1904; exports of gold from Minas Geraes; miscellaneous notes.
- Chile. Financial situation; customs revenues in 1903; miscellaneous notes.
- Colombia. New tariff; postal tariff; telegraph rules and tariff; decree authorizing the coining of a million silver pesos; law relating to leper asylums; statistics of the Chocó region.
- Costa Rica. Rules governing the exploitation of mother-of-pearl shell deposits; tariff modification.
- Cuba. Changes in the customs tariff; the mining industry; customs receipts in 1903; foreign trade, third quarter of 1903.
- Ecuador. Amendment of the customs law and tariff.
- Guatemala. Concessions for the completion of the Guatemala Northern Railway.
- Honduras. Report of the Minister of Foreign Affairs; imports, second quarter of 1902-3.
- Mexico. Tariff modifications; financial measure; mining in the State of Jalisco; renewal of the franchise law; mining properties; rubber culture; foreign commerce in November, 1903; cotton industry; mining statistics; concession for the construction of a railroad from Oaxaca to Tlaxcala; railways in the Republic; sale of national lands, first six months of 1903-4; decree granting concessions for establishing industrial enterprises; customs receipts, December, 1903; mail service in December; rate of exchange in March, 1904; new concessions.
- Nicaragua. Commercial convention with France.
- Paraguay. Tariff changes; exports of animals and animal products, first nine months of 1903.
- Peru. Railway construction; mineral wealth of the Republic; horned cattle; free admission of certain articles for manufacture of machinery.
- United States. Trade with Latin America; consular trade reports; recognition of Latin-American consular officers; foreign commerce for January, 1904; economic situation of the Republic; statistics of the rubber trade during the fiscal year 1902-3; metal and mineral production for 1903; shipbuilding, first six months of 1903-4; live-stock statistics for 1903; fire loss during February, 1904; copper exports, calendar year 1903; foreign commerce of the Philippine Islands, first nine months of 1903; statistics of the Philippine Islands; commerce with Porto Rico for 1903.
- Uruguay. Law concerning the improvement of public highways; port movements in November, 1903; custom receipts for 1903; foreign commerce, first nine months of 1903.
- Venezuela. Tariff modifications.
- Book notes.
- Library accessions and files.

Monthly Bulletin. Vol. 16, No. 4, April, 1904. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. pp. 849-1048. 8°. (With supplement in Spanish of Mr. Charles Pepper's report on the Pan-American railway. 74 p.)

CONTENTS.

- Transfer of Señor Don Fernando E. Guachalla, Bolivian Minister to the United States.
Pan-American railway.
- International Commission of American Archaeology and Ethnology.
Progress of international arbitration.
- Argentine Republic. Port movements in December and the calendar year 1903; new port dues; tramways in Buenos Ayres; commerce and production in 1903.
- Bolivia. Budget for 1904; tariff changes; parcels-post convention with Peru.
- Brazil. Customs revenues in January, 1904; port movements in January, 1904; imports at the port of Santos in 1903; coffee market in January, 1904; coffee market in February, 1904; statistics of exchange, coffee and rubber in 1903; trade statistics for 1902; cotton mills; restoration of the *modus vivendi* with France; the national debt.
- Colombia. Tariff modifications.
- Cuba. Lease of coaling or naval stations to the United States; financial statement for February.
- Guatemala. Message of President Cabrera; tariff modifications.
- Mexico. Foreign commerce, first six months of 1903-4; customs receipts, January, 1904; mail service in January, 1904; railway statistics; capital of the banks of the republic; tariff modifications; sugar production in 1902-3; regulations governing the admission of Orientals into the republic; work of the International Sanitary Bureau.
- Salvador. Message of President Escalón.

United States. Trade with Latin America; consular trade reports; foreign commerce for February, 1904; recognition of Latin-American consular officers; iron and steel exports during February, 1904; naturalization treaty with the republic of Haiti; new definitions of sugar.

Uruguay. Movement at the port of Montevideo in December and the calendar year 1903.

Venezuela. Message of President Castro; tariff modifications; new mining code.

World's production of gold for 1903.

Trade opportunities in Latin America.

Book notes.

Library accessions and files.

Appendix. Report of Commissioner Pepper of the Pan-American railroad translated into Spanish.

Monthly Bulletin. May, 1904. Vol. 16, No. 5. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. pp. 1049-1346. 8p.

CONTENTS.

Death of Señor Don Manuel Candamo, President of Peru.

Eighth international geographic congress.

Official Reception of the new Minister from Paraguay to the United States.

Settlement of pecuniary international claims by arbitration.

Pan-American railway committee.

Argentine Republic. Foreign commerce in 1903; report of the Buenos Ayres and Rosario Railway, 1903; agricultural and live-stock statistics for 1903; crop statistics, 1891-1903; cotton growing in 1903; port movements in January, 1904; population of the Republic.

Brazil. Tariff concessions to the United States; customs receipts in 1903; exports in 1903; tariff modifications; new form for consular invoices; coffee market in March, 1904; Brazilian fruit; exports of rubber from Para and Mamões in March, 1904; imports at Santos for the month of February, 1904; cotton growing in the Republic.

Chile. Customs receipts, February, 1904; harbor dues; résumé of nitrate exports, 1901-1903; award of Transandine railway contracts; proposed public works.

Colombia. Adoption of new constitution; postponement of the lease of emerald mines.

Costa Rica. Tariff modifications; cordiality existing between Costa Rica and Panama; economic progress.

Cuba. Financial statement for March, 1904; tariff modifications; railway systems.

Dominican Republic. Discovery of oil fields.

Haiti. Regulations for coffee exports.

Honduras. Foreign trade, 1902-3; imports first half of economic year 1902-3; market for American fruits; concession for mahogany and cedar logs.

Mexico. Message of President Díaz; foreign commerce in January, 1904; crop production and commerce in 1902; treasury statistics for March, 1904; tariff modifications; mining laws; real estate in 1903; amended custom-house ordinances; establishment of an agricultural station; report of the Mexican National railway; official guaranty for merchandise and trade-marks.

Nicaragua. Railway construction; export destinations in 1901 and 1902; number of mines in the republic in 1903.

Paraguay. Trade with the Argentine Republic; cotton cultivation; financial and economic data.

Peru. Tariff modifications; first electric roads; new navigation laws; marriages of foreigners; saltpeter and borax; consumption duty on tobacco; customs regulations.

Salvador. Gold in Salvador; tax on liquors in 1903.

United States. Trade with Latin America; foreign commerce for March, 1904; recognition of Latin American consular officers; stock raising in the Philippines; beet-sugar manufacture in 1903-4; agricultural work in the Philippines; gutta-percha in the Philippine Islands; production of pig iron in 1903; Bessemer steel production in 1903.

Uruguay. Movement of the port of Montevideo during January, 1904; customs receipts for five years; the public debt on December 31, 1903.

Venezuela. Tariff modifications; trade of La Guaira in 1903; customs returns of La Guaira and Puerto Cabello; municipal taxation in Caracas; concession for the navigation of the Orinoco river.

Bounties in foreign countries; death of William R. Grace.

Ramie trade of the world.

Trade of America and Great Britain, first quarter of 1904.

Trade opportunities in Latin America.

Book notes.

Library accessions and files.

XII INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Monthly Bulletin. June, 1904. Vol. 16, No. 6. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. pp. 1347-1656. (Index from January to June, 1904.) 8°.

CONTENTS.

- Press parliament at St. Louis. Address of Secretary Hay.
 Reception of new Bolivian minister by President Roosevelt.
 Death of former minister from Mexico to the United States.
- Argentine Republic. Message of President Roca; port movements in February, 1904; report of the Rosario custom-house, 1903; municipal lighting of Buenos Ayres; municipal statistics of Rosario, 1903; alcohol taxation; sugar report for 1903.
- Bolivia. Statistical data.
- Brazil. Message of President Rodrigues Alves; export trade in 1903; estimate of the sugar crop for 1903-4; movement of the port of Santos, first quarter of 1904; coffee movement in April; custom-house receipts, first quarter of 1904; import concessions on United States articles; tariff on beer.
- Chile. New cabinet; United States duties on Chilean wines; telegraphic convention with the Argentine Republic.
- Colombia. Trade with Great Britain in 1903; tariff modifications; coffee in the Republic.
- Costa Rica. Message of President Esquivel; sanitary condition as affecting the canal construction; agricultural productions in 1903; extension of a branch of the Costa Rica railway; administration and exploitation of the Pacific railway; modification of pearl-fishery licenses.
- Cuba. Financial statement for April, 1904; trade with the United States, first quarter of 1904; iron ore deposit.
- Dominican Republic. Duty on rice.
- Ecuador. Quarantine regulations at Guayaquil.
- Guatemala. Coffee crop in 1903-4; duty on coffee exports; budget for 1904-5.
- Haiti. Tariff modifications.
- Honduras. Exports from Puerto Cortes.
- Mexico. Custom-house collections in March and April, 1904; postal receipts, first nine months of 1903-4; production of gold and copper in 1903; alcohol tax in 1904-5; general revenues; trade with Great Britain in 1902; amended custom-house ordinances.
- Nicaragua. New government loan.
- Paraguay. Message of President Escurra.
- Peru. Mining industry; cocaine manufacture; railway law; decree on railway construction.
- Salvador. Mining in the Republic; tariff decree; instructions to the collectors of the ports, United States. Trade with Latin America; consular trade reports; foreign commerce in April, 1904; résumé of trade with Latin America; cotton crop of 1904; public-debt statement; trade in the Philippines; the vegetable fiber industry; cotton in 1903.
- Uruguay. Foreign commerce in 1903; movement of the port of Montevideo in February, 1904.
- Venezuela. New Cabinet; new constitution; commerce of the republic in 1903; cattle shipments to the United States; construction and exploitation of a wharf at Caripano. Trade opportunities in Latin America.
- Book notes.
 Library accessions and files.
- International Congress of arts and science: Universal Exposition, St. Louis, September 19-25, 1904. Programme and list of speakers. [St. Louis, 1904.] 33 p. 8°.
- =Jallay, Henry: Notice sur les mines d'or et d'argent de la République de Honduras. Anvers, Imprimerie de Backer, 1904. 48 p. 8°.
- Janvier, Louis Joseph: Les constitutions d'Haïti (1801-1885). Avec le portrait de l'auteur et une carte d'Haïti. Paris, C. Marpon et E. Flammarion, 1886. 624 p. Map. 8°.
- =John Crerar Library: Ninth annual report, for the year 1903. Chicago, Printed by order of the board of directors, 1904. 52 p. 8°.
- Keltie, J. Scott (ed.): The statesman's year-book. 1904. 41st annual publication. London, Macmillan and company, 1904. LV1, maps and tables, 1398, 24 p. 12°.
- Latzina, F.: Geografía de la República Argentina. Buenos Aires, Félix Lajonane, 1888. maps. 758, (1) p. 8°.
- Laughlin, J. Lawrence, and Willis, H. Parker: Reciprocity. New York, The Baker and Taylor co. (1903). 583 p. 8°.

- Livingston, Luther S.: American book-prices current. A record of books, manuscripts, and autographs sold at auction . . . from September 1, 1902, to September 1, 1903, with the prices realized. Compiled from the auctioneers' catalogues, by Luther S. Livingston. New York, Doad, Mead and co., 1903. 761 p. 8°.
- Lombard, Thomas R.: The new Honduras: its situation, resources, opportunities, and prospects, concisely stated from recent personal observations. Chicago and New York, Brentano's, 1887. 102 p. illus. 8°.
- López, José C.: Apuntes históricos del Estado del Salvador relativos á las administraciones de Mariano Prado y Don Joaquín San Martín en los años de 1833 y 34, . . . con documentos muy importantes. San Salvador, 1880. 19 p. 4°.
- Lorenzana, Francisco Antonio: Historia de Nueva-España, escrita por su esclarecido conquistador, Hernán Cortés, aumentada con otros documentos, y notas por . . . Francisco Antonio Lorenzana, Arzobispo de México. México, Impr. del Superior Gobierno, 1770. 400 p. 4°.
- Louges, Rosely de: Christophe Colomb. Histoire de sa vie et de ses voyages d'après des documents authentiques tirés d'Espagne et d'Italie. 2^e éd. Paris, Didier et cie., 1859. 2 v. 12°.
- =Macedo, Joaquim Teixeira de: Breves apontamentos para o estudo das questões relativas ao ensino normal primário e á educação popular . . . Rio de Janeiro, Typ. de Jao M. A. d'Aguar, 1876. 233 p. 8°.
- Mackenna, B. Vienna: Diez meses de misión á los Estados Unidos de Norte América con agente confidencial de Chile. (Con más de doscientos documentos inéditos.) Santiago, Imp. "La Libertad," 1867. Tomos 1 y 2 (con apéndice). In 1 vol. 8°.
- Major, Richard Henry: Archaeologia: or miscellaneous tracts, etc. Memoir on a mappe monde by Leonardo da Vinci . . . (Paper read May 26, 1864.) 2 pls. 40 p. sq. 4°.
- Marcato, Dr. G.: Ethnographie pré-colombienne du Venezuela. Région des raudales de L'Orénoque. Paris, A. Hennuyer, 1890. illus. map. 123, (1) p. 8°.
- =Mario de Alencar: Ode cívica ao Brasil. [Rio de Janeiro, Imp. Leuzinger] 1903. 8 p. sq. 8°.
- =Martínez, Alberto B.: Manual del viajero. Baedeker de la República Argentina. Con mapas y planos de la república, ciudad de Buenos Aires, Rosario, líneas férreas y numerosos fotografías. 2^a edición. Buenos Aires, Imprenta de Jacobo Penser, 1904. xv, 383 p. 12°.
- =Mendiburn, Manuel de: Apuntes históricos. Lima, Imprenta del Estado, 1902. 101 p. 8°.
- =Meriño, El Padre: Elementos de geografía física, política é histórica de la República Dominicana, precedidos de las nociones generales de geografía por el Padre Meriño. Tercera edición, aumentada y corregida. Santo Domingo, Imprenta de García Hermanos, 1898. 184, (3) p. 8°.
- =Mestre, General: Desideratum. Caracas, Imprenta Moderna, 1902. 50 p. 8°.
- =Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church: Eighty-fourth annual report of the society. 1902. New York, 1903. 613 p. 8°.
- Moreno, Fulgencio R.: Diplomacia Paraguayo-Boliviana. Antecedentes de los tratados de límites y causas de su fracaso. Asunción, H. Kraus, 1904. 1 map. [Jurisdicción de la ciudad de la Asunción en el siglo XVII]. 38 p. 8°.
- National University: National university. The law school 1904-1905. Washington, D. C. Published by National University, 1904. 39 p. 8°.
- App.: Schedule of class exercises during term 1904-1905.
- New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts: Steer and lamb feeding, by J. J. Vernon. Santa Fé, N. Mex.; New Mexico Printing Company, 1904. xl. 45 p. 8°.
- New York World: World almanac and encyclopedia and officially compiled guide to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. New York, Press Publishing Company, 1904. 592 p. 12°.

XIV INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

- Nicholas, Francis C.: *Around the Carribean and across Panamaú.* Illustrated with maps and half-tones from rare photographs. Boston and New York, H. M. Caldwell Company, [1903]. 373 p. 8°.
- Noll, Arthur Howard: *From empire to republic.* The story of the struggle for constitutional government in Mexico. With map and portraits. Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co., 1903. 336 p. 8°.
- = Orange Judd company: *American agriculturist, year book and almanac.* 1901. New York, 1904. 352 p. 12°.
- Page, Thomas J.: *La Plata, the Argentine Confederation and Paraguay.* Being a narrative of the exploration of the tributaries of the river La Plata and adjacent countries during the years 1853-1856, under the orders of the United States government. New York, Harper & Bros., 1859. il. map. 632 p. 8°.
- Palma, Ricardo: *Anales de la inquisición de Lima.* 3d ed. Madrid, Est. Tipográfico de Ricardo Fé, 1897. 262 p. 8°.
- *Cachivaches por Ricardo Palma, Correspondiente de las Reales Academias Española y de la Historia.* Lima, Impr. Torres Aguirre, 1900. 252 p. 8°.
- *Tradiciones y artículos históricos.* Lima, Impr. Torres Aguirre, 1899. 280 p. 8°.
- Pepper, Charles M.: *El ferrocarril panamericano.* Informe presentado al Señor Secretario de estado de los E. U. de América sobre el resultado de sus trabajos en la América Latina. Marzo 12 de 1904. Washington, Impr. del Gobierno, 1904. 74 p. 8°. [Spanish tr. of U. S. sen. doc. 206, 58th cong., 2d sess. Map accompanies original report.]
- Philadelphia Commercial Museum: *Brazil.* (Foreign commercial guide, pt. 1, ser. 22.) Philadelphia, Museum, 1904. map. 45 p. 8°.
- = Piaggio, Nicolás N.: *Apuntes de telemetría.* Diferentes maneras de apreciar las distancias con la rapidez que exigen los ejercicios de tiro y los casos de una batalla. Montevideo, Establecimiento Gráfico á Vapor, 1899. 198, (10) p. tables. 8°.
- = Providence Public Library: *Twenty-sixth annual report of the Providence Public Library, Providence, Rhode Island, comprising reports of the treasurer and librarian for the year ending December 31, 1903.* Providence, Snow & Farnham, 1904. (4), 85 p. 8°.
- Pujol Vidoya, Jean N.: *Provincia de Corrientes. Son passé, son présent et son avenir.* Paris, C. Marpon et E. Flammarion, 1883. map. 284 p. 12°.
- Quesada, Hector C.: *Conferencia política dada á la juventud del partido autonomista nacional de la 8ª circunscripción electoral en la sala del Vorwarts el 9 de noviembre de 1903.* Buenos Aires, Impr. M. A. Rosas, 1903. 33 p. 16°.
- Raffalovich, Arthur: *Le marché financier.* (Année économique et financière 1902-1903). Paris, Librairie Guillaumin et Cie., 1903. viii, 1014 p. table. 8°.
- Réclus, Armand: *Panama et Darien. Voyages d'exploration. (1876-1878.)* Contenant 60 gravures et 4 cartes. Deuxième édition. Paris, Librairie Hachette et cie, 1888. 422, 4 p. 12°.
- La reforma universitaria. Buenos Aires, La Penitenciaría Nacional, 1903. 13 p. 12°.
- Revista Centro-Americano de legislación, derecho, etc. Tomos 1-3 (in 1 v.). San Salvador, Impr. "La Luz," 1901-1902. misc. p. 8°.
- Revista de derecho y jurisprudencia. Tomos 1-3 (in 1 v.). San Salvador, 1900-1901. misc. p. 8°.
- Revista general de administración. (Director Doctor Miguel Romero.) Año 1, mayo de 1885. Buenos Aires, Calle de Florida Número 521, 1885. 483, (1), iv p. 8°.
- Rojas, J. M. de: *Bosquejo histórico de Venezuela, primera parte.* (Desde 1830 hasta 1863.) Paris, Garnier Hermanos, 1888. 314 p. 8°.

- Rosales, Francisco Xavier: Apuntes sobre Chile dedicados á sus conciudadanos por Francisco Xavier Rosales. Paris, Imp. de Bénard y comp., 1849. 55 p. 8°.
- =Rosa Paez, José: Report of the Salvadorean arbitrator, Dr. D. José Rosa Paez, to the secretary of foreign relations of the Republic of El Salvador in the matter of the claim of the Salvador Commercial Company et al. against the government of El Salvador. Washington, W. F. Roberts, 1902. 85 p. 8°.
- Sáenz, Carlos D.: Escarabeo de Sáenz. Quito, Tip. de Julio Sáenz R., 1904. ills. 11 p. 8°.
- Scardin, Francisco: Vita Italiana nell' Argentina. Impressioni e note. Buenos Aires, Comp. Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco, 1899. 332, (1) p. 4°.
- Vita Italiana nell' Argentina. Impressioni e note di viaggio. v. 2. Prima edizione. Buenos Aires, L. J. Rosso, 1903. ills. 588 p. 4°.
- Secler, Francisco: Argentina, Brasil, Chile, Uruguay, Perú, Bolivia y Paraguay. Estudios comparativos geográficos, étnicos, económicos, financieros y militares. Buenos Aires, L. J. Rosso, 1903. ills. maps. 264 p. 12°.
- Selva, Carlos: Panama. Guatemala, Tip. nacional, 1904. 109, (1) p. 16°.
- Sievers, Wilhelm: Süd und Mittel Amerika. 2d ed. Leipzig and Vienna, Bibliographisches Institut, 1903. 144 ills. in text. 11 maps. 20 pls. 665 p. 8°.
- =Sociedad Geográfica Sucre: Diccionario geográfico del departamento de Chuquisaca. Contiene datos geográficos, históricos y estadísticos. Sucre, Impr. "Bolívar," 1903. xiii, 372 p. 8°.
- Soulastré, Dorvo: Voyage par terre de Santo-Domingo, capitale de la partie espagnole de Saint-Domingue, au Cap-Français, capitale de la partie française de la même île . . . Suivi d'un rapport sur l'état actuel des mines de la colonie espagnole, traduit de Don Juan Nieto, minéralogiste de S. M. Catholique. Paris, Chaumerot, 1809. front., 407, (1) p. 8°.
- Soule, Richard: A dictionary of English synonyms and synonymous or parallel expressions, designed as a practical guide to aptness and variety of phraseology . . . Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 1902. 488 p. 8°.
- South American Publishing Company: The Argentine year book. (1903.) With which are incorporated the "Anuario Pillado" and "Grant's Argentine Commercial Guide." London, The South American Publishing Co., 1904. Maps. 510 p. 8°.
- =Strong, Josiah (ed.): Social progress. A year-book and encyclopedia of economic, industrial, social, and religious statistics. 1904. New York, The Baker & Taylor Co., 1904. 273 p. 8°.
- Stübel, A., and Reiss, W.: Indianer-typen aus Ecuador und Colombia. 28 Lichtdruck-bilder den mitgliedern des VII. internationalen amerikanisten-kongresses gewidmet von A. Stübel und W. Reiss. 28 photogravures, 2 broadsides text. 8°.
- =Stuckle, Henry: Le chemin de fer de l'isthme de Tehuantepec. Étude scientifique et industrielle. New-York, D. Van Nostrand, 1869. 24 p. map. 8°. (Also in German.)
- = — Inter-oceanic canals. An essay on the question of location for a ship canal across the American continent. New York, 1870. iv, 137, (8) p. maps. 8°.
- =Taft, William H.: The Philippine Islands. An address delivered before the chamber of commerce of the State of New York, April 21, 1904. New York, 1904. 23 p. 8°.
- Tavera-Acosta, B.: El caucho en Venezuela, por B. Tavera-Acosta. Caracas, Empresa Washington, 1903. 50 p. 16°.
- =Tehuantepec railway: Its location, features, and advantages under the La Sore grant of 1869. New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1869. xxiii, 73, 88 p. map. ills. 8°.
- Teixeira e Silva: Via-Sacra. Versos. Rio de Janeiro, 1901. 108, (1) p. 8°.

XVI INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

- Terrien, Ferdinand: Douze ans dans l'Amérique latine. Voyages, souvenirs, travaux apostoliques. 90 gravures et 7 cartes dans le texte. Paris, F. Blétit, 1903. 431 p. 8°.
- Thacher, John Boyd: Christopher Columbus, his life, his work, his remains as revealed by original printed and manuscript records . . . v. 3. New York & London, Putnam's Sons, 1904. 775 p. 4°.
- La Universidad de Córdoba en la evolución nacional. Buenos Aires, La Penitenciaría Nacional, 1903. 20 p. 12°.
- Université d'Haïti: Congrès des Professeurs de l'enseignement secondaire (janvier 1904). Rapport général, par W. Bellegarde. Port-au-Prince, Imp. de l'Abertle, 1904. 66 p. 8°.
- University of California: Life and culture of the Hupa, by Pliny Earle Goddard. (American archeology and ethnology ser., v. 1, no. 1.) Berkeley, University press, 1903. 30 pls., 1 map. 88 p. 8°.
- Hupa texts, by Pliny Earle Goddard. (American archeology and ethnology ser., v. 1, no. 2.) Berkeley, University press, 1904. 89-368 p. Index p. 369-378. 8°.
- University of the State of New York: Third annual report of the regents . . . on the state of Indian collections . . . Albany, Weed, Parsons & Co., 1850. 17 col. plates, 5 plates, 5 illus., 175 p. 8°.
- Valdizán, Dario: Estudios de la irrigación de Janja. Lima, Imp. San Pedro, 1903. 8°.
- Van Dyne, Frederick: Citizenship of the United States. Rochester, N. Y., Lawyers' Cooperative Publishing Co., 1904. 385 p. 8°.
- Virey (El) de Buenos Aires, etc., á los leales y generosos pueblos de su vireynato (y otros informes oficiales). Buenos Aires, En la real imprenta de niños expósitos. 1810. misc. p. 12°.
- Voyage dans l'Amérique méridionale à l'intérieur de la côte-jaune, et aux îles de Cuba et de la Jamaïque, depuis 1808 jusqu'en 1819 . . . par Julien M. A. Agén. Impr. de Prosper Nobél, 1823. 291. (4) p. 8°.
- Waldseemüller, M.: The oldest map with the name America of the year 1507 and the carta marina of the year 1516, by M. Waldseemüller (Hacominus). Edited with the assistance of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Vienna, by Prof. Joseph Fischer, S. J., and Prof. Fr. v. Wieser. Innsbruck, Verlag der Wagnersehen Universitäts-Buchhandlung, 1903. fol. atlas, 35 p. text, 26 maps.
- Warden, D. B.: Description statistique, historique et politique des États-Unis de l'Amérique septentrionale. Tomes 1-5. Paris, Impr. de Fain, 1820.
- Whitaker, Joseph: Almanack for the year 1904. London, 1904. 797 p. 12°.
- Wickham, Henry Alexander: Rough notes of a journey through the wilderness from Trinidad to Pará, Brazil, by way of the great cattracts of the Orinoco, Atabapo, and Rio Negro. With illustrations by the author. London, W. H. J. Carter, 1871. illus., 301 p. 8°.
- Wright, Carroll D.: La educación industrial. Informes sobre la educación industrial en los Estados Unidos de Norte América y países europeos, publicados en inglés bajo la dirección del Sr. Carroll D. Wright. Traducidos al Castellano por el Dr. J. B. Zubiaur y el Rev. Dr. J. H. Gybbon Spilsbury. Buenos Aires, Imp. J. Peuser, 1899. 450 p. 8°.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

- Bancos y Moneda. Recopilación de leyes y decretos. 1854 á 1898. Buenos Aires, "La Tribuna Nacional," 1890. 444 p. 8°.
- Buenos Aires. Annuaire statistique de la ville de Buenos-Ayres. Année XII. 1902. Buenos Aires, "La Buenos Aires," 1903. 329 p. 4°.

- Buenos Aires. Anuario estadístico de la ciudad de Buenos Aires. Año XII, 1902.
- Buenos Aires "La Tribuna Nacional," 1903. 329 p. 4°.
- Campaña de los Andes al sur de la Patagonia por la 2ª división del ejército. 1883. Partes retalladas y diario de la expedición. Buenos Aires, Imp. "La Tribuna Nacional," 1883. map. 664 p. 8°.
- Campaña del Chaco. Expedición llevada á cabo bajo el comando inmediato del Exmo. Señor Ministro de Guerra y Marina, General Dr. D. Benjamín Victoria en el año 1884. Para la exploración, ocupación y dominio de todo el Chaco Argentino. Parte general y diario de marcha con todos los documentos relativos, los partes de los jefes de las diversas columnas militares é informes de las comisiones científicas, etc., etc. Precedido de una introducción ilustrativa y acompañado del plano general topográfico. Publicación oficial. Buenos Aires, Imp. Europea, 1885. 778, (2) p. 8°.
- Comisión central de extinción de langosta: Memoria de los trabajos realizados durante el 1° ejercicio con un informe especial de la inspección general. 1897-98. Buenos Aires, Comp. Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco, 1899. maps. 240 p. 4°.
- Departamento general de inmigración: La gobernación de Santa Cruz. Buenos Aires, Pablo E. Coni é hijos, n. d. 72 p. 16°.
- Memoria del departamento general de inmigración correspondiente al año 1893. Buenos Aires, Imp. Coni é hijos, 1894. map. 167 p. 8°.
- Departamento Nacional de Minas y Geología correspondiente á los años 1893-94 presentada al Excmo. Señor Ministro de Hacienda. Buenos Aires, J. A. Bena, 1895. maps. 338 p. 8°.
- Escuela Naval Militar: Programas para el segundo año de estudios. 1900. Buenos Aires, Imp. J. Peuser, 1900. 53 p. 12°.
- Informe sobre el estado de la educación común en la capital, provincias, colonias y territorios nacionales durante los años 1885 y 1886. Presentado por el presidente del consejo nacional de educación, Dr. D. Benjamín Zorilla. Buenos Aires, "La Tribuna Nacional," 1886-87. 2 v. 4°.
- Message of the president of the republic on opening the sessions of the Argentine Congress in May, 1903. Buenos Aires, "Imp. Tribuna," 1903. 31 p. 8°.
- Mensaje del presidente al abrir las sesiones del Congreso argentino en mayo de 1904. Buenos Aires, Imp. Tribuna, 1904. 70 p. 8°.
- Ministerio de agricultura: Antracnosis de la vid, por el ingeniero agrónomo José M. Hnengo (hijo). Buenos Aires, Comp. Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco, 1899. 28 p. 4°.
- Estado de las sementeras de trigo y lino en las provincias de Santa Fe y Córdoba en diciembre de 1900 . . . Buenos Aires, M. Biedma é hijo, 1900. 13 p. 8°.
- Ley de policía sanitaria animal. Buenos Aires, Imp. "Tribuna," 1900. 12 p. 8°.
- Plantas textiles, arpillera, bolsas, hilo, etc. Apuntes preliminares por Emilio Labette, jefe de la división de estadística y economía rural, 1899. 23 p. 8°.
- Puerto Descaño. Informe sobre las tierras de este punto de la costa del territorio de Santa Cruz y acerca del lugar más aparente para la fundación de un pueblo en él, por Carlos Burmeister. Buenos Aires, Imp. "La Nación," 1900. 15 ills. 21 p. 8°.
- Inmigración en el año 1903. (Publicación de la División de Inmigración.) 15 p. 4°.
- Memoria presentada al honorable congreso por el ministro de agricultura . . . 1901-1902. Buenos Aires, Typ. Oficina Meteorológica Argentina, 1902. 92 (1) p. 8°.
- Patentes de invención y marcas de fábrica de comercio y de agricultura. Año 1902. (Publicación oficial hecha por la oficina de patentes y marcas.) Buenos Aires, Imp. Rivero, Ferrari & Cía., 1903. 384 p. 4°.

XVIII INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

- Ministerio de guerra y marina: Memoria de guerra y marina presentada al honorable Congreso por el Ministro de la Guerra, Doctor D. Benjamin Victorica. 1882, v. 1-3. Buenos Aires, Tip. "La Pampa," 1882. (In 1 v.)
- 1884. T. 1 (con anexos). Buenos Aires, La Tribuna Nacional, 1884, mise. p. 8°.
- 1889. Buenos Aires, 1889. maps. xxxvii, 320 p.
- Ministerio de hacienda: Memoria del departamento de hacienda correspondiente al año de 1902. Tomos 1 y 2. Buenos Aires, Comp. Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco, 1903. 2 v. 8°.
- La producción agrícola y ganadera de la República Argentina en el año 1891 . . . Buenos Aires, Impr. "La Nación," 1892. maps and diagrams. 450, (1) p. 8°.
- Ministerio de instrucción pública: Report upon the state of secondary and normal education in the Argentine Republic. La Plata, Impr. del Museo, 1893. 212 p. 8°.
- Ministerio del interior: Censo de bienes nacionales . . . Buenos Aires, 1890. lxx, 425 p. 8°.
- Ministerio de obras públicas: Estadística de los ferrocarriles en explotación. Tomo XI. Año 1902. Buenos Aires, La Penitenciaría Nacional, 1903. map. 263 p. 4°.
- Ministerio de relaciones exteriores y culto: Memoria de relaciones y culto . . . correspondiente al año 1901-2. Buenos Aires, La Penitenciaría Nacional, 1904. 288 p. 4°.
- Municipalidad de la capital: Anuario estadístico de la ciudad de Buenos Aires. Año XIII. 1903. Buenos Aires, Comp. Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco, 1904. diags., 345 p. 8°.
- Same in French.
- Municipalidad del Rosario de Santa Fe: Anuario estadístico de la ciudad del Rosario. Año 1903. Rosario, "La Capital," 1904. 37 p. 4°.
- Provincia de Buenos Aires, dirección general de estadística: Estudio sobre las enfermedades infecto-contagiosas en la provincia de Buenos Aires por Carlos P. Salas, director general de estadística. 1889-1898. La Plata, Talleres de Publicaciones del Museo, 1900. maps. 117 p. 4°.
- Proyecto de plan general de estudios primarios para la provincia de Buenos Aires, 1903. La Plata, Sesé y Larrañaga, 1902. 31 p. 8°.
- Provincia de San Juan: Industria viti-vinícola por P. P. Ramírez. Buenos Aires, Comp. Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco, 1898. 380 p. 8°.
- La provincia de Santa Fe en el principio del siglo XX, compilado bajo los auspicios de la Sociedad rural Santafecina del Rosario por Ernesto Brandt y Guillermo Pommerenke, con 280 fotografías. Rosario, 1901. Buenos Aires, Comp. Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco, 1901. 380 p. (text and ill.) map. obl. 12°.

BELGIUM.

- Recueil consulaire. Tome 122. Bruxelles, Weissenbruch, 1903. 493 p. 8°.
- Tome 122. Bruxelles, Weissenbruch, 1904. 517 p. 8°.
- Ministère des affaires étrangères: Recueil consulaire. T. 124. 1904. Bruxelles, P. Weissenbruch, 1904. 498 p. 8°.

BOLIVIA.

- Departamento de Potosí: Informe que presenta al gobierno de Bolivia el ciudadano Carlos Torrico, prefecto y comandante general de Potosí . . . 1902-3. Potosí. Impr. "El Tiempo," 1903. 564 p., 31 diags., iv p. 4°.
- Documentos oficiales del h. senado nacional. Legislatura ordinaria de 1903. La Paz, Impr. "La Unión" (1903). 174 p. 4°.

- Dirección de obras públicas y cuerpo nacional de ingenieros: Proyecto para la construcción de ferrocarriles presentado al Señor Ministro de Fomento é Instrucción Pública . . . La Paz, Impr. Boliviana, 1903. maps. 86 p. 8°.
- Discurso del Señor Presidente constitucional de la República, pronunciado . . . en la última sesión de la legislatura de 1903. La Paz, Impr. del Estado, 1903. 4 p. 4°.
- Legislatura ordinaria de 1902: Redactor del h. congreso nacional (con un apéndice en que se registran los tratados pendientes). La Paz, Imprenta y Lit. de "El Nacional," 1903. 69 p. 4°.
- Leyes y disposiciones sobre privilegios industriales y marcas de fábrica recopiladas por Enr. Mallea Ballón. Ed. oficial. La Paz, Impr. del Estado, 1903. 29 p. 8°.
- Mensaje del presidente constitucional de la república, General José Manuel Pando. La Paz, Imp. del Estado, 1903. 22 p. 4°.
- Ministerio de Fomento: Memoria que presenta el ministro de fomento é instrucción pública ante el congreso ordinario de 1903. La Paz, Tip. Artística, 1903. 223 p. 4°.
- Ministerio de la guerra y colonización: Memoria de 1903. La Paz, Imprenta del Estado, 1903. 70 p. 4°.
- Ministerio de relaciones exteriores y culto: Anexos á la memoria del ministro presentada al congreso ordinario de 1903. La Paz, Imp. J. M. Gamarra, 1903. 364, 3 p. 4°.
- Memoria de relaciones exteriores y culto al congreso ordinario de 1903. La Paz, Imp. J. M. Gamarra, 1903. xci p. 4°.
- Oficina nacional de inmigración, estadística y propaganda geográfica. Sinopsis estadística y geográfica de la República de Bolivia Tomos 1-3. La Paz, Tip. J. M. Gamarra, 1903-4. 2 v.
- Proyecto é informes del h. senado nacional. Legislatura ordinaria de 1903. La Paz, Impr. "La Unión" (1903). 150, 13 p. 4°.

BRAZIL.

- Anuario do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul para o anno de 1894 . . . (anno XX.) Porto Alegre, Krahe & Cia., 1903. 432 p. 16°.
- Bibliotheca Nacional: Relatório apresentado ao . . . ministro da justiça e negocios interiores pelo Director Dr. Manoel Cicero Pregrino da Silva. 1902. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. da Bibliotheca Nacional, 1903. 58 p. 8°.
- Brazil. Attentado de cinco de novembro. Relatório do Dr. Vicente Neiva, 1° delegado auxiliar e diversas peças do inquerito. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1898. 46 p. 8°.
- Brazil. Indice geral dos avisos aos navegantes publicados pela directoria de hydrographia da repartição da carta maritima. 1902. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1903. 17 p. 8°.
- O casamento no Estado e na Igreja, observações da camara encarregada de estudar a proposta do governo sobre o casamento. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. de F. de Paula Brito, 1858. 68 p. 12°.
- Publicações do archivo publico nacional sob a direcção do Dr. Pedro Velloso Rebello. T. 4. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1903. 210 p. 4°.
- Commissão Central Brasileira de Permutações Internacionais: Relatório apresentado ao ministro e secretario de estado dos negocios do imperio . . . pelo presidente da commissão em 31 de Março de 1888. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1888. 47 p. 8°.
- Congresso Nacional: Annuaes do congresso nacional. Apuração da eleição de presidente e vice-presidente da Republica . . . 23 de maio a 27 de junho de 1902. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1903. 236 p. 8°.
- Annuaes da camara dos deputados. Sessões de 3 de maio a 31 de dezembro de 1902. Tomos 1-10. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1902-3. 10 v. 8°.

XX INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

- Ministerio de relações exteriores: Relatório apresentado ao presidente da república . . . em 28 de Maio de 1902. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1902. 6, 7, 8, 14, 37, 67, 117, 208 p. 8°.
- Relatórios consulares, ser. ann. n. 49, 1902. Consulado em Bordéus, 23 p. 8°.
- Ministerio dos negocios da justiça: Relatório sobre as prisões da Franca e da Italia em 1889. Rio de Janeiro, Imp. Nac., 1890. 53 p. 8°.
- O recurso de graça seguindo a legislação Brasileira contendo a indicação e analyse das leis decretos, avizes do governo e consultas do conselho de Estado sobre a materia por A. H. de Souza Bandeira Filho. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. do Imperial Instituto Artístico, 1878. 123, (1) p. 12°.
- Revista Academica da faculdade de direito de Recife. (Anno XI.) Recife, Imprensa Industrial, 1903. 227, (1) p. 8°.
- Rio Grande do Sul: Relatório dos negocios das obras publicas apresentado ao presidente do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul pelo secretario de estado, em 31 de julho de 1903. Porto Alegre, Typ. de "A Federação," 1903. 204, (1) p. 4°.
- São Paulo: Education in the State of São Paulo, Brazil, by the subcommittee on education for the S. Paulo exposition preparatory to the exposition in St. Louis, 1903. São Paulo, Typ. de Carlos Gerke, 1904. illus. 64 p. 8°.
- Serviço de estatística commercial: Importação e exportação. Movimento marítimo, cambial e do café da república dos Estados Unidos do Brazil em 1902. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1904. 137 p. tables. 4°.
- Tribunal de contas: Relatório do tribunal de contas. Exercício de 1902. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1903. Misc. p. 8°.
- Annexo ao relatório. Misc. p. 8°.

CHILE.

- Ministerio de instrucción pública: La educación por el trabajo manual por L. Baudrillard. Santiago, Imprenta Nacional, 1903. 25 p. 8°.
- Informe de la comisión de doce miembros de la Sociedad Americana de lenguas modernas sobre la enseñanza del francés i del alemán. (Traducido de inglés por Carlos A. Miranda.) Santiago, Imprenta Nacional, 1903. 82 p. 8°.
- La república escolar por el Dr. Carlos Fernandez Peña. Santiago, Imprenta Nacional, 1903. 259 p. 8°.
- Ministerio de relaciones exteriores, culto i colonización: Boletín del ministro correspondiente al segundo semestre de 1903. Santiago, Imprenta Mejia de A. Poblete Garin, 1904. 536 p. 8°.
- Memoria del ministro presentada al congreso nacional en 1903. Santiago, Imprenta Nacional, 1903. cexx, 456 p. Tables. Maps. 8°.
- Oficina central de estadística: Sinopsis estadística i jeográfica de la república de Chile en 1902. Santiago de Chile, Imprenta Cervantes, 1903. 581 p. 8°.
- Sociedad de instrucción primaria de Santiago: La educación moral en los Estados Unidos de Norte América. 1903. (No imprint.) 32 p. 8°.

COLOMBIA.

- Actos legislativos expedidos por el congreso de los Estados Unidos de Colombia en sus sesiones de 1871. Bogotá, Imp. de Modardo Rivas, 1871. 123 p. 8°.
- Codificación nacional formada por Manuel J. Angarita. Tomo primero. Educación de 1890. Bogotá, Librería Colombiana [1890]. Misc. p. 8°.
- Código de comercio . . . sancionado por el congreso nacional en 1870 i modificado en 1873. (Lei 10 de 11 de marzo.) Bogotá, Imp. de Gaitan, 1874. 96 p. 8°.
- Leyes Colombianas de 1892. Colección de las que expidió el Congreso en este año. Edición oficial. Bogotá, Impr. de Zalamea Hermanos, 1892. 286 p. 8°.

- Leyes Colombianas de 1898. Colección de las que expidió el Congreso en este año. Edición oficial. Bogotá, Imp. Nacional, 1899. 93 p. 8°.
- Leyes de la república de Colombia expedidas por el consejo nacional legislativo en sus sesiones de 1887. Bogotá, Imp. Zalamea Hermanos, 1887. 375 p. 8°.
- Oficina de historia natural. Trabajos de la oficina de historia natural. Sección de mineralogía y geología. Introducción al estudio de los minerales de Colombia, por Ricardo Lleras Codazzi[i], Jefe de la sección. Bogotá, Imprenta Nacional, 1903. 58 p. 8°.
- Suplemento de la codificación nacional. 1891. Bogotá, [1891]. 275 p. 8°.
- Trabajos de la oficina de historia natural, sección de mineralogía y geología. Clasificación de los minerales de Colombia, por Ricardo Lleras Codazzi. Bogotá, Imprenta Nacional, 1904. 38 p. 8°.

COSTA RICA.

- Departamento nacional de estadística, sección de agricultura: Primer censo agrícola general. San José, Tipografía Nacional, 1904. (8) tables. 4°.
- Departamento nacional de estadística, sección demográfica. Población de la república al 31 de diciembre de 1903. San José, Tipografía Nacional, 1904. [10 p.] 4°.
- Primer censo agrícola general. San José, Tipografía Nacional, 1904. [18 p.] 4°.
- Dirección general de estadística, sección comercial: Importaciones y exportaciones. Año de 1903. [San José], Tipografía Nacional, [1904]. (6) tables. 4°.
- Ministerio de relaciones exteriores, etc.: Memoria de relaciones exteriores, gracia, justicia, culto y beneficencia . . . 1904. San José de Costa Rica. Tipografía Nacional, 1904. xvi, 39 p. 4°.
- Revista de Costa Rica en el siglo XIX. Tomo primero. San José, Tipografía Nacional, 1902. illus. 404, (4) p. 4°.

CUBA.

- Centro general de comerciantes é industriales: Memoria presentada por la junta directiva á la asamblea general el día 18 de abril de 1904. Habana, Imprenta "La Habanera," 1904. xiii, 62 p. 8°.
- Instituto de 2ª enseñanza de la Habana: Memoria anual. Correspondiente al curso académico de 1902 á 1903. Habana, Imprenta La Pluma de Oro, 1904. 200, (2) p. illus. 8°.
- Mensaje del Presidente Tomás Estrada Palma al congreso de la república de Cuba al inaugurarse la quinta legislatura. Publicado por acuerdo del senado y la cámara de representantes, 4 de abril de 1904. Habana, Imprenta de Rambla y Bouza, 1904. [53 p.] 8°.
- Mensaje del presidente de la república de Cuba devolviéndole al congreso el proyecto de ley que determina el procedimiento que debe seguirse en las causas criminales que se inician contra senadores y representantes. Habana, Imprenta de Rambla y Bouza, 1904. [7 p.] 8°.
- Ministerio de hacienda: Presupuestos fijo y del año fiscal de 1904-5. Habana, Rambla y Bouza, 1904. 181, (1) p. 4°.
- Subsidio industrial y su tributación en los años 1899-1900, 1900-1901, 1901-2. Habana, Imp. "La Habanera," 1903. 226 p. sq. 4°.
- Riqueza agrícola-industrial de Cuba. 1901-1903. Habana, Imp. Mercantil, 1904. 65 p. sq. 4°.
- Secretaría de agricultura, etc.: Memoria de la secretaría de agricultura, industria y comercio correspondiente al período . . . desde el 1º de mayo de 1902 hasta el 31 de diciembre de 1903. Habana, Imp. P. Fernandez y Ca., 1904. diagrs., 201 p. 8°.

XXII INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

- Secretaría de hacienda: Contrato del empréstito de 35 millones celebrado entre la república de Cuba y Speyer y Ca. en 11 de mayo de 1904. Habana, Rambla y Bouza, 1904. 30 p. 8°.
- Secretaría de estado y justicia, departamento de estado: Memorias comerciales del cónsul-general en New York y de los consules en Saint Nazaire y Palma de Mallorca. Habana, Imprenta de Rambla y Bouza, 1904. [36 p.] 8°. (Suplemento al Boletín oficial del departamento de estado.)
- Tratados celebrados por la república de Cuba. Habana, Imprenta de Rambla y Bouza, 1904. [8 p.] 8°. (Suplemento al Boletín oficial del departamento de estado.)
- Compilación de decretos del Sr. Presidente y de circularse y consultas del departamento referentes al servicio diplomático y consular. Habana, Imprenta de Rambla y Bouza, 1904. [168 p.] 4°.
- Instrucciones provisionales para el servicio consular. Anotados con vista de las leyes, los decretos presidenciales y las circulares de la secretaría de estado y justicia, departamento de estado, dictados hasta el mes de diciembre de 1903 y relacionados con aquel servicio. Habana, Imprenta de Rambla y Bouza, 1904. [59 p.] 8°.
- Secretaría de gobernación, junta superior de sanidad: Contribución al estudio de la escaerlatina en la Habana por el Dr. Mario G. Lobrelo. Habana, 1904. imp. 8°.
- Secretario de estado y justicia: Cuadros numéricos que acompañan á la memoria presentada al Señor Secretario de estado y justicia por el presidente de la audiencia de la Habana. Año 1903. Habana, Imp. Rambla y Bouza, 1904. imp. 8°.
- Secretario de obras públicas: Memoria de obras públicas correspondiente al período de 20 de marzo de 1902 á 30 de junio de 1903. Habana, Imp. de Rambla y Bouza, 1904. illus., maps, diagrs., 529 p. 8°.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

- Junta central directiva: Monumento á Durate. Exposición al honoralde congreso nacional, solicitando el permiso para la erección de la estatua del ilustre patrio. Santo Domingo, Imprenta de García Hermanos, 1894. 38 p. 8°.

ECUADOR.

- Informe especial del ministerio de hacienda sobre deuda externa al congreso de 1903. Quito, Imp. Nacional, [1903]. [16] p. 4°.
- Ministerio del interior, policía, beneficencia, etc.: Informe del ministro al congreso ordinario. 1903. Guayaquil, Tip. Gutenberg, 1903. imp. 4°.

GREAT BRITAIN.

- Canada, Department of the interior: Dictionary of altitudes in the Dominion of Canada, with a relief map of Canada by James White. Ottawa, S. E. Dawson, 1903. x, 143 p. 8°.
- Foreign Office: Argentine Republic. Report for the year 1903 on the trade and commerce, etc., of the consular district of Rosario. London, Harrison & Sons, 1904. 16 p. 8°.
- Chile. Trade of Coquimbo and district for the year 1902. (Dip. and cons. repts., ann. ser., no. 3124.) London, Harrison & Sons, 1904. 8 p. 8°.
- Finances of the Argentine Republic for the years 1902 and 1903. (Dip. and cons. repts., ann. ser., no. 3131.) London, Harrison & Sons, 1904. 22 p. 8°.
- Report for the year 1903 on the trade of Iquitos, Pern. (Dip. and cons. repts., ann. ser., no. 3134. London, Harrison & Sons, 1904. 6 p. 8°.

- Foreign Office: Report on the trade of Mexico for the year 1902 (ann. ser., no. 3112). London, Harrison & Sons, 1904. 40 p. 8°.
- Report on the trade of British Guiana for the years 1902-1903. London, Darling & Son, 1904. 50 p. 8°.
- Venezuela. Trade of consular district of Caracas for the year 1901. (Dip. and cons. repts., ann. ser., no. 2833.) London, Harrison & Sons, 1902. 15 p. 8°.
- Return relating to the rates of import duties levied upon the principal and other articles imported into the colonies and other possessions of the United Kingdom. London, Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1903. 479 p. 8°.

GUATEMALA.

- Mensaje del presidente de la república de Guatemala á la asamblea nacional legislativa en sus sesiones ordinarias de 1904. Guatemala, Impreso en la Tipografía Nacional. [1904]. 16 p. 4°.
- Ministerio de fomento: Ley de marcas de comercio ó comerciales . . . 1903. Guatemala, 1902. 43 p. 12°.
- Ley de patentes de invención ó perfeccionamiento. 1899. Guatemala, 1900. 12 p. 8°.

HONDURAS.

- Código de comercio. 1898. Tegucigalpa, Tip. Nacional, 1898. 234, (1) p. 4°.
- Convención relativa al cambio de paquetes postales sin declaración de valor entre Honduras y Francia. Tegucigalpa, 1904.
- Memorandum sobre los empréstitos de Honduras. Tegucigalpa, Tipografía Nacional, 1904. 33 p. 4°.
- Mensaje del presidente. Contestación del congreso nacional al mensaje. 1901. Tegucigalpa, Tipografía Nacional, 1904. 7 p. 1°.
- Mensaje del Señor Presidente de la república de Honduras, General Don Manuel Bonilla, presentado al congreso nacional legislativo en sus sesiones ordinarias de 1904. Tegucigalpa, Tip. Nacional, 1904. 10 p. 4°.
- Ministerio de instrucción pública y justicia: Memoria presentada al congreso nacional en 1904. Tegucigalpa, Tipografía Nacional, 1904. 14 p. 4°.
- La república de Honduras. Breve reseña para la exposición de San Luis, Missouri, EE. UU. de América. Publicación especial de la dirección de estadística. Tegucigalpa, Tip. Nacional, 1903. 60, (2) p. 8°.

MEXICO.

- Dirección general de aduanas: Memoria de la dirección general de aduanas correspondiente al año fiscal de 1902 á 1903. México, Tip. de la Of. Impr. de Estampillas, 1904. 301 p. 4°.
- Ley de patentes de invención que comprende además las patentes por modelos y dibujos industriales. México, Tip. de la Secretaría de Fomento, 1903. 35, (1) p. 4°.
- Reglamento de la ley de patentes de invención. México, Oficina tip. de la Secretaría de Fomento, 1903. 10 p. tables. 4°.
- Secretaría de fomento: Anuario estadístico de la república mexicana. México, Tip. de Fomento, 1903. 436 p. 4°.
- Importación y exportación de México en el año de 1902. México, Tip. de Fomento, 1903. 168 p. 4°.
- Secretaría de fomento, colonización ó industria: Censo general de la república Mexicana verificado el 29 de octubre de 1900. Estado de Guanajuato. Mexico, Oficina tip. de la Secretaría de Fomento, 1903. 340, 79 p. 4°.

XXIV INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Secretaría de fomento, colonización é industria: Colección de leyes, decretos, circulares, reglamentos, etc. Publicación anexa al "Boletín de la secretaría de fomento." Abril de 1902. Año 1, núm. 10. Mexico, Oficina tip. de la Secretaría de Fomento, 1902. 98, v. p. tables. 8°.

— Estadística industrial formada por la dirección general de estadística. 1902. Mexico, Oficina tip. de la Secretaría de Fomento, 1903. (3), 131 p. 4°.

Secretaría de relaciones exteriores: Tratados y convenciones vigentes. Mexico, Tip. J. I. Guerrero y Ca., 1904. 524 p. 8°.

NICARAGUA.

Dirección general de aduanas: Memoria de la dirección general de aduanas correspondiente al año fiscal de 1902 á 1903. Mexico, Tip. de la Oficina Impresora de Estampillas, 1904. xx, 301 p. 4°.

Ministerio de relaciones exteriores: Memoria presentada á la Asamblea Nacional Legislativa. 29 de enero de 1902. Managua, Tipografía Nacional, [1902]. x, 139 p. 4°

PARAGUAY.

Mensaje del presidente de la república al honorable congreso nacional al abrir sus sesiones, abril de 1904. Asunción, Tip. "El País, 1904. 40 p. 8°.

PERU.

Aduanas. Estadística general de aduanas, 1901. Tomos 1 & 2. Lima, Impr. de Estado, 1902. 1 v. 4°.

Anales de hacienda pública. Leyes, decretos, reglamentos y resoluciones, aranceles, presupuestos, cuentas y contratos que constituyen la legislación y la historia fiscal de la República. Coleccionadas y comentadas por P. Emilio Dancuat. Tomos 1-4. Lima, Impr. de Guillermo Stolte, 1902-1903. 2 v. 4°.

Cámara de comercio del departamento de Loreto al congreso, pidiendo la reforma de la ley de terrenos de montaña de 21 de diciembre de 1898 y suministrando las bases para eficazmente conseguirlo. Iquitos, Impr. de "Loreto Comercial," 1903. 51 p. nar. 12°.

Casa nacional de moneda. Memoria del año fiscal de 1902-1903. Lima, Impr. Gmo Stolte, 1903. 13 p. 12°.

Comercio especial del Perú en 1902. (Sección de estadística general de aduanas. Lima, Impr. C. F. Southwell, 1903. 7 p. 8°.

Cuenta general de la república, informe sobre, en 1902. Lima, Impr. "La Revista," 1903. 72, (10) p. 4°.

Ferrocarriles (reglamento general), 1903. Lima, Impr. del Estado, 1903. 36 p. 12°.

Guía ilustrada del Perú por industriales, capitalisti el emigranti Italiani. Publicación oficial. 4th ed. Lima, Tip. Carlo Fabbri, 1903. map. illus. 57, (1) p. 12°.

Industria minera. Reglamento de locación y servicios. Formulado por el consejo superior del ramo. Lima, Impr. La Industria, 1903. 14 p. 8°.

El istmo de Fitzcarrald. Publicación de la junta de vías fluviales. Lima, Torres Aguirre, 1903. 2 v. 4°. illus. v. 1, text. v. 2, maps.

Ministerio de fomento: Boletín del cuerpo de ingenieros de minas del Perú. No. 3 Informe sobre la provincia litoral de Moquegua y el Departamento de Tacna. Lima, Imp. Torres Aguirre, 1903. Maps. ills. 123 p. 8°.

— No. 4. Los pozos artesianos del Callao, por E. A. Guillet. Lima, Torres Aguirre, 1903. 41 p. map and tables. 8°.

— No. 9. Recursos minerales de la provincia de Huánuco, por Nicanor G. Ochoa. Lima, Torres Aguirre, 1904. ills. plans. 43 p. 8°.

- Ministerio de fomento: Boletín del cuerpo de ingenieros de minas del Perú. No. 6. El asiento mineral de Hualgayoc. F. Málaga Santolalla. Lima, Impr. de la Escuela de Ingenieros, 1904. il. map. 111 p. 8°.
- Ministerio de gobierno, policía, correos y telégrafos. Lima, Impr. Nacional de Barriomevno Huos., 1903. 27-38, 102 p. 8°.
- Ministerio de instrucción pública: Memoria que presenta el director de primera enseñanza al Señor Ministro de instrucción pública. 1903. Lima, Impr. Torres Aguirre, 1903. 210 p. 4°.
- Ministerio de relaciones exteriores. Memoria del ministerio, 1903. Lima, 1903. 523 p. 8°.

SALVADOR.

- Anuario de legislación de la república de El Salvador. Colección de las leyes emitidas . . . en el año de 1902 . . . San Salvador, Alvarado y Suárez, 1902. 305 p. 8°.
- Código de procedimientos civiles. San Salvador, Alvarado y Suárez, 1902. 327 p. 8°.
- Mensaje del Señor presidente de la república de El Salvador leído en el acto de la solemne apertura de las sesiones ordinarias de la asamblea nacional el día 20 de febrero de 1904. San Salvador, Imprenta Nacional, [1904]. 14 p. 4°.
- Organización política y administrativa de El Salvador. Codificación de las leyes políticas y administrativas vigentes. San Salvador, Alvarado y Suárez, [1902]. 446 p. 8°.
- Revista centro Americano de legislación, derecho, etc. Tomos 1-3. (In 1 v.) San Salvador, Impr. "La Luz," 1901-2. v. p. 8°.
- Tratados del Salvador. Colección de tratados de Salvador formada por Rafael Reyes por comisión . . . del Supremo Gobierno. 2d ed. San Salvador, Impr. Nacional, 1896. 471 p. 8°.

UNITED STATES.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

- Report of the commissioner of education for the year 1902. v. 2. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 1177-2447 p. 8°.

CONGRESS.

- Fifty-fourth. Method of recognition of foreign governments. Memorandum on the method of "recognition" of foreign governments and foreign states by the Government of the United States, 1789-1897. 15 p. 8°. (Sen. doc. No. 40.)
- Power to recognize the independence of a new foreign state. Memorandum upon the power to recognize the independence of a new foreign state. 57 p. 8°. (Sen. doc. No. 56.)
- Fifty-seventh. Fixed relationship between the moneys of gold-standard countries and silver-using countries. (Report of the committee on international exchange). 8 p. 8°. (Sen. doc. No. 119.)
- Fifty-eighth. Message from the president of the United States transmitting a statement of action in executing the act entitled "An act to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans," approved June 28, 1903. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 35 p. 8°. (Sen. doc. No. 53.)
- Letters from the secretary of the treasury transmitting estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 573 p. sq. 4°.
- What has been done in the Philippines. A record of practical accomplishments under civil government. Bureau of insular affairs, war department. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 42 p. 8°. (Sen. doc. No. 304.)

XXVI INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

- Fifty-eighth. The establishment of free government in Cuba. Compiled in the Bureau of insular affairs, war department. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 31 p. 8°. (Sen. doc. No. 312.)
- — Pan-American railway. Report submitted to the secretary of state by Charles M. Pepper, commissioner, to carry out the resolution of the Second International conference of American States. Transmitted by the President to Congress March 15, 1904. With map. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 75 p. 8°. (Sen. doc. No. 296.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

- Alfalfa and beef production in Argentina by Frank W. Bicknell. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 32 p. 8°.
- Annual flowering plants. L. C. Corbett. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 48 p. 8°.
- Annual reports of the department of agriculture for fiscal year ending June 30, 1903. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 560 p. 8°.
- The cotton bollworm: An account of the insect, with results of experiments in 1903. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 24 p. 8°.
- Bureau of plant industry: The date palm and its utilization in the southwestern states, by Walter T. Swingle. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 155 p. 8°.
- An enemy of the cotton boll weevil, by O. F. Cook. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 7 p. 8°.
- Indian corn in Argentina, production and export, by Frank W. Bicknell. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 48 p. 8°.
- Progress of the beet-sugar industry in the United States in 1903. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 184 p. 8°.
- Bureau of Soils: Field operations of the Bureau of soils for 1902. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 842 p. 8°.
- Bureau of statistics: Foreign trade in farm and forest products, 1903. (Circular No. 15.) Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 20 p. 8°.
- Division of entomology: Proceedings of the 16th annual meeting of the association of economic entomologists. Bulletin No. 46. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. il. 113 p. 8°.
- Some miscellaneous results of the work of the division of entomology. VII. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 99 p. 8°.
- Division of foreign markets: Foreign import tariffs on fruits and nuts, 1903, by Frank H. Hitchcock. (Bulletin No. 36.) Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 69 p. 8°.
- Foreign import tariffs on meat and meat products, 1903. By Frank H. Hitchcock. (Bulletin No. 35.) Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 64 p. 8°.
- Office of the secretary: standards of purity for food products. (Circular No. 10.) Washington, Government Printing Office, November 20, 1903. 13 p. 8°.
- Wages of farm labor in the United States. Results of eleven statistical investigations, 1866-1899. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1901. 47 p. 8°.
- Wheat production and farm life in Argentina. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 100 p. 8°.
- Yearbook of the department of agriculture. 1903. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 728 p. 8°.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

- Bureau of the census: American census taking, from the United States. (Reprinted from the Century Magazine for April, 1903.) 34 p. 12°.
- The climate of the Philippines by Rev. José Alzine. [Washington], Government Printing Office, 1904. Maps, 103 p. 8°.

- Bureau of the census: Estimates of population of the larger cities of the United States in 1901, 1902, 1903. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 21 p. 4°.
- Mineral industries of Porto Rico. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 421-549 p. sq. 4°.
- Statistical atlas of the United States. 1903. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 91 p. sq. 4°.
- Mines and quarries. Bulletin No. 9. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 59 p. 4°.
- Municipal electric fire alarm and police patrol systems. Bulletin No. 11. Washington, Government printing Office, 1904. 33 p. 4°.
- Quantity of cotton ginned in the United States (Crops of 1899-1903, inclusive.) Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 56 p. 4°.
- Population of the Philippines, by islands, provinces, municipalities, and barrios, taken in the year 1903. [Washington], Government Printing Office, 1904. 100 p. 8°.
- Volcanoes and seismic centers of the Philippine archipelago, by Rev. M. Saderra Masó. [Washington], Government Printing Office, 1904. map. 80 p. 8°.
- Bureau of statistics: Monthly consular reports, vols. 74 and 75, January to June, 1904. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 6 v.
- Foreign commerce and navigation of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1903. In two volumes. v. 1. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 976 p. 4°.
- Statistical abstract of the United States. 1903. 26th number. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 450 p. 8°.
- Merchandise declared for export to the United States from each consular district in foreign countries during the year ending June 30, 1903. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. vi, b1829-2023. sq. 4°.
- Exports of domestic merchandise from the United States by articles, customs districts, and countries during the year ending June 30, 1903. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. sq. 4°.
- Imports of merchandise into the United States during the year ending June 30, 1903. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 177 p. sq. 4°.
- Imported merchandise entered for consumption in the United States and duties collected thereon 1821-1903, with drawback paid on imports, 1902 and 1903. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 174 p. sq. 4°.
- Annual review of the foreign commerce of the United States and summary tables of commerce and prices for the year ending June 30, 1903. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 178 p. sq. 4°.
- Commerce and industries of Colon and Panama. (Daily cons. rept., Dec. 4, 1903, no. 1817.) Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 12 p. 8°.
- Commercial travelers in foreign countries. (U. S. spec. cons. repts., v. 28, p. 1-38.) Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904.
- Diplomatic and consular service of the United States. (Corrected to September 14, 1903.) With maps showing location of consular officers in each grand division of the world. (From the Summary of Commerce and Finance for September, 1903.) maps. iii, 763-792 p. sq. 4°.
- First annual report of the secretary of commerce and labor. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 31 p. 8°.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

- General land office: Circular from the general land office showing the manner of proceeding to obtain title to public lands under the homestead, desert land, and other laws. Issued January 25, 1904. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 339 p. 8°.

XXVIII INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Geological survey: Twenty-fourth annual report of the director of the U. S. geological survey. 1902-3. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 302 (1) p. 4°.

Patent Office: Report of the commissioner of patents to congress for the year ending December 31, 1903. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 15 p. 8°.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Agreement between the United States of America and the republic of Cuba for the lease (subject to terms to be agreed upon by the two Governments) to the United States of lands in Cuba for coaling and naval stations. Signed by the president of Cuba February 16, 1903. Signed by the president of the United States February 26, 1903. 4 p. 8°.

Proceedings of the international (water) boundary commission. United States and Mexico. Treaties of 1884 and 1889. Equitable distribution of the waters of the Rio Grande. In 2 sq. fol. volumes with maps. p. 1-227, 228-439.

Register of the department of state. Corrected to January 22, 1904. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 121 p. 8°.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Seventeenth annual report of the interstate commerce commission. December 15, 1903. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 382 p. 8°.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Biblioteca filipina, ó sea catálogo razonado de todos los impresos, tanto insulares como extranjeros, relativos á la historia, la etnografía, la lingüística, la botánica, la fauna, la flora, la geología, la hidrografía, la geografía, la legislación, etc., de las islas filipinas, de Joló y Marianas, por T. H. Pardo de Tavera. Published under the direction of the Library of congress and the Bureau of insular affairs, war department. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 439 p. 4°.

A list of books (with references to periodicals) on the Philippine Islands in the Library of congress, by A. P. C. Griffin, Chief of the division of bibliography, with chronological list of maps in the Library of congress, by P. Lee Phillips, Chief of division of maps and charts. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 397 p. 4°.

Reference list on British tariff movement. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 37 p. 8°.

Report of the librarian of congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 600 p. 8°.

Part 1. Report of the librarian.

Part 2. Select list of recent purchases in certain departments of literature 1901-1903.

Part 3. Report of the register of copyrights on copyright legislation.

Select list of references on Chinese immigration. Compiled under the direction of A. P. C. Griffin, Chief of division of bibliography. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 31 p. 4°.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS.

Table of equivalents of the customary and metric weights and measures. First ed. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 38 p. sq. 4°.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS.

Catalogue of public documents. July 1, 1899-June 30, 1901. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 1105 p. 4°.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Bureau of American ethnology: Twentieth annual report of the Bureau of Ethnology. 1898-99. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. illus. misc. p. 4°.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

- Annual report of the comptroller of the currency. 1903. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 1722 p. 8°.
- Public health and marine-hospital service: Annual report of the surgeon-general of the public health and marine-hospital service of the United States for the fiscal year 1903. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 572 p. 8°.
- Report of the comptroller of the currency for 1903. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 1071 p. 8°.
- Treasury decisions under internal-revenue laws. v. 6. January to December, 1903. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 140 p. 8°.
- Treasury decisions under tariff and navigation laws. v. 6. January to December, 1903. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 1110 p. 8°.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

- Bureau of insular affairs: Monthly summary of commerce of the Philippine Islands for the months of August and September, 1903. Washington, Bureau of insular affairs, 1903. 2 v. sq. 4°.
- Notes on Panama. Compiled and arranged by Capt. H. C. Hale. [Office of chief of staff.] November, 1903. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. illus. maps. 286 p. 8°.
- Fifty-eighth congress. Organization of the government of Panama. Washington, 1904. 17 p. 8°. (Sen. doc. 166.)
- Use by United States of a military force in the internal affairs of Colombia. Washington, 1904. 8°.
- Office of the chief of staff: Bulletin of military notes, No. 1. December 31, 1903. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1904. 398 p. 8°.
- United States and Great Britain: Decision of the Alaskan boundary tribunal under the treaty of Jan. 24, 1903, between United States and Great Britain. 3 p. map. 4°.
- United States and Panama: Convention between the United States and the republic of Panama for the construction of a ship canal . . . Proclaimed Feb. 26, 1904. 19 p. 8°.

URUGUAY.

- Cámara de comercio: Informe anual de la cámara de comercio correspondiente á los años 1901 y 1902. Montevideo, 1902 and 1903. 2 pamph. 8°.
- Cámara de senadores: Diario de sesiones de la h. cámara de senadores. Tomo LXXIX. Año 1902. Montevideo, Imprenta y Litografía "La Razón," 1903. 619 p. 4°.
- Colegio militar: Programa general de exámenes correspondiente al 1°, 2° y 3° curso de estudios. Montevideo, Imprenta "El Siglo Ilustrado," 1888. 303 p. 8°.
- Programa general de exámenes para los alumnos de 5° año con un anexo de fortificación pasagera para los alumnos de 4° año. Montevideo, Tip. y Lit. "Oriental," 1890. 132 p. 8°.
- Comisión financiera de las obras públicas de Montevideo: Memoria correspondiente al año 1902 presentada al ministerio de fomento. Montevideo, Talleres de A. Barreiro y Ramos, 1903. 41 p. 8°.

- Comisión nacional de caridad y beneficencia pública: Hospital de caridad. Memoria de 1899. Montevideo, Imprenta de "El Siglo," 1901. 167 p. 4°.
- 1901. Montevideo, Tip. de la Escuela N. de Artes y Oficios, 1902. vi, 304 p. tables. 4°.
- Comité central de la Cruz Roja Uruguaya: La Cruz Roja. Organización general y nacional. Reglamentos é instrucciones. Montevideo, [Tip. de Marcos Martínez], 1901. 38 p. 12°.
- Consejo nacional de higiene: Memoria del consejo nacional de higiene y sus dependencias. Años 1897-98-99. Tomos 1 y 2. Montevideo, Tip. Escuela Nacional de Artes y Oficios, 1903. 2 v.
- Departamento de ingenieros: Memoria del departamento nacional de ingenieros correspondiente al año 1902. Montevideo, Tip. Escuela Nacional de Artes y Oficios, 1903. ills. 260 p. 8°.
- Dirección de obras municipales: Plaza Independencia. Reforma de la fachada de los edificios. Proyecto de ordenanza presentado á la honorable junta de Montevideo por el ingeniero José Serrato. Montevideo, Imprenta de "El Siglo," 1897. 37 p. 12°.
- Junta E. Administrativa: Contra las inundaciones. Proyecto de reformas para la calle Miguelete y los arroyos Quinta, Calzones, Seco y Miguelete. Presentado á la H. junta de Montevideo, por el ingeniero José Serrato. Montevideo, Imprenta "El Siglo," 1897. map. 42 p. 12°.
- Dirección general de impuestos directos: Leyes de impuestos para el año económico de 1900-1901. Montevideo, Imprenta á vapor La Nación, 1901. 96 p. 4°.
- Informe anual de la cámara de comercio de Montevideo. 1903. Montevideo, "El Telégrafo Marítimo," 1904. 86 p. 8°.
- Inspector nacional de instrucción primaria: Memoria correspondiente al año 1900 presentada á la dirección general de instrucción pública. Montevideo, Talleres de A. Barreiro y Ramos, 1902. 295 p. 4°.
- Manifiesto de S. E. el Señor Presidente Provisional de la República O. del Uruguay dirigido al país á nacionales y extranjeros. Montevideo, Imp. La Nación, 1898. 66 p. 8°.
- Ministerio de fomento: Leyes y antecedentes referentes á la licitación y contrato de las obras del puerto de Montevideo. Montevideo, Imp. de "La Nación," 1901. 117 p. 4°.
- Ministerio de relaciones exteriores: Anexo á la memoria [de 1888]. Actos y tratados celebrados por el congreso internacional Sud-Americano de Montevideo. Montevideo, Imprenta Oriental, 1889. 1003 p. 8°.
- El Prado. Sentencias dictadas sobre la propiedad y posesión de los terrenos que dicho paseo público comprende. Montevideo, Imprenta y Litografía de "La Razón," 1895. 62 p. 8°.
- Proyecto de reformas á la ley de marcas de fábrica y de comercio. Montevideo. Imprenta á vapor de La Nación, 1899. 27 p. 8°.
- Registro oficial. Colección de leyes, decretos y demás documentos públicos de la República O. del Uruguay. Autorizada por superior decreto de mayo 2 de 1892. Año I, Tomo I. Montevideo, 1892. 201, ii p. 4°.
- Reglamento orgánico de la junta e. administrativa de la capital. Decretado por el poder ejecutivo en 4 de diciembre de 1891 con las modificaciones propuestas por la junta y aprobados por el mismo en enero 25 de 1893. Montevideo, Imprenta de "El Siglo," 1893. 20 p. 8°.

VENEZUELA.

- Asamblea nacional constituyente de 1901 . . . Caracas, Impr. Bolívar, 1901. 550 p. 4°.
- Castro, General: Two notable documents of General Castro, President of Venezuela. New York, 1904. 15 p. 8°.

- Código civil sancionado por el congreso . . . en sus sesiones ordinarias de 1904. Caracas, Impr. Bolívar, 1904. 292 p. 4°.
- Código de comercio de . . . Venezuela. 1904. Caracas, Impr. Bolívar, 1904. 258 p. 4°.
- Código de enjuiciamiento criminal . . . 1903. Caracas, Impr. Bolívar [1903]. 103 p. 4°.
- Código de la marina de guerra de Venezuela . . . 1903. Caracas, Impr. Bolívar [1903]. 255, (1) p. 4°.
- Código de procedimiento civil de . . . Venezuela. 1904. Caracas, Impr. Bolívar, 1904. 167 p. 4°.
- Código militar de . . . Venezuela. 1903. Caracas, Impr. Bolívar, 1903. 384 p. 4°.
- Código penal de . . . Venezuela. 1903. Caracas, Impr. Moderna, 1903. 108, (1) p. 4°.
- Corte de casación: Memoria que presenta la corte de casación . . . de Venezuela al congreso . . . en 1904. Caracas, Tip. Washington, [1904]. 311, x p. 4°.
- Cuenta que presenta el gobernador del distrito federal al congreso nacional en 1904. Caracas, Tip. Universal, 1904. xiii, 413, (1) p. 4°.
- Decreto sobre uniformes y divisas para el ejército activo nacional. Caracas, Impr. Nacional, n. d. 4°.
- Mensaje del General Cipriano Castro, Presidente constitucional de Venezuela al congreso de 1904. Caracas, Tip. J. M. Herrera Irigoyen & Ca., 1904. 59 p. 4°.
- Ministerio de fomento: Exposición que presenta al congreso de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela el ministro de fomento. Caracas, Impr. de "La Religión," 1904. 101, (5) p. 4°.
- Ministerio de guerra y marina: Memoria que dirige al congreso nacional de . . . Venezuela el ministro de guerra y marina en 1904. Caracas, Impr. Bolívar, [1903]. 199 p. 4°.
- Ministerio de hacienda: Exposición que dirige al congreso nacional el ministro de hacienda en 1902. Caracas, Impr. Arauca, [1902]. 80 p. 4°.
- 1903. Caracas, Herrera Irigoyen & Ca., 1903. 50, (2) p. 4°.
- 1904. Caracas, Tip. Universal, 1904. xliii, 226 p. 4°.
- Ministerio de instrucción pública: Exposición que dirige al congreso nacional el ministro de instrucción pública en 1903. Caracas, Impr. Nacional, [1903]. 34 p. 4°.
- 1904. Caracas, Impr. Bolívar, 1904. 191 p. 4°.
- Ministerio de obras públicas: Exposición que presenta el ministro de obras públicas al congreso de Venezuela en . . . 1904. Caracas, Impr. Bolívar, 1904. 20 p. 4°.
- Ministerio de relaciones exteriores: Memoria que presenta el ministro de relaciones exteriores al congreso . . . en 1904. Caracas, Impr. Bolívar, 1904. 40 p. 4°.
- Recopilación de leyes y decretos de Venezuela. T. XXII. Año 1890. Caracas, Impr. Nacional, 1903. 742 p. 4°.
- Two notable public documents of General Castro, President of Venezuela. New York, 1904. 15 p. 8°.
- Universidad central de Venezuela: Anales de la universidad. Año 4, Tomo 4, Número 2. Julio-Diciembre de 1903. Caracas, Tip. Herrera, Irigoyen & Ca., 1903. 215, (2) p. 8°.

MAPS.

1610. Map of Peru . . . (14 x 11½ inches.) *circa* 1610.
1631. Brasilia accuratissima tabula . . . English description on back. (22½ x 19 inches.) Amst., 1631.
1640. Megallanica tabula, que Terra del Fuego, cum celeberrimis fretis a Megallano et le maire detectis, novissima et accuratissima descriptio. (20½ x 16 inches.) Amst., *circa* 1640.

- [1696] Columbus. Amérique ou le Nouveau Monde, premièrement découverte par Christ. Colombe en l'an 1492, avec les observations des voyageurs. (11½ x 8½ inches.) Leide, [1696].
1719. La partie méridionale de l'Amérique appelée Terra Ferme où se trouve les provinces ou grands gouvernements de la Guiane et de la Nouvelle Granade, cette dernière province subdivisée en Popaya, Cartagène, Ste. Marthe, Roi de la Hacha, Venezuela et Nouvelle Andalousie, par X. de Fer. (25 x 19 inches.) Paris, 1719.
1720. Map of South America, dedicated to the Earl of Sunderland, by Herman Moll . . . with view of the silver mountain of Potosi, etc. (28 x 23 inches.) *circa* 1720.
1779. Map of South America, containing Terra Firma, New Granada, Guyana, Amazonia, Brazil, Peru, Paragua, Chaco, Tucuman, Chile, Patagonia . . . with geographical narrative of South America, etc., etc., from Mons. d'Anville. (45 x 40 inches.)
1779. Mexico. Nova Hispania et Nova Galicia . . . (22 x 10 inches.) (1631.)
1784. ——— Map of Mexico, or New Spain, together with New Mexico, California, etc., by Eman. Bowen . . . with inset map of the Gallapagos islands . . . (17 x 14 inches.) *circa* 1784.
1786. America. Map of North and South America and the West Indies, with the discoveries made by the English and the Spaniards, drawn by Samuel Dunn. (1 colored double folio sheet.) 1786.
1787. Dunn's map of South America, as divided amongst the Spaniards, Portuguese, French, and Dutch. (1 sheet double folio.) 1787.
1791. Map of South America, published under the patronage of the Duke of Orleans, by d'Anville. (28½ x 20 inches.) 1791.
1797. America, or the New World, showing all the known parts of the Western Hemisphere, from the map of d'Anville, with the additional discoveries by W. Faden. (23 x 21 inches.) 1797.
1811. Columbia Prima, or South America . . . Delarochette. (43 x 30½ inches.) 1811.
1899. Carta general de República Mexicana formada por la secretaría de fomento con mejoramiento de datos por disposición del Secretario del Ramo, Ingeniero Manuel Fernández Leal. 1899. Scale 1:2,000,000. In four parts. Each pt. 21 x 32½ inches.
- 1903-4. Carta de la República Mexicana á la 100,000'. 14 parts. Each pt. 16 x 20½ in.
1904. Map of the Republic of Panama. Prepared in the United States war department (second military information division), Office of chief of staff. January, 1904. (Corrected to February 15, 1904.) (48 x 29½ inches.)
1904. Mapa de los ferrocarriles de la República Argentina. (Ministerio de obras públicas.) Enero, 1904. Scale, 1:2,000,000. [Buenos Aires], Lito. Penitenciaría Nacional. 29 x 48 inches.
1904. Stieler's hand-atlas . . . Nr. 36, Die Britischen Inseln; Nr. 53 & 54, Balkanhalbinsel, Bl. 3 and 4; Nr. 56, Nord und Mittel Asien. Gotha, Justus Perthes. 4 maps.
1904. Stieler's hand atlas. Nr. 48 und 49, Russia; Nr. 76, Australia; Nr. 82, North America. Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1904. 4 maps.
1904. Stieler's hand-atlas herausgegeben von Justus Perthes geographischer anstalt in Gotha, 1904. (Sheets No. 16, 21, 22, and 23. Oesterreich und Italien.)

[Date not given.]

America pars meridionalis. (South America, Nicaragua to Tierra del Fuego.) (21½ x 18½ inches.) (Latin inscription on back.) Amsterdam, Hondius.

Mapa de la república del Paraguay. Asunción, H. Kraus. 19½ x 25½ inches.

- Maps illustrating the Isthmus of Tehmantepec. New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1852. 8 maps (incl. in atlas).
- Panama canal, the republic of Panama and adjacent countries. 11 x 8½ inches.
- Philip's mercantile marine atlas. A series of 30 plates containing over 100 charts and plans, with tables of 8,600 distances between ports, national and house flags, lists of British and United States consulates, and complete index of 20,000 ports, etc. Specially designed for merchant shippers, exporters, and ocean travelers, and for general use. London, George Philip & Son, 1903. Eleven general maps and diagrams, 19 charts, xvi p. 1°.

ADDITIONS TO MR. T. C. DAWSON'S LOAN COLLECTION.

- Academia Brasileira de letras: Discursos pronunciados na sessão solemne de 17 de julho de 1903 pelos Srs. Oliveira Lima e Salvador de Mendonça. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. Jornal do Commercio, 1903. 60 p. nar. 8°.
- O Acre. O direito da Bolivia. Pensamento da chancellaria Brasileira. Documentos para julgar a questão. Rio de Janeiro, 1900. 218 p. 8°.
- Adalbert (Prince) of Prussia: Travels in the South of Europe and in Brazil, with a voyage up the Amazon and its tributary, the Xingú, now first explored. By his royal highness Prince Adalbert of Prussia. Translated by Sir R. H. Schomburgk and J. E. Taylor, with an introduction by Baron von Humboldt. vols. 1 & 2. London, David Bogue, 1849. 2 v. 8°.
- A administração do Exm. Sr. Dr. Alarico José Furtado, presidente da provincia do Rio Grande do Norte, por um Rio-grandense. Natal, 1881. 16 p. 8°.
- Agassiz, Professor and Mrs. Louis: A journey in Brazil. Boston, Ticknor & Fields, 1868. xix. 540 p. 8°.
- Alencar, José de: Diva. Perfil de mulher. Rio de Janeiro, 1898. 203 p. 12°.
- Luciola. Um perfil de mulher. Rio de Janeiro, 1898. 222 p. 12°.
- Amunátegui, Miguel Luis: Ensayos biográficos. Edición oficial. tomos 1-4. Santiago de Chile, 1893-1896. 4 v. 4°.
- La cuestión de límites entre Chile i la República Argentina. tomos 1, 2, & 3. Santiago, 1879-1880. 3 v. 8°.
- Estudios sobre instrucción pública. Edición oficial. tomos 1-3. Santiago de Chile, 1897 and 1898. 3 v. 4°.
- Andrade, Roberto: Lecciones de geografía de la República del Ecuador para los niños. Segunda edición. Guayaquil, 1899. 69 p. 12°.
- Lecciones de historia del Ecuador para los niños. Segunda edición. Guayaquil, 1901. 106 p. 12°.
- Armatoy, Félix Avelino: La cuestión del Acre y la legación de Bolivia en Londres. Londres, Impr. de Wertheimer, 1903. 163 p. 8°.
- Aranha, Graça Chanaan. Segunda edição revista. Rio de Janeiro, [1902]. 360 p. 12°.
- Arbitragem internacional. 2º Congresso científico latino-americano. Dissertação apresentada pelo Dr. Manuel Alvaro de Souza Sá Vianna. 2ª edição. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. Alderia, 1901. 62 p. 8°.
- Argentine Republic. Cámara mercantil, provincia de Buenos Aires: Memoria administrativa presentada por la comisión directiva á la asamblea general ordinaria celebrada el 29 de abril de 1901 correspondiente al período 1900-1901. Buenos Aires, Imp. A. Pech, 1901. 67 p. 8°.
- Ministerio de agricultura: Informe preliminar del viaje de exploración del "Azopardo" al Golfo San Matías por el Doctor F. Lahille. Buenos Aires, Tip. de "La Agricultura," 1900. 78 p. 8°.
- Memoria de la dirección de inmigración correspondiente á 1900. Buenos Aires, 1901. 169 p. 4°.
- Inmigración en el año 1901. [No imprint.] 14 p. 4°.

- Argentine Republic. Ministerio de agricultura: memoria sobre el territorio de Misiones por el naturalista viajero Carlos Burmeister. Buenos Aires, Impr. J. Penser, 1899. viii, 85 p. ills. 4°.
- Memoria sobre el territorio de Santa Cruz por Carlos Burmeister. Buenos Aires, Impr. de "La Nación," 1901. 104 p. 4°.
- Viaje por la gobernación de los Andes (Puna de Atacama). Por Eduardo A. Hohberg. Buenos Aires, Impr. de "La Nación," 1900. 77 p. 4°.
- Ministerio del interior: El territorio nacional del Neuquén. Informe presentado al Excmo. Sr. Ministro por el director general de la segunda sección, Gabriel Carrasco. Buenos Aires, La Penitenciaría Nacional, 1902. 63 p. 8°.
- Assis, Machado de: Varias historias. Rio de Janeiro, Laemmert, & C., 1896. 310 p. 12°.
- Associação do quarto centenário do descobrimento do Brasil: Livro do centenário. 1500-1900. tomos 1 and 2. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1900-1901. 2 v. 4°.
- Azevedo, Moreira de: Curiosidades. Notícias e variedades históricas brasileiras. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. Franco-Americana, 1873. 214 p. 12°.
- Barros Arana, Diego: Exposición de los derechos de Chile en el litigio de límites sometido al fallo arbitral de S. M. B. Santiago de Chile, Impr. Cervantes, 1896. 125 p. 8°.
- (In vol. entitled "La cuestión de límites.")
- Bibliotheca nacional do Rio de Janeiro: Catalogo da exposição da historia do Brazil realizada pela Bibliotheca Nacional do Rio de Janeiro a 2 de dezembro de 1881. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. de Leuzinger & filhos, 1881. 8°.
- Biografía de Don Miguel Luis Amunátegui. 1828-1888. No title-page or imprint. 346 p. 8°.
- Bloomfield, Georgiana Baroness: Reminiscences of court and diplomatic life. vols. 1 and 2. London, 1883. 2 v.
- Bolivia. Ministerio de relaciones exteriores y culto: Memoria de 1897. Sucre, Impr. "Bolivar," 1898. 162 p. 4°.
- (In vol. entitled "La cuestión de límites.")
- Bourrouil, Estevam Leão: O partido conservador da França. Breves considerações sobre politica hodierna. São Paulo, 1883. 42 p. 8°.
- (In vol. entitled "Documentos politicos. 1881-55.")
- Branco, Camillo Castello: Amor de perdigão. Rio de Janeiro, 1898. 235 p. 12°.
- Brammer, John C.: Ants as geologic agents in the Tropics. (Reprinted from the Journal of Geology, vol. 8, No. 2, 1900.) Chicago, 1900. p. 151-153. 8°.
- Bacteria and the decomposition of rocks. (From the American Journal of Science, v. 3, 1897.) p. 458-442. 8°.
- Decomposition of rocks in Brazil. Rochester, 1896. (Bulletin of the Geological Society of America, v. 7.) p. 255-314. Plates. 8°.
- Geographical and geological exploration in Brazil. (From the American Naturalist, August, 1886.) p. 687-690. 8°.
- Geology of the northeast coast of Brazil. (From the Bulletin of the Geological Society of America.) Rochester, 1902. 98 p. 8°.
- Is the peak of Fernando de Noronha a volcanic plug like that of Mont Pelé? (From the American Journal of Science, v. 16, December, 1903.) p. 442-444. 8°.
- Notes on the fauna of the islands of Fernando de Noronha. (From the American Naturalist, October, 1888.) 861-871 p. 8°.
- Notes upon a native Brazilian language. (From the Proceedings of the American association for the advancement of science, Buffalo meeting, August, 1886.) p. 329-330. 8°.
- On the occurrence of fossil remains of mammals in the interior of the states of Pernambuco and Alagoas, Brazil. (From the American Journal of Science, v. 13, February, 1902.) p. 133-137. 8°.

- Brauner, John C.: On the origin of certain siliceous rocks. p. 366-371. 8°.
- Results of the Brauner-Agassiz expedition to Brazil. IV. Two characteristic geologic sections on northeast coast of Brazil. (Proceedings of the Washington academy of sciences.) Washington, D. C., 1900. p. 185-201. 8°.
- V. Mollusks from the vicinity of Pernambuco. Washington, D. C., 1901. p. 139-147. 8°.
- Rock inscriptions in Brazil. (Reprinted from the American naturalist, December, 1884.) p. 1187-1190. Plates. 8°.
- The geology of Fernando de Noronha. Pt. 1. (From the American journal of science, v. 37, February, 1889.) p. 145-161. 8°.
- The oil-bearing shales of the coast of Brazil. A paper read before the American institute of mining engineers, at the Canadian meeting, August, 1900. Author's edition, 1900. 18 p. 8°.
- The palm trees of Brazil. (Reprinted from the Popular science monthly, March, 1902.) p. 387-412. 8°.
- The Pororóca, or bore of the Amazon. (From "Science," November 28, 1884.) With additional notes. Boston, 1885. 12 p. 8°.
- The railways of Brazil. A statistical article reprinted from the Railway age, with notes and additions. Chicago, 1887. 26 p. 8°.
- The reputation of the lantern fly. (From the American naturalist.) p. 835-838. 8°.
- Brauner, J. C., and Gilman, C. E.: The stone reef at the mouth of Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil. (From the American geologist, v. 24, December, 1890.) p. 342-344. 8°.
- Brasiliense, A. Os programas dos partidos e o 2º imperio. Primeira parte: exposição de princípios. São Paulo, 1878. 205, lvi, (2) p. 8°.
- Brazil: Boletim do Serviço de estatística commercial da republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil. Rio de Janeiro, September and December, 1901. 2 pamps. (In vol. entitled "Census and statistics.")
- Brief notice on the State of Matto Grosso. Official publication. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. Lenzinger, 1904. 40 p. 12°.
- Constituição da republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil acompanhada das leis organicas publicadas desde 15 de novembro de 1889. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1891. 535 p. 12°.
- Department of agriculture, commerce, and public works of the state of São Paulo. Railroads in the state of São Paulo. 1903. 55 p. 4°.
- Directoria geral de estatística: registro civil. 1894. Rio de Janeiro, 1897. ex. 430 p. 4°.
- (In vol. entitled "Census and statistics.")
- Discours envoyé au congrès législatif de Saint-Paul le 7 avril 1897 par M. le Docteur Campos Salles, Président de l'Etat. São Paulo, Typ. do "Diario Officiel," 1897. 30 p. 8°.
- Discursos do deputado J. M. Pereira de Silva nas sessões do parlamento Brasileiro nas sessões de 1870 e 1871. Rio Janeiro, Garnier, 1872. 246 p. 8°.
- Estado de São Paulo: Relatório apresentado a assemblea legislativa provincial de São Paulo na segmda sessão da decima quinta legislatura no dia 24 de fevereiro de 1865 pelo presidente da mesma provincia. São Paulo, 1865. 120, 56 p. 8°.
- Secretaria dos negocios da agricultura, commercio e obras publicas: Relatório correspondente aos annos de 1899, 1900, & 1901. São Paulo, 1900-1902. 3 v. 8°.
- Estado do Rio Grande do Sul: Anexos ao relatório da secretaria de estado dos negocios das obras publicas. 1901. Porto Alegre, 1901. 127 p. 8°.
- Relatório apresentado ao presidente do Rio Grande do Sul pelo secretario de estado da fazenda. Porto Alegre, 1901. v. p.

XXXVI INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Brazil: Exports of national products, grouped according to class and destination . . . during the months of January and February, 1900. 30 p. 8°.

(In vol. entitled "Census and statistics.")

— Índice synoptico, chronologico e analytico dos decretos, etc., publicados no diario official do estado de São Paulo de 1° de janeiro a 31 de dezembro de 1893. São Paulo, 1894. 40 p. 8°.

— Legislação Brasileira. Consolidação das leis civis. Terceira edição . . . Rio de Janeiro, 1896. ccxix, 774, 114 p. 8°.

— Memoir of the state of Bahia . . . An official publication. Translated into English by Dr. Guilherme Pereira Rebello. Bahia, Office of the "Diario da Bahia," 1893. 682, xxvii p. 8°.

— Ministério da industria, viação e obras publicas: Recenseamento geral da republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil em 31 de dezembro de 1890. Distrito Federal. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. Leuzinger, 1895. 454 p. 4°.

— Synopsis do recenseamento de 31 de dezembro de 1890. Rio de Janeiro, 1898. 133 p. 4°.

(In vol. entitled "Census and statistics.")

— Regulamento No. 28 da instrução publica do Rio Grande do Norte. Natal, 1874. 18 p. 8°.

— Relatório da directoria da companhia territorial Porto-Alegrense para ser apresentado á assembleia geral convocada para 15 de Março de 1902. Porto Alegre, 1902. 14 p. 8°.

— Repartição de estatística e archivo do estado de São Paulo: Relatório do anno de 1897 apresentado em 30 de setembro de 1898 ao secretario de estado dos negocios do interior pelo Dr. Antonio de Toledo Piza, Director. São Paulo, 1899. 692 p. 4°.

— Secretario de estado dos negocios do interior e exterior do estado do Rio Grande do Sul: Relatório apresentado ao presidente do estado do Rio Grande do Sul . . . em 15 de agosto de 1901. Porto Alegre, 1901. 179 p. 4°.

— Secretaria dos negocios da agricultura, commercio e obras publicas: Relatório correspondente ao anno de 1898. São Paulo, 1899. 160 p. 8°.

Brown, Hubert W.: Latin America. The pagans, the papists, the patriots, the protestants, and the present problem. New York, 1901. 307 p. 8°.

Bulnes, Gonzalo: Historia de la expedición libertadora del Perú. 1817-1822. Santiago de Chile, Rafael Jover, 1887 and 1888. Tomos 1 and 2. 2 v. 8°.

Caminha, Adolpho: No paiz dos Yankees. Rio de Janeiro, Domingos de Magalhães, 1894. 184 p. 12°.

Canet, Eva: Agosto. Segunda edición. Madrid, 1899. 208 p. 8°.

— Manolín. Novela original. Segunda edición. Madrid, 1899. 248 p. 8°.

— Oremus. Novela original. Segunda edición. Madrid, 1899. 189 p. 8°.

— Trapitos al sol. Novela político-periodística original. Segunda edición. Madrid, 1899. 280 p. 8°.

Canstatt, Oskar: Das republikanische Brasilien in vergangenheit und gegenwart. Leipzig, 1899. 656 p. 8°.

Canticos á honra a Joaquim Alonso Moreira d'Almeida. Sergipe, 1886. 40 p. 8°.

Cardozo, Daniel Pedro Ferro: Création d'une rue monumentale entre la Place Royale et la Gare du Midi. Bruxelles, 1873. 14 p. 8°.

(In vol. entitled "Miscellanea, 1873-86.")

Cardozo, Ferro: Destino a dar-se ao canal do Mangue. Opinião do Dr. Ferro Cardozo. Rio de Janeiro, 1886. 10 p. 8°.

(In vol. entitled "Miscellanea, 1873-86.")

Carnero, Joaquim Borges: Discurso pronunciado por occasião da sessão magna de posse augusta e respeitosa loja cap. philantropia e ordem em 20 de maio de 1876. Rio de Janeiro, 1876. 15 p. 12°.

- Carrasco, Gabriel: La verdadera población de la ciudad de Rio de Janeiro en 1900. Estudiada según los resultados de la estadística Brazileira. Buenos Aires, La Penitenciaría Nacional, 1901. 16 p. 4°.
- Carvalho, Carlos Augusto de: Direito civil Brazileiro recopilado ou nova consolidação das leis civis vigentes em 11 de agosto de 1899. Rio de Janeiro, 1899. cxvii, 645, 9 p. 8°.
- Cateysson, J.: Indicador geral da viagem do Brazil. Paris, 1898. cx, 266 p. 4°.
- Cauchy, Eugène: Le droit maritime international considéré dans ses origines et dans ses rapports avec les progrès de la civilisation. Tomes 1 et 2. Paris, 1862. 2 v. 8°.
- Cavalcanti, José Pompeu de A.: O Ceará em 1887. Chorographia da provincia do Ceará. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1888. 321 p. 12°.
- Church, George Earl: Bolivia by the Rio de La Plata route. (From the "Geographical journal" [Lond.] for January, 1902.) 10 p. 8°.
- Interocenic communication on the western continent. A study in commercial geography. (From the "Geographical journal" [Lond.] for March, 1902.) 42 p. map. 8°.
- Northern Bolivia and president Pando's new map. (From "The Geographical journal" for August, 1901.) 10 p. map. 8°.
- Código commercial do Brazil. Sexta edição. Rio de Janeiro, Laemmert, &c., 1896. 1674 p. 8°.
- Coimbra, Augusto T.: A conversão do papel moeda. Requerimento apresentado ao parlamento Brazileiro em 1883. Rio de Janeiro, 1883. 17 p. 8°.
(In vol. entitled "Miscellanea. 1873-76.")
- Collatino Marquez de Souza: Meio de attenuar os effeitos das secas e de fornecer a melhor agua possível ás habitações urbanas, suburbanas e ruas pelo emprego dos pozos hygienicos. Rio de Janeiro, 1889. 16 p. 8°.
- Consulat général de Bolivie en Belgique: Litige international entre la Bolivie et le Brésil. Discours du général Brésilien, D. Cerqueira. Auvers, 1903. 68 p. nar. 8°.
- Cordeiro, Montenegro: Tiradentes (esquisse biographique). Paris, 1892. 66 p. 8°.
- Correspondencia general del libertador Simon Bolívar. Enriquecida con la inserción de los manifiestos, mensajes, exposiciones, proclamas, etc. Publicados por el heroe Colombiano desde 1810 hasta 1830. (Precede á esta colección interesante la vida de Bolívar.) Tomos 1 y 2. New York, 1865, 1866. 2 v. 8°.
- A Crenação. (Artigos publicados no Apostolo de 6, 8 e 10 de Novembro de 1878.) Rio de Janeiro, 1878. 30 p. 8°.
- Deve a republica Brazileira considerar os Jesuitas fóra da lei? São Paulo, 1880. 11 p. 12°.
- Discursos e poesias recitadas no dia 24 de Junho de 1885 por occasião de completar-se a obra da redempção na cidade do Assu. Natal, 1885. 40 p. 12°.
- Documentos que acompañão o discurso com que o illustrissimo e excellentissimo Senhor Dr. José Thomaz Nabuco d'Araujo, Presidente da Provincia de São Paulo, abriu á assemblea legislativa provincial no dia 1° de Maio de 1852. São Paulo, 1852. 89, 10 p. 8°.
- Duchesne, R. P.: Compendio de la historia de España, escrito en francés por el R. P. Duchesne . . . Traducido en castellano por el R. P. Joseph Francisco . . . Tomos 1 y 2. Madrid, 1758. 2 v. 12°.
- Egregio e Superior Tribunal de Justiça. Appellação civil da capital No. 710. Appellante o seminario diocesano por seu reitor. Appellada a Santa Casa de Misericórdia da Cidade de Ytù por su meza administrativa. São Paulo, Typ. Hennes Irrnãos, 1895. 1, 36 p. 8°.
- Ensaios sobre alguns melhoramentos tendentes á prosperidade da provincia do Ceará. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. Nacional, 1877. 59 p. 8°.

XXXVIII INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

- d'Espinheiro, José Antonio: Traços biographicos do Visconde de Cabo Frio. xxviii p. 4°.
- d'Escragnolle, A. (Vicomt de Taunay): A retirada da laguna. Episodio da guerra do Paraguay. Traduzida da 3ª edição franceza pelo Dr. B. T. Ramiz Galvão. Rio de Janeiro, H. Garnier. 240 p. 12°.
- O Estado e a igreja: Igreja do collegio. Acção possessoria. Editoriaes do "Correio Paulistano." São Paulo, 1865. 99 p. 8°.
- Fabricatore, Carlos: Il 15 novembre, 1889. La rivoluzione del Brasile. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1889. 113 p. 8°.
- Fallas do throno desde o anno de 1823 até o anno de 1872, acompanhadas dos respectivos votos de graças da camara temporaria e de diferentes informações e escla-rcimentos colligidos na secretaria da camara dos srs. deputados. Rio de Janeiro, 1872. 586, 98, vi p. 8°
- As fazendas nacionaes do Rio Branco. Representação documentada que ao governo imperial dirigiu o arrendatario das mesmas fazendas Antonio José Gomes Pereira Bastos. No imprint. 62 p. 8°.
- Fermin, Cevallos Pedro: Compendio de la historia del Ecuador. Tercera edición. Quito, Impr. de la Universidad Central, 1900. 434 p. 12°.
- Fernández, Dr. Emilio: La campaña del Acre. 1900-1901. Buenos Aires, J. Penser, 1903. xiv, 184 p. 8°.
- Ferreira da Rosa: O Rio de Janeiro em 1900. Visitas e excursões. 2ª edição. [Rio de Janeiro], 1900. xi, 609 p. 4°.
- Ferreira, Francisco Ignacio: Diccionario geographico das minas do Brazil. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1885. xxvi, 754 p. 8°.
- Ferreira, Soares Sebastião: Systema theorico e pratico para se organizar a estatística do commercio marítimo do Brasil. Rio de Janeiro, 1873. 50 p. 8°.
- (In vol. entitled "Miscellanea, 1873-86.")
- Fialho, Anfriso: As causas da suspensão do constituinte. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. de Constituinte, 1885. 47 p. 8°.
- (In vol. entitled "Documentos politicos, 1881-1885.")
- Fletcher, James C. & Kidder, D. P.: Brazil and the Brazilians portrayed in historical and descriptive sketches. Illustrated with one hundred and fifty engravings. Sixth edition. Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 1866. 640 p. 8°.
- Freire, Felisbello: Historia constitucional da republica dos Estados Unidos do Brasil. Segunda edição. v. 1 y 2. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. Aldina, 1894. 2 v. bd. in 1 v. 8°.
- Gallis, Alfredo: Tuberculose social. IV. Os decadentes. Lisboa, 1902. 242 p. 8°.
- Gallois, L.: Los Andes de Patagonia. Paris, [1901]. 32 p. map. illus. 8°.
- Garland, Alejandro: Derecho Internacional Americano. Los conflictos sudamericanos en relación con los Estados Unidos. Versión castellana ampliada de la edición en inglés que lleva el mismo título. Lima, 1900. 84 p. 4°.
- (In vol. entitled "La cuestión de límites.")
- German ambitions as they affect Britain and the United States of America. Reprinted, with additions and notes, from the "Spectator," by 'Vigilans sed Aequus.' New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1903. xix, 132 p. 12°.
- Gessner, L.: Le droit des neutres sur mer. Berlin, Stilke et Van Myn den, 1865. xiv, 437 p. 8°.
- Goeldi, Emilio: Album de aves amazonicas. Supplemento illustrativo á obra "Aves do Brazil." 1902. 11 colored plates.
- Gonçalves, Domingos Maria: Exposição ao poder legislativo. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. Nacional, 1882. 64 p. 8°.
- (In vol. entitled "Documentos politicos, 1881-85.")

- Gomaz, Francisco Vidal: Depressions and elevations of the southern archipelagoes of Chile. (From the "Scottish geographical magazine" for January, 1902.) p. 14-24. 8°.
- Guapindaya, Fernando: O Amazonas. Os escandalos da administração do Sr. José Carlos Ramalho Junior. Rio de Janeiro, 1900. 84 p. 8°.
- Guimariés Bernardo: A escrava Isaura. Rio de Janeiro, 1899. 216 p. 12°.
- Guizot, M.: La France et la Prusse. Responsables devant l'Europe. Deuxième édition. Paris, Michel Lévy Frères, 1868. 130 p. 12°.
- Gutiérrez, J. R.: Revolución del 16 de julio de 1809 y biografía de Don Pedro Domingo Murillo . . . Tercera edición. La Paz, 1878. 52 p. 8°.
- Hancock, Anson Uriel: A history of Chile. Chicago, C. H. Sergel & Co., 1893. xx, 471 p. 8°.
- Hassanrek, F.: Four years among Spanish Americans. London, Sampson Low, Son, and Marston, 1868. x, 401, 24 p. 8°.
- Hautefeuille, L. B.: Questions de droit maritime international. Paris, 1868. v. p. 8°.
- Hervey, Maurice H.: Dark days in Chile. An account of the revolution of 1891. London, 1891-2. 336 p. 8°.
- Hitchings, Arthur S. H.: A two months' tour in the United States of North America. Philadelphia, J. C. Jorston & Co., 1897. 24 p. 8°.
- Holton, Isaac F.: New Granada: twenty months in the Andes. New York, Harper & Bros., 1857. map. xiv, 605 p. 8°.
- Instituto histórico, geográfico e ethnographico Brasileiro: Catalogo das cartas geographicas, hidrographicas, atlas, planos e vistas existentes na bibliotheca do Instituto histórico, geographico e ethnographico brasileiro. Rio de Janeiro, 1885. 118 p. 8°.
- Mendes de Almeida, João: Manifesto ao partido conservador de São Paulo. São Paulo, 1882. 32 p. 8°.
(In vol. entitled "Documentos políticos. 1881-1885.")
- Jones, Adnah D. (trs.): The history of South America from its discovery to the present time . . . by An American. London, 1899. vi, (1), 345 p. 8°.
- Jonin, Alexander: Durch Süd-Amerika. Reise und kulturhistorische bilder. Berlin, Siegfried Cronbach, 1895. ix, 943 p. 8°.
- Júnior, Sylvínio: A dona de casa. A mais útil publicação em portuguez contendo guia de hygiene privada e conselhos, hygiene da alimentação e do vestuario, principios de economia domestica, hygiene das crianças e da meninice, preñizos a corrigir, etc. Rio de Janeiro, 1894. 250, 2, 4 p. 12°.
- Latzina, Francisco: Diccionario geográfico argentino con ampliaciones enciclopédicas rioplatenses. Tercera edición. Buenos Aires, Jacobo Penser, 1899. 814 p. 4°.
- Leland Stanford Junior university. List of publications by members of the department of geology of the Leland Stanford Junior university. Stanford University, California, 1903. 25 p. 8°.
- Levasseur, E.: Le Brésil . . . Paris, H. Lamirault et Cie., 1889. 100, 12 p. illus.
- Lima d'Oliveira: O descobrimento do Brazil. Suas primeiras explorações e negociações diplomaticas a que deu origem. xxxvii p. 4°.
- No Japão. Impressões da terra e da gente. Rio de Janeiro, Laemmert & C., 1903. 354 p. 8°.
- Lopes, A. de Castro: Plano financeiro para o pagamento da divida interna fundada em apólices desde 1827 sem que o governo despenda um só real acima da quantia votada annualmente para o pagamento dos juros da mesma divida. Rio de Janeiro, 1886. 22 p. 8°.
(In vol. entitled "Documentos políticos. 1881-1885.")
- Macedo, Joaquim Manoel de: A Moreninha. Rio de Janeiro, 1898. 210 p. 12°.

XL INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

- Macedo, M. A. de: Observações sobre as secas do Ceará e os meios de augmentar o volume das aguas nas correntes do Cariry. Rio de Janeiro, 1878. 78 p. 8°.
- M. A. G.: Relação dos cidadãos que tomaram parte do Governo do Brazil no periodo de março de 1808 a 15 de novembro de 1889. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1904. 149 p. 8°.
- Magnasco, Osvaldo: La cuestión de límites. El alegato chileno. (Refutación.) Buenos Aires, Félix Lajouane, 1896. 55 p. 8°.
(In vol. entitled "La cuestión de límites.")
- Marc, Alfred: Le Brésil. Excursion à travers ses 20 provinces. tomes 1 et 2. Paris, 1890. 2 v. 12°.
- Marinho, José Antonio: Historia do movimento político, que no anno de 1842 teve lugar na provincia de Minas Geraes. Rio de Janeiro, 1844. tomos 1 & 2. 2 v. 8°.
- Marius. Perfil biographico do Marechal Floriano Peixoto. Collecção de artigos publicados no "Democrata" do Pará, de 19 de Maio a 30 de Julho de 1893. Pará, Typ. de Alfredo Silva & Cia., 1893. 88 p. 8°.
- Markham, Clements R.: A history of Perú. Chicago, Charles H. Sergel & Co., 1892. 556 p. 8°.
- Markwick, W. Fisher, and Smith, Wm. A.: The world and its people. Book X. The South American republics. New York, Silver, Burdett & Co. [1901]. 348 p. 12°.
- Marques, Abílio A. S.: Interesses da colonia portugueza na provincia de São Paulo (Brazil). Artigos publicados na "Provincia de São Paulo." São Paulo, 1881. 96 p. 12°.
- Mantua, V. M.: La cuestión del Pacífico. Lima, 1901. xxiv, 356 p.
- Mawe, John: Travels in the interior of Brazil, particularly in the gold and diamond districts of that country, by authority of the prince regent of Portugal, including a voyage to Rio de la Plata, and an historical sketch of the revolution of Buenos Aires. London, Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown, 1812. 366, (2) p. 4°.
- Mello Moraes, A. J. de: Historia do Brasil-reino e Brasil-imperio. tomo 1. Rio de Janeiro, 1871. 441, viii, p. 4°.
— tomo 2. Rio de Janeiro, 1873. 50 p. 4°.
- Memorial descriptiva da estrada de ferro de Novo Hamburgo á Taquara. Porto Alegre, Typ. da Livraria do Globo, 1901. 34 p. 8°.
- Mitre, Bartolomé: Historia de Belgrano y de la independencia argentina. Cuarta edición. tomos 1 y 3. Buenos Aires, 1887. 2 v. 4°.
— Historia de San Martín y de la emancipación sud-americana. Segunda edición. tomos 3 y 4. Buenos Aires, 1890. 2 v. 4°.
- Monteiro, Domingos Jacy: Canto e soneto á memoria do poeta brasileiro Antonio Gonçalves Dias. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. do Imperial Instituto Artístico, 1867. 8 p. 8°.
- Montes de Oca, M. A.: Argentine-Chilian boundary. The continental watershed in the face of the treaty of 1893. Translated by William Bigoe Armstrong. Buenos Aires, M. Biedma é Hijo, 1899. 159 p. 4°.
(In vol. entitled "La cuestión de límites.")
- Munhoz, Caetano Alberto: Apontamentos sobre as attribuições e expediente das inspectorias commerciaes. Santos, 1886. 32, 4 p. 8°.
(In vol. entitled "Miscellanea. 1873-86.")
- Nabuco, Joaquim: Escriptos e discursos litterarios de Joaquim Nabuco. Rio de Janeiro & Paris, Typ. H. Garnier, 1901. 302 p. 12°.
— Balmaceda. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. Leuzinger, 1895. 225 p. 8°.
— Um estadista do Imperio. Nabuco de Arunjo, sua vida, suas opiniões, sua época. Tomo 1, 1813-1857; tomo 2, 1857-1866; tomo 3, 1866-1878. Rio de Janeiro, [1898]. 3 v. 8°.

- Negocios d'alfandega da Parahyba do Norte. Defesa do ex-2º escripturario Antonio da T. Seemndino d'Oliveira em 14 de março de 1887. Parahyba do Norte, 1887. 26 p. 8º.
- Netto, Coelho: Por montes e valles. (Ouro Preto e Vassouras). Rio de Janeiro, [1893]. 194 p. 12º.
- Niemeyer, Courado Jacob de: Impugnação á obra do exm. sr. conselheiro João Manoel Pereira da Silva. Segundo periodo do reinado de D. Pedro I. no Brazil. Narrativa historica, 1871, na parte relativa ao commandante das armaz e presidente da commissão militar da provincia do Ceará de 1824-1828. Rio de Janeiro, 1872. 204 p. 8º.
- Noticia sobre a provincia de S. Pedro do Rio Grande do Sul. Rio de Janeiro, Impremie Imperiale, 1877. 7 p. map.
- Novaes, Faustino Xavier de: Cartas de um roceiro. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. Perseverança, 1867. 404 p. 12º.
- Nunes, J. P. Favilla: Recenseamento do estado do Rio de Janeiro . . . Rio de Janeiro, 1893. 237 p. 8º.
- Oliveira Freire, Felisbello Firmo de: Historia de Sergipe. 1575-1855. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. Perseverança, 1891. lxxiii, 424 p. 8º.
- Oliveira Lima: Historia diplomatica do Brazil. O reconhecimento do imperio. Rio de Janeiro & Paris, [1901]. 376 p. 8º.
- Oneto y Viana, Carlos: La diplomacia del Brasil en el Rio de La Plata, Montevideo y Buenos Aires, 1903. 387 p. 12º.
- Ortolan, M. Théodore: Règles internationales et diplomatie de la mer. Deuxième édition. Tomes 1 et 2. Paris, 1853. 2 v. in 1. 8º.
- Parlagreco, Carlo: Questões de arte. Rio de Janeiro, 1895. 152 p. 12º.
- Parrish, Samuel L.: Colonization and civil government in the tropics. Address delivered by Samuel L. Parrish at the annual meeting of the Suffolk county historical society, held at Riverhead, N. Y., February 17, 1903. 39 p. 8º.
- Pereira da Silva, Alípio Luiz: Considerações geraes sobre as provincias do Ceará e Rio Grande do Norte. Rio de Janeiro, 1885. 88 (2) p. 8º.
(In vol. entitled "Documentos políticos, 1881-1885.")
- Perez, Felipe: Geografía general física y política de los Estados Unidos de Colombia y geografia particular de la ciudad de Bogotá. Tomo primero. Bogotá, 1883. 455 p. 8º.
- Pilling, William: The emancipation of South America, being a condensed translation, by William Pilling, of the history of San Marfu, by Gen. Don Bartolomé Mitre. London, Chapman & Hall, 1893. xxviii, 490 p. 8º.
- Pimenta Bueno, José Antonio: Direito publico brasileiro e analyse da constituição do Imperio. Rio de Janeiro, 1857. 586 p. 8º.
- Pimentel, J. Galdino: Dnas palavras sobre colonisação. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. de Machado & Co., 1879. 15 p. 12º.
- Pinheiro Chagas, M.: A primeira missa no Brazil. Lisboa, Lallouant frères, 1878.
(In vol. entitled "Miscellanea. 1873-86.")
- Porto Seguro, Visconde de: Historia geral do Brazil antes da sua separação e independencia de Portugal. 2ª edição. Tomos 1 and 2. Rio de Janeiro, Laemmert. 2 v. 4º.
- Processo por crime de injurias impressas instaurado contra o impressor e redactor do correio do Natal. Rio Grande do Norte, 1884. 32 p. 8º.
- La Puna de Atacama. Artículos publicados en "El Porvenir" de Santiago de Chile. Santiago de Chile, Estab. Poligráfico Roma, 1898. 130 p. 4º.
(In vol. entitled "La cuestión de límites.")
- Queiroz, Eça de: O primo Bazilio . . . Quarta edição. Porto, 1901. 630 p. 12º.
- Rabello, Pedro: A alma alheia. Contos. Rio de Janeiro, Casa Mont' Alverne, 1895. xv, 202 p. 12º.

XLIH INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

- Ramalho, Joaquim Ignacio: *Practica civil e commercial*. São Paulo, J. R. de Azevedo Marques, 1861. 280 p. 8°.
- Reclus, Élisée: *Nouvelle géographie universelle. La terre et les hommes*. XIX. Amérique du Sud: L'Amazonie et La Plata, Guyanes, Brésil, Paraguay, Uruguay, République Argentine. Paris, Imp. Lahure, 1894. maps, illus. 821 p. 5°.
- Ribas, Antonio Joaquim: *Perfil biographico do Dr. Manoel Ferraz de Campos Salles, ministro da justiça do governo provisório, senador federal pelo estado de São Paulo*. Rio de Janeiro, 1896. 540, viii p. 8°.
- Rivas, Pedro: *Efemérides americanas desde el descubrimiento de la América hasta nuestros días*. Segunda edición. Barcelona, 1884. 509 p. 4°.
- Roche, Pitta, Sebastião da: *Historia da America portugueza desde o anno de mil e quinhentos do seu descobrimento até o de mil e setecentos e vinte e quarto . . . Segunda edição, revista e annotada por J. G. Goes*. Lisboa, 1880. xxviii, 404 p. 1°.
- Rodrigues, José Carlos (comp.): *Constituição política do Imperio do Brasil, seguida do acto adicional, da lei da sua interpretação e de outras analysada por um juriconsulto e novamente annotada com as leis regulamentares, decretos, avisos, ordens, e portarias que lhe são relativas*. Rio de Janeiro, Laemaert, 1863. 271 (1), 44 p. 8°.
- Rohan, Henrique de Beaurepaire: *Considerações acerca dos melhoramentos de que em relação ás secças são susceptíveis algumas provincias do norte do Brazil*. Segunda edição. Rio de Janeiro, 1877. 20 p. 8°.
- Royal geographical society, London: *The Geographical journal*. October, 1898, vol. 12, no. 4. (Contains article by George Earl Church, "Argentine geography and the ancient Pampean sea.") 8°.
- Salvador, Fr. Vicente do: *Historia do Brazil*. Publicação da Bibliotheca nacional. Rio de Janeiro, Lenzinger & filhos, 1889. xxxi, 261, 7 p. 4°.
- Scott, H. Kilburn: *The mineral resources of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil*. A paper read before the Institution of mining engineers. General meeting at London, July 2, 1903. London, 1903. 20 p. map. 8°.
- Scruggs, William L.: *The Columbian and Venezuelan republics. With notes on other parts of Central and South America*. Boston, Little, Brown & Co., 1900. 350 p. 8°.
- Second international conference of American States: *Report of the Pan-American railway committee to the second international conference of American States, held in the city of Mexico, winter of 1901-1902*. Washington, D. C., 1902. 64 p. 8°.
- Seidl, Raymundo Pinto: *O Duque de Caxias. Esboço de sua gloriosa vida*. [Rio de Janeiro], Luiz Macedo, 1903. 239 p. 8°.
- Silva, Bethencourt da: *Explicação do modo por que procedem no arbitramento das aguas do Rio de S. Pedro*. Rio de Janeiro, 1881. 39 p. 12°.
- Silva Junior, Dias da: *O gabinete sete de março. O Sr. Conselheiro João Alfredo*. Perfil, historico biographico. Rio de Janeiro, 1876. 30 p. 8°.
(In vol. entitled "Miscellanea, 1873-86.")
- Silvestri, Doctor Felipe: *Informe preliminar sobre el río Santa Cruz, el lago Argentino y la laguna Rica*. Buenos Aires, Imp. de "La Nación," 1900. 38 p. 8°.
- Smith, W. Anderson: *Temperate Chile. A progressive Spain*. London, A. & C. Black, 1899. 399 p. 8°.
- Soares, Sebastião Ferreira: *Elementos de estatística, comprehendendo a theoria da sciencia e a sua applicação á estatística commercial do Brasil . . . Tomos 1 and 2*. Rio de Janeiro, 1865. 2 v. 8°.
- Southey, Robert: *History of Brazil*. London, 1810, 1817, and 1819. Vols. 1-3. 3 v. 4°.
- Souza Brasil, Thomaz Pompeo de: *Diccionario topographico e estatistico da provincia do Ceará*. Rio de Janeiro, Laemmer, 1861. 90 p. 8°.

- Souza Brazil, Thomaz Pompeo do: Memoria sobre o clima e secas do Ceará. Rio de Janeiro, Typographia Nacional, 1877. 100 p. 8°.
- Studart, Dr. Guilherme: Datas e factos para a historia do Ceará. Vols. 1, 2, and 3. Fortaleza, Typ. Studart, 1896 and 1899. 3 v. 8°.
- Systema de telephonia e telegraphia Van Rysselberghe, privilegiado pelo governo imperial, sendo, concessionario exclusivo no imperio do Brazil o Dr. Antonio Joaquim de Senna. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. Nacional, 1884. 8 p. 8°.
- Tallenay, Jenny de: Souvenirs du Vénézuéla. Notes de voyage. Paris, E. Plon, Nonrri et Cie., 1884. 324 p. 12°.
- Tejera, Felipe: Manual de historia de Venezuela para el uso de las escuelas y colegios. Caracas, 1891. 295 p. 8°.
- Teixeira, Mendes R.: Elementos de geometria synthetica. Rio de Janeiro, 1877. 42 p. 8°.
- (In vol. entitled "Miscellanea, 1873-86.")
- A thesauraria da fazenda do Rio Grande do Norte e o Capitão João Serveriano Macie da Costa. Por um empregado de fazenda. Natal, 1886. 8 p. 8°.
- (In vol. entitled "Miscellanea, 1873-86.")
- Thurber, Francis B.: Coffee: from plantation to cup. A brief history of coffee production and consumption, with an appendix containing letters written during a trip to the coffee plantations of the east, and through the coffee-consuming countries of Europe. New York, Amer. grocer pub. co., 1881. 416 p. 8°.
- Torrente, D. Mariano: Historia de la revolución Hispano-Americana. Tomos 1-3. Madrid, 1829 and 1830. 3 v. 8°.
- Tribunal da relação da corte. Appellação commercial No. 6713. Appellante Barão de Silvêras appellado Banco rural e hypothecario. Rio de Janeiro, 1888. 35 p. 8°.
- União federal republicana. Apresentação do candidato escolhido pelos eleitores republicanos em assembléa geral do partido a 15 de agosto de 1881. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. Central, 1881. 28 p. 8°.
- (In vol. entitled "Documentos politicos, 1881-1885.")
- Unión cvica: Su orígen, organizacion y tendencias. Publicacion oficial. 1889. 1° de setiembre, 1890. Buenos Aires, 1890. lxxii, 415 p. 4°.
- United States, department of state: History of the department of state. Its formation and duties, together with biographies of its present officers and secretaries from the beginning. Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1901. 136 p. 8°.
- United States. Fifty-seventh Congress, 2d session, sen. doc. No. 35: Production and consumption of coffee, etc. . . . Washington, Govt. Printing Office, 1903. 312 p. 8°.
- Vámbéry, Arminius: The story of Hungary. New York, 1894. xii, 453 p. 8°.
- Varela, Alfredo, Rio Grande do Sul. Descripção physica, historica e economica. vol. 1. Porto Alegre, 1897. 507 p. 8°.
- Varela, Luis V.: La república Argentina y Chile. Ante el árbitro. Refutación á las últimas publicaciones chilenas. Buenos Aires, 1901. 524 p. 8°.
- Varela, Louis V.: La république Argentine et la Chili. Histoire de la démarcation de leurs frontières. (Depuis 1843 jusqu'à 1899.) Tome I: Les traités en vigueur. Tome II: La démarcation de la ligne. Buenos Ayres, M. Biedma et fils, 1899. 2 v. 4°.
- Vaz de Caminha, Pero: Carta de Pero Vaz de Caminha dirigida a el rei D. Manoel de Porto Seguro da Ilha da Vera Cruz em 1° de maio de 1500 dando conta do descobrimento do Brazil. Prefaciada e com um appendice por Francisco Augusto Pereira da Costa. Pernambuco, Typ. do "Jornal do Recife," 1900. 99 p. 8°.
- Varzea, Virgilio: Santa Catharina. Parte primeira. A ilha. Quarto centenário do Brazil. Rio de Janeiro, 1900. 336 p. 8°.

- Veiga filho, João Pedro da: Estudo economico e financeiro sobre o estado de São Paulo. São Paulo, Typ. do "Diário Oficial," 1896. 137 p. 8°.
- Veiga, Luiz Francisco da: Do amor proprio ao amor de Deus. (Philosophia e historia.) Rio de Janeiro, Typ. Nacional, 1877. 138 p. 8°.
(In vol. entitled "Miscellanea, 1873-1886.")
- Venezuela. Department of "fomento." Statistical annuary of the United States of Venezuela. 1889. Caracas, 1889. 9 p. Map.
- Vergara y Vergara, José Maria: Historia de la literatura en Nueva Granada. Parte primera. Desde la conquista hasta la independencia. 1538-1820. Bogotá, Imp. de Echeverria Hermanos, 1867. xxiv, 532 p. 12°.
- Vignand, Henry: Toscanelli and Columbus. Letters to Sir Clements R. Markham and to C. Raymond Beazley. With an introductory note and the bibliography of this controversy. London, 1903. 31 p. 8°.
- Toscanelli and Columbus. A letter from Sir Clements R. Markham and a reply from Mr. Henry Vignand. London, 1903. 40 p. 8°.
- Weiss, M. Siegfried: Code du droit maritime international. . . . Tomes I and 2. Paris, Amyot, 1858. 2 v. 8°.
- Wright, Marie Robinson: The new Brazil. Its resources and attractions, historical, descriptive, and industrial. Philadelphia, George Barric & Son, [1901]. 450 p. 4°.

MAPS.

1876. Mappa geographica da provincia de S. Pedro do Rio Grande do Sul, organizado no commissão do registro geral e estatistica das terras publicas e possuidas sob a presidencia do conselheiro Bernardo Augusto Nascutes de Azambuja pelos engenheiros José Ignacio Coimbra e tenente coronel Conrado Jacob de Niemeyer, auxiliados pelo engenheiro geographo Galdino Alves Monteiro e mandado publicar pelo Exm. Senr. Conselheiro Thomaz José Coelho de Almeida, ministro e secretario de estado dos negocios da agricultura, commercio, e obras publicas em 1876. Rio de Janeiro, Lithographia Imperial S. A. Sisson. 51 x 50 inches.
(In "Noticia sobre a Provincia de S. Pedro do Rio Grande do Sul.")
1878. Mappa topographica da provincia do Espirito Santo, organizado na inspeccoria geral das terras e colonisação com elementos fornecidos pelas commissões technicas e precedido de uma breve noticia sobre a mesma provincia. Rio de Janeiro, 1878. Atlas. v. p. 2 maps. 4°.
- 1892-1898. Northern Bolivia as corrected by Colonel José M. Pando from his explorations, 1892-1898. Scale, 1:2,000,000 or 31.6 miles to 1 inch. 19½ x 17½ inches.
(In "Northern Bolivia and President Pando's new map," by George Earl Church.)
1902. Carta geographica do estado do Rio Grande do Sul Brazil. [Rio de Janeiro], 1902. 1 map.
- Mappa do estado de Minas Geraes, organizado por J. Chrockatt de Sá. Com a collaboração de Eduino A. G. Thompson. Escala, 1:1,000,000. Rio de Janeiro, Laemmert & C. 56 x 56 inches.
- Pinto, Alfredo Moreira: Chorographia do Brasil. 6ª edição. Rio de Janeiro, 1900. Altos. 272 p. Maps. 4°.

io

o-

of

te

í.

m

ny

a

2.

al,

p.

do

ob

los

ie-

ulo

tro

es.

ria

ch-

ro,

ora-

.

ro],

om

iro,

iro,



