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OF THE

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INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

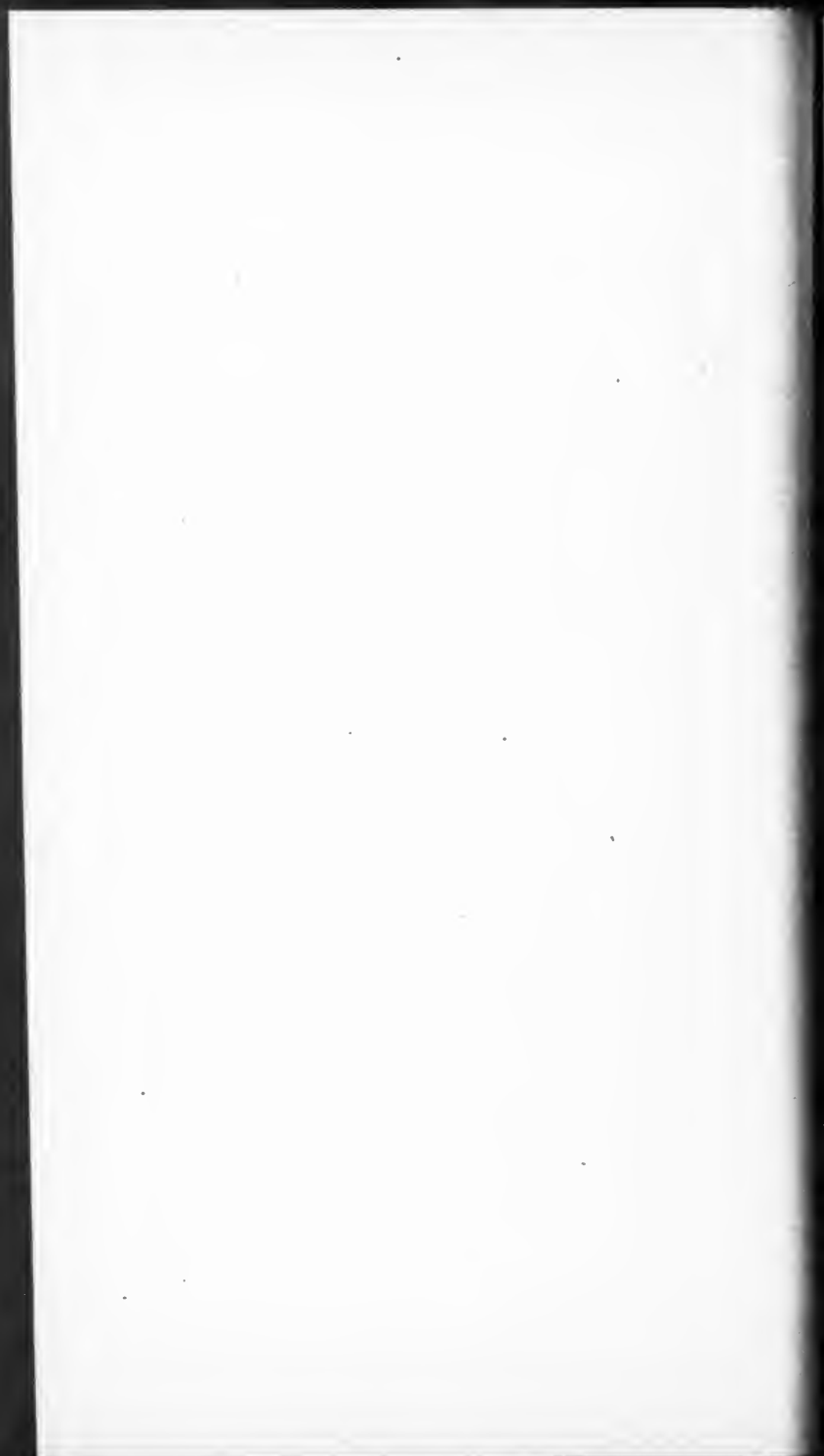
SEPTEMBER, 1905.

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

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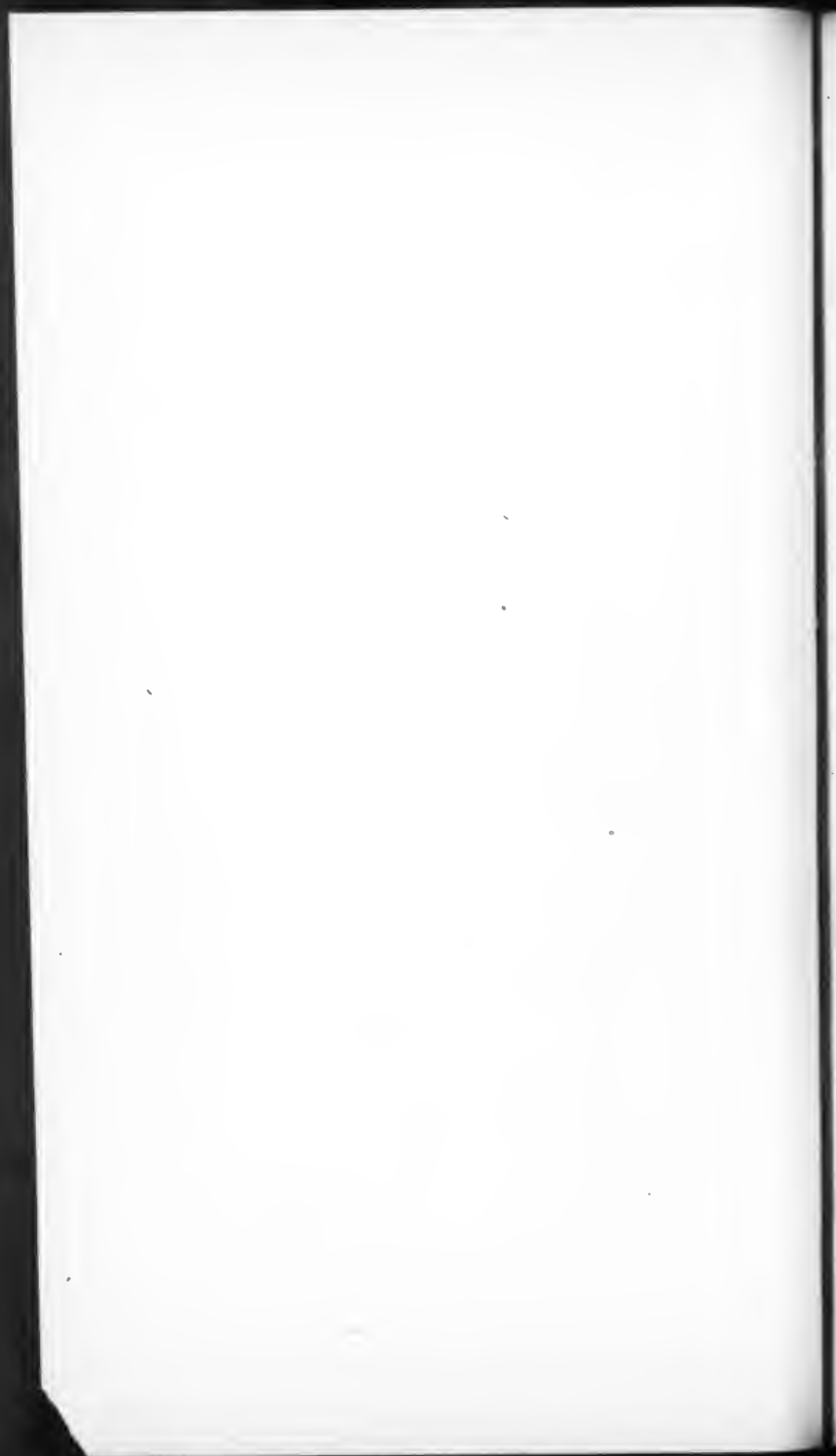
American Republics.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

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SEPTEMBER, 1905.

WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.:
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^a Honorary corresponding member of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain.

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

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DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

WILLIAMS C. FOX.

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

(Corrected to August 1, 1905.)

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Nicaragua.....	(See Costa Rica.)
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Peru	IRVING B. DUDLEY, Lima.
Salvador.....	(See Costa Rica.)
Uruguay.....	(See Paraguay) Montevideo.
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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 (½ 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
Samples of merchandise.....	1
{Packets not in excess of 4 ounces.....	1
{Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.....	8
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, fruit or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, and substances exhaling a bad odor, excluded from transmission in domestic mails as being in themselves, either from their form or nature, liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bags, or the persons of those engaged in the postal service; also obscene, lewd, or lascivious books, pamphlets, etc., and letters and circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, etc. (also excluded from domestic mails); postal cards or letters addressed to go around the world; letters or packages (except those to Mexico) containing gold or silver substances, jewelry or precious articles; any packet whatever containing articles liable to customs duties in the countries addressed (except Cuba and Mexico); articles other than letters which are not prepaid at least partly; articles other than letters or postal cards containing writing in the nature of personal correspondence, unless fully prepaid at the rate of letter postage; articles of a nature likely to soil or injure the correspondence; packets of commercial papers and prints of all kinds, the weight of which exceeds 2 kilograms (4 pounds 6 ounces), or the size 18 inches in any direction, except *rolls* of prints, which may measure 30 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter; postal cards not of United States origin, and United States postal cards of the largest ("C") size (except as letters), and except also the reply halves of double postal cards received from foreign countries.

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

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

FOREIGN MAILS.

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

Countries.	Letters, per 15 grams, equal to one-half ounce.		Single postal cards, each. ^a		Other articles, per 50 grams, equal to 2 ounces.		Charge for registration.	Charge for return receipt.
	Currency of country.	Centimes.	Currency of country.	Centimes.	Currency of country.	Centimes.		
	Argentina Republic.....	15 centavos.....	35	6 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....		
Bolivia via Panama.....	22 centavos.....	35	8 centavos.....	25	4 centavos.....	15	30 centavos.....	10 centavos.
Bolivia via other routes.....	20 centavos.....	40	6 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	10	400 reis.....	200 reis.
Brazil.....	300 reis.....	25	60 reis.....	15	50 reis.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Chile.....	10 centavos.....	40	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Colombia.....	20 centavos.....	40	4 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centimes.....	5 centimos.
Costa Rica.....	10 centimos.....	25	3 centimos.....	7 1/2	2 centimos.....	5	10 centimes.....	5 centimos.
Cuba ^b	10 centavos.....	55	3 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo)	10 centavos.....	50	2 centavos.....	10	1 penny.....	10	2 pence.....	24 pence.
Ecuador.....	4 pence.....	40	1 penny.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Falkland Islands.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centimes de gourde.....	10	2 centimes de gourde.....	5 centimes de gourde.
Guatemala.....	10 centimes de gourde.....	50	3 centimes de gourde.....	15	2 centimes de gourde.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Haiti.....	15 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 cents.....	10	10 cents.....	6 cents.
Honduras.....	5 cents.....	25	2 cents.....	10	1 centavo.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Honduras, British.....	5 centavos.....	50	5 centavos.....	15	5 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Mexico.....	15 centavos.....	50	8 centavos.....	15	5 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Nicaragua.....	60 centavos.....	50	5 centavos.....	15	5 centavos.....	10	40 centavos.....	20 centavos.
Paraguay.....	20 centavos.....	50	8 centavos.....	15	6 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Peru via Panama.....	22 centavos.....	55	8 centavos.....	20	6 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Porto Rico ^b	11 centavos.....	55	3 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Salvador via Panama.....	10 centavos.....	40	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Salvador via other routes.....	10 centavos.....	40	3 centavos.....	15	10 centimos.....	10	50 centimos.....	25 centimos.
Uruguay.....	50 centimos.....	50	5 centimos.....	10	1 cent.....	5	10 cents.....	10 cents.
Venezuela.....	5 cents.....	25	2 cents.....	10	5 cents Dutch.....	10	10 cents Dutch.....	10 cents Dutch.
British Guiana.....	25 cents Dutch.....	50	7 1/2 cents Dutch.....	15	5 cents Dutch.....	10	25 centimes.....	10 centimes.
Dutch Guiana.....	25 centimes.....	50	10 centimes.....	15	5 centimes.....	10	25 centimes.....	10 centimes.
French Guiana.....	25 centimes.....	50	10 centimes.....	15	5 centimes.....	10	25 centimes.....	10 centimes.

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

TABL
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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.
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, Retalhulen, and Puerto Barrios.
Gulana, 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:

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

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.		COSTA RICA—Continued.	
Alabama.....	Mobile.	Missouri.....	St. Louis.
California.....	San Francisco.	New York.....	New York City.
Florida.....	Apalachicola.	Ohio.....	Cincinnati.
	Fernandina.	Oregon.....	Portland.
Georgia.....	Pensacola.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
	Brunswick.	Texas.....	Galveston.
	Savannah.	Virginia.....	Norfolk.
	Chicago.		
Illinois.....	New Orleans.	CUBA.	
Louisiana.....	Bangor.	Alabama.....	Mobile.
Maine.....	Portland.	Florida.....	Jacksonville.
	Baltimore.		Key West.
Maryland.....	Boston.		Pensacola.
Massachusetts.....	Pascagoula.		Tampa.
Mississippi.....	St. Louis.		Brunswick.
Missouri.....	New York City.	Georgia.....	Savannah.
New York.....	Wilmington.		Chicago.
North Carolina.....	Philadelphia.	Illinois.....	New Orleans.
Pennsylvania.....	Norfolk.	Louisiana.....	Baltimore.
Virginia.....		Maryland.....	Boston.
		Massachusetts.....	St. Louis.
BOLIVIA.		Missouri.....	New York City.
California.....	San Diego.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
	San Francisco.	Porto Rico.....	Arecibo.
Missouri.....	Kansas City.		Mayaguez.
New York.....	New York City.		San Juan.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.		
		DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.	
BRAZIL.		Florida.....	Jacksonville.
Alabama.....	Mobile.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
California.....	San Francisco.	Maryland.....	Baltimore.
Georgia.....	Brunswick.	Massachusetts.....	Boston.
	Savannah.	New York.....	New York City.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.	North Carolina.....	Wilmington.
Maine.....	Calais.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.	Porto Rico.....	Aguadilla.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.		Arecibo.
Mississippi.....	Pascagoula.		Humacao.
Missouri.....	St. Louis.		Mayaguez.
New York.....	New York City.		Ponce.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.		San Juan.
Virginia.....	Norfolk.		Vieques.
	Richmond.		
		ECUADOR.	
CHILE.		California.....	Los Angeles.
California.....	San Francisco.		San Francisco.
Georgia.....	Savannah.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
Hawaii.....	Honolulu.	Massachusetts.....	Boston.
Illinois.....	Chicago.	Montana.....	Butte.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.	New York.....	New York City.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.	Ohio.....	Cincinnati.
New York.....	New York City.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
Oregon.....	Portland.	Philippine Islands.....	Manila.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.	South Carolina.....	Charleston.
Philippine Islands.....	Manila.	Tennessee.....	Nashville.
Porto Rico.....	San Juan.	Virginia.....	Norfolk.
Washington.....	Port Townsend.		
	Tacoma.	GUATEMALA.	
COLOMBIA.		Alabama.....	Mobile.
Alabama.....	Mobile.	California.....	San Diego.
California.....	San Francisco.		San Francisco.
Illinois.....	Chicago.	Florida.....	Pensacola.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.	Kansas.....	Kansas City.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.	Kentucky.....	Louisville.
Michigan.....	Detroit.	Louisiana.....	New Orleans.
Missouri.....	St. Louis.	Maryland.....	Baltimore.
New York.....	New York City.	Massachusetts.....	Boston.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.	Missouri.....	St. Louis.
Porto Rico.....	San Juan.	New York.....	New York City.
Virginia.....	Norfolk.	Porto Rico.....	San Juan.
		Washington.....	Seattle.
COSTA RICA.		HAITI.	
Alabama.....	Mobile.	Alabama.....	Mobile.
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.	Illinois	Chicago.
California	Los Angeles.	Indiana	Indianapolis.
	San Diego.	Maryland	Baltimore.
	San Francisco.	Michigan	Detroit.
	Chicago.	Missouri	Kansas City.
Illinois	Kansas City.		St. Louis.
Kentucky	Louisville.	New Jersey	Newark.
Louisiana	New Orleans.		Trenton.
Maryland	Baltimore.	New York	Buffalo.
Michigan	Detroit.		New York City.
Missouri	St. Louis.	Ohio	Rochester.
New York	New York City.	Pennsylvania	Cincinnati.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.		Philadelphia.
Texas	Galveston.		
Washington	Seattle.		
MEXICO.		PARAGUAY—Continued.	
Alabama	Mobile.	Alabama	Mobile.
Arizona	Naco.	California	San Diego.
	Nogales.		San Francisco.
	Phoenix.	District of Columbia	Washington.
	Tucson.	Illinois	Honolulu.
	Yuma.	Indiana	Chicago.
California	San Diego.	Louisiana	New Orleans.
	San Francisco.	Maryland	Baltimore.
Colorado	Denver.	Massachusetts	Boston.
Florida	Pensacola.	New York	New York City.
Illinois	Chicago.	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
Louisiana	New Orleans.	Porto Rico	San Juan.
Maryland	Baltimore.		
Massachusetts	Boston.	SALVADOR.	
Mississippi	Pascagoula.	California	San Diego.
Missouri	Kansas City.		San Francisco.
	St. Louis.	New York	New York City.
New York	New York City.		
Ohio	Cincinnati.	URUGUAY.	
Oregon	Portland.	Alabama	Mobile.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.	California	San Francisco.
Philippine Islands	Manila.	Florida	Apalachicola.
Porto Rico	San Juan.		Fernandina.
Texas	Brownsville.		Pensacola.
	Eagle Pass.	Georgia	St. Augustine.
	El Paso.		Brunswick.
	Galveston.		Savannah.
	Laredo.	Illinois	Chicago.
	Rio Grande City.	Louisiana	New Orleans.
	Sabine Pass.		Baugor.
	San Antonio.		Calais.
Virginia	Norfolk.		Portland.
			Baltimore.
NICARAGUA.			Boston.
Alabama	Mobile.		Scranton.
California	Los Angeles.		New York City.
	San Diego.		Philadelphia.
	San Francisco.		Manila.
Illinois	Chicago.		Charleston.
Kansas	Kansas City.		Galveston.
Kentucky	Louisville.		Norfolk.
Louisiana	New Orleans.		Richmond.
Maryland	Baltimore.	VENEZUELA.	
Massachusetts	Boston.	California	Los Angeles.
Michigan	Detroit.		San Francisco.
Missouri	St. Louis.	Florida	Pensacola.
New York	New York City.	Illinois	Chicago.
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.	Iowa	Des Moines.
Porto Rico	Ponce.	Maryland	Baltimore.
	San Juan.	Michigan	Detroit.
Texas	Galveston.	Minnesota	St. Paul.
Virginia	Norfolk.	New Jersey	Jersey City.
	Newport News.	New York	New York City.
Washington	Seattle.	Ohio	Cincinnati.
		Pennsylvania	Philadelphia.
PARAGUAY.		Porto Rico	Arcelbo.
Alabama	Mobile.		Mayaguez.
Delaware	Wilmington.		Ponce.
District of Columbia	Washington.		San Juan.
Georgia	Savannah.		Galveston.
			Norfolk.
		Texas	
		Virginia	

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

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

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

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

METRIC WEIGHTS.

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

METRIC DRY MEASURE.

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

METRIC LIQUID MEASURE.

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

METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

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

METRIC SURFACE MEASURE.

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

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

PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

	PRICE.
Annual Reports of the Director of the Bureau, 1891-1904. (Sent upon request.)	
Bulletin of the Bureau, published monthly since October, 1893, in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French. Average 225 pages, 4 volumes a year.	
Yearly subscription (in countries of the International Union of American Republics).....	\$2. 00
Yearly subscription (other countries).....	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°, cloth.....	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
Leyes y reglamentos sobre privilegios de invención y marcas de fábrica en los países hispano-americanos, el Brasil y la República de Haití. Revisado hasta agosto de 1904. Washington, 1904. 415 pages, 6°. Bibliography, page 193.	1. 00
Patent and trade-mark laws of the Spanish American Republics, Brazil, and the Republic of Haiti. Revised to Aug., 1904, Washington, 1904.....	1. 00

HANDBOOKS (GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND STATISTICS).

Argentine Republic. A geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions, actual development, and prospects of future growth. Washington, 1903. 28 illustrations, 3 maps, 306 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 336....	1. 00
Bolivia. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, 214 pages, 8°.....	1. 00
Brazil. Geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions and prospects of future development. 1901. 233 pages, 8°.....	.75
Guatemala. 1897. (2d edition revised.) Illustrated, 119 pages, 8°.....	.25
Honduras. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, economic and telegraphic maps, 252 pages, 8°.....	1. 00
Mexico. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, 454 pages, 8°.....	1. 00

	PRICE.
Paraguay. Second edition, revised and enlarged, with a chapter on the native races. 1902. Illustrated, map, 187 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 141.....	\$0.75
Venezuela. Geographical sketch, natural resources, laws, economic conditions, actual development, prospects of future growth. Washington, 1904. Illustrated, railway map, 608 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 543.....	1.00

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL BULLETINS.

Brazil. A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Brazil. 1800-1900. Washington, 1901. 145 pages, 8°.....	1.00
Central America. A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Central America, including the Republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador. 1800-1900. Washington, 1902. 109 pages, 8°.....	.50
Chile. A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Chile. Washington, 1903. 110 pages, 8°.....	1.00
Paraguay. A list of books, magazine articles and maps relating to Paraguay. 53 pages, 8°. Washington, 1904.....	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.....	1.00
Bolivia. Mapa de la república de Bolivia, mandado organizar y publicar por el Presidente Constitucional General José Manuel Pando. Scale 1:2,000,000. La Paz, 1901. (Reprint International Bureau of the American Republics, 1904).....	1.00
Costa Rica. From official and other sources. 1903. Scale of 12.5 miles to 1 inch (792,000).....	.50

LIST OF BOOKS AND MAPS IN COURSE OF PREPARATION.

LAW MANUALS.

American Constitutions. A compilation of the political constitutions of the independent States of America, in the original text, with English and Spanish translations. Washington, 1905. 2 vols., 8°.....(each).....	1.00
Will be ready for distribution about October 1st.	
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.)	

HANDBOOKS.

The United States. (In Spanish.) Manual de los Estados Unidos de América.	
Chile.	
Cuba.	
Dominican Republic.	
Haiti.	
Nicaragua.	

MAPS.

Maps are in course of preparation of the Republics of Brazil, 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°. Set.....	\$3.00
International American Conference Reports and Recommendations. 1890. Includes reports of the plan of arbitration, reciprocity treaties, intercontinental railway, steamship communication, sanitary regulations, common silver coin, patents and trade-marks, weights and measures, port dues, international law, extradition treaties, international bank, memorial tablet, Columbian exposition—	
Octavo, bound in paper.....	.25
Octavo, bound in half morocco.....	1.00
International 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.	
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.	
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.	
Costa Rica—The land, its resources and its people. By Richard Villafranca. New York, 1895. 139 pages. 8° (paper). 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, 1905.

Countries.	Standard.	Unit.	Value in U. S. gold or silver.	Coins.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	Gold	Peso	\$.965	Gold—Argentine (\$4.824) and $\frac{1}{2}$ Argentine. Silver—Peso and divisions.
BOLIVIA	Silver	Boliviano	.422	Silver—Boliviano and divisions.
BRAZIL	Gold	Milreis	.546	Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver— $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and 2 milreis.
CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES—				
Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	.465	Gold—2, 5, 10, and 20 colons (\$9.307). Silver—5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.
British Honduras	Gold	Dollar	1.000	
Guatemala	Silver	Peso	.422	Silver—Peso and divisions.
Honduras				
Nicaragua				
Salvador				
CHILE	Gold	Peso	.365	Gold—Escudo (\$1.825), doubleloon (\$3.650), and condor (\$7.300). Silver—Peso and divisions.
COLOMBIA	Silver	Peso	1.000	Gold—Condor (\$9.647) and double condor. Silver—Peso and divisions.
CUBA	Gold	Peso	.910	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	Gold	Peso ^a	.498	Gold—5 and 10 pesos. Silver—Dollar (or peso) and divisions.
PANAMA	Gold	Balboa	1.000	Gold—1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 10, and 20 balboas. Silver—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.

^a75 centigrams fine gold.

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. XXI.

SEPTIEMBRE DE 1905.

No. 3.

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

EL COMERCIO EXTERIOR.

[Datos recibidos del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores.]

De la compilación hecha por la dirección general de estadística de la nación, correspondiente al primer semestre del corriente año, se toman los siguientes datos:

Importación sujeta á derechos, \$72,048.386 oro; libre de derechos, \$25,526,589; total, \$97,574,975. Metálico, \$14,435,945.

Comparadas estas cifras con las del primer semestre de 1904, nos encontramos con las siguientes diferencias:

La importación sujeta á pago de derechos ha disminuído en \$982,240 oro, la libre de derechos ha aumentado en \$6,887,408 oro, resultando en conjunto un aumento en la importación de \$5,906,168 oro. La importación de metálico ha disminuído en \$4,855,912 oro.

En estas cifras llama la atención, y es digno de notarse el aumento considerable de los artículos que se introducen libres de derechos, pues en el primer semestre del corriente año se aproximan á los siete millones.

Exportación sujeta á derechos, \$57,264,551 oro; libre de derechos, \$118,509,130; total, \$175,773,681. Metálico, \$602,380.

Del cotejo de estas cifras con las del primer semestre de 1904 resultan las siguientes diferencias:

La exportación sujeta á derechos ha aumentado en este semestre en

\$9,735,633 oro, la libre de derechos ha aumentado también en \$21,678,910 oro, lo que hace un total en los aumentos de \$31,414,543 oro. El metálico ha disminuído en \$316,540 oro.

En la importación figura en primer lugar Inglaterra con \$31,525,800 oro, le sigue Alemania con \$14,266,685, los Estados Unidos con \$13,704,552, Italia con \$10,887,153, Francia con \$10,227,525, Bélgica con \$4,265,939, España con \$2,703,824, Brazil con \$2,494,126.

Comparando estas cifras con las del primer semestre de 1904, resulta que en los primeros seis meses del corriente año las naciones que han tenido aumento en la importación de artículos á nuestro país son: Los Estados Unidos han tenido un aumento de \$2,552,467; Alemania, \$2,006,654; Francia, \$1,747,744; Italia, \$490,506; España, \$336,071.

Las naciones que en el primer semestre de este año han disminuído la importación son: Brasil, en \$721,671 oro; Bélgica, en \$100,045; Cuba, en \$47,632.

En cuanto á la exportación de nuestros productos durante el primer semestre de este año, figura en primer lugar Inglaterra con \$2,911,007 oro, le sigue Francia con \$21,578,451, Alemania con \$21,267,209, Bélgica con \$12,639,048, Estados Unidos con \$7,207,716, Brazil con \$6,241,507, Uruguay con \$4,373,909, Italia con \$3,078,410, Africa con \$3,075,008, Países Bajos con \$1,962,579, España con \$1,294,325, Chile con \$899,051, Bolivia con \$382,283, Cuba con \$268,723.

Nuestra exportación durante el primer semestre de este año ha tenido un aumento hacia todas las naciones, con excepci3n del Paraguay, que ha disminuído en \$2,146 oro.

El aumento de la exportación, comparado con el del primer semestre de 1904, ha sido: Para Inglaterra, \$4,850,666 oro; Alemania, \$3,634,802; Uruguay, \$2,376,930; Bélgica, \$2,188,410; Estados Unidos, \$2,073,005; Francia, \$1,909,752; Italia, \$1,649,641; Brazil, \$1,276,689; Países Bajos, \$412,753; España, \$412,005; Chile, \$265,488; Cuba, \$234,468; Africa, \$166,933; Bolivia, \$53,092.

La importación durante los últimos diez años ha sido:

	Oro.		Oro.
1896	\$112, 163, 591	1901	\$113, 959, 749
1897	98, 288, 948	1902	103, 039, 256
1898	107, 428, 900	1903	131, 206, 600
1899	116, 850, 671	1904	187, 305, 999
1900	113, 485, 069	1905 (primer semestre) ...	95, 574, 975

La exportación durante el mismo período de tiempo ha alcanzado á:

	Oro.		Oro.
1896	\$116, 802, 016	1901	\$167, 716, 102
1897	101, 169, 299	1902	179, 486, 757
1898	133, 829, 458	1903	220, 984, 521
1899	184, 917, 531	1904	264, 157, 528
1900	154, 600, 451	1905 (primer semestre) ...	175, 773, 689

COMERCIO POR VARIOS PUERTOS EN MAYO DE 1905.

La "Revista Financiera y Comercial" de Buenos Aires publica las siguientes estadísticas que muestran el movimiento de los puertos de la República Argentina en el mes de mayo de 1905:

Puertos, países y artículos.	Cantidad.	Puertos, países y artículos.	Cantidad.
BUENOS AIRES.		BUENOS AIRES.	
Alemania:		Inglaterra.	
Trigo toneladas..	7,390	Afrecho toneladas..	256
Maíz id.....	2,691	Alpiste id.....	515
Lino id.....	2,677	Tortas de fino id.....	244
Cebada id.....	23	Guano id.....	390
Lana id.....	3,809	Caseína id.....	15
Cueros lanares id.....	15	Manteca id.....	166
Cueros vacunos, secos id.....	12	Quebracho en rollos, toneladas..	3,714
Cueros vacunos, salados id.....	822	Extracto de quebracho id.....	170
Cueros de potros, salados id.....	71	Miñerales id.....	26
Cueros de potros, secos id.....	37	Bélgica:	
Cueros diversos id.....	23	Trigo id.....	7,561
Tripas id.....	92	Lino id.....	3,267
Sebo id.....	711	Maíz id.....	781
Cerda id.....	6	Lana id.....	3,060
Afrecho id.....	8,306	Cueros lanares, secos id.....	123
Semilla de nabo id.....	22	Cueros vacunos, secos id.....	26
Guano id.....	400	Cueros vacunos, salados id.....	777
Tortas de fino id.....	587	Cerda id.....	78
Caseína id.....	83	Cueros diversos id.....	72
Extracto de quebracho id.....	594	Tortas oleaginosas id.....	83
Pasto id.....	9	Huesos y ceniza id.....	181
Astas id.....	1	Astas id.....	18
Minerales id.....	11	Sebo id.....	417
Plumas id..... kilos..	294	Extracto de quebracho id.....	205
Caballos cabezas..	2	Pasto id.....	345
Francia:		Semilla de nabo id.....	185
Trigo toneladas..	9,726	Guano id.....	117
Maíz id.....	3,246	Caseína id.....	5
Lino id.....	5,674	Lanares en pie cabezas..	1,163
Lana id.....	3,550	Italia:	
Harina id.....	286	Trigo toneladas..	9,286
Marr id.....	145	Maíz id.....	2,918
Cueros lanares id.....	1,714	Lana id.....	99
Cueros vacunos, secos id.....	30	Cueros lanares id.....	344
Cueros vacunos, salados id.....	273	Cueros vacunos, secos id.....	68
Cueros diversos id.....	11	Cueros diversos id.....	2
Cerda id.....	16	Lenguas conservadas id.....	1
Carne conservada id.....	7	Alpiste id.....	187
Cebada id.....	42	Astas id.....	6
Huesos y ceniza id.....	158	Tripas id.....	18
Astas id.....	85	Sebo id.....	240
Semilla de nabo id.....	231	Avena id.....	129
Avena id.....	176	Harina id.....	140
Afrecho id.....	691	Cebada id.....	15
Alpiste id.....	82	Afrecho id.....	37
Guano id.....	25	Quebracho en rollos id.....	635
Caseína id.....	20	Extracto de quebracho id.....	60
Plumas id..... kilos..	1,474	España:	
Inglaterra:		Trigo id.....	1,561
Trigo toneladas..	11,913	Harina id.....	21
Maíz id.....	2,738	Maíz vacunos, secos id.....	2
Lino id.....	18,545	Tasajo id.....	27
Harina id.....	3,248	Alpiste id.....	44
Lana id.....	142	Brasil:	
Cueros lanares id.....	512	Trigo id.....	4,710
Cueros vacunos, salados id.....	679	Maíz id.....	1
Cueros diversos id.....	24	Harina id.....	5,299
Cerda id.....	4	Lana id.....	148
Astas id.....	7	Lino id.....	29
Carne congelada id.....	44	Cebada id.....	3
Carneros congelados id.....	1,477	Cueros lanares id.....	2
Cuartos vacunos congelados id.....	5,453	Lenguas conservadas id.....	9
Menudencias vacunas congeladas toneladas..	191	Tasajo id.....	509
Menudencias carneras congeladas toneladas..	64	Sebo id.....	73
Carne conservada id.....	16	Pasto id.....	895
Lenguas conservadas id.....	8	Afrecho id.....	100
Huesos y ceniza id.....	814	Alpiste id.....	36
Sebo id.....	1,680	Extracto de quebracho id.....	20
Aceites y grasas id.....	27	Yegnarizos en pie cabezas..	312
Pasto id.....	2	Vacunos en pie id.....	389
Avena id.....	619	Lanares en pie id.....	427
		Mulas en pie id.....	218

Puertos, países y artículos.	Cantidad.	Puertos, países y artículos.	Cantidad.
BUENOS AIRES—continúa.		LA PLATA—continúa.	
Holanda:		Inglaterra—Continúa.	
Trigo..... toneladas..	710	Huesos..... toneladas..	6
Lino..... id.....	1,622	Extracto de carne..... id.....	2
Harina..... id.....	1,324	Sangre seca..... id.....	25
Maíz..... id.....	76	Caballos..... cabezas..	2
Semilla de nabo..... id.....	69	Brasil:	
Casella..... id.....	110	Trigo..... toneladas..	4,414
Alpiste..... id.....	23	Harina..... id.....	240
Quebracho en rollizos..... id.....	551	Sud África:	
Sud África:		Cuartos vacunos congelados, toneladas.....	751
Trigo..... id.....	157	Cárneros congelados..... toneladas..	199
Maíz..... id.....	339	Menudencias congeladas..... id.....	38
Afrecho..... id.....	52	Holanda: Trigo..... id.....	6,282
Cuartos vacunos congelados..... id.....	1,335	Bélgica:	
Manteca..... id.....	266	Trigo..... id.....	5,546
Pasto..... id.....	903	Lino..... id.....	218
Yeguarizos en pie..... cabezas..	322		
Lanares en pie..... id.....	1,480	ROSARIO.	
Vacunos en pie..... id.....	100	Alemania:	
Mulas en pie..... id.....	471	Alpiste..... toneladas..	45
Asnos en pie..... id.....	589	Lino..... id.....	941
Estados Unidos:		Maíz..... id.....	13,699
Lana..... toneladas..	889	Afrecho..... id.....	4,778
Lino..... id.....	6	Cebada..... id.....	140
Tasajo..... id.....	263	Cerda..... id.....	10
Cueros lanares..... id.....	85	Quebracho..... id.....	1,101
Cueros vacunos secos..... id.....	1,191	Garras..... id.....	22
Cueros vacunos salados..... id.....	64	Cueros vacunos salados..... id.....	171
Cueros de potros salados..... id.....	5	Minerales..... id.....	17
Cueros de potros secos..... id.....	7	Brasil:	
Cueros diversos..... id.....	28	Trigo..... id.....	2,189
Cerda..... id.....	12	Lino..... id.....	221
Minerales..... id.....	2	Maíz..... id.....	60
Tripas..... id.....	19	Afrecho..... id.....	642
Guano..... id.....	207	Harina..... id.....	1,616
Quebracho en rollizos..... id.....	804	Pasto..... id.....	
Extracto de quebracho..... id.....	2,277	Inglaterra:	
Demás países:		Trigo..... id.....	4,378
Trigo..... toneladas..	110	Lino..... id.....	12,868
Maíz..... id.....	819	Maíz..... id.....	12,324
Harina..... id.....	154	Harina..... id.....	141
Lana..... id.....	2	Cebada..... id.....	898
Cueros lanares..... id.....	43	Cueros vacunos salados..... id.....	11
Cueros vacunos secos..... id.....	23	Quebracho..... id.....	2,635
Cueros vacunos salados..... id.....	10	Bélgica:	
Cerda..... id.....	14	Trigo..... id.....	2,687
Tasajo..... id.....	385	Maíz..... id.....	12,406
Sebo..... id.....	15	Lino..... id.....	1,446
Afrecho..... id.....	60	Alpiste..... id.....	134
Alpiste..... id.....	131	Semilla de nabo..... id.....	226
Semillas..... id.....	3	Borato de cal..... id.....	200
Aceites y grasas..... id.....	6	Cerda..... id.....	4
Lino..... id.....	1,083	Cueros vacunos salados..... id.....	163
Melaza..... id.....	46	Astos..... id.....	14
Manteca..... id.....	3	Lana..... id.....	90
Quebracho en rollizos..... id.....	362	Estados Unidos:	
Extracto de quebracho..... id.....	90	Cerda..... id.....	33
Tabaco..... id.....	6	Cueros vacunos salados..... id.....	246
Asnos..... id.....	23	Cueros vacunos secos..... id.....	427
Yeguarizos en pie..... cabezas..	2	Diversos cueros..... id.....	52
Vacunos en pie..... id.....	1	Cueros lanares..... id.....	9
Lanares en pie..... id.....	7	Italia: Maíz..... id.....	4,307
Órdenes:		Francia:	
Trigo..... toneladas..	17,835	Maíz..... id.....	5,534
Maíz..... id.....	1,902	Lino..... id.....	292
Lino..... id.....	592	Harina..... id.....	208
Harina..... id.....	49	España: Maíz..... id.....	3,893
Semilla de nabo..... id.....	126	Órdenes:	
Pasto..... id.....	228	Trigo..... id.....	26,266
Afrecho..... id.....	286	Maíz..... id.....	117,710
		Lino..... id.....	15,471
		BAHÍA BLANCA.	
LA PLATA.		Inglaterra:	
Inglaterra:		Trigo..... toneladas..	4,768
Trigo..... toneladas..	1,765	Cárneros congelados..... id.....	1,670
Garras..... id.....	8	Menudencias cárneros congelados, toneladas.....	94
Cuartos vacunos congelados..... id.....	2,135	Sebo..... toneladas..	194
Cárneros congelados..... id.....	319	Alemania:	
Menudencias congeladas..... id.....	33	Lana..... id.....	1,114
Lana..... id.....	34	Cerda..... id.....	5
Cueros vacunos salados..... id.....	125		
Sebo..... id.....	178		
Guano..... id.....	16		
Cueros lanares..... id.....	60		

Puertos, países y artículos.	Cantidad.	Puertos, países y artículos.	Cantidad.
BAHÍA BLANCA—contínua.		SAN NICOLÁS.	
Holanda: Lana	2, 132	Alemania: Maíz	3, 375
San Vicente: Trigo	99, 463	Inglaterra:	
Órdenes: Avena	506	Trigo	1, 871
		Lino	1, 500
		Francia: Alpiste	72
		Órdenes:	
ZÁRATE.		Lino	1, 951
Inglaterra:		Trigo	1, 211
Carneros congelados	2, 403	Maíz	8, 824
Cuartos vacunos congelados, id.	4, 425		
Menudencias congeladas	47		
Cerda	3		
Huesos	53		

EL COMERCIO DE DURMIENTES.

Cumpliendo una misión que le había sido encomendada por el Ministerio de Agricultura, el Jefe de la División de Bosques ha presentado un extenso informe en el que estudia fundamentalmente la cuestión sobre escasez de durmientes de madera dura en el país. Varios ferrocarriles manifestaron que necesitaban durmientes en las siguientes cantidades:

El Ferrocarril de Pacífico necesitaba en 3 años	1, 500, 000
El Ferrocarril del Oeste necesitaba en 4 años	1, 000, 000
El Ferrocarril de Buenos Aires y Rosario necesitaba en 3 años	2, 000, 000
El Ferrocarril Gran Oeste necesitaba en 3 años	2, 000, 000

En el año de 1904 la producción de durmientes de trocha ancha fué de 681,686 y de 233,013 la de durmientes de trocha angosta. De la confrontación con el resultado de los años anteriores, se advierte que la cifra que arroja el de 1904 es la normal de la industria en pleno desarrollo, á pesar de que en 1902 ascendió á 893,455 y 134,626 respectivamente.

Las cantidades de durmientes que han pasado por la revisión oficial en los últimos cinco años han sido como sigue:

1900	601, 883
1901	691, 672
1902	1, 028, 881
1903	764, 498
1904	919, 699

En el primer trimestre de 1905 ha alcanzado á la cifra de 279,617; esto hace suponer que la producción total será de 1,118,468. El norte del interior produce cerca de 280,000 anuales; el Chaco unos 50,000, y Santa Fe otro tanto, de modo que se puede estimar la producción de 1905 en 1,498,464 durmientes.

La División de Bosques hace en seguida un estudio sobre las necesidades de los ferrocarriles y tranvías á vapor proyectados, concedidos y construídos desde 1900 hasta 1905 y agrega:

En cinco años la construcción de nuevas líneas sería de 3,496 kilómetros, ó sea el 699.2 por año. Estos 700 kilómetros exigen el empleo de 910,000 durmientes; supuesto que esta cifra se aumentara para reparar las líneas existentes, nunca podría llegar á ser mayor que 1,200,000.

Estudia después la razón económica que ha hecho que la elaboración de los durmientes no se desarrollara en la misma proporción que los rollizos; agrega que en el año de 1906 la producción de durmientes puede calcularse en 2,495,464 y llega á la conclusión de que la industria forestal puede entregar anualmente 2,500,000 traviesas para ferrocarriles.

TÚNEL EN FORMA DE ESPIRAL.—LA PERFORACIÓN DE LOS ANDES.

En una gran parte de su extensión, el túnel que se trata de hacer á través de los Andes tendrá la forma de una espiral, que está indicada por la diferencia de nivel de la pendiente Oriental y la Occidental.

La pendiente argentina, en efecto, se eleva gradualmente hasta los contrafuertes de las altas cumbres; la chilena, al contrario, descendiendo bruscamente casi á pico, formando una formidable muralla, cuyo pie baña el Océano Pacífico. No se podía, pues, emplear por el lado de Chile el mismo sistema empleado en Argentina.

La espiral tendrá una inclinación de 8 por 100, y la vía será de cremallera. Para más seguridad, esta cremallera será triple.

En línea recta habría sido necesario socavar la cordillera en una extensión de 8 kilómetros; para el túnel en espiral habrá que hacer un trabajo doble, que tendrá así una extensión de 16 kilómetros.

Se podrá comprender la importancia y magnitud de esta obra si decimos que el túnel de Mont-Cenis mide 12 kilómetros, y el de San Gotardo 14 kilómetros 800 metros.

BOLIVIA.

FERROCARRIL DE ARICA.

Los Gobiernos de la República de Bolivia y de la República de Chile, igualmente interesados en promover el desarrollo de las relaciones comerciales entre los dos países y en uso de la facultad que les concede el artículo 3º del Tratado de Paz y Armistad ajustado entre ambos Gobiernos el 20 de octubre de 1904, han acordado reglamento la concesión, construcción y explotación del ferrocarril de Arica al alto de La Paz en conformidad á los bases que en seguida se indican, sin per

juicio de las demás que posteriormente acuerden, y á este efecto han nombrado sus respectivos plenipotenciarios, á saber:

Su Excelencia el Presidente de la República de Bolivia al Sr. Don CLAUDIO PINILLA, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores.

Su Excelencia el Presidente de la República de Chile al Sr. Don BELTRÁN MATHIEU, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario en Bolivia.

Quienes debidamente autorizados al afecto, han acordado las estipulaciones contenidas en las cláusulas siguientes:

ARTÍCULO 1º. Para el efecto de determinar la responsabilidad pecuniaria del Gobierno de Chile establecida en el artículo 3º de dicho Tratado, se declara que el valor de construcción de la sección boliviana del ferrocarril será el que se indique en la propuesta que acepte el Gobierno de Chile para construir esa sección.

ART. 2º El ferrocarril podrá construirse por secciones y los trabajos comenzarán simultáneamente en Arica y en Viacha si no hubiere graves inconvenientes, y las secciones así construídas se irán entregando el tráfico á medida que se vayan terminando; y el plazo de los quince años al cabo de los cuales la sección boliviana de este ferrocarril se pasará al dominio y propiedad de Bolivia se contará desde el día en que quede habilitada y entregada al servicio toda la línea.

ART. 3º. Ambos Gobiernos darán por intermedio de sus funcionarios todas las facilidades necesarias para la más rápida y perfecta construcción del ferrocarril.

ART. 4º. Los Gobiernos de Chile y de Bolivia cederán gratuitamente los terrenos fiscales que sean necesarios para la construcción de la vía y sus dependencias, y el uso de las aguas que no pertenezcan ó á que no tengan derecho los particulares y que sean también necesarias para la construcción y explotación del ferrocarril.

ART. 5º. Se obligan asimismo á facilitar, en conformidad á las leyes de los respectivos países, la expropiación de los terrenos municipales y particulares que sean necesarios para el objeto antes indicado.

Darán igualmente facilidades, y en la misma forma, para las ocupaciones temporales de terrenos y constitución de todas las servidumbres administrativas que sean necesarias para la construcción y explotación del ferrocarril, como cierros de fundos colindantes de la extensión que atraviesa la línea, extracción de materiales necesarios al ferrocarril, prohibición de ejecutar ciertos trabajos á menos de cierta distancia del camino, etc.

ART. 6º. No se impedirá, retardará ó dificultará ningún trabajo del ferrocarril ó sus accesorios á causa ó mientras duran los procedimientos necesarios para determinar el monto de la expropiación ó de las servidumbres.

ART. 7º. Serán libres de todo impuesto fiscal ó municipal los mate-

riales necesarios para la construcción y explotación del ferrocarril, así como los víveres que durante el tiempo de la construcción de la línea se introduzcan para la manutención de los trabajadores.

ART. 8°. La línea férrea así como las propiedades muebles y como las propiedades inmuebles é inmuebles de su dependencia quedarán exentas de toda contribución ordinaria y extraordinaria durante todo el tiempo que esté en poder del Gobierno de Chile.

ART. 9°. Se transportará gratuitamente por el ferrocarril la correspondencia nacional é internacional.

ART. 10. El ferrocarril se obligará igualmente á trasportar por el precio del costo todo el material fijo y rodante que el Gobierno de Bolivia necesite para la construcción de las ferrovías que se trabajen en el interior del país por cuenta del expresado Gobierno.

ART. 11. Los trabajadores y empleados del ferrocarril y sus dependencias quedarán exentos del servicio militar en los respectivos países, salvo en caso de guerra nacional.

ART. 12. A fin de asegurar á perpetuidad el libre tráfico del ferrocarril los respectivos Gobiernos se comprometen á garantir la neutralidad del ferrocarril y sus dependencias.

ART. 13. Es entendido que el ferrocarril en sus respectivas secciones queda sujeto á la autoridad y leyes de cada uno de los países signatarios en su respectivo territorio; pero, con el propósito de facilitar el funcionamiento y seguridad de la línea, los Gobiernos de Chile y de Bolivia adoptarán, de común acuerdo, las disposiciones reglamentarias que están en uso en esta clase de líneas internacionales. En ellas se indicarán los objetos que por su gran valor ó por los peligros que acarrearía para la seguridad del tráfico, no puedan trasportarse sino bajo ciertas condiciones.

Estos acuerdos reglamentarios tendrán el mismo valor que las disposiciones de la presente Convención de la que se considerarán parte integrante.

En fe de lo cual los Plenipotenciarios arriba nombrados firmaron y sellaron con sus respectivos sellos y por duplicado la presente Convención en la ciudad de La Paz, á los 27 días del mes de junio de mil novecientos cinco años.

[SELLO.]

CLAUDIO PINILLA.

[SELLO.]

B. MATHIEU.

FERROCARRIL DE UYUNI Á POTOSÍ.

ISMAEL MONTES, Presidente Constitucional de la República, considerando:

Que algunas casas extranjeras se han dirigido al Supremo Gobierno, solicitando prórroga de tiempo y ampliación de datos referentes al decreto de fecha 2 del mes en curso, que convoca á propuestas para la construcción del ferrocarril de Uyuni á Potosí;

Que la misma importancia de la obra que se proyecta, reclama de parte del Supremo Gobierno la atención precisa y las facilidades que está dispuesto á prestar para la pronta construcción de la mencionada vía;

Que el término fijado por el artículo 2º del Supremo Decreto de 2 de mayo último es insuficiente para la presentación de las propuestas provenientes, en su mayor parte, de compañías radicadas en el extranjero.

Decreto:

ARTÍCULO 1º. Se prorroga hasta el 30 de diciembre del presente año el término fijado por el artículo 2º del Decreto de convocatoria para la presentación de las propuestas en pliego cerrado ante el Ministerio de Fomento.

ART. 2º. El ancho de la trocha del ferrocarril podrá ser de un metro ó de setenta y cinco centímetros, correspondiendo á la del ferrocarril que se construye de La Quiaca á Tupiza, en el primer caso, y á la del ferrocarril de Antofagasta á Oruro en el segundo.

ART. 3º. Los durmientes deberán ser de madera de pino de Oregón ó otra análoga por sus condiciones de resistencia.

ART. 4º. El peso de los rieles se consignará por los proponentes en relación al ancho de la trocha que indiquen.

ART. 5º. La calidad del material rodante será de primera clase, debiendo los proponentes para la construcción de la línea férrea, determinar en sus respectivas propuestas las fábricas de procedencia ó las firmas comerciales de esta especialidad en los mercados de Europa y los Estados Unidos.

ART. 6º. El material rodante lo compondrán: 7 locomotoras, 5 coches de primera clase, 5 coches de segunda clase, 4 furgones para equipage, 20 bodegas de carga, 20 carros desnubiertos (góndolas), y 10 carros desnubiertos planos (flat cars).

ART. 7º. El transporte de todo el material correrá por cuenta de la empresa, reservándose el Supremo Gobierno la facultad de gestionar ante la compañía del ferrocarril de Antofagasta la rebaja á que alude la Resolución Suprema de 31 de Diciembre de 1897.

ART. 8º. El Supremo Gobierno ofrece la garantía del 5 por ciento sobre el capital empleado.

El señor Ministro en el Despacho de Gobierno y Fomento, queda encargado de la ejecución y cumplimiento del presente Decreto.

Dado en la ciudad de la Paz, á 18 de mayo de 1905.

ISMAEL MONTES.

CUBA.

ESTADO DEMOSTRATIVO MENSUAL DEL MOVIMIENTO DEL FONDO DE RENTAS PÚBLICAS DURANTE EL AÑO FISCAL 1904-5.

	Ingresos.	Pagos.	Superávit durante cada mes.	Superávit durante el año.
1904.	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Julio.....	1,828,080.19	1,673,426.54	154,653.65	.....
Agosto.....	2,207,133.22	1,481,616.04	725,517.18	.....
Septiembre.....	2,263,471.44	1,305,355.66	968,115.78	.....
Octubre.....	2,068,278.49	1,567,064.81	701,213.68	.....
Noviembre.....	2,160,942.08	1,353,274.66	807,667.42	.....
Diciembre.....	2,081,448.73	1,342,410.01	742,038.72	.....
Enero.....	2,166,730.55	1,474,979.92	691,750.63	.....
Febrero.....	1,886,121.88	1,465,430.75	420,701.13	.....
Marzo.....	2,582,171.40	1,422,511.53	1,159,659.87	.....
Abril.....	2,076,784.82	1,357,648.57	719,136.25	.....
Mayo.....	1,338,024.05	1,398,359.87	939,664.18	.....
Junio.....	2,282,135.75	1,644,331.75	637,804.00	8,657,922.49
Total.....	25,944,322.60	17,286,400.11	8,657,922.49	.....

ESTADO COMPARATIVO DE INGRESOS (RENTAS PÚBLICAS) DURANTE LOS AÑOS FISCALES 1903-4 Y 1904-5.

Conceptos.	Año fiscal 1903-4.	Año fiscal 1904-5.	Aumento.	Disminución.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Rentas de aduanas.....	18,319,963.37	22,818,818.07	4,598,914.70	.....
Derechos consulares.....	254,904.63	330,036.15	75,131.51	.....
Comunicaciones.....	518,682.41	642,839.17	124,156.66	.....
Rentas interiores.....	812,950.99	885,158.44	72,207.45	.....
Propiedades y derechos del estado.....	66,846.00	232,042.33	165,196.33	.....
Productos diversos.....	235,341.82	415,905.73	180,563.91	.....
Reintegros.....	1,424,118.91	519,522.81	.....	904,596.10
Total.....	21,632,718.13	25,944,322.60	5,216,170.57	904,596.10

CHILE.

FERROCARRILES DEL ESTADO.

[De "El Noticiero Comercial" de Santiago de Chile, No. 14.]

Ferrocarril longitudinal.—El Consejo de Obras Públicas ha aprobado, con dos ligeras modificaciones, el trozado del ferrocarril longitudinal entre Vallenar y Aguas Blancas en la sección comprendida entre Altamira y Santa Catalina y entre este último punto y Aguas Blancas. La trocha de esta línea será de 1 metro, como es la de todo el ferrocarril longitudinal de La Calera al Norte.

El presupuesto de construcción de esta vía es el siguiente:

	Moneda corriente.	oro de 18 peniques.
Sección de Altamira á Santa Catalina.....	£1,132,970	\$435,627
Sección de Altamira á Aguas Blancas.....	1,170,417	816,130
Material rodante.....	600,000	.....
Total.....	2,903,387	1,241,833

Ferrocarril de Alcones al Cardonal.—Ha sido aceptada la propuesta de Don JULIO ANISAT para construir el ferrocarril de Alcones al Car-

donal, por la suma alzada de \$265,600 moneda corriente y \$18,910 oro de 18 peniques; y para el ferrocarril de Cardonal al túnel del Arbol, por \$563,780 moneda corriente y \$45,950 oro.

El plazo para la terminación de las obras será 541 días.

Ferrocarril de Choapa á Salamanca.—El Gobierno ha aprobado los planos y bases confeccionados para la construcción de este ferrocarril.

Ferrocarril de Arica á la Paz.—El comercio y los vecinos de Tacna han elevado una solicitud al Supremo Gobierno en que piden que el ferrocarril en proyecto de Arica á La Paz no pase por el valle de Lluta, conforme á los planos del ingeniero Señor HARDING, sino por la ciudad de Tacna.

Entre las consideraciones más atendibles expuestas por los recurrentes figura la de que los valles que rodean á Tacna por el norte y el oriente y que formarían dentro de poco una grande extensión de terrenos de cultivo quedarían privados, con el ferrocarril por Lluta de los beneficios del comercio directo con Bolivia, ya que tendrían que trasladarlos primeramente á Tacna y después á Arica, con lo cual llegarían á Bolivia considerablemente recargados por los fletes.

Por otra parte el trazado del Señor HANDLEY tiene las siguientes ventajas sobre el del Señor HARDING:

Reduce el número y valor de las obras de arte para salvar las quebradas, que figuran en el proyecto del Señor HARDING en número de 48 puentes indispensables.

El trazado por Tacna va por terreno firme y sobre la roca; el que va por Lluta corre el peligro de ser destruido en sus puentes cada diez y quince años con las grandes avenidas.

La línea por Tacna sólo exige 10 túneles con 2,000 metros; la de Lluta, 79, con 4,230 metros.

El costo de la vía por Tacna alcanza á £2,500,000, y el de la de Lluta £2,375,000. La diferencia de £125,000 no significa una gran ventaja de parte del proyecto del Señor HARDING si se toma en consideración el evidente beneficio que el trazado por Tacna reportará casi á la provincia entera, punto de especial importancia que debe tenerse presente si realmente se quiere amparar é impulsar el progreso de aquella apartada y rica región.

Ferrocarril de Alcones á Pichilemu.—Las siguientes fueron las propuestas presentadas para la construcción del ferrocarril de Alcones á Pichilemu y entre Cardonal y el Túnel del Arbol:

	Alcones á Cardonal.		Cardonal á El Arbol.	
	Moneda corriente.	Oro 18 peniques.	Moneda corriente.	Oro 18 peniques.
Don Benjamin Vivanco	\$298,000	21,000	\$598,000	52,000
Don Pedro Alessandri	280,000	19,000	550,000	47,000
Don Julio Arinat	265,000	18,910	563,780	45,950

Ferrocarril de Paipote á Inca.—La comisión que estudia el trazado del ferrocarril de Paipote á Inca ha dado cuenta al Ministerio de Industria y Obras Públicas de que se ha terminado ya en el terreno el estacado definitivo de una sección de 30 kilómetros, á partir de la estación de Inca.

Ferrocarril de Melipilla á Puangue.—La comisión que estudia el trazado de la prolongación de esta línea ha entregado á la Dirección de Obras Públicas los planos completos de la segunda sección, ó sea desde Puangue hasta El Sauce.

PARTICULARES.

Ferrocarril entre Los Sauces y Capitan Pastene.—Se ha concedido, sin perjuicio de terceros, á los Señores RICCI HERMANOS Y CA., el permiso que solicitan para construir un ferrocarril entre Los Sauces y el Capitan Pastene.

El proyecto definitivo del ferrocarril deberá presentarse á la aprobación suprema dentro del plazo de un año, á contar desde esta fecha.

Los concesionarios podrán optar para la trocha de la línea entre las de 1.68 metros, 1 metro y 0.75, debiendo hacerlo al presentar los planos definitivos.

Ferrocarril entre Collileufu y el lago Pirihaico.—Se ha concedido permiso á los Señores CAMINO LACOSTE Y CIA. para construir un ferrocarril á vapor entre la estación de Collileufu del ferrocarril de Valdivia á Osorno y el lago Pirihaico.

Esta línea quedará interrumpida en el lago Ríñihue, donde se establecerá un servicio de vapores, su trocha será elegida por los concesionarios entre las de 1.68 metros, 1 metro y 0.75, y el plazo para la construcción será de tres años que comenzarán á contarse después de trascurridos dos que se destinan á formar el proyecto definitivo.

Ferrocarril entre Chimba y Mejillones.—Se ha concedido á los Señores EDUARDO DÉLANO, ROBERTO J. MANING, ANÍBAL BARRIOS Y GUILLERMO TALAVERA permiso para construir un ferrocarril entre la caleta de la Chimba y Mejillones, pasando por Cerro Gordo.

La trocha de este ferrocarril será de 1 metro y los planos definitivos debarán presentarse al Ministerio de Industria y Obras Públicas en el plazo de un año.

Ferrocarril entre Salar Grande y Guanillos.—Se ha concedido permiso á Don MANUEL J. BARRENECHEA para construir un ferrocarril entre el Salar Grande de Tarapacá y el puerto de Guanillos.

Ferrocarril entre las Oficinas Salitreras Pepita y Castilla.—Se ha concedido permiso á Don MAURO LACALLE para construir una línea férrea entre las oficinas salitreras indicadas.

Ferrocarril entre Pitrufquen y Pucón.—Se ha concedido permiso al Señor FRANCISCO OLIVIER, para y por los apoderados Señores SCHNEIDER y QUENETTE, para construir un ferrocarril entre Pitrufquen y

Pucón, con derecho á continuarlo hasta la línea limítrofe con la República Argentina.

Los concesionarios deberán hacer un estudio comparativo de tres trazados: Por Pitrufulquen, Quitrané y Loncoche, y la concesión se aplicará á la que resulte más interesante á juicio del Ministerio de Industria y Obras Públicas.

Ferrocarril de Salar Grande á Punta de Lobos.—Se ha concedido á Don ARTURO DEL RÍO, sucesor de la firma HERRERA, DEL RÍO Y COMPAÑÍA, una prórroga de un año para terminar el ferrocarril de Salar Grande al puerto de Punta de Lobos.

El concesionario deberá rendir una fianza para responder al cumplimiento de sus obligaciones, y quedará también sometido á las condiciones reglamentarias sobre concesión de ferrocarriles particulares á las que se dieten en lo sucesivo sobre la materia.

Ferrocarril del Boquete á Aguada de Carvajal.—El Señor CÁRLOS V. ARAMAYO ha solicitado permiso para construir un ferrocarril de trocha de en 0.75 metro que partiendo de las salitreras del Boquete, llegue hasta el punto denominado “Aguada de Carvajal.”

El objeto de esta línea es faeilitar medios de trasporte para los productos de las borateras de “Carvajal” y de los minerales vecinos.

Ferrocarril entre la oficina Ausonia y la línea de Antofagasta.—Se ha concedido á Don EDUARDO CABALLERO, por la Sociedad Salitrera Progreso de Antofagasta, permiso para construir un ramal de ferrocarril desde la oficina Ausonia hasta empalmar en la línea de Antofagasta á Salinas.

COMPANÍA SALITRERA DE AGUAS BLANCAS.

Con este título se ha organizado una nueva sociedad anónima salitrera en Antofagasta, con su domicilio, giro y administración en Iquique.

El objeto de la sociedad es la explotación de los terrenos comprados á la Compañía Salitrera Alemana, que son los siguientes:

Estacamento Esmeralda, Central, Florencia, Santiago, Descubridora y Pertenencia, ubicadas en Antofagasta, y sus operaciones serán de compra, arriendo, explotación y ventas de terrenos ú oficinas salitreras.

El capital de la sociedad es de £210,000 que los socios dan al valor á los terrenos antes citados, divididas en 42,000 acciones de 5 libras cada una. El capital podrá ser aumentado hasta 320,000 libras esterlinas.

La sociedad será administrada por un Consejo Directivo que será compuesto de cinco accionistas nombrados por la Junta General ordinaria del mes de febrero de cada año, y durará en sus funciones hasta que sea reemplazado por la Junta General del mismo mes del año siguiente.

El Consejo Directivo se compondrá de Don LUIS J. MORO, Don

MARCOS CICARELLI, DON JORGE ROMUSSI, en representación de los Señores SCHIAVETTI HERMANOS, DON ABEL TRUJEDA y DON LUIS MITROVICH, quienes durarán en sus funciones hasta nueva elección en la Junta General ordinaria.

Yacimiento de hierro en Taltal.—En la Caleta Cifuncho del Departamento de Taltal, se ha descubierto recientemente un yacimiento de hierro, cuya ley según ensayos hechos dan un común de 73 por ciento. Se espera la fundación en Chili del establecimiento del Creusot, para dar principio á la explotación de estos ricos minerales.

Algunas riquezas de Tacna.—El ferrocarril que unirá Arica con La Paz, permitirá la explotación de algunas riquezas de aquella zona. Entre otras, podemos indicar las siguientes:

El Borax: Cuya ley de ácido bórico en aquellos yacimientos es de 25 á 30 por ciento;

El azufre: Esta sustancia abunda en la provincia. Los volcanes apagados de Chipiquiña y Tacora situados á 70 kilómetros de Tacna han dejado en sus faldas una capa hasta de 8 metros de espesor con ley de 70 por ciento, mayor que la del azufre de Sicilia. En las salitreras y en la región agrícola se consumen anualmente cerca de 120,000 quintales españoles.

Agricultura: Si se efectúan las obras para dotar de agua de regadío á Tacna, la agricultura será una fuente de riqueza, de inapreciable valor para las provincias salitreras. Es verdad que en esta región, sobre todo en el interior de Tarapacá comienzan á ser aprovechados los llamados "canchones" pequeños lotes de tierra con agua, que ya producen verduras; pero esto es insuficiente para las necesidades locales.

El agua puede darse á Tacna por tres medios: traer la del río Mauri, mejorar canalizando los esteros de Caplina y Uchusuma ó hacer pozos artesianos.

Los terrenos son fertilísimos. Basta saber que Tacna exporta en frutos y verduras cerca de 100,000 pesos por año.

Minería: Los metales son abundantes; hay numerosas vetas descubiertas y puede explotarse oro, plata, cobre, hierro, plomo, etc.

Hay, pues, riquezas que trabajar en esa provincia, cuya explotación facilitará el ferrocarril que consulta el tratado con Bolivia.

Combinación salitrera.—Se han adherido á la combinación salitrera y á la de yodo las compañías Lastenia y Rivera de Antofagasta. Esta última oficina trabaja actualmente por terminar sus instalaciones en el corriente mes para entrar en cuenta de producción desde el próximo mes de junio.

Campaña de salitres de Antofagasta.—En la última reunión general ordinaria de accionistas se dió cuenta de que ya está en construcción la segunda máquina de elaboración de Cármen Alto, cuyo poder será de 1,800,000 quintales al año.

Mina Santa Rosa de Condoriaco.—Esta mina se encuentra actualmente en beneficio. Después de un broneco de más de ocho meses, se ha cortado la veta en la región árida en minerales de buena ley. Esta mina, de propiedad de Don GREGORIO RIVERA, ha producido minerales bastante ricos en leyes de plata y oro.

Mineral de Huachan.—Dentro de poco comenzará á explotarse en grande escala un poderoso mineral de oro que existe en la desembocadura del río Loa, Departamento de Tocopilla. Se organiza actualmente la sociedad que ha de facilitar los fondos para implantar un establecimiento con todos los adelantos modernos, que permita explotar en debida forma los ricos veneros de Huachan. En aquella región son muy abundantes los minerales de 4 á 5 onzas por cajón.

LA COMPAÑÍA SALITRERA "PROGRESO" DE ANTOFAGASTA.

[De "El Noticiero Comercial" de Santiago de Chile, correspondiente al mes de mayo de 1905.]

Esta sociedad posee actualmente 63 estacas salitrales con 1,000,000 de metros cuadrados cada una, ó sea un total de 63,000,000 de metros cuadrados. Según informes periciales todos estos terrenos son de primera clase, cuya explotación permite esperar los más halagadores resultados.

El capital social es £178,200, dividido en acciones de £1. Al organizarse la sociedad, cada acción era de valor de £10, pero posteriormente, en junta general celebrada por sus accionistas el 10 de abril próximo pasado, se acordó la subdivisión de las acciones en la forma que queda indicada. Esta subdivisión obedece, indudablemente, al propósito de que las acciones puedan colocarse en manos de un mayor número de personas.

La instalación de las maquinarias continúa haciéndose con la mayor actividad y en forma tal de corrección que se espera no habrán de presentarse dificultades en la explotación. En el presente mes se estrenarán dos nuevas máquinas capaces de elaborar 2,600,000 de quintales anuales. Á fines del año en curso quedará instalada y en servicio otra máquina de mayor potencia que las anteriores.

Además de estas máquinas, se ensayará pronto un aparato del que es inventor Don EDUARDO CAVALLERO y que será puesto al servicio exclusivo de la compañía, según contrato. Este aparato puede elaborar fácilmente 1,000,000 de quintales al año.

Si, como lo espera el directorio de la sociedad, con las máquinas que se instalen y con el aparato y procedimiento especial de que es inventor el Señor CAVALLERO, llega á elaborarse alrededor de 4,000,000 de quintales por año, y tomado en consideración el precio actual del salitre, las utilidades de la compañía pueden resultar enormes.

ECUADOR.

FERROCARRIL DE AMBATO AL RIO CURAREY.

[De "El Boletín Comercial," No. 1.]

El Gobierno del Ecuador ha decidido construir un ferrocarril desde Ambato al Río Curarey, un riachuelo que desemboca en el Amazona, cerca de Iquito, la cabeza de la navegación oceánica. El distrito es rico en caucho que ahora se exporta vía el Valle del Amazona á los Estados Unidos y Europa y figura en los mercados como caucho del Brasil. Se construye este ferrocarril con el objeto de facilitar á esa región la exportación de su caucho y otros productos vía Guayaquil, una distancia de 4,000 millas cuando se embarca vía Iquique y Pará. La ruta de la línea está casi al este de los Andes, estando Ambato en el centro de la cordillera de montañas, á una elevación de unos 7,000 piés. Se ha calculado el costo de construcción en cuatro millones de pesos.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 819 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 julio de 1905, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los siete meses que terminaron en julio de 1905, comparados con igual período de 1904. Debe explicarse que las estadísticas de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referentes á un mes qualquiera 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 julio, por ejemplo, no se publican hasta septiembre.

GUATEMALA.

EXTRACTO DE LA MEMORIA PRESENTADA POR EL SECRETARIO DE ESTADO Y DEL DESPACHO DE HACIENDA Y CRÉDITO PÚBLICO, Á LA ASAMBLEA NACIONAL LEGISLATIVA, EN SUS SESIONES DE 1905, CORRESPONDIENTE Á LOS TRABAJOS VERIFICADOS DURANTE EL AÑO DE 1904.

[Del "Diario Oficial," No. 78.]

Renta de aduanas en 1904.

	Producto presupuesto.	Producto real.	Alza.
Importación, reembarques, multas, etc.....	\$4,770,000.00	\$11,398,285.46	\$6,628,285.46
Exportación.....	5,125,000.00	9,779,461.87	4,654,461.87
Suma.....	9,895,000.00	21,177,747.33	11,282,747.33

Considerable es, en verdad, la cifra de \$11,282,747.33 que representa el aumento del producto de las aduanas con relación al que en los presupuestos se les calculó; y digno de observar es, asimismo, el resultado de la comparación de los productos de 1904 con los del año de 1903.

Fueron los primeros de \$21,177,747.33; los de 1903 importaron \$10,054,140.74, y, en consecuencia, la alza obtenida en 1904 fué de \$11,123,606.59.

Licores y ramos estancados en 1904.

	Producto presupuesto.	Producto real.	Alza.	Baja.
Licores.....	\$4,306,000.00	\$5,593,017.07	\$1,287,017.07	.....
Tabaco.....	25,000.00	25,359.00	359.00	.....
Pólvora.....	100,000.00	137,000.00	37,000.00	.....
Salitre.....	75,000.00	63,080.75	.....	\$11,919.25
Cartuchos.....	50,000.00	33,075.55	.....	16,924.45
Suma.....	4,556,000.00	5,851,532.37	1,324,376.07	28,843.70

Como en el cuadro anterior se explica, los rendimientos de la renta de licores y demás ramos estancados ascendieron en el año de 1904 á \$5,851,532.37; suma que exceda en \$1,229,532.37 á la que la Honorable Asamblea les consignó, aumento no despreciable por cierto y debido, según en su informe lo expone el Director General de dichas rentas, al infatigable empeño con que se ha venido persiguiendo el contrabando y no á mayor consumo de aguardiente, como pudiera creerse.

La comparación de los productos á que refiriéndome vengo, con los del año de 1903, arroja notable diferencia también á favor de los primeros, los cuales fueron, según queda dicho, de \$5,851,532.37; los de 1903 sumaron \$4,977,126.38, y por lo tanto se observa que los de 1904 superaron en \$874,405.99 á los de 1903.

Contribuciones en 1904.

	Producto presupuesto.	Producto real.	Alza.	Baja.
Papel sellado	\$210,000.00	\$321,755.30	\$111,755.30	.....
Timbres	80,000.00	98,202.10	18,202.10	.....
Habilitación de libros	10,000.00	11,016.19	1,016.19	.....
Contribución sobre inmuebles	400,000.00	432,430.77	32,430.77	.....
Contribución de caminos	200,000.00	240,710.00	40,710.00	.....
Contribución militar	70,000.00	222,061.00	152,061.00	.....
Beneficio de ganado	160,000.00	147,485.44	.....	\$12,514.56
Impuesto sobre sal	25,000.00	26,877.96	1,877.96	.....
Herencias y donaciones	35,000.00	86,462.97	51,462.97	.....
Venta y permuta de inmuebles	200,000.00	426,881.64	226,881.64	.....
Terrenos baldíos	70,000.00	56,571.02	.....	13,428.98
Caña	40,000.00	32,375.04	.....	7,624.96
Montepíos, multas, etc	100,000.00	284,321.02	184,321.02	.....
Sumas	1,600,000.00	2,387,956.45	821,324.95	33,368.50

Lo mismo que los productos de las aduanas y los de licores y ramos estancados, los de contribuciones correspondientes al año de 1904 excedieron también á los de los presupuestos y á los del año de 1903, según se desprende del cuadro que antecede, en el que se ve que los rendimientos de 1904, calculados en \$1,600,000 llegaron á \$2,387,956.45, presentando, por lo tanto, un superávit de \$787,956.45, y como los productos de 1903 importaron \$1,788,017.21, resulta asimismo en los de 1904, un aumento de \$599,939.24.

Notadas las contribuciones de que hace mérito el cuadro de que vengo hablando dieron alza de productos. Comparadas con las de 1903, tuvieron baja de \$21,227.98 la que corresponde al beneficio de ganado; de \$38,776.44 los impuestos sobre herencias y donaciones; de \$11,373.06 el impuesto sobre terrenos baldíos; de \$732.65 las entradas sobre redención de censos; de \$7,711.12 el impuesto sobre caña de azúcar, y de \$38,722.13 los ingresos extraordinarios, disminuciones éstas que aunque justificadas y poco considerables, no dejan de ser sensibles; y ya el despacho de mi cargo ha dictado disposiciones conducentes á evitar que tales bajas continúen experimentándose, y confía en obtener favorables resultados.

El Director General de Contribuciones, en su informe, explica las causas que impidieron lograr mayores rendimientos de los impuestos del beneficio de ganado, de herencias y donaciones, de terrenos baldíos, de redención de censos, de caña de azúcar y de ingresos extraordinarios; y lo mismo que este Ministerio, cree aquel funcionario que esa baja ha sido temporal y que las contribuciones dichas luego serán objeto del ensanche que han menester.

Servicio 1904.

	Producto presupuesto.	Producto real.	Alza.
Telégrafos	\$575,000.00	\$682,282.61	\$107,282.61
Correos	175,000.00	215,891.32	40,891.32
Sumas	750,000.00	898,176.93	148,176.93

Por los datos que apuntados quedan, se advierte que el producto total de las rentas fiscales, incluyendo los ingresos de telégrafos y de correos, llegó en el año de 1904 á la considerable suma de \$30,315,413.08, en vez de \$16,801,000 presupuesta por la honorable Asamblea Legislativa; se ha logrado, por consiguiente, un aumento de \$13,514,413.08 sobre la cantidad señalada á las rentas; y cotejando la cifra de \$30,315,413.08 con la de \$17,586,884.70 que sumaron los productos de 1903, se nota igualmente una diferencia de \$12,728,528.38 en favor de los de 1904.

En los últimos siete años ó sea en los que de vida lleva la actual Administración, se ha pagado, por gastos de servicios la considerable suma de \$98,523,200.83 en moneda nacional, y de \$4,829,984.73 en moneda de oro; y que, de esas sumas, la de \$14,779,941.02 en moneda nacional, y la de \$2,536,170.61 en moneda de oro, han sido destinadas á la amortización de créditos anteriores al año de 1898, los que, como indicado queda, el esclarecido Jefe de la Nación, dando muestras de delicada honorabilidad, se ha empeñado en reconocer y liquidar, sin dejar de atender en lo posible las exigencias del servicio ordinario, acerca de lo cual, con satisfacción debo informaros que en alguna parte está ya cancelada, por comisiones nombradas al efecto, la deuda procedente de sueldos, honorarios, suministros, etc.; y si esa deuda sigue figurando aún en el pasivo de la Nación al terminar el año 1904, es porque hasta en el de 1895 se han practicado las correspondientes operaciones de contabilidad.

Ingentes sacrificios han sido necesarios para llegar á estos resultados, poroue la situación del fisco, si bien relativamente mejorada, no ha alcanzado todavía el grado de desalogo que se requiere para dedicar buena cantidad de sus productos á la cancelación de viejos gravámenes; y á este respecto es el caso de citar los convenios celebrados en los meses de marzo y de octubre del año anterior con los excelentísimos representantes de los Estados Unidos de América y de la República Francesa, en virtud de los cuales se cancelan créditos de la pasada Administración por valor de \$31,918.92 oro á los señores Rosenthal é hijos; por \$50,000 oro y \$3,900 oro, respectivamente, á los señores BERNARDO BEZAULT y á la casa DECAUVILLE AINÉ.

GASTOS Y PAGOS FISCALES.

Por el cuadro número 7 de la Dirección General de Cuentas se conoce que el valor de los gastos y pagos verificados durante el año 1904 fué de \$22,930,739.10 en moneda nacional y de \$1,148,565.59 en moneda de oro; y como la honorable Asamblea los calculó en \$16,798,737.47 resulta un aumento de \$6,132,001.63 moneda nacional y de \$1,148,565.59 oro, aumento que sin grande esfuerzo de imaginación, o'bvia y lógicamente se comprende con sólo considerar que por cuenta de la deuda pública se ha pagado considerable suma, y que los tipos de cambio de

la moneda nacional que han venido rigiendo, han sido más altos que los que fijaron los presupuestos, y por consecuencia, las erogaciones del Gobierno también fueron mayores, ya que por esa causa sube notablemente el precio de los artículos que tiene que suministrar á los establecimientos de enseñanza, á los hospitales, á los cuarteles, á las prisiones, etc.

De la cuenta del Director General de Aduanas, relativa á nuestra importación y exportación, se desprende que el valor de la exportación, durante el año de 1904, fué de \$7,551,865.94 oro, mientras que el de la importación fué de \$5,041,142.41 oro; existiendo, por lo tanto, un exceso de \$2,510,723.53 oro en favor de la exportación durante el indicado año; y se conoce también que en los siete años transcurridos de 1898 á 1904, la exportación representa en moneda de oro, la suma de \$51,467,337.98 y de \$28,024,098.79 la importación, notándose así que el valor de la exportación en dicho lapso ha superado en \$23,443,239.19 oro al de la importación.

El producto de las rentas fiscales, durante el período de siete años transcurridos de 1898 á 1904, ha ascendido á la suma de \$108,912,209.60, observándose que de los productos á que dicho cuadro se contrae, el mayor es el que corresponde al año que acaba de transcurrir, siendo de notar, asimismo, que dicho producto es el más considerable que hasta hoy ha alcanzado el fisco en la República.

Ingresos y egresos en 1904.

INGRESOS.		
Saldo el 1° de enero de 1904.....		\$2, 539, 780.66
Productos brutos de las rentas fiscales así:		
Aduanas.....	\$21, 177, 747. 33	
Licores y ramos estancados.....	5, 851, 532. 37	
Contribuciones diversas.....	2, 387, 956. 45	
Telégrafos.....	682, 282. 61	
Correos.....	215, 894. 32	
	<hr/>	30, 315, 413. 08
Ingresos varios.....	728, 781. 18	
Ingresos procedentes de contratos.....	12, 597, 100. 46	
	<hr/>	13, 325, 881. 64
Total de ingresos.....		<hr/> <hr/> 46, 181, 075. 38
EGRESOS.		
Gastos y pagos fiscales, así:		
Servicio en el ramo de Gobernación y Justicia...	\$2, 321, 650. 73	
Hacienda.....	1, 681, 471. 32	
Guerra.....	11, 354, 054. 73	
Fomento.....	3, 052, 291. 64	
Relaciones Exteriores.....	1, 461, 173. 21	
Instrucción Pública.....	1, 503, 826. 33	
Clases pasivas.....	306, 831. 59	
Crédito Público.....	1, 189, 459. 55	
	<hr/>	22, 930, 739. 10

Gastos y pagos fiscales, así—Continúa.

Egresos varios.....	\$280,001.15	
Crédito Público y Fomento, oro.....	1,148,565.59	
Cambios sobre oro.....	16,079,918.26	
Traslaciones pendientes.....	64,156.55	
		\$17,572,641.55
 Total de egresos.....		40,503,380.65
 Saldo:		
Disponible.....	\$1,881,240.29	
Mobiliario.....	118,048.41	
Créditos por cobrar y otros valores.....	1,682,128.01	
Reparos pendientes.....	1,996,278.02	
		5,677,694.73
 Suma igual á los ingresos.....		46,181,075.38

SE ESTABLECE UNA PRIMA AL CULTIVO DEL HENEQUÉN.

El Presidente Constitucional de la República, en el deseo de promover en el país el cultivo, en grande escala, del henequén cuyo producto es valioso no sólo para la exportación á los mercados extranjeros en donde la fibra alcanza siempre precios remuneradores, sino también para el incremento de la industria fabril nacional, acuerda:

1°. Establecer una prima que se pagará á los cultivadores de dicha planta en las proporciones siguientes: \$2,000 para plantaciones de 10,000 á 30,000 matas, inclusive; \$4,000 para plantaciones de más de 30,000 á 50,000 matas inclusive; \$6,000 para plantaciones de más de 50,000 á 100,000 matas, inclusive, y \$8,000 para plantaciones de más de 100,000 matas.

El pago de la prima se hará por mitad: la primera, al cumplir la siembra dos años de plantada, y la segunda á los cuatro años de haber hecho la plantación.

Cada interesado debe presentarse á la Junta de Agricultura del Departamento respectivo solicitando el nombramiento de una Comisión de peritos para examinar la plantación. Esta Comisión dará su informe por duplicado archivando la Junta un ejemplar y anotándolo en un registro especial que llevará la Oficina; y sobre el otro, que se entregará al interesado, se hará constar que la plantación es acreedora á la prima.

En el informe se consignará:

- (1) El nombre del propietario y el de la finca.
- (2) Situación exacta de la finca, su altura sobre el nivel del mar, otros cultivos que comprende y todos los demás detalles que fuere posible.
- (3) El número de matas plantadas, distancias que se adoptaron en la plantación, y superficie que ocupa ésta.

Este documento se presentará al Ministerio de Fomento, en cuya oficina quedará archivado y anotado en el registro general que llevará la Subsecretaría.

El Ministerio entregará bonos especiales que serán aceptables en el pago de cualquiera renta nacional. Esos bonos serán previamente registrados en la Dirección General de Cuentas.

2°. La exportación de la fibra de henequén de clase superior gozará asimismo de una prima de \$7.50 por cada quintal exportado, la cual será satisfecha en el Ministerio de Fomento con los mismos bonos creados para las primas de cultivo y que también serán aceptados para pago de cualquiera renta nacional.

Para hacer efectiva esa prima de exportación, los Administradores de las Aduanas Marítimas, y Terrestres fronterizas, darán una constancia de la fibra que se exporte por el puerto ó puertos ó fronteras de su jurisdicción, en la cual conste:

- (a) El peso y la calidad de la fibra.
- (b) Nombre del exportador y el de su consignatario.
- (c) Lugar de procedencia de la fibra y su destino.
- (d) Nombre y nacionalidad del buque en que se haga el embarque.
- (e) Fecha respectiva del embarque.

Sin perjuicio de archivar el talón de la constancia emitida, habrá en la misma administración un registro especial en el que se anotaron todos datos de la constancia. Este documento se presentará por el interesado al Ministerio de Fomento, en donde será archivado y copiado en un registro que al efecto se llevará; y en cambio se entregará los bonos que corresponde por el valor de la exportación.

El Ministerio de Fomento comunicará por oficio á la Dirección General de Cuentas las constancias que se archiven.

3°. Se declara libre de todo derecho la importación de las máquinas destinadas al beneficio del henequén.

4°. Los cultivadores de henequén tendrán derecho á que se exceptúen del servicio militar ordinario á cinco mozos por cada diez mil matas de dicha planta que representen sembradas en sus propiedades. Comuníquese.

ESTRADA C.

Palacio del Poder Ejecutivo, Guatemala, 31 de mayo de 1905.

MÉXICO.

COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN EL MES DE MAYO DE 1905.

La Secretaría de Hacienda de la República de México acaba de publicar los datos relativos al comercio exterior de la República en el mes de mayo de 1905 y en los once primeros meses de 1904-5, comparados con los correspondientes á los de igual período de 1903-4.

Mercancías extranjeras con un valor de \$78,627,296.16 oro fueron importadas, comparadas con \$71,342,635.58 oro importadas durante

el igual período del año fiscal precedente, un aumento de \$7,284,660.58 en favor del corriente año fiscal.

Las exportaciones durante los once meses del año fiscal de 1904-5 fueron \$174,755,484.82, plata, una diferencia en favor de 1903-4 de \$6,029,300.16, plata.

El siguiente cuadro muestra el comercio de importaciones en detalle:

IMPORTACIÓN.

[Valor en oro.]

	Mayo—		Once primeros meses—	
	1905.	1904.	1904-5.	1903-4.
Materias animales	\$554,584.81	\$573,846.26	\$6,274,262.00	\$5,196,138.12
Materias vegetales	1,194,608.36	1,128,551.98	13,609,430.55	12,818,348.47
Materias minerales	2,414,080.97	1,913,552.91	23,270,267.19	20,711,774.39
Tejidos y sus manufacturas	841,916.18	849,262.99	10,203,852.38	9,063,316.22
Productos químicos y farmacéuticos	438,056.76	328,859.19	3,093,244.91	2,874,150.79
Bebidas espirituosas, fermentadas y naturales	359,197.97	313,454.37	3,132,744.14	3,002,463.79
Papel y sus aplicaciones	240,596.06	222,599.27	2,416,462.73	2,112,636.49
Máquinas y aparatos	1,054,451.07	978,258.65	9,918,172.09	9,333,854.51
Vehículos	213,557.88	158,855.86	1,820,471.15	1,941,785.67
Armas y explosivos	148,687.51	233,619.80	2,483,231.10	2,016,517.31
Diversos	275,961.48	223,652.03	2,406,157.92	2,268,519.82
Total importación	7,735,659.05	6,954,493.31	78,627,296.16	71,342,635.58

EXPORTACIÓN.

[Valor en plata.]

	1905.	1904.	1904-5.	1903-4.
Metalas preciosas	\$10,269,251.69	\$5,287,814.77	\$71,690,056.30	\$82,617,970.69
Demás artículos	11,083,336.03	11,443,348.81	103,045,428.52	98,166,814.29
Total	21,352,607.72	16,731,163.58	174,735,484.82	180,784,784.98

Las exportaciones en detalle fueron como sigue:

	Mayo—		Once primeros meses—	
	1905.	1904.	1904-5.	1903-4.
Oro acuñado mexicano	\$85.00	\$70,986.00	\$85,911.00	\$82,668.00
Oro acuñado extranjero	\$875.00	300.00	39,122.50	2,936.00
Oro en pasta	1,393,415.77	720,410.29	11,397,354.80	9,261,956.62
Oro en otras especies	87,851.54	44,556.54	921,333.49	455,211.10
Total oro	1,482,142.31	836,252.83	12,353,781.79	9,802,761.72
Plata acuñada mexicana	1,215,435.02	1,087,820.00	1,892,071.27	16,999,495.00
Plata acuñada extranjera	6,940.00	10,035.00	76,471.00	81,398.60
Plata en pasta	6,676,488.15	2,397,213.06	47,385,298.92	42,332,589.68
Plata en otras especies	888,246.21	956,493.88	9,982,433.32	13,401,725.69
Total plata	8,787,109.38	4,451,561.94	59,336,274.51	72,815,208.97
Cobre	2,820,697.46	2,695,079.05	26,217,018.95	20,891,284.35
Piomo	463,336.00	250,333.00	5,112,408.00	4,481,471.87
Demás productos minerales	136,828.60	169,400.00	1,049,206.39	1,280,611.52
Café	1,542,269.81	944,805.00	8,047,179.94	8,105,616.76
Henequén en rama	2,315,013.00	3,937,131.00	27,294,312.12	29,789,141.75
Maderas	119,832.77	260,252.58	2,056,173.57	2,509,083.45
Palo de tinte	45,302.63	91,305.00	621,589.10	695,807.43
Tabaco en rama	334,418.00	633,522.00	2,560,124.00	1,512,021.00
Demás productos vegetales	1,401,099.35	1,325,131.41	12,557,653.96	13,230,822.69
Comestibles	530,309.50	349,214.00	2,746,620.50	3,288,598.50
Hielos sin curtir	500,228.27	392,466.21	6,235,572.69	6,157,651.58
Demás productos animales	74,121.75	74,739.26	519,868.55	631,023.09
Henequén, jarcia	40,300.00	1,505.00	41,785.00	922,742.00
Tabaco labrado	23,382.79	43,217.90	369,136.34	314,910.71
Demás productos manufacturados	682,314.10	238,531.50	6,963,918.74	3,897,617.63
Diversos	53,362.00	33,655.90	652,860.66	458,309.96

Los países de origen fueron como sigue:

	Mayo—		Once primeros meses—	
	1905.	1904.	1904-5.	1903-4.
Europa.....	\$3,073,866.32	\$3,264,039.80	\$31,243,530.85	\$31,664,414.50
Asia.....	63,008.96	72,990.98	613,895.65	604,802.36
Africa.....	3,808.50	10,051.00	58,700.50	72,988.00
América del Norte.....	4,543,874.06	3,564,533.21	44,257,846.01	38,676,878.62
América Central.....	6,388.81	14,628.32	54,950.07	29,280.23
América del Sur.....	29,534.40	16,992.00	251,353.07	179,075.87
Antillas.....	12,646.00	11,258.00	112,733.75	109,721.00
Oceania.....	2,572.00	.....	34,286.26	5,475.00
Total.....	7,735,699.05	6,954,496.31	78,627,296.16	71,342,635.56

Los países de destino fueron como sigue:

	Mayo—		Once primeros meses—	
	1905.	1904.	1904-5.	1903-4.
Europa.....	\$5,452,454.31	\$3,365,802.28	\$43,409,942.77	\$47,265,196.25
Asia.....	.....	.....	10,500.00	6,129.00
América del Norte.....	15,356,190.20	12,883,823.80	126,916,185.36	129,080,681.88
América Central.....	57,796.02	29,606.50	884,574.70	411,548.05
América del Sur.....	45,382.19	4,493.00	132,544.99	147,067.80
Antillas.....	440,785.00	417,438.00	3,400,137.00	3,874,162.00
Oceania.....	.....	.....	1,600.00	.....
Total.....	21,362,607.72	16,731,163.58	174,755,484.82	180,784,784.98

MODIFICACIÓN DE LA TARIFA DE IMPORTACIÓN DE LA ORDENANZA GENERAL DE ADUANAS MARÍTIMAS Y FRONTERIZAS.

El Presidente de la República se ha servido dirigirme el decreto que sigue:

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

“Que en uso de las facultades que conceden al Ejecutivo el artículo 2º de la ley de ingresos, de 21 de mayo de 1904 y el artículo 2º, en lo conducente, de la ley de 9 de diciembre del mismo año y considerando:

“Primero. Que una de las principales consecuencias del régimen monetario recientemente implantado en la República es la baja del tipo del cambio exterior, que da lugar á que las mercancías extranjeras puedan venderse en los mercados del país á precios menores de los que tenían antes de la vigencia del régimen expresado.

“Segundo. Que si bien es cierto que tal circunstancia favorece á los consumidores de efectos importados, no lo es menos que ha causado algún trastorno en las condiciones de la producción nacional, particularmente en aquellos ramos que sólo pudieron desarrollarse al amparo de los altos tipos de cambio sobre el exterior que prevalecieron en estos últimos años.

“Tercero. Que el perjuicio resentido por ciertas industrias es de aquellos que son susceptibles de repararse mediante el aumento de las cuotas que gravan la importación de los productos similares, procedi-

miento que reduce á lo estrictamente indispensable la proteccion á que son acreedoras esas industrias y no tiene el inconveniente que presenta el alza de los cambios, que recarga el costo de todos los artículos extranjeros, sin excepcion, y á mayor abundamiento está expuesta á constantes fluctuaciones.

“Cuarto. Que por otra parte, es de todo punto racional tratar de disminuir, hasta donde lo permitan los legítimos intereses de la agricultura y de la industria, el precio de los productos, procurando que las materias primas, especialmente las que no se producen en el país, se importen con el menor costo posible, así como también que es conveniente reducir las cuotas del arancel para muchos artículos manufacturados que no se importan, siquiera sea en mínima cantidad, por el derecho prohibitivo que las grava.

“Quinto. Que habiendo sido necesario, para llenar los diversos fines expuestos en los considerandos que preceden, eximir de todo derecho de importación á diversas categorías de artículos que estaban gravados, disminuir las cuotas de 175 fracciones de la tarifa y aumentar las de otras 217, esta extensa labor presentaba la oportunidad, que se aprovechó en beneficio de los importadores, de revisar, de una vez, todas las cuotas de la misma tarifa, para refundir en ellas, así el 10 por ciento adicional que substituyó á los extinguidos derechos para obras en los puertos y de timbre á la importación, como los impuestos que causan actualmente en estampillas las bebidas alcohólicas y fermentadas y los naipes extranjeros al introducirse á la República.

“Sexto. Que, por último, permitiendo la estabilidad del tipo del cambio exterior cubrir con una cantidad aproximadamente fija las erogaciones que la nación tiene que hacer en el extranjero, tanto para el servicio de su deuda cuanto para la compra de determinados artículos y el pago de los emolumentos de que disfrutan sus servidores fuera de la República, resultan sin objeto las prevenciones de la ley de 25 de noviembre de 1902, en virtud de las cuales se cobra un aumento en los derechos de importación proporcional al alza de los cambios.

“He tenido á bien decretar lo siguiente:

“ARTÍCULO 1º. La tarifa de importación de la ordenanza general de aduanas marítimas y fronterizas vigente, queda modificada en los términos que á continuación se expresan:

“Tarifa de los derechos de importación.

Fracción.	Nomenclatura.	Unidad para la aplicación de las cuotas.	Cuotas.
MATERIAS ANIMALES.			
I.—ANIMALES VIVOS.			
1	Animales vivos, no especificados.....		Pesos. Exentos.
2	Caballos castrados.....	Por cabeza.....	45.00
3	Cerdos y lechonillos (cuando vangan en jaulas se considerará el peso de éstas).	Los 100 kilos.....	2.00

"Tarifa de los derechos de importación—Continúa.

Fracción.	Nomenclatura.	Unidad para la aplicación de las cuotas.	Cuotas.
MATERIAS ANIMALES—Continúa.			
II.—DESPOJOS DE ANIMALES.			
<i>Alimenticios.</i>			
4	Carnes frescas de todas clases.....	Kilo neto.....	Pesos. 0.10
5	Carnes, pescados y mariscos secos, salados, ahumados, ó salpêtres.....	Kilo legal.....	.15
6	Pescados y mariscos frescos (aun cuando estén conservados en hielo).	Kilo bruto.....	.03
<i>Industriales.</i>			
7	Animales preparados para gabinetes de historia natura.....	.....	Exento.
8	Barbas de ballena en bruto y pluma desbarbada.....	.....	Exento.
9	Borra de lana.....	Los 100 kilos brutos.....	2.00
10	Carey en bruto.....	.....	Exento.
11	Crin, cerda y pelo de vaca.....	Kilo bruto.....	.04
12	Cuerno en bruto.....	.....	Exento.
13	Espuma de ballena en marqueta.....	Kilo legal.....	.13
14	Grasas animales, no especificadas.....	Kilo bruto.....	.06
15	Hueso en bruto y el raspado ó pulverizado.....	.....	Exento.
16	Lana en vellón sucia y lana regenerada.....	Kilo bruto.....	.07
17	Lana en vellón lavada ó desengrasada.....	Id.....	.11
18	Lana cardada.....	Kilo neto.....	.14
19	Marfil en bruto y el raspado ó pulverizado.....	.....	Exento.
20	Nácar en bruto, limaduras ó pedacera.....	.....	Exento.
21	Pelo humano.....	Kilo neto.....	10.00
22	Pelo de cabra y de camello.....	Kilo bruto.....	.12
23	Pelo de castor.....	Kilo legal.....	3.00
24	Pelo de vicuña, conejo, liebre, rata almizclada y semejantes.....	Id.....	2.00
25	Perlas sin montaduras.....	Kilo neto.....	100.00
26	Piel de castor, con pelo, sin curtir.....	Kilo bruto.....	.30
27	Piel de vicuña, conejo, liebre, rata almizclada y semejantes, con pelo, sin curtir.....	Id.....	.22
28	Piel sin curtir, no especificadas.....	Los 100 kilos brutos.....	3.50
29	Plumas para adornos.....	Kilo legal.....	3.50
30	Pluma y plumón, no especificados.....	Id.....	.90
<i>Medicinales.</i>			
31	Admizele.....	Kilo legal.....	6.50
32	Cantáridas.....	Id.....	.60
33	Castóreo.....	Id.....	2.25
III.—PRODUCTOS ANIMALES.			
<i>Alimenticios.</i>			
34	Conservas alimenticias animales.....	Kilo legal.....	.15
35	Huevos frescos.....	.....	Exento.
36	Leche fresca.....	.....	Exento.
37	Manteca de cerdo.....	Kilo bruto.....	.11
38	Mantequilla.....	Kilo legal.....	.25
39	Miel de abeja.....	Kilo bruto.....	.06
40	Queso de todas clases.....	Kilo legal.....	.15
<i>Industriales.</i>			
41	Aceites animales, no especificados, en vasija de vidrio.....	Kilo legal.....	.14
42	Aceites animales, no especificados, en latas ó en vasija de madera.....	Kilo bruto.....	.12
43	Aceites animales, no especificados, en carro-tanque ó buque-tanque.....	Kilo neto.....	.15
44	Albumina de huevo y de sangre.....	Kilo legal.....	.05
45	Carbón animal.....	.....	Exento.
46	Cera animal.....	Kilo neto.....	.55
47	Cola fuerte.....	Kilo bruto.....	.06
48	Coral en bruto ó en polvo.....	.....	Exento.
49	España fina.....	Kilo legal.....	2.50
50	España ordinaria.....	Id.....	.50
51	Estearina en marqueta.....	Kilo bruto.....	.11
52	Glicerina.....	.....	Exento.
53	Grenetina ó lictiocola.....	Kilo legal.....	.1
54	Guano.....	.....	Exento.
55	Seda cruda ó en rama, de todas clases.....	Kilo neto.....	1.10
<i>Medicinales.</i>			
56	Aceite de hígado de bacalao en envases de vidrio.....	Kilo legal.....	.14
57	Aceite de hígado de bacalao en latas ó en vasija de madera.....	Kilo bruto.....	.12
58	Culturas bacteriológicas, pus vacuno y sueros para inyecciones hipodérmicas.....	.....	Exento.

"Tarifa de los derechos de importación—Continúa.

Fracción.	Nomenclatura.	Unidad para la aplicación de las cuotas.	Cuotas.
MATERIAS ANIMALES—Continúa.			
IV.—ARTEFACTOS Y MANUFACTURAS.			
<i>Peletería.</i>			
59	Artefactos de cuero, no especificados.....	Kilo legal.....	Pesos. 2.00
60	Bandas y cables de cuero para maquinaria.....	Kilo bruto.....	.55
61	Bandas de pelo de vaca para maquinaria.....	.....ld.....	.11
62	Beecerrillos, charoles, cabritillas, gomuzas y demás pieles comunes curtidas, no especificadas.....	Kilo legal.....	1.60
63	Guantes de piel lisos ó bordados, sin forrar.....	.....ld.....	6.00
64	Guantes de piel lisos ó bordados, cuando estén forrados.....	.....ld.....	3.00
65	Guantes de piel forrados ó sin forrar, con puños armados ó reforzados.....	.....ld.....	1.50
66	Manufacturas de pieles curtidas, de pelo fino.....	.....ld.....	4.50
67	Pieles curtidas de pelo fino.....	.....ld.....	2.25
68	Vaqueta (suela).....	.....ld.....	1.00
<i>Calzado.</i>			
69	Babuchas, ehinelas y pantuflas hasta de 12 centímetros de planta, de cuero ó de otra materia que no contenga seda, aun cuando tengan adornos ó bordados de seda ó de metal que no sea fino.....	Partida.....	.30
70	Babuchas, ehinelas y pantuflas de más de 12 y hasta de 20 centímetros de planta, de cuero ó de otra materia que no contenga seda, aun cuando tengan adornos ó bordados de seda ó de metal que no sea fino.....	.....ld.....	.40
71	Babuchas, ehinelas y pantuflas de más de 20 centímetros de planta, de cuero ó de otra materia que no contenga seda, aun cuando tengan adornos ó bordados de seda ó de metal que no sea fino.....	.....ld.....	.60
72	Botas de cuero para varones.....	.....ld.....	3.00
73	Botines y zapatos bajos, hasta de 12 centímetros de planta, de cuero ó tela de todas clases y materias, siempre que no contengan metal fino.....	.....ld.....	.70
74	Botines y zapatos bajos de más de 12 y hasta de 20 centímetros de planta, de cuero ó tela de todas clases ó materias, siempre que no contengan metal fino.....	.....ld.....	1.15
75	Botines y zapatos bajos de más de 20 centímetros de planta, de cuero ó tela de todas clases ó materias, siempre que no contengan metal fino.....	.....ld.....	1.75
<i>Varios.</i>			
76	Abanicos con varillas de cuerno ó de hueso.....	Kilo legal.....	1.50
77	Abanicos de carey, concha ó marfil, sin metal fino.....	Pieza.....	3.00
78	Abanicos de carey, concha ó marfil, con adornos ó accesorios de oro, plata ó platino.....	.....ld.....	6.00
79	Artefactos de barba de ballena, de cuerno ó de hueso, no especificados.....	Kilo legal.....	.45
80	Artefactos de carey, de coral, de marfil ó de nácar, no especificados.....	.....ld.....	2.00
81	Artefactos ó manufacturas de pelo humano.....	Kilo neto.....	15.00
82	Velas ó bujias de cera.....	Kilo bruto.....	.70
83	Velas ó bujias de esperma, estéaricas y de sebo prensado ó sin prensar.....	.....ld.....	.20
MATERIAS VEGETALES.			
I.—FIBRAS TEXTILES.			
84	Algodón en rama, con pepita.....	Los 100 kilos brutos...	3.30
85	Algodón sin pepita.....	.....ld.....	7.70
86	Algodón cardado.....	Kilo legal.....	.22
87	Borra de algodón.....	Los 100 kilos brutos...	2.20
88	Cáñamo, tino, ramilé y demás fibras vegetales, no especificadas, en rama ó rastrilladas.....	.....ld.....	2.20
89	Seda artificial ó artificia de todas clases, en rama.....	Kilo neto.....	.55
90	Yute, abacá ó cáñamo de Manilla, pita, lixtle, henequén y fibra de Nueva Zelanda (<i>phormium tenax</i>) en rama ó rastrilladas.....	Los 100 kilos brutos...	.55
II.—FRUTOS Y GRANOS.			
<i>Alimenticios.</i>			
91	Alecraven y anís verde, almendra dulce ó amarga, sin cáscara, cacao de todas clases y pimienta.....	Kilo neto.....	.30
92	Almendra dulce ó amarga, con cáscara.....ld.....	.15
93	Arroz.....	Kilo bruto.....	.08

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“Tarifa de los derechos de importación—Continúa.

Fracción.	Nomenclatura.	Unidad para la aplicación de las cuotas.	Cuotas.	Fracción.
MATERIAS VEGETALES—Continúa.				
II.—FRUTOS Y GRANOS—Continúa.				
<i>Alimenticios—Continúa.</i>				
			<i>Pesos.</i>	
94	Avena en grano y cebada en grano, machacada ó germinada.	Los 100 kilos brutos...	1.50	138
95	Café en grano, con película ó sin ella	.....	Exento.	139
96	Canela de todas clases, cassia y vainilla	Kilo neto	1.10	140
97	Clavo especia y clavillo	.....id	.70	141
98	Frutas secas, no especificadas	Kilo bruto	.10	142
99	Frutas en salmuera	.....id	.07	143
100	Frutas en su jugo, en almíbar y en aguardiente	Kilo legal	.80	144
101	Frutas, hortalizas, legumbres y tubérculos frescos, no especificados.	Kilo bruto	.08	145
102	Frutas, hortalizas, legumbres, y tubérculos, no especificados, en conserva.	Kilo legal	.18	
103	Maíz	Los 100 kilos brutos...	.80	
104	Semillas y granos alimenticios, no especificados	Kilo bruto	.08	146
<i>Medicinales.</i>				
105	Semillas y bayas medicinales	Kilo legal	.10	148
106	Semillas y bayas medicinales pulverizadas, raspadas, ó en torta.	.....id	.20	149
<i>Industriales.</i>				
107	Semillas y frutos oleaginosos, no especificados	Kilo bruto	.01	150 151
<i>Plantas vivas y simiente.</i>				
108	Plantas vivas, musgo, flores naturales, semillas para la horticultura y semillas para la agricultura, de todas clases, cuando estas últimas se importen previo permiso de la Secretaría de Hacienda.	.....	Exentas.	152 153 154
III.—MATERIAS VEGETALES DIVERSAS.				
109	Azafrán	Kilo neto	2.20	
110	Bejuco para rejilla de muebles	Kilo legal	.10	155
111	Corcho en bruto, en plancha ó pulverizado	.....	Exento.	
112	Corcho cortado en cubos para fabricar tapones	Kilo bruto	.37	156
113	Corcho en láminas y tapones	Kilo legal	.55	
114	Criú vegetal y espiga de maíz de guinea ó mijo	Kilo bruto	.02	157
115	Leña, viruta de madera y pasto seco en paja	.....	Exentos.	
116	Lúpulo	.....	Exento.	158
117	Raíces, cortezas, flores, yerbas y hojas medicinales	Kilo legal	.10	
118	Raíces, cortezas, flores, yerbas y hojas medicinales pulverizadas, raspadas ó en torta.	.....id	.20	
119	Tabaco de Virginia, en rama	Kilo neto	.55	159
120	Tabaco en rama, no especificado, tripa	.....id	.80	
121	Tabaco en rama, no especificado, capa	.....id	2.50	160
122	Te	.....id	.55	161
IV.—PRODUCTOS VEGETALES DIVERSOS.				
<i>Alimenticios.</i>				
123	Acete de olivo en botijas ó latas	Kilo neto	.17	
124	Acete de olivo en vasija de vidrio	.....id	.22	
125	Azúcar común, azúcar candi y azúcar refinado, de todas clases.	Los 100 kilos brutos...	2.50	163
126	Café tostado, en grano ó molido, no especificado	Kilo legal	.05	
127	Confituras, dulces y chocolate	.....id	.80	
128	Fécula de papa	Kilo bruto	.05	
129	Galletas de todas clases	.....id	.15	164
130	Harina de trigo y demás cereales, y féculas no especificadas.	Kilo legal	.10	
131	Miel de caña ó de fécula y las preparaciones azucaradas para teñir vinos, licores, etc.	Los 100 kilos brutos...	2.50	165
132	Pastas alimenticias de harina	Kilo bruto	.12	166 167 168
<i>Medicinales.</i>				
133	Aceites fijos para uso medicinal, no especificados	Kilo legal	.23	169
134	Gomas, resinas y bálsamos naturales, no especificados	.....id	.12	
135	Opio y extracto de opio	.....id	3.50	170 171 172 173
<i>Industriales.</i>				
136	Acete de coco, de linaza, de maíz y de semilla de algodón, en buque-tanque ó carro-tanque.	Los 100 kilos netos...	5.50	174
137	Acete de coco, de linaza, de maíz y de semilla de algodón, en tambores ó latas.	Kilo bruto	.05	

" Tarifa de los derechos de importación—Continúa.

Fracción.	Nomenclatura.	Unidad para la aplicación de las cuotas.	Cuotas.
MATERIAS VEGETALES—Continúa.			
IV.—PRODUCTOS VEGETALES DIVERSOS—Continúa.			
<i>Industriales—Continúa.</i>			
138	Accltes fijos, no especificados, para uso industrial.....	Kilo legal.....	Pesos. 0.22
139	Accltes esenciales, no especificados.....	.....1d.....	2.20
140	Aguarrás y trementinas.....	.....1d.....	.10
141	Alquitrán vegetal y pez griega ó colofonia.....	Kilo bruto.....	.05
142	Carbón vegetal.....	.....	Exento.
143	Cera vegetal.....	Kilo neto.....	.25
144	Goma arábiga, copal, damar, grasilla ó sandárraca, laca, senegal y tragacanto.	Kilo legal.....	.12
145	Tanino.....	.....1d.....	.10
V.—MADERAS.			
146	Madera ordinaria para construcciones, labrada en trozas, vigas, tablones y tablas comunes.....	.....	Exenta.
147	Madera ordinaria para construcciones en tablas machihembradas.	Los 100 kilos brutos...	.10
148	Maderas finas aserradas en trozas, vigas, tablas ó tablones...	.....1d.....	2.20
149	Maderas y cortezas tintóreas ó curtientes, aun cuando estén pulvérizadas.	Kilo bruto.....	.05
150	Madera combinada para cajas de carruajes.....	Los 100 kilos brutos...	2.20
151	Madera ordinaria aserrada en hojas ó chapas.....	.....1d.....	1.10
VI.—ARTEFACTOS DE MATERIAS VEGETALES.			
<i>De madera.</i>			
152	Artefactos de madera ordinaria toscamente labrados, no especificados.	Kilo bruto.....	.06
153	Artefactos de madera ordinaria, no especificados, cuando el peso de cada uno exceda de un kilogramo.	Kilo legal.....	.15
154	Artefactos de madera fina ó de madera ordinaria enchapada con madera fina, no especificados, cuando el peso de cada uno exceda de un kilogramo.	.....1d.....	.35
155	Artefactos de toda clase de maderas, no especificados, dorados ó con embutidos ú ornamentos de cualquiera materia que no sea metal fino.	.....1d.....	.70
156	Artefactos de toda clase de maderas, no especificados, cuando el peso de cada uno no exceda de un kilogramo.	.....1d.....	.45
157	Barriles, barricas y envases de madera, armados ó desarmados, de más de 15 litros de capacidad.	.....	Exentos.
158	Cajas de madera ordinaria para envases, armadas ó desarmadas.	.....	Exentas.
<i>Muebles.</i>			
159	Muebles de madera ordinaria, sin acojinados, embutidos, ornamentos de metal ni tela que contenga seda.	Kilo legal.....	.20
160	Muebles de madera ordinaria, con acojinados y sin embutidos, ornamentos de metal ni tela que contenga seda.	.....1d.....	.30
161	Muebles de madera fina ú ordinaria enchapada con fina, sin ornamentos de metal, embutidos, acojinados ni tela que contenga seda.	.....1d.....	.35
162	Muebles de madera fina ú ordinaria enchapada con fina, con acojinados y sin embutidos, ornamentos de metal ni tela que contenga seda.	.....1d.....	.45
163	Muebles de madera de todas clases, dorados ó con embutidos ú ornamentos que no sean de metal fino, ó con tela que contenga seda.	.....1d.....	.70
<i>Artefactos de materias vegetales diversas.</i>			
164	Alpargatas de tela con suela de esparto ó de cáñamo, hasta de 20 centímetros de planta.	Partida.....	.16
165	Alpargatas de tela con suela de esparto ó de cáñamo, de más de 20 centímetros de planta.	.....1d.....	.25
166	Artefactos de paja, bejuco, mimbre ó caña, no especificados.	Kilo legal.....	.45
167	Artefactos de ámbur, no especificados.....	.....1d.....	2.00
168	Cable de algodón, álce, esfámo y demás fibras análogas, cuando mida 3 centímetros de diámetro ó más.	Kilo bruto.....	.09
169	Costales hechos de las telas de yute, pita, ixtle, henequén ó cañamazo, especificados en las fracs. 382 y 383.	.....1d.....	.12
170	Envolturas de paja para botellas.....	.....1d.....	.03
171	Escobas ó escobillas de brezo ó miljo.....	Kilo legal.....	.22
172	Esteras de esparto ó palma.....	Metro cuadrado.....	2.00
173	Jarcia y cordelería, cuyo diámetro no exceda de un centímetro.	Kilo legal.....	.14
174	Jarcia y cordelería de más de uno y de menos de 3 centímetros de diámetro.	Kilo bruto.....	.09

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MATERIAS VEGETALES—Continúa.			
VI.—ARTEFACTOS DE MATERIAS VEGETALES—Continúa.			
<i>Artefactos de materias vegetales diversas—Continúa.</i>			
175	Mechas de algodón para lámparas	Kilo legal	Pesos. 0.33
176	Tabaco breva ó de mascar .....	..id	1.10
177	Tabaco cernido y el picado en hebras para cigarrillos .....	..id	1.70
178	Tabaco en polvo ó rapé .....	..id	3.30
179	Tabaco labrado en cigarrillos .....	..id	2.20
180	Tabaco labrado en puros	Kilo neto	7.70
MATERIAS MINERALES.			
I.—METALES.			
ORO, PLATA Y PLATINO.			
<i>Minerales y metales.</i>			
181	Oro, plata ó platino en piedra mineral, ó beneficiados en pasta ó en polvo .....	.....	Exentos.
<i>Artefactos.</i>			
182	Alambre, canutillo y demás efectos de tiraduría, de plata dorada ó sin dorar	Kilo neto	11.00
183	Alhajas y toda clase de obras de oro ó platino, ó de ambos metales, con perlas ó piedras preciosas .....	..id	100.00
184	Alhajas y toda clase de obras de oro ó platino, ó de ambos metales, sin perlas ni piedras preciosas .....	..id	55.00
185	Alhajas y toda clase de obras de plata ó de plata y oro, con perlas ó piedras preciosas .....	..id	60.00
186	Alhajas y toda clase de obras de plata ó de plata y oro, sin perlas ni piedras preciosas .....	..id	12.00
187	Crisoles de platino .....	.....	Exentos.
188	Diamantes, esmeraldas, rubles, zafiros y demás piedras preciosas, sin montaduras ó montadas en cualquiera materia	Kilo neto	100.00
189	Galones y tejidos de plata, hasta de 15 centímetros de ancho .....	..id	15.00
190	Galones y tejidos de plata dorada, hasta de 15 centímetros de ancho .....	..id	18.00
191	Moneda legal extranjera de oro ó plata .....	.....	Exenta.
192	Moneda de plata del año mexicano, en piezas de un peso, cuando se importe en cantidad mayor de 5 pesos	Kilo bruto	15.00
193	Oro batido en hojas para dorar	Kilo legal	18.00
194	Plata batida en hojas para platear .....	..id	2.50
COBRE Y SUS ALEACIONES.			
<i>Minerales y metales.</i>			
195	Bronce, latón y metal blanco en lingotes ó granulado	Kilo bruto .....	.05
196	Cobre en lingotes ó granulado, minerales de cobre sin beneficiar y las masas de cobre .....	.....	Exentos.
197	Cobre, latón, bronce y metal blanco en barras	Kilo bruto .....	.13
198	Cobre, latón, bronce y metal blanco en planchas, láminas ó tubos .....	..id .....	.17
<i>Artefactos.</i>			
199	Alambre de cobre, latón, bronce ó metal blanco forrado con cualquiera materia	Kilo bruto .....	.10
200	Alambre desnudo de cobre, latón, bronce ó metal blanco, hasta de 2 milímetros de diámetro .....	..id .....	.10
201	Alambre desnudo de cobre, latón, bronce ó metal blanco, de más de 2 milímetros de diámetro .....	..id .....	.06
202	Alambre, bricho, hilado y hojuela de metal ordinario dorado ó plateado	Kilo legal	1.10
203	Artefactos de cobre, latón, bronce ó metal blanco, no especificados .....	..id .....	.50
204	Artefactos de cobre, latón, bronce y metal blanco, no especificados, cuando el peso de cada artefacto exceda de 10 kilogramos .....	..id .....	.22
205	Artefactos de cobre, latón, bronce ó cualquier otro metal común, dorados ó plateados, cuando el peso de cada artefacto no exceda de 10 kilogramos .....	..id	1.80
206	Artefactos de cobre, latón, bronce ó cualquier otro metal común, dorados ó plateados, cuando el peso de cada artefacto exceda de 10 kilogramos .....	..id .....	.60
207	Cable no armado de cobre, latón, bronce ó metal blanco, forrado con cualquiera materia, y el cable desnudo, cilindrico ó plano, de los mismos metales y de todos diámetros	Kilo bruto06

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MATERIAS MINERALES—Continúa.			
I.—METALES—Continúa.			
COBRE Y SUS ALEACIONES—continúa.			
<i>Artefactos—Continúa.</i>			
			<i>Pesos.</i>
208	Cables armados cubiertos con cualquiera substancia aisladora.	.....	Exentos.
209	Canutillo, lentejuela y demás efectos, no especificados, de tiraduría, de metal ordinario, sin dorar ni platear.	Kilo legal	1.00
210	Canutillo, lentejuela y demás efectos de tiraduría, no especificados, de metal ordinario dorado ó plateado.	.....id	2.20
211	Galones y tejidos de metal ordinario sin dorar ni platear, hasta de 15 centímetros de ancho.	.....id	3.00
212	Galones y tejidos de metal ordinario, dorados ó plateados, hasta de 15 centímetros de ancho.	.....id	4.00
213	Joyas ó alhajas de cualquier metal que no sea fino, sin dorar ni platear.	.....id .....	.80
214	Joyas ó alhajas de cualquier metal que no sea fino, doradas ó plateadas.	.....id	2.00
215	Oropel y esmalte en hojas ó picado .....	.....id	1.10
216	Polvos para broncear.....	.....id .....	.60
ESTAÑO, PLOMO Y ZINC.			
<i>Minerales y metales.</i>			
217	Estaño en barras y en greña	Kilo legal .....	.10
218	Lingotes y aleaciones de plomo y antimonio para fundir tipos de imprenta.	.....	Exentos.
219	Minerales de estaño, plomo ó zinc .....	.....	Exentos.
220	Plomo en barras, galápagos ó en lingotes	Kilo bruto.....	.04
221	Zinc en lingotes, limaduras, grañalla y en estado filiforme.	.....	Exento.
<i>Artefactos.</i>			
222	Artefactos de estaño, de zinc y de aleaciones de zinc, plomo y estaño, no especificados.	Kilo legal .....	.30
223	Artefactos de plomo, no especificados .....	.....id .....	.10
224	Plomo en láminas, en tubos ó cañería y plomo de vidrio.	Kilo bruto.....	.06
225	Zinc en láminas de 1 metro de ancho por 2.25 de largo y 1 milímetro de espesor, cuando se importen en condiciones de que sólo puedan servir para el beneficio de minerales.	.....	Exento.
226	Zinc laminado, no especificado	Kilo bruto.....	.08
HIERRO Y ACERO.			
<i>Minerales.</i>			
227	Minerales de hierro .....	.....	Exentos.
<i>Material para construcción y para la minería.</i>			
228	Acero en barras, redondillo, cuadrado, platina, media caña, de sección ochavada, exagonal ó en forma de cruz.	Los 100 kilos brutos...	5.50
229	Alambre de hierro ó acero de más de 1 milímetro de diámetro.	.....id	5.50
230	Alambre de hierro ó acero de 1 milímetro de diámetro ó menos.	Kilo bruto.....	.09
231	Alambre de hierro para cercas y arcos de hierro con sus remaches para amarrar bultos.	Los 100 kilos brutos...	2.50
232	Arcoles y sus partes sueltas ó piezas de refacción, coas, gundañas y demás herramienta para la agricultura y para obras de explanación.	.....id	1.65
233	Barriles de hierro vacíos .....	.....id	3.30
234	Cable de alambre de hierro ó acero .....	.....id	1.10
235	Cañería de hierro hasta de 15 centímetros de diámetro interior, aun cuando esté estabada.	.....id	2.50
236	Cañería de hierro de más de 15 centímetros de diámetro interior, aun cuando esté estabada.	Kilo bruto.....	.01
237	Cañería de hierro forrada de bronce, latón, cobre ó metal blanco.	.....id .....	.06
238	Ferro-manganeso que contenga 25 por ciento ó más de manganeso.	Los 100 kilos brutos...	1.50
239	Hierro en lingotes de primera fusión, en limaduras ó pedacera.	Kilo bruto.....	.02
240	Hierro forjado toseo (tocho) en lingotes, y acero en lingotes.	Los 100 kilos brutos...	2.50
241	Hierro redondillo, cuadrado, platina, media caña, en escuadra y en T.	Kilo bruto.....	.06

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MATERIAS MINERALES—Continúa.			
I.—METALES—Continúa.			
HIERRO Y ACERO—continúa.			
<i>Material para construcción y para la minería—Continúa.</i>			
			<i>Pesos.</i>
242	Hierro fleje.....	Kilo bruto.....	0.08
243	Hierro ó acero en láminas lisas, no especificado, el estriado y en tejas para techos (aun cuando esté pintado ó galvanizado).	Los 100 kilos brutos...	6.60
244	Hoja de lata sin pintar ni estampar, en láminas hasta de 55 centímetros de largo por 40 de ancho.	.....id.....	1.10
245	Hoja de lata en láminas, no especificada, y la estampada, pintada ó charolada.	Kilo bruto.....	.08
246	Muelles de acero para carros y carruajes.....	.....id.....	.11
247	Postes, cruceros y espigas de hierro ó acero para conductores eléctricos aéreos.	.....id.....	.02
248	Rieles de hierro ó acero para ferrocarril, cuando el peso del metro lineal pese más de 10 kilogramos.	.....id.....	.08
249	Rieles de hierro ó acero para ferrocarril, cuando el peso del metro lineal no exceda de 10 kilogramos, y las agujas, tortugas, durmientes, sajos, clavos y uniones para fijar rieles.	.....id.....	.01
250	Vigas y viguetas de hierro ó acero, cuando no tengan perforaciones ni cortes especiales.	.....id.....	.08
251	Vigas, viguetas y columnas de hierro ó acero, cuando tengan perforaciones ó corte especial, armaduras, ménsulas, placas de asiento para columnas, planchas de unión, tensores ó tirantes con tuercas ó sin ellas y demás partes, no especificadas, de hierro ó acero para construcciones.	.....id.....	.04
<i>Artefactos.</i>			
252	Alambre de hierro ó acero cubierto con algodón, lino, lana, seda ó papel.	Kilo legal.....	.14
253	Artefactos, no especificados, de hierro ó acero, de hoja de lata, de hierro estañado, niquelado, cobrizado, latonizado, pintado ó galvanizado con zinc, en todo ó en parte cuando el peso de cada artefacto exceda de 10 kilogramos.	.....id.....	.12
254	Artefactos, no especificados, de hierro ó acero, de hoja de lata, de hierro estañado, niquelado, cobrizado, latonizado, pintado ó galvanizado con zinc, en todo ó en parte, cuando el peso de cada artefacto no exceda de 10 kilogramos.	.....id.....	.22
255	Artefactos de hierro esmaltados, no especificados.....	.....id.....	.30
256	Cadenas de hierro, cuando la cañilla de los eslabones tenga 1 diámetro que no sea menor del núm. 5 del calibrador de Birmingham.	.....id.....	.11
257	Clavos, puntillas, tornillos, pernos, tuercas y remaches de hierro ó acero, no especificados.	.....id.....	.12
258	Estufas de hierro para cocina ó caloríferos, no especificados.	Kilo bruto.....	.08
259	Varillas de hierro ó acero forradas.....	Kilo legal.....	.22
<i>Demás metales.</i>			
260	Aluminio en polvo ó en barras.....	.....id.....	.60
261	Antimonio, arsénico, cadmio, magnesio y níquel.....	.....id.....	.30
262	Azogue.....	.....id.....	Exento.
263	Metales, no especificados.....	Kilo legal.....	1.00
II.—PIEDRAS Y TIERRAS.			
264	Amianto en fibra ó polvo, esmeril en polvo ó grano, mármol ó alabastro en bruto ó en polvo, piedra pomez, lava en bruto, yeso y estuco.	Kilo bruto.....	.01
265	Areñilla, arena ó arenilla, tierra refractaria, tierra podrida y de tripoli.	.....id.....	Exentas.
266	Azabache en bruto.....	Kilo legal.....	.25
267	Azufre.....	.....id.....	Exento.
268	Cal común, cal hidráulica, cemento romano ó de Portland y carbonato de cal ó blanco de España.	Los 100 kilos brutos.....	.65
269	Carbón de piedra.....	.....id.....	Exento.
270	Carbonatos de cal, de barita ó de estronciada y peróxido de manganeso.	Los 100 kilos brutos.....	3.30
271	Espatos.....	Kilo bruto.....	.10
272	Mármol y alabastro aserrado en hojas, sin pulimentar.....	.....id.....	.05
273	Piedra mineral de todas clases.....	.....id.....	Exenta.
274	Piombagina negra.....	Kilo bruto.....	.04
275	Talco.....	Kilo legal.....	.04

"Tarifa de los derechos de importación—Continúa.

Fracción.	Nomenclatura.	Unidad para la aplicación de las cuotas.	Cuotas.
MATERIAS MINERALES—Continúa.			
II.—PIEDRAS Y TIERRAS—Continúa.			
<i>Productos.</i>			
276	Aceite mineral impuro.....	Los 100 kilos netos.....	3.30
277	Aceite mineral purificado, bencina, cera mineral y parafina.....	Kilo legal.....	.09
278	Alquitrán de hulla y asfalto.....	Kilo bruto.....	.04
279	Coke.....	.....	Exento.
280	Vaselina.....	Kilo bruto.....	.11
<i>Artefactos.</i>			
281	Adoquines y losas de piedra.....	.....	Exentos.
282	Artefactos de alabastro ó mármol, no especificados, cuando el peso de cada uno no exceda de 50 kilogramos.....	Kilo bruto.....	.30
283	Artefactos de alabastro ó mármol, no especificados, cuando el peso de cada uno exceda de 50 kilogramos.....	.....id.....	.18
284	Artefactos de barro, cemento y lava, no especificados.....	.....id.....	.05
285	Artefactos de yeso ó estuco, no especificados.....	.....id.....	.15
286	Artefactos de ágata, azabache y espuma de mar, no especificados.....	Kilo legal.....	2.00
287	Azulejos con molduras.....	Kilo bruto.....	.06
288	Azulejos, no especificados.....	Millar.....	8.00
289	Bujías de parafina.....	Kilo bruto.....	.20
290	Gis y tiza.....	Kilo legal.....	.15
291	Ladrillos, losas, tejas, caballetes, ventiladores y tubos de barro.....	Millar.....	2.75
292	Lápices de todas clases.....	Kilo legal.....	.15
293	Lija de vidrio ó esmeril sobre papel ó lienzo.....	.....id.....	.08
294	Losas de cemento ó piedra artificial, aun cuando tengan dibujos de colores.....	Kilo bruto.....	.01
295	Losas de mármol para pisos.....	Los 100 kilos brutos.....	1.60
296	Losos de mármol para muebles y las que tengan sus cantos pulimentados ó moldurados.....	Kilo bruto.....	.15
297	Mosaicos de piedra artificial para pavimento.....	.....id.....	.02
298	Piedras para molino.....	.....	Exentas.
299	Pizarras en losas pulidas por ambas caras.....	Kilo bruto.....	.17
300	Pizarras en hojas para techos.....	.....id.....	.01
301	Pizarras para escuelas, aun cuando tengan marcos, y pizarrines.....	.....id.....	.10
<i>Cristal, vidrio, loza y porcelana.</i>			
302	Aisladores de vidrio, loza y porcelana.....	.....id.....	.01
303	Botellas de vidrio corriente, sin tapón de la misma materia, para envases comunes de vinos, aguardientes, licores y cervezas.....	Los 100 kilos brutos.....	2.20
304	Botellas ó frascos de vidrio corriente, sin tapón de la misma materia, para envases especiales, siempre que de una muestra indeleble se fije en la masa del vidrio algún distintivo que de carácter de exclusividad al envase.....	Kilo bruto.....	.06
305	Damajunas ó garrafones.....	.....id.....	.04
306	Especios con marco de latón, zinc, hoja de lata, metal blanco, madera ó cartón, cuya luna mida, en su mayor longitud visible, hasta 75 centímetros.....	.....id.....	.22
307	Especios con marcos de celuloide, gutapereha ó forrados con tela que no contenga seda, cuya luna mida, en su mayor longitud visible, hasta 75 centímetros.....	.....id.....	.30
308	Especios con marcos de cristal ó forrados con piel ó con tela que tenga seda, y los adornados con flores artificiales ó plumas, cuya luna mida, en su mayor longitud visible, hasta 75 centímetros.....	.....id.....	.45
309	Especios con marco de cualquiera materia, excepto metal fino, cuya luna mida, en su mayor longitud visible, más de 75 centímetros.....	.....id.....	.60
310	Especios sin marco, hasta de 75 centímetros en su mayor longitud.....	.....id.....	.22
311	Especios sin marco, de más de 75 centímetros en su mayor longitud.....	.....id.....	.40
312	Frascos, tirros y vasijas de barro común, para envases de productos industriales.....	.....id.....	.01
313	Frascos de vidrio forrados con cuero, bejuco, tela, gutapereha ó metal ordinario.....	Kilo legal.....	.60
314	Lentes de todas clases, con mangos ó montaduras que no sean de metal llo.....	.....id.....	1.00
315	Loza y porcelana labrada en piezas, no especificadas.....	Kilo bruto.....	.24
316	Vidrio y cristal labrado en piezas, no especificado.....	.....id.....	.22
317	Vidrio y cristal labrado en piezas, tallado ó grabado, no especificado.....	.....id.....	.30
318	Vidrio y cristal labrado en piezas, decorado con oro, plata ó colores, no especificado.....	.....id.....	.40

"Tarifa de los derechos de importación—Continúa.

Fracción.	Nomenclatura.	Unidad para la aplicación de las cuotas.	Cuotas.
MATERIAS MINERALES—Continúa.			
II.—PIEDRAS Y TIERRAS—Continúa.			
<i>Cristal, vidrio, loza y porcelana—Continúa.</i>			
319	Vidrio, cristal, loza y porcelana labrados en piezas no especificadas, con montaduras ó engastes de metal ordinario sin dorar ni platear.	Kilo bruto.....	Pesos. 0.45
320	Vidrio, cristal, loza y porcelana labrados en piezas no especificadas, con montaduras ó engastes de metal ordinario dorado ó plateado.	.....ld	1.25
321	Vidrios y cristales planos, no especificados.	.....ld .....	.07
322	Vidrios y cristales planos abiselados, grabados ó decorados, ó con montaduras de metal común que los sujeten para unirlos y formar vidrieras.	.....ld .....	.20
323	Vidrios planos para pisos, de un grueso que no sea menor de un centímetro.	.....ld .....	.04
324	Vidrios para anteojos y para relojes.....	Kilo legal	1.00
TEJIDOS Y SUS MANUFACTURAS.			
I.—ALGODÓN.			
<i>Hilados.</i>			
325	Cordones de algodón, cuyo diámetro no exceda de 10 milímetros.	Kilo legal	1.32
326	Cordones de algodón, cuyo diámetro sea mayor de 10 milímetros.	.....ld .....	.18
327	Hilaza de algodón.....	.....ld .....	.50
328	Hilo de algodón en ovillos, madejas y carretes.....	Kilo neto.....	1.25
329	Pábilo de algodón.....	Kilo legal .....	.22
<i>Tejidos.</i>			
330	Eneaje y punto de algodón de todas clases, y sus manufacturas.	Kilo legal	6.00
331	Pañuclos de tela de algodón sin cortar ni dobladillar..... Causarán el derecho que corresponda á la tela de que estén formados.	.....	.....
332	Pañuclos de tela de algodón, cortados ó dobladillados..... Causarán el derecho que corresponda á la tela de que estén formados, más un 25 por ciento de recargo.	.....	.....
333	Telas de algodón, crudas ó blancas, de tejido liso, cuando no excedan de 30 hilos de ple y trama, en un cuadrado 5 milímetros por lado.	Metro cuadrado .....	.06
334	Telas de algodón, crudas ó blancas, de tejido liso, cuando tengan más de 30 hilos de ple y trama, en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.	.....ld .....	.11
335	Telas de algodón pintadas, estampadas ó teñidas, de tejido liso, cuando no excedan de 30 hilos de ple y trama, en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.	.....ld .....	.11
336	Telas de algodón pintadas, estampadas ó teñidas, de tejido liso, cuando tengan más de 30 hilo, de ple y trama, en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.	.....ld .....	.17
337	Telas de algodón crudas, blancas ó de color, de tejido que no sea liso.	.....ld .....	.20
338	Telas de algodón de todas clases, bordadas con lana.....	.....ld .....	.28
339	Telas de algodón de todas clases, con mezcla de metal que no sea fino, en forma de lluvia ó en labores ó dibujos, tejidos ó bordados.	Kilo legal	2.20
340	Telas de algodón de todas clases, con mezcla de metal fino en forma de lluvia ó hilos.	.....ld	3.30
341	Telas de algodón de todas clases, con mezcla de metal fino en labores ó dibujos, tejidos ó bordados.	.....ld	5.50
<i>Manufacturas.</i>			
342	Alfombras y tapetes de rizo ó de tripe de algodón sobre base de cualquiera fibra vegetal.	Metro cuadrado .....	.28
343	Borlas de algodón, aun cuando sus almas sean de otra materia.	Kilo legal .....	.70
344	Borlas de algodón, cuando tengan cordones de la misma materia.	.....ld	1.80
345	Calcetines y medias de punto de media de algodón, aun cuando tengan adornos de otra materia que no sea metal fino ni seda.	.....ld	1.90
346	Calcetines y medias de punto de media de algodón, cuando tengan adornos de seda.	.....ld	2.20
347	Cañoncillos y camisas interiores ó exteriores de tela de algodón, para hombres y niños.	.....ld	2.00

"Tarifa de los derechos de importación—Continúa.

Fracción.	Nomenclatura.	Unidad para la aplicación de las cuotas.	Cuotas.
TEJIDOS Y SUS MANUFACTURAS—Continúa.			
I.—ALGODÓN—Continúa.			
<i>Manufacturas—Continúa.</i>			
348	Camisas interiores ó exteriores de tela de algodón, para hombres y niños, cuando tengan adornos de lana ó seda, ó pechera, cuello y puños de lino.	Kilo legal	<i>Pesos.</i> 2.50
349	Camisetas, calzoncillos, embrecorsés y demás artículos de punto de media de algodón, no especificados, aun cuando tengan adornos de otra materia que no sea metal fino ni seda.	.....ld	2.40
350	Camisetas, calzoncillos, embrecorsés y demás artículos de punto de media de algodón, no especificados, cuando tengan adornos de seda.	.....ld	2.80
351	Cobertores, colchas, sobrecamas, cortinas, carpetas, pañolones, antimacisares y fundas de tela de algodón, sin bordados.	.....ld	1.10
352	Cobertores, colchas, sobrecamas, cortinas, carpetas, pañolones, antimacisares y fundas de tela de algodón, con bordados.	.....ld	1.70
353	Corsés de algodón, aun cuando tengan cintas y pequeños adornos que no sean de metal fino.	.....ld	3.00
354	Cortes de vestido de tela de algodón, aun cuando tengan adornos bordados ó de encaje de algodón ó lino, para señoras y niñas.	.....ld	1.60
355	Cortes de vestido de tela de algodón, con adornos de tela con seda ó con faldas ó sobrefaldas de encaje ó punto de algodón.	.....ld	2.50
356	Encajuados, fleco, galón, pasamanería, espiguilla, cinta y maillas de algodón.	.....ld	2.30
357	Encajuados, fleco, galón, pasamanería, espiguilla, cinta y maillas de algodón, cuando tengan abalorios de vidrio, de metal ordinario ó de pasta.	.....ld	1.15
358	Ligas y tirantes de algodón .....	.....ld	1.20
359	Pañuelos de tela de algodón con guarnición de encaje de algodón ó lino.	Uno .....	.22
360	Paraguas, sombrillas ó quitasoles de algodón .....	.....ld .....	.66
361	Pecheras, cuellos y puños de tela de algodón, sin bordados ni calados.	Kilo legal	1.70
362	Pecheras, cuellos y puños de tela de algodón, cuando estén bordados ó calados.	.....ld	2.20
363	Rebozos de algodón, hasta de 26 hilos de pie y trama en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.	Metro cuadrado	1.50
364	Rebozos de algodón, cuando tengan más de 26 y hasta 38 hilos de pie y trama, en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.	.....ld	2.40
365	Rebozos de algodón, cuando tengan más de 38 hilos de pie y trama, en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.	.....ld	5.50
366	Resorte ó elástico de algodón y hule, de más de 4 centímetros de ancho.	Kilo legal .....	.66
367	Resorte ó elástico de algodón y hule, cuando no exceda de 4 centímetros de ancho.	.....ld	1.00
368	Ropa hecha, no especificada, y sus partes sueltas cuando estén cosidas, de tela de algodón de todas clases y tejidos, aunque tengan adornos de encajes, tiras bordadas de algodón ó lino, cintas de seda ó metal ordinario, para adultos y niños.	.....ld	2.75
369	Ropa hecha, no especificada, y sus partes sueltas, cuando estén cosidas, de tela de algodón de todas clases y tejidos, cuando tengan adornos de cintas de seda, tela con seda ó faldas ó sobrefaldas de encaje ó punto de algodón.	.....ld	3.30
370	Tiras de algodón caladas ó bordadas con algodón, lana ó lino.	.....ld	2.20
371	Tiras de algodón, caladas ó bordadas con algodón, lana ó lino, cuando tengan abalorios de vidrio, de metal ordinario ó de pasta.	.....ld	1.40
II.—LINO, CÁÑAMO Y DEMÁS FIBRAS VEGETALES ANÁLOGAS.			
<i>Hilados.</i>			
372	Cordones de lino ó cáñamo, cuyo diámetro no exceda de 10 milímetros.	.....ld	1.65
373	Cordones de lino ó cáñamo, cuando su diámetro sea mayor de 10 milímetros.	.....ld	18
374	Hilaza de lino ó cáñamo y la de las demás fibras análogas, no especificadas.	.....ld	18
375	Hilaza de hebequén, ixtle, fibra de Nueva Zelanda (<i>phormium tenax</i>), crotalaria ó suina (<i>crotalaria jucarua</i>) ó mezcla de dichas materias, que no exceda de 437 metros cada kilogramo de su peso, y la hilaza de abacá ó cáñamo de manila que no exceda de 437 metros cada kilogramo de su peso.		Exenta.

"Tarifa de los derechos de importación—Continúa.

Fracción.	Nomenclatura.	Unidad para la aplicación de las cuotas.	Cuotas.
TEJIDOS Y SUS MANUFACTURAS—Continúa.			
II.—LINO, ETC.—Continúa.			
<i>Hilados—Continúa.</i>			
			<i>Pesos.</i>
376	Hilo de lino ó cáñamo en ovillos, devanadores ó maderas ...	Kilo legal	0.25
377	Hilo de lino ó cáñamo en carretes .....	.....id	1.10
378	Hilo de lino plañado para rebozos .....	.....id	1.50
<i>Tejidos.</i>			
379	Encaje y punto de lino de todas clases y sus manufacturas..	Kilo legal	7.00
380	Pañuelos de tela de lino sin cortar ni dobladillar. Causarán el derecho que corresponda á la tela de que estén formados.	.....	.....
381	Pañuelos de tela de lino, cortados ó dobladillados. Causarán el derecho que corresponda á la tela de que estén formados, más un 25 por ciento de recargo.	.....	.....
382	Telas burdas de yute, abacá, pita, ixtle, henequén, fibra de Nueva Zelanda (<i>phormium tenax</i>) ó cañamazo, blancas, trigüeñas ó de color, de todos tejidos, que tengan hasta 32 hilos de ple y trama, en un cuadrado de 2 centímetros por lado y cuyo metro cuadrado tenga un peso hasta de 400 gramos.	Metro cuadrado .....	.06
383	Telas burdas de yute, abacá, pita, ixtle, henequén, fibra de Nueva Zelanda (<i>phormium tenax</i>) ó cañamazo, blancas, trigüeñas ó de color, de todos tejidos, que tengan hasta 32 hilos de ple y trama, en un cuadrado de 2 centímetros por lado y cuyo metro cuadrado tenga un peso de más de 400 gramos.	.....id .....	.09
384	Telas de yute, abacá, pita, ixtle, henequén, fibra de Nueva Zelanda (<i>phormium tenax</i>) ó cañamazo, blancas, trigüeñas ó de color, de tejido liso, no comprendidas en las dos fracciones anteriores, y que tengan hasta 12 hilos de ple y trama, en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.	.....id .....	.15
385	Telas de lino ó de otras fibras análogas, que no sean las comprendidas en las fracciones 382, 383 y 384, blancas, trigüeñas ó de color, de tejido liso, que tengan hasta 12 hilos de ple y trama, en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.	.....id .....	.15
386	Telas de lino, cáñamo y demás fibras análogas, blancas, trigüeñas ó de color, de tejido liso, cuando tengan más de 12 hilos de ple y trama, en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.	.....id .....	.22
387	Telas de lino, cáñamo y demás fibras análogas, blancas, trigüeñas ó de color, de tejido que no sea liso.	.....id .....	.25
388	Telas de lino, cáñamo y demás fibras análogas, blancas, trigüeñas ó de color, bordadas con lana.	.....id .....	.40
389	Telas de lino, cáñamo y demás fibras análogas, blancas, trigüeñas ó de color, con mezcla de metal falso en labores ó dibujos, tejidos ó bordados.	Kilo legal	2.25
390	Telas de lino, cáñamo y demás fibras análogas, blancas, trigüeñas ó de color, con mezcla de metal fino en forma de lluvia ó hilos.	.....id	3.25
391	Telas de lino, cáñamo y demás fibras análogas, blancas, trigüeñas ó de color, con mezcla de metal fino en labores ó dibujos, tejidos ó bordados.	.....id	5.25
<i>Manufacturas.</i>			
392	Alfombras y tapetes de sólo cáñamo, yute ó cualquiera otra fibra vegetal análoga, de tejido liso, cruzado, labrado ó de rizo.	Metro cuadrado .....	.25
393	Alfombras y tapetes de sólo cáñamo, yute ó cualquiera otra fibra vegetal análoga, de tripe.	.....id .....	.40
394	Alfombras y tapetes de sólo cáñamo, yute ó cualquiera otra fibra vegetal análoga, cuando tengan franjas ó orillas de lana.	.....id .....	.60
395	Borlas de lino ó cáñamo, yute ó otra fibra vegetal análoga, aun cuando sus almas sean de otra materia.	Kilo legal .....	.75
396	Borlas de lino ó cáñamo, yute ó otra fibra vegetal análoga, cuando tengan corlones de la misma materia.	.....id	1.65
397	Calcetines y medias de punto de media de lino, aun cuando tengan adornos de otra materia que no sea metal fino ni seda.	.....id	2.50
398	Calcetines y medias de punto de media de lino, cuando tengan adornos de seda.	.....id	3.00
399	Calzoncillos y camisas de tela de lino para hombres y niños.	.....id	3.50
400	Camisas, calzoncillos, cubrecorsets y demás artículos de punto de media de lino, no especificados, cuando tengan adornos de seda.	.....id	3.50

"Tarifa de los derechos de importación—Continúa.

Frac- ción.	Nomenclatura.	Unidad para la apli- cación de las cuotas.	Cuotas.
	TEJIDOS Y SUS MANUFACTURAS—Continúa.		
	II.—LINO, ETC.—Continúa.		
	<i>Manufacturas—Continúa.</i>		
			<i>Pesos.</i>
04. 0.25 1.10 1.50	401 Camisetas, calzoncillos, cubrecorsés y demás artículos de punto de media de lino, no especificados, aun cuando tengan adornos de otra materia que no sea metal fino ni seda.	Kilo legal	3.20
	402 Corsés de lino ó cáñamo, aun cuando tengan cintas y pequeños adornos que no sean de metal fino.	.....ld	3.50
7.00	403 Cortes de vestido de tela de lino, aun cuando tengan adornos bordados ó de encaje de algodón ó lino, para señoras y niñas.	.....ld	2.00
	404 Cortes de vestido de tela de lino, con adornos de tela con seda ó con faldas ó sobrefaldas de encaje ó punto de algodón ó lino.	.....ld	3.00
06	405 Cortinas, sobrecamas, colchas, carpetas, antimacasares y fundas de tela de lino ó cáñamo, sin bordados.	.....ld	1.40
	406 Cortinas, sobrecamas, colchas, carpetas, antimacasares y fundas de tela de lino ó cáñamo, cuando tengan bordados.	.....ld	2.00
	407 Encarrujados, fioco, galón, pasamanería, espiguilla, cinta y mallas de lino.	.....ld	2.50
09	408 Encarrujados, fioco, galón, pasamanería, espiguilla, cinta y mallas de lino, cuando tengan abalorios de vidrio, de metal ordinario ó de pasta.	.....ld	1.25
	409 Ligas y tirantes de lino ó cáñamo de todas clases, con avtos ó sin ellos.	.....ld	1.50
	410 Pañuelos de tela de lino, con guarnición de encaje de algodón ó lino.	Uno .....	.45
15	411 Paraguas, sombrillas y quitasoles de lino .....	.....ld .....	.66
	412 Pecheras, cuellos y puños de tela de lino, sin bordados ni calados.	Kilo legal	2.20
	413 Pecheras, cuellos y puños de tela de lino, cuando estén bordados ó calados.	.....ld	3.30
18	414 Rebozos de lino, hasta de 26 hilos de ple y trama, en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.	Metro cuadrado	2.20
	415 Rebozos de lino, cuando tengan más de 26 hasta 38 hilos de ple y trama, en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.	.....ld	3.30
21	416 Rebozos de lino, cuando tengan más de 38 hilos de ple y trama, en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.	.....ld	6.60
	417 Resorte ó elástico de lino ó cáñamo con hule, de más de 4 centímetros de ancho.	Kilo legal .....	.66
25	418 Resorte ó elástico de lino ó cáñamo con hule, cuando no exceda de 4 centímetros de ancho.	.....ld	1.00
30	419 Ropa hecha, no especificada, y sus partes sueltas cuando vengan cosidas, de tela de lino de todas clases y tejidos, aun cuando tengan adornos de encajes, tiras bordadas, metal ordinario, para adultos y niños.	.....ld	3.30
2.20	420 Ropa hecha, no especificada, y sus partes sueltas cuando vengan cosidas, de tela de lino de todas clases y tejidos, cuando tengan adornos de cinta ó tela que contenga seda, ó faldas ó sobrefaldas de encaje ó punto de algodón ó lino.	.....ld	4.30
3.20	421 Tiras de tela de lino caladas ó bordadas con algodón, lana ó lino.	.....ld	2.75
5.20	422 Tiras de tela de lino caladas ó bordadas con algodón, lana ó lino, cuando tengan abalorios de vidrio, de metal ordinario ó de pasta.	.....ld	1.70
	III.—LANA.		
	<i>Hilados.</i>		
2	423 Cordón de lana, cuando su diámetro no exceda de 10 milímetros.	Kilo legal	2.75
6	424 Cordón de lana, cuando su diámetro sea mayor de 10 milímetros.	.....ld	1.10
6	425 Cordón de algodón ó cáñamo forrado con lana, cuando su diámetro no exceda de 10 milímetros.	.....ld	1.70
7	426 Cordón de algodón ó cáñamo forrado con lana, cuando su diámetro sea mayor de 10 milímetros.	.....ld .....	.55
1.8	427 Estambre ó hilo de lana (aun cuando tenga mezcla de metal falso) ó hilaza de lana.	.....ld	2.00
2.8	<i>Tejidos.</i>		
3.6	428 Encaje y punto de lana de todas clases y sus manufacturas.	Kilo legal	9.00
3.8	429 Telas de lana de todos tejidos, aun cuando estén bordadas con lana, algodón ó lino, ó tengan lluvia de seda ó metal falso, cuando el metro cuadrado tenga un peso hasta de 100 gramos.	Kilo neto.....	3.00

"Tarifa de los derechos de importación—Continúa.

Fracción.	Nomenclatura.	Unidad para la aplicación de las cuotas.	Cuotas.
TEJIDOS Y SUS MANUFACTURAS—Continúa.			
LANA—Continúa.			
<i>Tejidos—Continúa.</i>			
430	Telas de lana de todos tejidos, aunque estén bordados con lana, algodón ó lino, ó tengan lluvia de seda ó metal falso, cuando el peso del metro cuadrado sea de más de 100 hasta 180 gramos.	Kilo neto	<i>Pesos.</i> 2.00
431	Telas de lana de todos tejidos, aunque estén bordadas con lana, algodón ó lino, ó tengan lluvia de seda ó metal falso, cuando el metro cuadrado pese más de 180 y hasta 450 gramos.	.....ld	4.00
432	Telas de lana de todos tejidos, aunque estén bordadas con lana, algodón ó lino, ó tengan lluvia de seda ó de metal falso, cuando el metro cuadrado pese más de 450 gramos.	.....ld	2.00
<i>Manufacturas.</i>			
433	Alfombras de jerga de tejido liso ó cruzado ó de lana batida.	Metro cuadrado .....	.65
434	Alfombras y tapetes de rizo de lana, con pie de cáñamo ó de cualquiera otra materia.	.....ld	1.00
435	Alfombras y tapetes de tripe de lana, con pie de cáñamo ó de cualquiera otra materia.	.....ld	1.70
436	Alfombra de lana acordonada, con pie de cáñamo ó de cualquiera otra materia.	.....ld	1.00
437	Artículos ó manufacturas de punto de media, de lana ó de estambre de lana, no especificados, aun cuando tengan adornos de otra materia que no sea metal fino ni seda.	Kilo legal	2.50
438	Borlas de lana, aun cuando las almas sean de otra materia.	.....ld	1.10
439	Borlas de lana cuando tengan cordones de la misma materia.	.....ld	2.20
440	Camisas interiores ó exteriores y calzoncillos de tela de lana, aun cuando tengan pequeños adornos de seda.	.....ld	2.75
441	Corsés de lana, aun cuando tengan cintas y pequeños adornos que no sean de metal fino.	.....ld	3.00
442	Cortes de vestido de tela de lana de todas clases, aun cuando esté bordada con algodón, lino ó lana y aun cuando tengan adornos de algodón, lino, lana, cintas de seda ó abalorios de vidrio, de metal ordinario ó de pasta, para señoras y niñas.	.....ld	3.00
443	Cortes de vestido de tela de lana con mezcla de seda en el tejido ó en bordados, aun cuando tengan adornos con seda ó de abalorios de vidrio, de metal ordinario ó de pasta, para señoras y niñas.	.....ld	4.50
444	Cortinas de tela de lana ya dispuestas para usarse, ó con forro de algodón, lana ó lino, aun cuando tengan bordados, adornos ó accesorios que no sean de metal fino ni de seda.	.....ld	3.00
445	Encarrujados de tela de lana, aun cuando tengan enojos de lana y pequeños adornos de seda ó de metal falso y lleco, galón, pasamanería, espiguilla, cinta y mallas de lana.	.....ld	3.20
446	Fieltro de lana, cuando el metro cuadrado tenga un peso hasta 350 gramos.	.....ld	1.10
447	Fieltro de lana cuando el metro cuadrado tenga un peso de más de 350 gramos.	.....ld .....	.30
448	Fieltro de lana, en banda sin fin, para maquinaria (venga con la maquinaria correspondiente ó no).	Kilo bruto .....	.60
449	Fleco, galón, pasamanería, espiguilla, cinta y mallas de lana, cuando tengan abalorios de vidrio, metal ordinario ó pasta.	Kilo legal	2.00
450	Gautes de lana, que no sean de punto de media, sin forrar.	.....ld	1.20
451	Gautes de lana, que no sean de punto de media, cuando estén forrados.	.....ld	1.70
452	Guscullo de lana, aun cuando tenga metal falso.	.....ld	2.25
453	Ligas y tirantes de lana de todas clases, con rivets ó sin ellos.	.....ld	2.00
454	Paraguas, sombrillas y quitasoles de lana.	lino	1.70
455	Rebozos de lana, hasta de 25 hilos de pie y trama en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.	Metro cuadrado	1.90
456	Rebozos de lana, cuando tengan más de 25 hilos de pie y trama en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.	.....ld	2.75
457	Resorte ó elástico de lana y hule, de más de 4 centímetros de ancho.	Kilo legal .....	.30
458	Resorte ó elástico de lana y hule, cuando no exceda de 4 centímetros de ancho.	.....ld	1.00
459	Ropa hecha, no especificada, y sus partes sueltas cuando vengan casadas, de tela de lana de toda clase de tejido, aun cuando tengan adornos que no sean de metal fino ni de seda.	.....ld	6.00
460	Ropa hecha, no especificada, y sus partes sueltas, cuando vengan casadas de tela de lana con seda en el tejido, en bordados ó en adornos, aun cuando tengan otros que no sean de metal fino.	.....ld	7.00

"Tarifa de los derechos de importación—Continúa.

Frac- ción.	Nomenclatura.	Unidad para la apli- cación de las cuotas.	Cuotas.
TEJIDOS Y SUS MANUFACTURAS—Continúa.			
LANA—Continúa.			
Manufacturas—Continúa.			
			<i>Pesos.</i>
461	Sarapes de lana imitando los del Saltillo, labrados ó estampados.	Metro cuadrado	8.00
462	Tiras de tela de lana, caladas ó bordadas con algodón, lana ó lino.	Kilo legal	3.30
463	Tiras de tela de lana cuando tengan abalorios de vidrio, metal ordinario ó pasta.	.....Id	2.20
IV.—SEDA.			
<i>Hilados.</i>			
464	Cordón de seda	Kilo neto.....	17.50
465	Seda pelo, torcida ó floja, de todas clases, en madejas, ovillos, devanadores ó carretes.	.....Id	6.60
<i>Tejidos.</i>			
466	Blondas, encaje y punto de seda	Kilo neto.....	17.50
467	Tela de seda de toda clase de tejido .....	.....Id	17.50
468	Tela de seda para tamizar harina .....	.....Id	5.00
Manufacturas.			
469	Artículos y manufacturas, no especificados, de punto ó de cualquier otro tejido de seda.	Kilo neto.....	17.50
470	Cortes de vestido de tela de seda, aun cuando tengan abalorios de vidrio, de metal ordinario ó pasta.	.....Id	17.50
471	Paraguas, sombrillas y quitasoles de seda	Uno	2.50
472	Rebozos de seda, hasta de 26 hilos de ple y trama en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.	Kilo neto.....	18.00
473	Rebozos de seda, que tengan más de 26 y hasta 38 hilos de ple y trama en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.	.....Id	25.00
474	Rebozos de seda, cuando tengan más de 38 hilos de ple y trama en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.	.....Id	34.00
475	Ropa hecha y sus partes sueltas, de tela de seda, aun cuando contengan abalorios de vidrio, de metal ordinario ó de pasta.	.....Id	17.50
V.—SEDA CON MEZCLA DE OTRAS MATERIAS.			
<i>Hilados.</i>			
476	Hilo de seda y lana, aun cuando tenga metal falso	Kilo neto.....	3.30
<i>Tejidos.</i>			
477	Blondas, encaje y punto de seda con abalorio de vidrio, metal ordinario ó pasta.	Kilo neto.....	13.20
478	Cintas y tiras de algodón, lana ó lino, bordadas con seda.	.....Id	4.00
479	Cintas y tiras de algodón, lana ó lino, bordadas con seda, cuando tengan abalorios de vidrio, de metal ordinario ó pasta.	.....Id	2.75
480	Tejas de ple y trama de algodón, lino ó lana, cuando tengan mezcla de seda solamente en el ple ó en la trama.	.....Id	4.00
481	Tejas de ple de seda y trama de algodón, lino ó lana, ó viceversa.	.....Id	5.50
482	Tejas de ple de seda y trama de algodón, lana ó lino, con mezcla de seda ó viceversa.	.....Id	8.25
483	Tejas de algodón, lino ó lana, con mezcla de seda en el ple y en la trama, si la seda no domina en superficie á la de otras materias.	.....Id	5.50
484	Tejas de algodón, lino ó lana, con mezcla de seda en el ple y en la trama, si la seda dominare en superficie á la de las otras materias.	.....Id	8.25
485	Tejas de seda con algodón, lana ó lino y mezcla de metal falso.	.....Id	6.00
486	Tejas de seda con mezcla de metal falso .....	.....Id	7.20
487	Tejas de seda con algodón, lana ó lino, con mezcla de metal lino.	.....Id	11.00
488	Tejas de seda con mezcla de metal lino .....	.....Id	17.50
Manufacturas.			
489	Artículos de seda, con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana, no especificados, aun cuando tengan bordados ó adornos que no sean de metal lino ni de abalorios.	Kilo neto.....	10.00
490	Artículos de seda con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana, no especificados, cuando tengan abalorios de vidrio, de metal ordinario ó de pasta.	.....Id	9.00

"Tarifa de los derechos de importación—Continúa.

Fracción.	Nomenclatura.	Unidad para la aplicación de las cuotas.	Cuotas.	Fracción.
TEJIDOS Y SUS MANUFACTURAS—Continúa.				
V.—SEDA CON MEZCLA DE VTRAS MATERIAS—Continúa.				
<i>Manufacturas—Continúa.</i>				
			<i>Pesos.</i>	
491	Artículos de seda de todos tejidos, no especificados, con abalorios de vidrio, metal ordinario ó pasta.	Kilo neto.....	13.20	519
492	Artículos ó manufacturas de punto de media de algodón, con adornos de seda, no especificados.	Kilo legal.....	1.70	521
493	Artículos ó manufacturas de punto de media de lino ó lana, ó estambre de lana, con adornos de seda, no especificados.	.....ld.....	2.20	522
494	Artículos ó manufacturas de punto de media de algodón, lino ó lana, con mezcla de seda en el tejido, no especificados, siempre que aquellas fibras dominen en superficie.	Kilo neto.....	4.00	523
495	Artículos ó manufacturas de punto de media de seda, con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana en el tejido, no especificados, siempre que estas fibras no dominen en superficie.	.....ld.....	8.00	524
496	Borlas de seda, aun cuando sus almas sean de otra materia.	.....ld.....	4.50	525
497	Borlas de seda, cuando tengan cordones de la misma materia.	.....ld.....	6.00	526
498	Borlas de seda con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana, aun cuando sus almas sean de cualquiera otra materia y aun cuando tengan cordones de las mismas materias mezcladas.	.....ld.....	3.10	527
499	Cordón de cáñamo forrado con seda.....	.....ld.....	4.50	528
500	Cordón de cáñamo forrado con seda mezclada con algodón, lino ó lana.....	.....ld.....	3.10	529
501	Corsés de seda con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana.....	.....ld.....	5.00	530
502	Cortes de vestido de tela de seda con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana, aun cuando tengan bordados ó adornos que no sean de metal fino, ó abalorios de vidrio, de metal ordinario ó de pasta.	.....ld.....	10.00	531
503	Ornamentos sacerdotales, en corte ó acabados, de tejido de seda con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana, aun cuando tengan bordados ó galones de metal falso ó mezcla de metal falso en el tejido.	Kilo legal.....	10.00	532
504	Ornamentos sacerdotales, en corte ó acabados, de tejido de seda con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana, cuando tengan bordados ó galones de plata ó plata dorada ó mezcla de plata ó plata dorada en el tejido.	.....ld.....	15.00	533
505	Ornamentos sacerdotales, en corte ó acabados, de tela de seda, aun cuando tengan bordados ó galones de plata ó plata dorado ó mezcla de plata ó plata dorado en el tejido.	.....ld.....	25.00	534
506	Paraguas, sombrillas y quitasoles de seda con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana.	Uno.....	2.00	535
507	Rebozos de seda con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana, hasta de 26 hilos de pic y trama en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.	Kilo neto.....	10.00	536
508	Rebozos de seda con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana, cuando tengan más de 26 hasta 38 hilos de pic y trama en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.	.....ld.....	15.00	537
509	Rebozos de seda con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana, cuando tengan más de 38 hilos de pic y trama en un cuadrado de 5 milímetros por lado.	.....ld.....	25.00	538
510	Resorte ó elástico de hule y seda pura ó con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana, de más de 4 centímetros de ancho.	Kilo legal.....	1.30	539
511	Resorte ó elástico de hule y seda pura ó con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana, cuando no exceda de 4 centímetros de ancho.	.....ld.....	3.50	540
512	Ropa hecha, no especificada, y sus partes sueltas, de tela de seda con mezcla de algodón, lino ó lana en el tejido ó en bordados, aun cuando tenga abalorios de vidrio, de metal ordinario ó de pasta.	Kilo neto.....	10.00	541
513	Sarpas imitando los del Saltillo, labrados ó estampados, de seda con mezcla de algodón, lana ó lino.	.....ld.....	15.00	542
<i>Artículo ó seda artificial.</i>				
514	Dos hilados, tejidos ó manufacturas de artificial seda ó mezclada con otras fibras vegetales, causarán las cuotas asignadas á los hilados, tejidos y manufacturas similares de lino, más 20 un por ciento de recargo.			543
PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS Y FARMACÉUTICOS.				
515	Aceite de anilina, alizarinas naturales ó artificiales y antraeceno.	Kilo bruto.....	.00	544
516	Acetatos de alúmina, amoniaco, cal, cobre, cromo, hierro, plomo y sosa.	Kilo legal.....	.05	545
517	Acido arsenioso.....	.....ld.....	.02	546
518	Acido sulfúrico.....	.....ld.....	Exenta	547

"Tarifa de los derechos de importación—Continúa.

Fracción.	Nomenclatura.	Unidad para la aplicación de las cuotas.	Cuotas
FEJIDOS Y SUS MANUFACTURAS—Continúa.			
PRODUCTOS QUÍMICOS Y FARMACÉUTICOS—Continúa.			
			<i>Pesos.</i>
619	Ácidos clorhídrico y sulfuroso.....	Los 100 kilos brutos...	1.50
620	Ácidos acético, bórico, cítrico, crómico, nítrico, oxálico, piroleñoso y tártrico.....	Kilo legal .....	.04
621	Ácidos líquidos, no especificados.....	.....id .....	.10
622	Ácidos en cristales ó en polvo, no especificados.....	.....id .....	.20
623	Aderezo para telas, jabones, líquidos, sulfo-oleatos y sulfocriamatos alcalinos.....	Kilo bruto .....	.04
624	Aguas aromáticas destiladas, no espirituosas.....	Kilo legal .....	.55
625	Alcohol ó espíritu de vino.....	Kilo neto.....	.80
626	Alcohol amílico, metílico ó metilizado.....	Kilo legal .....	.10
627	Algodón y gasa asépticos y antisépticos.....	.....id .....	.25
628	Amoniaco.....	Kilo bruto.....	.01
629	Azúcar de leche.....	Kilo legal .....	.25
630	Barnices blancos y de colores y betún y charol en pasta ó líquido.....	.....id .....	.22
631	Bicarbonato de potasa y de sosa.....	.....id .....	.09
632	Botiquines.....	.....id	1.00
633	Cajas con reactivos químicos.....	.....	Exentas.
634	Carbonato de potasa y de sosa.....	Kilo bruto.....	.02
635	Carburo de calcio.....	.....id .....	.04
636	Cianuros alcalinos.....	.....	Exentas.
637	Cloral.....	Kilo legal	1.00
638	Clorato de potasa ó de sosa.....	.....id .....	.07
639	Cloroformo.....	.....id	1.00
640	Cloruro ó hipoclorito de cal, sosa ó potasa, cloruro de zinc y protocloruro de estaño.....	Kilo bruto.....	.01
641	Cloruros de oro y de platino.....	Kilo legal	4.00
642	Colodión.....	.....id .....	.50
643	Colores en polvo ó en cristales.....	Kilo bruto.....	.08
644	Colores preparados.....	.....id .....	.15
645	Crémor tártrico.....	Kilo legal .....	.11
646	Creolina y toda clase de desinfectantes, no especificados.....	.....id .....	.03
647	Drogas medicinales y productos químicos y farmacéuticos, no especificados.....	.....id	1.00
648	Drogas y preparaciones de todas clases, para usos veterinarios.....	.....id .....	.05
649	Éter de todas clases.....	.....id .....	.40
650	Extractos de maderas tintóreas.....	Kilo bruto.....	.08
651	Fósforo blanco y rojo.....	Kilo legal .....	.35
652	Fósforos y cerillos de todas clases.....	.....id	1.70
653	Hiposulfito de sosa.....	.....	Exento.
654	Jabones medicinales.....	Kilo legal	1.00
655	Levadura de todas clases.....	.....id .....	.09
656	Placas secas fotográficas.....	.....id .....	.40
657	Sal común ó de mesa.....	Kilo bruto.....	.02
658	Sales y óxidos de todas substancias, no especificados.....	Kilo legal .....	.18
659	Salitre ó nitrato de potasa ó sosa.....	.....	Exento.
660	Silicato de alúmina, potasa y sosa.....	Kilo bruto.....	.03
661	Sosa y potasa cáusticas.....	.....id .....	.01
662	Sulfato de cobre.....	.....	Exento.
663	Sulfato de hierro y amoniaco.....	Kilo bruto.....	.01
664	Sulfato de alúmina, de magnesias, de potasa y de sosa.....	Los 100 kilos brutos.....	4.50
665	Sulfito, bisulfito y trisulfito de cal, de potasa y de sosa.....	.....id	1.50
666	Sulfuro y bisulfuro de carbono.....	Kilo legal .....	.10
667	Tinta para escribir.....	Kilo bruto.....	.12
668	Vinos y elixires medicinales.....	Kilo neto.....	.45
<i>Bebidas espirituosas, fermentadas y naturales.</i>			
669	Aguardiente en vasija de barro ó vidrio.....	Litro.....	.75
670	Aguardiente en vasija de madera.....	.....id .....	.55
671	Aguas minerales, naturales ó artificiales.....	Kilo legal .....	.02
672	Cerveza, sidra y bebidas refrescantes en botellas.....	Kilo neto.....	.25
673	Cerveza y sidra en barril.....	Kilo bruto.....	.10
674	Gotas amargas y bitter.....	Kilo neto.....	.45
675	Leores.....	.....id .....	.45
676	Vinagre en vasija de madera.....	Los 100 kilos brutos.....	5.50
677	Vinagre en vasija de vidrio.....	Kilo neto.....	.11
678	Vino en vasija de madera.....	Kilo bruto.....	.13
679	Vino en vasija de vidrio.....	Kilo neto.....	.25
680	Vinos espirituosos.....	.....id .....	.65
PAPEL Y SUS APLICACIONES.			
I.—DESECHOS Y PASTAS PARA FABRICACIÓN.			
681	Desechos y recortes de papel y las pastas laminadas de fibras vegetales, sin teñir, para fabricación, que estén perforadas á trechos no mayores de 10 centímetros.....	Exentas.

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Frac- cion.	Nomenclatura.	Unidad para la apli- cación de las cuotas.	Cuotas
PAPEL Y SUS APLICACIONES.			
II.—PAPELES Y CARTONES.			
582	Papeles de todas clases, cuando el metro cuadrado pese hasta 50 gramos.	Kilo legal	Peas.
583	Papeles blancos, cuando contengan más del 40 por ciento de pasta mecánica de madera y el peso del metro cuadrado sea mayor de 50 gramos, sin exceder de 150.	Los 100 kilos legales ..	7.3
584	Papeles blancos, cuando contengan hasta 40 por ciento de pasta mecánica de madera, y cuando el peso del metro cuadrado sea mayor de 50 gramos, sin exceder de 150.	Kilo legal .....	.3
585	Papeles de pasta teñida y todos los no especificados, cuando el peso del metro cuadrado sea mayor de 50 gramos y no exceda de 150.	.....id .....	.3
586	Papeles del color natural de la pasta, cuando el peso del metro cuadrado sea de más de 50 gramos, sin exceder de 150.	.....id .....	.3
587	Papeles y cartones del color natural de la pasta, cuando el peso del metro cuadrado sea de más de 150 gramos.	.....id .....	.3
588	Papeles y cartones blancos, cuando el metro cuadrado pese más de 150 gramos.	.....id .....	.3
589	Papeles y cartones de pasta teñida, cuando el peso del metro cuadrado sea de más de 150 gramos.	.....id .....	.3
III.—PAPELES MANUFACTURADOS.			
590	Anuncios impresos, grabados ó litografiados sobre papel ó cartón, sin marcos.	Kilo legal .....	.2
591	Papel cortado en tiras que no excedan de 5 centímetros de ancho.	.....id .....	.2
592	Papel cortado en hojas, de menos de 45 centímetros por alguno de sus lados, el papel rayado y el papel con marcas de agua.	.....id .....	.3
593	Papel con monograma, membrete ó encabezamiento impreso, grabado ó litografiado.	.....id	1.3
594	Papeles jaspados, pintados, realzados y de lustre, que no estén bronceados, dorados ni plateados.	.....id .....	.3
595	Papeles jaspados, pintados, realzados y de lustre, cuando estén bronceados, dorados ó plateados en parte ó en toda la superficie.	.....id .....	.3
596	Papeles jaspados, pintados, realzados y de lustre, con tela con seda ó con cualquiera otra materia no especificada.	.....id	5
IV.—ARTEFACTOS.			
597	Artefactos de papel, no especificados.....	Kilo legal	6
598	Cartas geográficas, topográficas, y náuticas, cuadros murales para escuela, sin marco, cursos de dibujo y cuadernos de escritura con mnemotécnicas para la enseñanza primaria, libros, periódicos de todas clases y música impresa á la rústica.	.....id	Exenta
599	Estampas impresas, grabadas ó litografiadas, oleografías y pinturas sobre papel ó cartón.	Kilo legal .....	.9
600	Libros en blanco ó rayados, con pasta de cartón, cuero ó percalina, aun cuando tengan cantoneras ó broches de metal que no sea oro, plata ó platino.	.....id	1.0
601	Libros impresos ó en blanco con pasta de tercelopelo, coneta, marfil, cuero, gutapercha, madera, celuloide ó metal que no sea fino.	.....id	2.0
602	Libros y música impresa ó manuscrita, con pastas de cartón, cuero ó percalina.	Kilo bruto.....	.6
603	Salpes.....	Kilo legal	3.0
604	Sacos ó bolsas de papel para empaque, aun cuando tengan rótulo ó aviso, no especificados.	.....id .....	.5
605	Sobres comunes .....	.....id .....	.6
MÁQUINAS Y APARATOS.			
606	Aparatos para extinguir incendios, hasta con 6 cargas de refacción.	.....id	Exenta
607	Aparatos para reproducir manuscritos	Kilo bruto.....	.6
608	Bombillas para luz eléctrica incandescente conmutadores, apagadores, contactos y sus clavijas, fusibles, interruptores, rosetas y seguros.	.....id .....	.6
609	Instrumentos y aparatos para la ciencia .....	.....id	Exenta
610	Juguetes automáticos de cuerda, vapor ó electricidad .....	.....id .....	.6
611	Lámparas para luz eléctrica de arco	Kilo legal .....	.6
612	Máquinas de todas clases para la industria, la agricultura, la alfarería y las artes, no especificadas, y sus partes sueltas y piezas de refacción.	Kilo bruto..... Los 100 kilos brutos.....	1.0 6
613	Máquinas para reloj de pared ó mesa	Kilo legal	1.0
614	Máquinas para reloj de bolsillo, con repetición.....	Una	6
615	Máquinas para reloj de bolsillo, sin repetición.....	.....id	1.0

"Tarifa de los derechos de importación—Continúa.

Fracción.	Nomenclatura.	Unidad para la aplicación de las cuotas.	Cuotas.
PAPEL Y SUS APLICACIONES—Continúa.			
IV.—ARTEFACTOS—Continúa.			
MÁQUINAS Y APARATOS—Continúa.			
			<i>Pesos.</i>
616	Relojes para torres y edificios públicos.....	Kilo bruto.....	0.02
617	Relojes para mesa ó pared de todas clases.....	Kilo legal.....	1.00
618	Relojes para bolsillo, de repetición, de oro ó chapeados con oro, aun cuando tengan piedras preciosas.....	Uno.....	16.00
619	Relojes para bolsillo, que no sean de repetición, de oro ó chapeados de oro, aun cuando tengan piedras preciosas.....	Id.....	8.00
620	Relojes para bolsillo, de repetición, de plata ú otra materia, excepto oro, cuando tengan incrustaciones de oro ó partes de oro ó chapeadas de oro.....	Id.....	6.50
621	Relojes para bolsillo, que no sean de repetición, de plata ú otras materias, excepto oro.....	Id.....	1.25
622	Relojes para bolsillo, que no sean de repetición, de plata, de metal ordinario ó de otra materia que no sea metal, cuando tengan incrustaciones de oro ó partes de oro ó chapeadas con oro.....	Id.....	2.50
VEHÍCULOS.			
623	Carretas, carros, carretones y los vehículos de todas clases, no especificados, para el comercio, la agricultura y el transporte de mercancías, cuando el peso de cada uno no exceda de 200 kilogramos.....	Kilo neto.....	.22
624	Carretas, carros, carretones y los vehículos de todas clases, no especificados, para el comercio, la agricultura y el transporte de mercancías, cuando el peso de cada uno exceda de 200 kilogramos. (Causa cada uno de los primeros 200 kilogramos de cada vehículo la cuota de 22 centavos y cada kilogramo excedente su cuota propia.)	Los 100 kilos netos....	5.50
625	Carretillas de una ó más ruedas, y sus partes sueltas y piezas de refacción, cuando no sean aplicables á otro objeto.....	Id.....	1.65
626	Carros y coches de todas clases, para caminos de hierro, y sus piezas de refacción cuando no sean aplicables á otro objeto.....		Exentos.
627	Carrinajes ó automóviles de todas clases, no especificados, exclusivo para la conducción de personas, cuando el peso no exceda de 250 kilogramos.....	Kilo neto.....	.66
628	Carrinajes ó automóviles de todas clases, no especificados, exclusivos para la conducción de personas cuando el peso mayor de 250 kilogramos no exceda de 750. (Causa cada uno de los primeros 250 kilogramos de cada vehículo la cuota de 66 centavos y cada uno de los excedentes, hasta el límite del peso señalado la de 55 centavos.)	Id.....	.55
629	Carrinajes ó automóviles de todas clases, no especificados, exclusivos para la conducción de personas, cuando el peso exceda de 750 kilogramos. (Causa cada uno de los primeros 250 kilogramos de cada vehículo la cuota de 66 centavos; cada uno de los 500 kilogramos siguientes la de 55 centavos, y cada uno de los excedentes la de 45 centavos.)	Id.....	.45
630	Carrinajes en blanco, sin vestir ni pintar, cuando su peso sea hasta de 550 kilogramos.....	Id.....	.33
631	Carrinajes en blanco, sin vestir ni pintar, cuando pesen más de 550 kilogramos y no excedan de 550. (Causa cada uno de los primeros 250 kilogramos de cada vehículo la cuota de 33 centavos, y cada uno de los excedentes hasta el límite del peso señalado la de 22 centavos.)	Id.....	.22
632	Carrinajes en blanco, sin vestir ni pintar, cuando su peso exceda de 550 kilogramos. (Causa cada uno de los primeros 250 kilogramos de cada vehículo la cuota de 33 centavos; cada uno de los 500 siguientes la de 22 centavos, y cada uno de los excedentes de 11 centavos.)	Id.....	.11
633	Embarcaciones de todas clases.....		Exentos.
634	Juegos delanteros y ruedas sueltas para carros ó carrinajes.....	Kilo neto.....	.30
635	Triciclos sin llantas de hule.....	Id.....	.30
636	Velocipedos de todas clases, no especificados, y sus partes sueltas ó piezas de refacción.....	Id.....	1.10
ARMAS Y EXPLOSIVOS.			
637	Armas blancas de todas clases y sus hojas sueltas.....	Kilo legal.....	.90
638	Armas de fuego, de repetición ó retrocarga, de todas clases y sus piezas de refacción.....	Id.....	2.00

Tarifa de los derechos de importación—Continúa.

Frac- ción.	Nomenclatura.	Unidad para la apli- cación de las cuotas.	Cuotas.
PAPEL Y SUS APLICACIONES—Continúa.			
IV.—ARTEFACTOS—Continúa.			
ARMAS Y EXPLOSIVOS—continúa.			
			<i>Peque.</i>
639	Armas de fuego que no sean de repetición ó retrocarga, de todas clases, y sus piezas de refacción.	Kilo legal	0.60
640	Cartuchos cargados ó sin carga, y cápsulas fulminantes para armas de fuego.	Kilo bruto .....	.60
641	Detonadores de todas clases para explosivos .....	..id .....	.06
642	Dinamita, pólvora para minas, piroxilina ó algodón pólvora y demás explosivos, no especificados.	Los 100 kilos brutos	3.30
643	Fuegos artificiales	Kilo bruto .....	.40
644	Mechas y cañuelas para minas	Los 100 kilos brutos	3.30
645	Pólvora que no sea para minas	Kilo bruto .....	.60
DIVERSOS.			
646	Abanicos con varillas de madera	Kilo legal	1.40
647	Aceites para lubricar	Kilo bruto .....	.04
648	Armaduras de todas clases para sombreros	Uno .....	.30
649	Artefactos de carey, marfil ó nácar, con piel ó tela que contenga seda, no especificados.	Kilo legal	2.50
650	Artefactos de todas materias, no especificados, con piel ó tela que contenga seda.	..id .....	.75
651	Artefactos de todas materias, no especificados, con adornos ó accesorios de oro, plata ó platino.	..id	6.00
652	Artefactos, no especificados, de gutapercha y de celuloide.	..id .....	.45
653	Artefactos no especificados para flores artificiales.	..id	1.70
654	Bandas de hule para maquinaria (vengan con la correspondiente maquinaria ó no).	Kilo bruto .....	.11
655	Bastones y látigos, no especificados, sin adornos de metal fino.	Kilo legal	1.40
656	Botones forrados ó tejidos con seda ó con tela que la contenga.	..id	1.50
657	Botones forrados con tela que no contenga seda .....	..id .....	.50
658	Cachuchas de todas clases y materias, con ó sin visera.	Una .....	.55
659	Cajas de pinturas de todas clases	Kilo legal .....	.30
660	Cajastus de viaje con avios de mesa .....	..id	1.00
661	Cañería de hule, aun cuando contenga tela .....	..id .....	.12
662	Caretas de todas clases	Una .....	.30
663	Cedazos, arneros ó eribas de seda, cerda, cuero ó alambre.	Kilo legal .....	.30
664	Cinturones, no especificados, que no contengan metal fino.	..id .....	.75
665	Cojines, colchones y almohadas rellenos con pluma, cuando el forro no contenga seda.	..id	1.25
666	Cojines, colchones y almohadas rellenos con pluma, cuando el forro contenga seda.	Kilo neto	4.50
667	Cojines, colchones y almohadas, rellenos de cualquiera materia, no especificada, cuando el forro no contenga seda.	Kilo legal .....	.80
668	Cojines, colchones y almohadas, rellenos de cualquiera materia, no especificada, cuando el forro contenga seda.	Kilo neto	3.00
669	Colecciones de todas clases para la enseñanza .....	.....	Exenta.
670	Colecciones numismáticas, geológicas ó de historia natural para museos ó gabinetes.	.....	Exenta.
671	Cortes de babuchas, botines, chinelas, pantuflas ó zapatos bajos, de tela que no contenga seda.	Kilo legal	1.00
672	Cortes de babuchas, botines, chinelas, pantuflas ó zapatos bajos, de tela que contenga seda.	Kilo neto	9.00
673	Cortinas transparentes de tela pintada	Kilo legal .....	.55
674	Cuerdas para instrumentos de música .....	..id	1.00
675	Dientes artificiales de todas materias .....	..id	4.00
676	Diseños, moldes, modelos y patrones para las artes y para la industria.	.....	Exenta.
677	Empaquetadura de todas clases y materias para maquinaria.	Kilo legal .....	.04
678	Esqueletos para sombrillas ó paraguas con puños que no sean de metal fino.	..id	1.00
679	Flores artificiales de tela que no contenga seda .....	..id	4.00
680	Flores artificiales y plumas de seda ó tela que contenga seda.	..id	9.00
681	Fondos y forros de todas clases para sombreros	Kilo neto	2.25
682	Fuelles de mano y plumeros para despolvar	Kilo legal .....	.50
683	Fundas de todas clases que no contengan seda para sombrillas ó paraguas.	..id .....	.00
684	Goma líquida para escritorio, goma para borrar, lacre y obleas.	..id .....	.50
685	Herramientas de todas clases	Los 100 kilos legales ..	5.50
686	Hielo .....	.....	Exenta.
687	Hule en calzado, aun cuando tenga tela	Kilo legal	1.00
688	Hule en planchas, aun cuando tenga alma de tela .....	..id .....	.10
689	Hule preparado para dentistas .....	..id	3.00
690	Inodoros y mngitorios y sus partes sueltas ó piezas de refacción, cuando no puedan aplicarse á otro objeto.	Kilo bruto .....	.10
691	Instrumentos de música	Kilo legal .....	.65

"Tarifa de los derechos de importación—Continúa.

Frac- ción.	Nomenclatura.	Unidad para la apli- cación de las cuotas.	Cuotas.
DIVERSOS—Continúa.			
692	Jabón con aroma	Kilo legal	<i>Pesos.</i> 1.00
693	Jabón sin aroma .....	..... id .....	.25
694	Láminas de asbesto, cartón y estopa alquitranada, para techos.	Kilo bruto .....	.04
695	Lámparas para mineros .....	.....	Exentas.
696	Lápices y portaplumas, no especificados, que no tengan metal fino.	Kilo legal .....	.50
697	Letra, plicas, ramas, rayas, rodillos, moldes, galcras, componedores y demás útiles para imprenta y litografía.	Los 100 kilos brutos...	1.50
698	Libros de pizarra ó de imitación	Kilo legal .....	.70
699	Mesas de billar de todas materias, sin incluir el paño ni sus accesorios.	Kilo bruto .....	.40
700	Neceseres de todas clases, no especificadas con avíos	Kilo legal	2.00
701	Obras comenzadas ó acabadas sobre caneavá, fieltro ó tela que no contenga seda, no especificadas.	..... id	1.00
702	Perfumería .....	..... id	1.25
703	Plantas artificiales .....	..... id	1.25
704	Ropa hecha de tela ahulada .....	..... id	2.50
705	Sacos ó morrales para cazador .....	..... id .....	.90
706	Sombreros de fieltro, en corte, sin avíos ni adornos.	Uno .....	.75
707	Sombreros de esparto, viruta, tejido de algodón preparado ó pasta de papel, en corte ó con avíos ó adornos que no sean de pluma, de seda ni de artículos que contengan seda.	..... id .....	.25
708	Sombreros de todas clases, no especificados, y los de jipi-japa ó sus imitaciones, con avíos y adornos ó sin ellos.	..... id	1.50
709	Sombreros, no especificados, en corte, sin avíos ni adornos .....	..... id .....	.35
710	Sombreros ó cascos para mineros y bomberos .....	.....	Exentos.
711	Tela ahulada de todas clases	Kilo bruto .....	.33
712	Tiendas de campaña de todas clases, sin incluir los postes para armarlas.	..... id .....	.22
713	Tinta negra para imprenta .....	.....	Exenta.

"ART. 2º. La Secretaría de Hacienda de procederá desde luego á reformar las notas explicativas y el vocabulario ó repertorio para la aplicación de la tarifa, de manera que resulten en consonancia con las modificaciones prevenidas por el artículo 1º de este decreto y se publiquen antes de la vigencia del mismo.

"ART. 3º. Los efectos extranjeros sólo causarán, á su importación, las cuotas expresadas en el artículo 1º de esta ley y el impuesto de 1½ ó 2 por ciento que cobran las aduanas por cuenta de los municipios, de conformidad con lo prevenido en el artículo 7º de la ordenanza general del ramo, así como, en su caso, el "Derecho de carga y descarga" establecido por el decreto de 1º de julio de 1898. En consecuencia, se deroga el decreto de 25 de noviembre de 1902, que estableció la base actual de liquidación y de cobro de los derechos causados por la importación de mercancías extranjeras; el artículo 106 de la ley de 25 de abril de 1893 y el artículo 4º de la ley de 4 mayo de 1895 que, respectivamente, gravaron con un impuesto de timbre los naipes extranjeros y las bebidas alcohólicas y fermentadas de la misma procedencia. Se deroga igualmente el artículo 3º del decreto de 23 de febrero de 1897, que redujo al 50 por ciento los derechos de importación correspondientes á la cañería de hierro destinada al abastecimiento de aguas de las poblaciones, así como los ordenamientos de todas las leyes, circulares y demás disposiciones legales en lo que se opongan al cumplimiento del presente decreto, salvo los de la ley de 25 de marzo de

1905, que concedió determinadas franquicias á la minería, y los de la ley de 30 de mayo del mismo año, que eximió del pago de derechos á los efectos extranjeros que, estando comprendidos entre los que designe el Ejecutivo, se importen al Territorio de Quintana Roo para ser consumidos en el mismo, los cuales ordenamientos continuarán vigentes por el tiempo que las mismas leyes señalan.

“ARTÍCULO TRANSITORIO. El presente decreto comenzará á regir el día 1° de septiembre próximo, y sus preceptos se aplicarán á las importaciones que se hagan en buques que fonden en el puerto donde haya de practicarse el despacho, después de las doce de la noche del día 31 de agosto próximo, y á las que se verifiquen por las aduanas fronterizas de la República después de igual fecha y de la misma hora.

“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 veinte de junio de mil novecientos cinco.

“PORFIRIO DÍAZ.

“Al Secretario de Estado y del Despacho de Hacienda y Crédito Público, Lic. JOSÉ YVES LIMANTOUR, presente.”

Y lo comunico á Ud. para su conocimiento y efectos consiguientes.
México, 20 de junio de 1905.

LIMANTOUR.

ABOLICIÓN DE LA ZONA LIBRE.

El Presidente de la República se ha servido dirigirme el decreto que sigue:

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

“Que en ejercicio de la facultad otorgada por el artículo 2° de la ley de ingresos, expedida el 21 de mayo de 1904, he tenido á bien decretar lo siguiente:

“ARTÍCULO 1°. Se adicionan y reforman, en los términos que á continuación se expresan, los artículos siguientes de la ordenanza general de aduanas marítimas y fronterizas vigente:

“ART. 11. Las facultades del Ejecutivo Federal, en materia de importación, son las siguientes:

* * * * *

“Frac. X. Eximir temporalmente al trigo y al maíz del pago de derechos de importación, ó reducir éstos por el tiempo que juzgue necesario y en la proporción que estime conveniente, cuando por la pérdida de las cosechas se experimente escasez, ó cuando por cualquiera circunstancia se observe un aumento anormal en los precios de los mencionados artículos.

“ART. 475. Las mercancías extranjeras despachadas por las aduanas

fronterizas, podrán transitar libremente por toda la República; pero deberá justificarse la legal procedencia de las que transiten por la Zona de vigilancia, cuando sus conductores sean requeridos para ello por los empleados fiscales.

“ART. 476. Para facilitar la justificación de la legal procedencia de los efectos que transiten por la Zona de vigilancia y no sean transportados por ferrocarril, las aduanas fronterizas del norte expedirán á los remitentes, y mediante los avisos de internación que éstos les presenten las constancias que prevengan las disposiciones reglamentarias.

“ART. 496. La Zona de vigilancia se extiende de Oriente á Poniente, desde el Golfo de México hasta el Océano Pacífico, y del Norte á Sur, desde la línea fronteriza hasta la distancia de 20 kilómetros de ésta.

“La espresada Zona quedará sujeta á la vigilancia de la Gendarmería Fiscal, cuya misión consiste en evitar y perseguir, en su caso, la importación de mercancías extranjeras y la exportación de efectos nacionales por lugares que no estén autorizados para el tráfico internacional.

“ART. 497. Las operaciones de la Gendarmería Fiscal se regirán por los reglamentos que con ese objeto sean expedidos por el Ejecutivo; y el número, clase y sueldos de sus empleados serán los que fije cada año el presupuesto de egresos.

“ART. 498. La Gendarmería Fiscal, en ejercicio de sus funciones, podrá:

“I. Aprender los efectos que se importen ó se exporten en las condiciones que, según esta ordenanza, constituyen el delito de contrabando. En estos casos, las mercancías, así como los vehículos y acémilas que las transportan y sus conductores, serán entregados por la Gendarmería Fiscal á la aduana más inmediata, para que esta oficina siga el procedimiento que corresponda con arreglo á las leyes vigentes.

“II. Exigir en la Zona de vigilancia á los conductores de los efectos que no sean transportados por ferrocarril, la justificación de la legal procedencia de éstos, á menos que, por su clase, calidad ó aspecto, sean notoriamente de origen nacional.

“III. Detener los efectos cuya procedencia sea sospechosa, y recabar desde luego instrucciones de la aduana más inmediata sobre si debe ó no llevarse á cabo la aprehensión de los mismos efectos.

“ART. 499. Las mercancías que hayan sido despachadas por las aduanas y que transporten los ferrocarriles, no están sujetas á la revisión de la Gendarmería Fiscal.

“ART. 500. Las autoridades de la Federación y de los Estados, y especialmente los jefes de las fuerzas públicas respectivas, impartirán á la Gendarmería Fiscal los auxilios que necesite para el desempeño de sus funciones.

“Cualquiera omisión en este sentido, hará incurrir á quien la cometa en la responsabilidad consiguiente, que se hará efectiva conforme á lo que determinan las leyes vigentes.

"ARTÍCULOS TRANSITORIOS.

"1°. Este decreto comenzará á regir el día 1° de julio de 1905.

"2°. Queda facultado el Ejecutivo para modificar las plantas actuales de empleados y sueldos de los resguardos de las aduanas fronterizas y de la Gendarmería Fiscal, así como para reorganizar ésta; en la inteligencia de que mientras se hace dicha reorganización, continuarán vigentes la ley de 21 de marzo de 1885 y todas las leyes, reglamentos, circulares y demás disposiciones relativas, en lo que no se opongan á lo prevenido en el presente decreto.

"3°. Las comandancias de las cuatro zonas existentes de la Gendarmería Fiscal, seguirán residiendo en las poblaciones en que están en la actualidad; pero la jurisdicción de esas oficinas no se ejercerá sino en la Zona de vigilancia y en las líneas de ferrocarril.

"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 treinta de junio de mil novecientos cinco.

"PORFIRIO DÍAZ.

"Al Secretario de Estado y del Despacho de Hacienda y Crédito Público, Lic. JOSÉ YVES LIMANTOUR, Presente."

Y lo comunico á Vd. para su conocimiento y fines consiguientes.
México, 30 de junio de 1905. LIMANTOUR.

Secretaría de Estado y del Despacho de Hacienda y Crédito Público.
Sección 1ª.

El Presidente de la República se ha servido dirigirme el decreto que sigue:

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

"Que en ejercicio de la facultad otorgada al Ejecutivo por el artículo 2º de la ley de ingresos expedida el 21 de mayo de 1904, y Considerando:

"I. Que el aislamiento en que se hallaban en años anteriores las poblaciones de la frontera del norte de la República, motivó que se otorgara en su favor la franquicia especial de la 'Zona Libre.'

"II. Que ese motivo ha dejado de existir desde que varias vías férreas, entre las cuales está la de Monterrey á Matamoros, recientemente inaugurada, ponen en comunicación las poblaciones expresadas con las más importantes del resto del país y permiten, por lo mismo, el fácil transporte de los efectos nacionales hasta los lugares fronterizos que más los consumen, y su venta á precios que con corta diferencia son iguales á los que en ellos se pagan por los efectos extranjeros similares.

"III. Que por lo que respecta á los artículos que no se producen ni

se fabrican en la República, debe observarse también que los precios á que se venden dentro de la Zona Libre no son inferiores, por lo general, á los que alcanzan los mismos artículos en el resto del país, lo que demuestra que la franquicia no cede siempre en beneficio de los consumidores residentes en la zona, ni responde, por tanto, al principal objeto que se propuso el legislador al decretarla.

“IV. Que si bien es cierto que los productos naturales é industriales del interior de la República aprovechan, para llegar á la Zona Libre, las ventajas de las vías férreas establecidas, no lo es menos que, en cambio, los artículos producidos ó manufacturados en la zona están privados, al internarse en el país, de esas ventajas, porque la severa reglamentación exigida por la seguridad de los intereses fiscales entorpece de tal manera su salida, que en muchos casos puede ésta considerarse como prácticamente prohibida.

“V. Que la experiencia adquirida durante el largo período de tiempo en que ha estado en vigor el régimen especial de la Zona Libre, permite afirmar que la franquicia ha sido eficaz para la formación de centros importantes de población, y autoriza para creer que, lejos de favorecer el desarrollo de la riqueza en aquella región del país, ha sido un obstáculo para él, ya que la condición anormal en que la zona se encuentra colocada, impide la libre circulación de sus productos y, como consecuencia, la explotación de sus elementos y la creación, en ella, de industrias remuneradoras.

“VI. Que la mayor parte de los industriales, así como numerosos agricultores y ganaderos residentes en la Zona Libre, convencidos de la necesidad de que desapareciera ese régimen que les es perjudicial, han solicitado repetidas veces la abolición de la franquicia.

“VII. Que si las circunstancias imponen á veces la necesidad de otorgar concesiones que en materia de impuestos importan un privilegio en favor de determinada región de la República, es deber del Gobierno, tan pronto como varían aquellas circunstancias, retirar estas concesiones, á fin de que se restablezca la condición de igualdad para todos los habitantes del país.

“VIII. Que, por último, es equitativo prevenir los perjuicios que sufrirían los importadores, si por la supresión de la franquicia tuvieran que rescindir las operaciones concertadas sobre la base y bajo el amparo de la ley vigente en el momento de la contratación, ó llevarlas adelante con pérdida segura.

“He tenido á bien decretar lo siguiente:

“ARTÍCULO 1º. Queda suprimida la Zona Libre; y, en consecuencia, las mercancías que se importen para su consumo en los lugares que actualmente están dentro de los límites de dicha zona, causarán, sin deducción alguna, los mismos derechos ó impuestos que establecen las leyes vigentes para las mercancías destinadas al resto del territorio nacional.

“ART. 2°. Las mercancías extranjeras ya importadas, ó que en los términos de este decreto se importaren con destino á los lugares comprendidos en la extinguida Zona Libre, podrán internarse al resto del país, sin causar nuevo pago de derechos, aun cuando sólo hubiesen satisfecho el 10 por ciento de las cuotas que señala la tarifa de importación.

“ART. 3°. Los productos naturales é industriales de los lugares expresados en el artículo anterior, podrán también internarse á cualquiera parte del país, sin estar sujetos al pago de derechos ni á la presentación de documentos aduaneros.

“ART. 4°. Se derogan los arts. 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695 y 696 de la ordenanza general de aduanas marítimas y fronterizas vigente, y todas las leyes, reglamentos, circulares y demás disposiciones relativas, en lo que se opongan al cumplimiento de este decreto.

“ARTÍCULOS TRANSITORIOS.

“1°. El presente decreto comenzará á regir el día 1° de julio de 1905, y sus preceptos se aplicarán á las importaciones que se verifiquen por las aduanas fronterizas del Norte de la República, después de las 12 p. m. del día de hoy.

“2°. Como excepción á lo dispuesto en el artículo anterior, las aduanas fronterizas citadas continuarán cobrando solamente el 10 por ciento de los derechos de importación á las mercancías que se introduzcan para su consumo en los lugares comprendidos dentro de la extinguida Zona Libre, siempre que se justifique lo siguiente, á satisfacción de la Secretaría de Hacienda:

“I. Que antes de la promulgación de la presente ley estaban ya concertadas la compra ó la fabricación en el extranjero de las expresadas mercancías.

“II. Que el pedido de ellas no se puede revocar, ya porque vengán en camino, ó ya porque su fabricación haya comenzado.

“III. Que las mercancías de que se trata son de aquellas con las que comercian habitualmente el importador ó el comprador, y que su cantidad no excede, aproximadamente, de la que el interesado hubiere introducido en el año inmediato anterior.

“IV. Que si los efectos hubieren sido pedidos por particulares, residentes en la extinguida Zona Libre, que no tengan establecimiento de comercio en ella, se acredite á satisfacción de la Secretaría de Hacienda, que dichos efectos están destinados al uso del interesado, ó que van á emplearse en la negociación industrial, agrícola ó de otro género que éste explote.

“3°. Para gozar de la franquicia que otorga el artículo anterior, es

indispensable, además de reunir las circunstancias que en él se determinan, llenar los siguientes requisitos.

“I. El importador presentará á la Aduana respectiva, precisamente antes de las 6 p. m. del día 4 de julio de 1905, una manifestación sin timbres, en la que expresará el nombre de la persona ó de la negociación á quien haya hecho el pedido de mercancías, así como la cantidad y clase de ellas.

“Á dicha manifestación se acompañará una copia literal de las cartas ó documentos del interesado, referentes al pedido, y se hará constar también en ella la conformidad incondicional del importador con la resolución que dicte la Secretaría de Hacienda, cualquiera que sea su sentido.

“II. Los hechos asentados por el importador deberán acreditarse á satisfacción de la Secretaría de Hacienda, por medio de la correspondencia, libros, papeles y demás documentos relativos de la persona ó de la negociación que solicitaren la franquicia. Para este efecto, el Administrador de la Aduana, en persona, ó uno de los empleados superiores de la misma oficina en su representación, pasará á la casa del interesado á practicar las revisiones é indagaciones que en su concepto procedan; y la Aduana dará cuenta con el resultado á la Secretaría de Hacienda, por conducto de la Dirección del Ramo, acompañado los documentos conducentes.

“III. La Secretaría de Hacienda dictará su resolución en vista de los informes de la Aduana y de la Dirección del Ramo, así como de los documentos de prueba que se le hayan presentado y de los demás que crea conveniente exigir, quedando á su exclusivo criterio la calificación de los expresados informes y documentos. Contra la resolución que se dicte, no cabrá recurso de ninguna clase.

“4. Concedida la importación con la franquicia á que se refieren los dos artículos anteriores, deberá aquélla verificarse dentro del plazo de 45 días contados desde la fecha del presente decreto, si el pedido se hubiere hecho á los Estados Unidos de América ó al Canadá, ó dentro de tres meses, contados de igual manera, si las mercancías hubieren sido encargadas á cualquier otro país.

“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 treinta de junio de mil novecientos cinco.

“PORFIRIO DÍAZ.

“Al Secretario de Estado y del Despacho de Hacienda y Crédito Público, Lic. JOSÉ Y. LIMANTOUR, presente.”

Y lo comunico á Vd. para su conocimiento y fines consiguientes. México, 30 de junio de 1905.

LIMANTOUR.

Secretaría de Estado y del Despacho de Hacienda y Crédito Público, México, sección 1ª, Circular No. 123:

En atención á lo prevenido en el artículo 476 de la Ordenanza General de Aduanas, reformando por el decreto de esta fecha, y para facilitar á los remitentes y porteadores de los efectos que circulan en la Zona de vigilancia de la frontera del Norte, la justificación de la legal procedencia de los expresados efectos, el Presidente de la República se ha servido acordar que, según los casos, se observen las siguientes reglas:

“I. Cuando se trate de mercancías que se conduzcan por ferrocarril al interior de la República desde los lugares donde existen Aduanas, los remitentes presentarán al Administrador de la Aduana respectiva, un aviso en papel, sin timbres, en que consten los efectos que pretendan internar, detallando la cantidad, clase, marcas y numeración de los bultos, la especificación genérica de las mercancías, si son nacionales ó nacionalizadas, y por último, su destino y el nombre del consignatario. La Contaduría numerará el aviso, y previo acuerdo del Administrador, lo pasará á la comisión designada para intervenir el embarque, la cual se compondrá de los celadores que sean necesarios, y como jefe, del empleado de la planta administrativa de la oficina que designe el Administrador. La comisión intervendrá el embarque de los bultos, y una vez terminada esta operación, devolverá el aviso á la Contaduría con la debida constancia, cerrará cada furgón con un candado fiscal y entregará el tren al empleado que para el efecto sea designado por la respectiva Comandancia de la Zona de Gendarmería Fiscal. Este empleado custodiará el tren hasta la estación que la misma Comandancia le designe, y en aquélla abrirá los candados y los recogerá para devolverlos á la Aduana.

“II. Cuando se trata de mercancías que no se conduzcan por ferrocarril desde los lugares donde existen Aduanas, el remitente presentará dos ejemplares del aviso á que se refiere el inciso anterior, y en uno de ellos el Administrador y el Contador de la Aduana harán constar bajo su firma, que les fué presentado dicho aviso; que revisados exteriormente los bultos, se encontraron de conformidad los datos contenidos en el mismo documento, y que éste surtirá sus efectos durante el plazo que dichos empleados señalen, en vista del lugar á que estén destinadas las mercancías. Uno de dichos avisos se conservará en la Aduana y el otro se entregará al remitente.

“III. Cuando se trate de mercancías que se remitan de lugares donde no existen Aduanas, ó de puntos situados fuera de la zona de vigilancia, pero con destino á otro que se encuentre en ella, los remitentes entregarán al conductor una carta de envío en la que manifieste la procedencia de los efectos, la cual quedará sujeta á mayor comprobación si las circunstancias indujeren en sospecha de fraude.

“IV. En caso de que las Aduanas tuvieren fundada sospecha de que no sea legal la procedencia de las mercancías cuya internación se le

avise, podrán exigir que los interesados justifiquen cumplidamente el pago de los derechos de importación, ó cuando procedan el origen nacional de los efectos.

“V. Los vehículos de todas clases destinados á transitar en la zona de vigilancia serán marcados á fuego por las Aduanas para justificar en todo tiempo su legal procedencia.”

Y lo comunico á Vd. para su conocimiento y efectos.

México, 30 de junio de 1905.

LIMANTOUR.

EL TABACO EN LA ARGENTINA.

[Del “Boletín de la Sociedad Agrícola Mexicana,” No. 29.]

De una comunicación dirigida á la Cámara de Comercio de México, y que contiene información del Cónsul General de México en la Argentina, tomamos lo que sigue:

Por los recortes que le permito remitir adjuntos, podrá Vd. apreciar que el Gobierno argentino ha dado un golpe mortal á la importación de tabacos, creando un impuesto tan excesivo que dificulta la introducción extranjera. El tabaco pagaba ya, entre aduana y derechos internos, más de su costo en México; sin embargo, el negocio, con sacrificios, resultaba todavía provechoso para los fabricantes mexicanos, pero ahora es muy difícil obtener resultados satisfactorios para los importadores.

La Argentina no produce tabaco de buena calidad; todo lo bueno que aquí se consume es habano, mexicano y brasilero; el del Paraguay es de calidad deficiente.

Como dato de la cantidad de tabaco que se introducía y de sus derechos, baste saber que la Aduana percibe, por aforo, anualmente, de dos á tres millones de pesos oro, y que los tabacos pagan todavía, por impuestos internos, casi cuatro veces más. El consumo es extraordinario, porque como la mayor parte de la población es extranjera, fuma mucho y prefiere el mejor tabaco, y el bueno de México agrada y ya tiene crédito debido á su calidad, buena presentación y modestia. El tabaco nacional y extranjero produce, por derechos de Aduana ó internos, la enorme suma de 14 á 15 millones de pesos.

NICARAGUA.

FERROCARRIL AL ATLÁNTICO.

[De “El Comercio” de Managua, No. 2336.]

Desde á mediados de marzo, fecha en que llegó á Monkey Point el cuerpo de ingenieros con los operarios necesarios para dar principio á los trabajos del ferrocarril al Atlántico, se han hecho las obras siguientes:

Localización definitiva de siete millas de línea, atravesando en un trecho de dos millas un pantano cubierto por la selva virgen más espesa

que imaginarse puede, y que está cortada á trechos por numerosos riachuelos.

Esta sección constituye la parte más difícil de la obra y será convertida en lecho de vía férrea por medio de un puente de *trestle work*.

Otro de los trabajos que deben ejecutarse lo más pronto que se pueda, es la construcción del muelle, para el cual se ha escogido ya el sitio y se han hecho las medidas y planos correspondientes.

Con esta obra se dará al puerto de Monkey Point el lugar donde ha de quedar definitivamente establecido, que harán de él, sin duda alguna, el mejor de los puertos del Atlántico desde México hasta Colombia.

La bahía, que es abierta hacia el sur, quedará perfectamente bien protegida contra los nortes que soplan en aquella región durante casi todo el año, agregándose á esto su inmejorable fondo de anclaje, lo cual viene á dar todas las seguridades deseables á los buques.

Ha construido en una bien ventilada colina que tiene vista al mar tres, casas confortablemente amuebladas para los ingenieros; una casa para el médico, á quien se le ha proveído de una completa botica.

Por dicha hay siempre muy pocos enfermos, lo cual se debe á dos cosas: al buen clima y condiciones sanitarias del lugar y al orden moral entre los ochenta ó noventa trabajadores.

Para éstos se han construido ranchos espaciosos y se les proporciona una alimentación sana, abundante y barata.

Además se ha abierto un bien surtido almacén en donde se expenden artículos de consumo y mercadería de prima necesidad á todos los trabajadores, á quienes se les venden á principal y costos.

También existe una oficina especial de dibujo donde los ingenieros fijan en placas los resultados de sus estudios técnicos.

Para facilitar el desembarque de materiales que siguen llegando en grandes cantidades se ha mandado á construir una lancha y se está tratando de comprar un vapor de 100 toneladas que se ocupará en acarrear rieles, máquinas y operarios.

Los últimos en respetable número vienen á ofrecerse desde las Antillas y de algunas partes de la Mosquitia.

La experiencia ha demostrado que estos operarios son superiores á los del interior de la República.

Se ha trazado ya el sitio en donde se edificará la ciudad, escogiendo un terreno que da á la playa por su lado oriental, y por lo tanto tendrá una magnífica ventilación.

También hay el proyecto de hacer un parque.

Si esos trabajos continúan marchando tal como van ahora, es de esperarse que dentro de tres meses se oirá en aquellas desiertas regiones el silbido de la locomotora que ha de repercutir por entre la espesura de las inmensas selvas como el grito poderoso lanzado por el progreso en medio del silencio de una naturaleza salvaje.

Ese ferrocarril será la gran obra con que se terminará la conquista de todo nuestro litoral Atlántico.

EL TRÁFICO DE NICARAGUA.

[De "El Comercio" de Managua, No. 2531.]

En el informe del tráfico y comercio de Nicaragua durante el año de 1903 á 1904, Mr. BINGHAM, el Cónsul británico, dice que los Estados Unidos de América, para el caso de la exportacion, toma el primer puesto en la lista de importadores á Nicaragua; pero con el propósito de mostrar el actual valor de mercaderías importadas de aquel país, será fácil deducirlo de la suma de £4,171, su equivalente á \$20,355 importados á Bluefield en moneda para comprar bananos. Después de verificada esta deducción, aparecerá que los artículos por valor de £287,260, fuera de un total de £488,010 ó hacia un 59 por ciento del grueso de las importaciones, fueron de los Estados Unidos de América. Los Estados del Reino Unido vienen en segunda con £104,221, ó sea un 21 por ciento del total importado. Alemania es la tercera con £51,903, ó sea un 6 por ciento; Francia la cuarta con £27,552, ó sea 6 por ciento; los países restantes contribuyen juntos solamente con un 3 por ciento.

Toda la harina, petróleo, madera de construcción, dinamita, tabaco en rama, molinos de viento, alhajas falsas, llegan de los Estados Unidos de América, y también ocupa el primer lugar en provisiones y conservas alimenticias, maquinaria agrícola, ferretería, drogas, arroz, géneros de seda, cordelería, rieles para tranvías, cueros curtidos, cerveza, espíritus, pinturas, máquinas de coser, candelas, tabaco manufacturado, paragnas y sal.

El Reino Unido sobresale en géneros de algodón y lana, jabón, sacos y aceite lubricando; Alemania en papel, sombreros, fósforos, ropa hecha, cristalería, cemento de Portland, alfarería, azul de Prusia y pianos; la Francia toma el primer puesto con vinos y perfumería. Los Estados del Reino Unido aparecen los primeros en la importación de armas de fuego; pero en esos datos no aparecen las armas introducidas por el Gobierno de Nicaragua, para propósitos militares, la mayor parte de los cuales llegan de los Estados Unidos de América. Tampoco aparecen datos de la pólvora, fulminantes, munición y cartuchos que han sido importados. La venta de estos artículos está á cargo del Gobierno y no se toma nota de ellos en las aduanas de registro; pero todos ó la mayor parte de ellos son introducidos de los Estados Unidos de América.

La gran proporción del tráfico establecido con los Estados Unidos de América es debido, no hay duda, en gran parte á la proximidad de Nicaragua, la baratura comparativamente de los fletes de puertos americanos y á la considerable cantidad de importación de harina, petróleo, provisiones y otros artículos esencialmente americanos; pero un considerable y extenso tráfico de mercaderías inglesas que actualmente se está

iniciando y ensanchándose, podría indudablemente hacerse extensivo á la costa Atlántica de Nicaragua, la imputación de la que representa una gran proporción del comercio total de Nicaragua. Debido al número de vapores fruteros que salen de Bluefields para New Orleans, á cuyo puerto llegan en cuatro ó cinco días, los comerciantes tienen excepcional facilidad para visitar los Estados Unidos y personalmente hacen sus compras; y la costa, por otra parte, es constantemente visitada por agentes viajeros de muchas casas de comercio de New Orleans, quienes generalmente llevan completas colecciones de muestras.

OFERTAS DE EMPRÉSTITOS.

[De "El Comercio," No. 2555.]

Cada día gana más el crédito de Nicaragua ante las instituciones bancarias extranjeras.

La puntualidad religiosa con que el Gobierno paga los cupones periódicos, aun en medio de momentáneos conflictos interiores, ha llevado á los tenedores de bonos plena confianza en la circunspección del Ejecutivo nicaragüense.

Por eso los prestamistas extranjeros, no sólo tienen en ventajoso concepto el empeño del Gobierno por amortizar las deudas existentes, sino que hacen insinuaciones para que se acepten nuevos empréstitos.

Buena prueba de ello es la oferta que un respetable sindicato inglés acaba de dirigir al Gobierno, por medio del cónsul británico en Managua, don CARLOS E. NICOL, quien actualmente viaja por Europa. El sindicato ofrece *un millón de libras esterlinas*.

Otra compañía norteamericana ha propuesto el empréstito, en condiciones favorables, de \$7,000,000. Don PABLO SCHUBERT, también viajero por los Estados Unidos, ha sido el encargado de transmitir al Presidente ZELAYA la oferta de los financieros norte americanos.

Lo que precede pone de relieve la alta reputación de que disfruta ahora el país en la Bolsa de las naciones extranjeras. Nicaragua recibe propuestas diversas más ó menos aceptables, y no se decide á acogerlas, procurando el mayor bien que sea dable obtener en las bases del convenio.

Todo eso demuestra cuán fructíferos son para un estado la probidad administrativa y el cumplimiento estricto, indeclinable, de los compromisos económicos contraídos.

Preciso es reconocer que en tan difícil labor y empeño merecedor de loa por elevar el nombre de Nicaragua, como república honrada y circunspecta, el Señor Don FÉLIX ROMERO, Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público, ha sido eficacísimo colaborador del Ejecutivo, á cuyos ideales de prosperidad y desarrollo financieros ha correspondido manteniendo una administración sin tacha y generadora de prestigio, reconocida dentro y fuera de la República.

CONTRATO DE ARRIENDO DE LA RENTA DE EXPORTACIÓN DE GANADO DE LA REPÚBLICA.

[Del "Diario Oficial," No. 2544.]

La Asamblea Nacional Legislativa decreta:

"Único—Aprobar en los términos siguientes, el contrato que dice:

"FÉLIX ROMERO, Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público, en representación del Gobierno, por una parte, y JOSÉ DEL CARMEN MUÑOZ, LORENZO FONSECA, DAVID A. FORNOS y CARLOS A. GÓMEZ, por otra, convienen en el siguiente contrato:

"I. El Gobierno da en arriendo á los Señores MUÑOZ, FONSECA, FORNOS y GÓMEZ, la renta de exportación de ganado de la República, por el término de diez años, á contar de esta fecha.

"II. Se entiende por renta de exportación de ganado, para los efectos de este contrato, el producto de los derechos fiscales establecidos por las leyes para la exportación de ganado. Estos derechos, las multas que por cualquier causa se impongan, etc., quedarán á beneficio de los arrendatarios, pues al efecto, el Gobierno, cede y traspasa en ellos, todos los derechos que las leyes de la materia le otorgan.

"III. El pago del arrendamiento será de treinta mil pesos (\$30,000) billetes nacionales, anualmente, y se hará en la Tesorería General, del 1º al 15 de diciembre de cada año, en que empieza á tener vigor este contrato.

"IV. El Gobierno prestará todo su apoyo á los arrendatarios y á los empleados de éstos en el negocio; para lo cual los Comandantes de Armas y empleados de Policía, les ayudarán en lo que los arrendatarios les soliciten, siendo de cuenta de los últimos, los gastos que demande el apoyo solicitado. Los empleados de los arrendatarios, caporales, mandadores, arrieros, etc., que ocupen en la exportación, estarán exentos del servicio militar, mientras dure la temporada del arreo.

"V. El impuesto fiscal que tendrán derecho á percibir los arrendatarios, será de cincuenta centavos oro americano, por cabeza. El ganado vacuno hembra, no podrá exportarse. Para conservar los datos estadísticos de la industria pecuaria de la República, el exportador, antes de pagar los impuestos, hará la solicitud en un pliego de papel sellado de á peso, ante el gerente ó sus agentes, haciendo constar en ella el número de reses que exporta, los contraferros y hacienda en que fueron comprados, dueño anterior del ganado; y presentará, además, el atestado de la compra, competentemente autorizado. También extenderá una fianza, ó librará un pagaré de firma abonada ante la gerencia, de cincuenta á doscientos pesos, á juicio del gerente, por cada caporal y arrieros, que salgan del país, haciendo constar el nombre y filiación de cada individuo. Estos documentos serán cancelados, una vez que el exportador presente el atestado de empleo competente, del regreso á la República de los caporales y arrieros por quienes

se haya librado la fianza ó extendido el pagaré. Las multas á este respecto ingresarán al Tesoro Nacional.

“VI. Mientras dure este contrato, el Gobierno no creará, ni autorizará nuevos impuestos de cualquiera clase, sobre esta renta, sino de acuerdo con los arrendatarios.

“VII. El Gobierno concederá á los arrendatarios y sus empleados, el libre uso del correo, telégrafo y teléfonos nacionales, y la introducción libre de todo derecho de alambre de púas, tanques, etc., y demás implementos para llevar á cabo la exportación por tierra y agua, si ésta llegare á efectuarse. Este alambre, servirá únicamente para hacer encierro y potreros, que dedicarán para el negocio de la exportación que hagan los arrendatarios, dando aviso anticipado al Ministerio de Hacienda.

“VIII. Los arrendatarios podrán traspasar este contrato, en todo ó en parte, con todos sus derechos y obligaciones, á otra persona ó compañía: pero es entendido que la persona ó compañía, tendrá su domicilio en la República y estará sujeta á las leyes del país.

“IX. Este contrato caducará por falta de cumplimiento del artículo III, si el Gobierno optare por su caducidad.

“En fe de lo cual, firmamos el presente contrato en Managua, á los ocho días del mes de abril de mil novecientos cinco.

“FÉLIX ROMERO.

“JOSÉ C. MUÑOZ.

“L. FONSECA.

“D. A. FORNOS.

“CARLOS A. GÓMEZ.

“El Presidente de la República acuerda:

“Aprobar en todas sus partes el presente contrato. Managua, 8 de abril de 1905.

“J. S. ZELAYA.

“FÉLIX ROMERO,

“*Ministro de Hacienda.*”

Dado en el Salón de Sesiones. Managua, 6 de mayo de 1905,

M. C. MATUS, D. P.

TELÉMACO LÓPEZ, D. S.

JUAN M. MENDOZA, D. S.

Publíquese. Palacio Nacional, Managua, 12 de mayo de 1905.

J. S. ZELAYA.

FÉLIX ROMERO,

Ministro de Hacienda.

PERÚ.

TRATADO GENERAL DE ARBITRAJE ENTRE LA REPÚBLICA PERUANA Y EL REINO DE ITALIA.

[De "La Revista Pan-Americana de Lima," No. 16.]

Su Excelencia el Presidente de la República Peruana y Su Majestad el Rey de Italia, animados del propósito de estrechar la cordialidad de las relaciones existentes entre sus respectivos países, y de solucionar amistosamente las cuestiones que puedan suscitarse entre ellos, han resuelto celebrar un tratado general de arbitraje; y á este fin, han nombrado sus plenipotenciarios:

Su Excelencia el Presidente de la República Peruana, al Señor Doctor JAVIER PRADO Y UGARTECHE, Ministro de Estado en el despacho de Relaciones Exteriores; y

Su Majestad el Rey de Italia, al Señor TOMÁS CARLETTI, Caballero de San Mauricio y San Lázaro, Oficial de la Corona de Italia, etc., su Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario ante el Gobierno del Perú.

Quienes, habiendo hallado en buena y debida forma sus respectivos plenos poderes, han convenido en lo siguiente:

ARTÍCULO I. Las Altas Partes Contratantes se obligan á someter á arbitraje todas las controversias, sea cual fuere su naturaleza, que por cualquiera causa surgieren entre ellas, y que no hayan podido solucionar, se amistosamente, mediante negociaciones directas. Sólo se exceptúan del compromiso arbitral las cuestiones que afecten la independencia y el honor nacionales. En caso de que hubiese duda sobre ello, se resolverá también este punto en juicio arbitral.

De un modo particular, no se consideran comprometidos ni la independencia ni el honor nacionales en las controversias sobre privilegios diplomáticos, jurisdicción consular, derechos de aduana, de navegación, validez, inteligencia y cumplimiento de tratados y reclamaciones pecuniarias, cualesquiera que sean su origen y antecedentes, siendo entendido que el propósito de los dos Gobiernos es dar la mayor amplitud posible á la aplicación entre ellos del principio del arbitraje internacional.

El presente tratado se aplicará también á las controversias que tengan su origen en hechos anteriores á su celebración; pero no pueden reanovarse las cuestiones que hayan sido ya objeto de arreglos definitivos, entre ambas partes, respecto de las cuales el arbitraje se limitará exclusivamente á las divergencias que se susciten sobre interpretación y cumplimiento de dichos arreglos.

ART. II. En cada caso que ocurra, las Altas Partes Contratantes designarán de común acuerdo el árbitro que deba resolverlo. Si no

podrían ponerse de acuerdo sobre esta designación, el árbitro será nombrado por el Jefe de un tercer Estado, á quien ambos países solicitarán con este objeto. No poniéndose tampoco de acuerdo para esta designación, Italia lo solicitará, á voluntad de Su Majestad el Rey de los Belgas, de Su Majestad el Rey de Dinamarca, ó de Su Majestad el Rey de Suecia y Noruega; y el Perú, de Su Excelencia el Presidente de la República Argentina, ó de Su Majestad el Rey de España. Las Altas Partes ejercerán este derecho en orden alternativo de casos, correspondiendo á la otra la facultad de excluir á uno de los Jefes de Estado que puedan ser solicitados para hacer el nombramiento de árbitro.

Pero si la Alta Parte á la que le corresponda, según el orden establecido en este artículo, ejercitar el derecho de pedir al Jefe de uno de los Estados indicados el nombramiento de árbitro, no lo efectuare dentro del plazo de cuatro meses, de formulada por escrito, por el otro país contratante, la invitación á hacer la petición, tendrá entonces este país el derecho de dirigir él la petición de nombramiento de árbitro, á alguno de los Jefes de Estado que le es postestivo designar, según este artículo.

ART. III. El árbitro que se nombre no podrá ser ciudadano de los países contratantes, ni estar domiciliado en ellos, ni tener interés directo ó indirecto en las cuestiones que sean objeto del arbitraje.

ART. IV. Siempre que el árbitro, por cualquiera razón, no acepte el cargo para que fué nombrado, ó no pueda continuar en él, se le reemplazará por el mismo procedimiento adoptado para su nombramiento.

ART. V. Para cada caso, las Altas Partes Contratantes celebrarán una convención especial, con el propósito de determinar el objeto preciso de la controversia, la amplitud de los poderes del árbitro nombrado conforme á los artículos anteriores, y cualesquier otros puntos y circunstancias relativos al juicio arbitral.

A falta de tal convención, y después de haberse acreditado por una de las Altas Partes que han trascurrido cuatro meses desde que la otra parte fué invitada á celebrarla, sin que la convención, cualquiera que sea la causa, se haya podido concluir, corresponderá al árbitro fijar, sobre la base de las recíprocas pretenciones de las partes, los puntos de hecho y de derecho que deberán ser resueltos para decidir la controversia.

Para cualquiera otra determinación, se aplicarán, en defecto de convención especial, ó en caso de silencio de la misma, las reglas anunciadas á continuación.

ART. VI. En defecto de acuerdos especiales entre las Partes, corresponde al árbitro: designar la época y el lugar de sus sesiones, que no podrá ser el territorio de ninguna de las Altas Partes Contratantes; determinar el procedimiento y substanciación del juicio; las formalidades y los términos que se prescribirán á las partes, y, en general,

tomar todas las medidas que sean necesarias para su propia actuación, y resolver todos los puntos y dificultades procesales, y todas las cuestiones prejudiciales ó incidentales que pudieran ocurrir.

Las partes se obligan á poner á disposición del árbitro todos los medios de información que de ellas dependan.

ART. VII. El árbitro tendrá facultad para decidir sobre su propia competencia, sobre la validez del compromiso y sobre su interpretación.

ART. VIII. Un mandatario de cada una de las Partes representará á su Gobierno en todos los asuntos que se relacionen con el arbitraje.

ART. IX. Al árbitro deberá fallar de acuerdo con los principios del derecho, á menos que el compromiso imponga la obligación de reglas especiales, ó autorice al árbitro á resolver como amigable componedor.

ART. X. La sentencia deberá decidir definitivamente cada punto en litigio.

Será redactada en doble original, firmada por el árbitro y notificada á cada una de las Partes directamente, ó por medio de su representante ante el árbitro.

ART. XI. Cada una de las Partes sufragará los gastos propios y la mitad de los gastos generales del arbitraje.

ART. XII. La sentencia legalmente pronunciada decide, dentro de los límites de su alcance, la contienda entre las Partes. Ella deberá contener la indicación del plazo dentro del cual será ejecutada. El mismo árbitro que la pronuncia resolverá las cuestiones que puedan surgir sobre la ejecución de la sentencia.

ART. XIII. La sentencia será inapelable, y su cumplimiento está confiado al honor de las Naciones signatarias de este pacto.

Sin embargo, se admitirá la demanda de revisión ante el mismo árbitro que haya pronunciado la sentencia, siempre que se interponga antes de que ésta hubiese sido ejecutada:

(1) Si se ha dictado sentencia en virtud de un documento falso ó equivocado.

(2) Si la sentencia ha sido, en todo ó en parte, la consecuencia de un error de hecho, positivo ó negativo, que resulte de las actuaciones ó documentos de la causa.

ART. XIV. El árbitro señalará el procedimiento de la revisión, fijará los trámites y términos breves y perentorios en que ella se actuará, concretándola exclusivamente al punto que la motiva.

ART. XV. Este tratado regirá por el término de diez años, á contar desde el canje de las ratificaciones. Si no fuere denunciado seis meses antes de su vencimiento, se considerará renovado por un nuevo período de diez años, y así sucesivamente.

ART. XVI. El presente tratado será ratificado, y las ratificaciones serán canjeadas en Lima ó en Roma, á la brevedad posible.

ARTÍCULO TRANSITORIO. En el primer caso de arbitraje que se presente, siempre que las Partes no estén de acuerdo para la designación

del árbitro, ó del Jefe de un tercer Estado que debe efectuarla, el derecho de hacer la designación, que para tal caso establece el Artículo II del presente tratado, corresponderá por la primera vez á aquel de los dos Estados que antes haya formulado por escrito la propuesta de arbitraje.

En fe de lo cual, ambos Plenipotenciarios han firmado el presente tratado y selládolo con sus sellos respectivos, en doble ejemplar, en castellano é italiano, en Lima, á los dieciocho días del mes de abril de mil novecientos cinco.

[L. S.]

J. PRADO Y UGARTECHE.

[L. S.]

T. CARLETTI.

CUADRO DE LAS MERCADERÍAS EMBARCADAS POR EL PUERTO DE SALAVERRY EN EL AÑO DE 1904.

[De la "Revista Quincenal" de Lima, No. 87.]

[Las cantidades representan kilos.]

Productos.	Gran Bretaña.	Estados Unidos.	Alemania.	Francia.	Chile.	Italia.
Alcoholes.....		103,500			147,832	
Azúcar.....	11,155,614	6,102,463,500			11,120,040	
Café.....	18,033			14,000	7,820	
Coca.....	7,771	100,497	6,832			
Cocaina.....	267,700	257,400	1,053,400			
Chancaca.....	22,914				195,475,840	
Lana.....	35,375	430				
Miñerales.....	2,921	7,868	138,410			
Oro.....	10,200					
Plata.....	106,327	160	1,218,852			
Sulfuros.....	2,956,380	1,176,500	1,750,400			
Varios.....	67,507	26,463	8,145	67,537	3,754	1,50
Total.....	11,313,506,07	6,239,418,900	157,409,652	81,537	11,474,921,840	1,50

Productos.	Ecuador.	Panamá.	Perú.	Ordenes.	Total.
Alcoholes.....			242,133		a 390,058,50
Almidón.....			191,293		192,213
Azúcar.....	920		981,387	3,953,493	33,313,027,38
Café.....		1,488	17,448		58,779
Coca.....			189,265		304,355
Cocaina.....			36		1,614,50
Chancaca.....			115,829		334,218,88
Lana.....			62		35,867
Muestras.....			230,525		230,525
Miñerales.....			204		149,463
Oro.....			35,722		45,92
Plata.....			25,509		1,510,67
Rón.....			114,994		b 114,994
Sulfuros.....					5,883,23
Varios.....			3,522,384		3,697,290
Total.....	920	1,488	5,605,571,222	3,953,493	38,829,765,22

a Igual 92,262 galones.

b Igual 23,982 galones.

COMERCIO ESPECIAL DEL PERÚ POR NACIONES.

IMPORTACIÓN.

	Primer semestre—					
	1904.		1903.		1902.	
EUROPA.						
Alemania.....	356,328	0 64	224,814	8 30	312,236	4 06
Austria.....	43	0 40				
Bélgica.....	100,705	5 67	74,402	3 99	70,427	8 14
España.....	15,793	5 22	11,269	8 10	12,496	1 64
Francia.....	134,757	5 23	84,416	0 31	119,061	2 10
Gran Bretaña.....	695,492	0 28	716,429	4 69	544,414	2 90
Holanda.....	20	4 00				
Italia.....	79,890	6 92	64,957	1 61	72,986	8 38
Portugal.....	12,652	1 88	1,501	2 80		
Suma.....	1,389,682	9 79	1,177,780	9 80	1,131,622	7 22
AMERICAS.						
Argentina.....	2,153	2 43	5	9 07		
Bolivia.....	6,221	3 51	5,990	7 59		
Brasil.....	11,835	0 97				
Colombia.....	338	0 91	322	9 99		
Costa Rica.....			535	8 52		
Cuba.....	2,490	0 00	3,072	1 24		
Chile.....	110,544	7 70	85,961	2 05	89,820	7 56
Ecuador.....	9,988	4 85	6,051	0 99	1,680	9 24
El Salvador.....	3,600	6 44	3,742	8 90		
Estados Unidos:						
Atlántico.....	272,439	7 17	262,832	2 50	295,782	8 40
Pacífico.....	41,350	5 03				
Guatemala.....			398	7 00		
México.....	790	8 27	642	1 30		
Panamá.....	583	5 19				
Tacna:						
Arica.....	2,095	9 89	1,182	8 85		
Tacna.....	550	4 39	940	7 15	4,105	4 52
Trinidad.....	20	0 00				
Uruguay.....	765	2 28	185	9 20		
Vancouver.....	5,418	5 00	3,286	4 00		
Suma.....	471,036	4 03	375,151	7 41	391,389	9 72
ASIA.						
China.....	1,654	4 99	30,050	7 86	44,870	9 22
India Inglesa.....	9,971	3 83	4,887	2 83		
Japón.....	789	7 20	134	1 25		
Sum.....	1,861	8 30	882	7 00		
Hongkong.....	28,324	4 59				
Suma.....	32,601	8 91	35,954	8 94	44,870	9 22
OCEANIA.						
Australia.....	27,056	2 09	17,152	4 32	20,794	3 08
No declarado.....	61	6 38	144,573	5 38	125,464	0 02
Total general.....	1,930,439	1 20	1,750,613	6 79	1,714,141	9 26

EXPORTACIÓN.

	Primer semestre—					
	1904.		1903.		1902.	
EUROPA.						
Alemania.....	173,207	5 54	148,917	1 63	151,205	7 00
Bélgica.....	2,312	0 00	1,473	2 00	4,015	9 68
España.....	9,595	4 32	5,706	9 91	7,412	1 60
Francia.....	97,004	6 87	49,169	4 03	103,250	3 64
Gran Bretaña.....	823,810	0 47	691,596	3 79	775,965	6 24
Holanda.....			2,300	0 00	1,125	0 00
Italia.....	7,567	7 06	3,590	8 17	4,181	5 92
Portugal.....			16,541	9 36		
Suma.....	1,113,497	4 26	919,295	8 89	1,047,156	4 08

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Comercio especial del Perú por naciones—Continúa.

EXPORTACIÓN—Continúa.

	Primero semestre—					
	1904.		1903.		1902.	
AMÉRICAS.						
Argentina.....	136	5 15	8	4 64	562	2 06
Bolivia.....	130,719	7 31	57,608	2 95	48,244	7 70
Brasil.....	14,284	5 04			34,381	0 20
Barbados.....	62,527	5 44				
Colombia.....	8,537	3 72	9,407	4 40	34,100	3 64
Costa Rica.....						
Cuba.....	964	0 00	518	4 00	1,869	9 96
Chile.....	234,982	6 71	246,739	4 79	298,042	7 34
Ecuador.....	13,966	1 93	25,110	3 53	22,466	6 32
Estados Unidos:						
Atlántico.....	119,121	0 80	256,360	2 05	352,845	4 62
Pacífico.....	391	3 48				
Guatemala.....	100	0 00	16	9 00	17	1 60
Haití.....	15	0 00				
México.....	821	0 00	1,566	0 00	129	0 00
Nicaragua.....	42	0 00				
Panamá.....	1,161	5 24				
Santo Tomás.....			500	0 00		
Tacna:						
África.....	9,771	6 74	1,866	6 85	2,448	2 70
Tacna.....	3,804	8 58	5,787	2 65	2,341	2 06
Uruguay.....	20	0 00	1,632	5 66	212	4 00
Vancouver.....	9,741	4 20	17,644	4 79	2,778	3 00
Suma.....	611,108	4 34	624,966	5 31	800,460	5 40
ASIA.						
China.....	21	6 00			34	9 98
Japón.....	3	2 50				
Suma.....	24	8 50			34	9 98
ÁFRICA.						
Islas Azores.....			9,049	9 88	4,333	7 10
No declarado.....	48,853	7 70	164,501	1 90		
Total general.....	1,773,484	4 80	1,717,813	5 98	1,851,985	6 56

SALVADOR.

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

[Del "Diario Oficial" de julio 11 de 1905.]

Artículos.	Bultos.	Peso bruto.	Valor.
Alemania:			
Bálsamo.....	37	5,835	9,250.00
Café en oro.....	25,620	3,916,662	737,240.10
Café en pergamino.....	3,093	444,459	64,790.35
Cueros de res.....	489	12,758	4,319.96
Cueros de venado.....	1	169	84.50
Hule.....	4	900	900.00
Libros impresos.....	1	270	(*)
Total.....	29,245	4,381,053	816,614.91
Austria-Hungría:			
Café en oro.....	1,777	272,100	48,741.80
Café en pergamino.....	1,680	255,360	38,304.00
Total.....	3,457	527,460	87,045.80
Bélgica:			
Café en oro.....	2	304	45.00

*sin vuelto.

Exportación por los puertos de la República durante el año de 1902—Continúa.

Artículos.	Bultos.	Peso bruto.	Valor.
Costa Rica:		<i>Libras.</i>	<i>Colonas.</i>
Petates	1	100	25.00
Rebozos de seda	2	87	390.00
Sombros de palma	6	515	225.00
Tabaco elaborado	1	50	25.00
Total	10	752	655.00
Dinamarca:			
Café en oro	100	15,300	2,257.50
España:			
Añil	29	4,914	1,440.15
Café en oro	920	140,769	28,152.00
Café en pergamino	1	50	6.00
Total	950	145,724	29,598.15
Estados Unidos:			
Añil	18	2,938	2,700.00
Artículos diversos	5	1,321	160.00
Azúcar	252	25,200	1,260.00
Bálsamo	10	1,618	2,500.00
Brozas minerales (oro y plata)	38	4,711	3,057.00
Café en oro	14,172	2,173,876	897,596.25
Café en pergamino	357	54,601	8,169.85
Cueros de res	22	4,492	1,223.29
Cueros de venado	7	1,143	645.50
Hule	18	3,113	3,335.20
Madera	107	130,000	2,140.00
Miel y melaza	3	2,985	51.25
Total	15,009	2,405,998	422,838.34
Francia:			
Artículos diversos	1	356	(a)
Café en oro	36,803	5,632,396	1,076,057.02
Total	36,804	5,632,752	1,076,057.02
Gran Bretaña:			
Añil	121	21,010	18,150.00
Azúcar	15,903	4,631,774	81,588.70
Brozas minerales	51	3,615	124,567.00
Café en oro	6,236	953,336	153,694.33
Café en pergamino	6,125	903,550	129,206.55
Cueros de res	256	4,662	1,398.60
Oro en bruto	1	104	1,626.00
Total	28,693	3,517,957½	510,231.18
Guatemala:			
Artículos diversos	1	126	(a)
Honduras:			
Almidón	3	300	26.00
Artículos diversos	8	492	21.00
Azúcar	50	5,000	250.00
Café en oro	1	102	15.00
Manteca de cerdo	3	100	30.00
Pancho	1	75	6.00
Tabaco elaborado	1	25	8.25
Tabaco en rama	27	2,730	389.00
Velas estéricas	3	75	24.00
Total	97	8,899	769.25
Italia:			
Café en oro	9,932	1,516,773	278,945.88
Café en pergamino	289	44,231	6,624.65
Total	10,241	1,561,004	285,570.53
Nicaragua:			
Artículos diversos	33	1,813	(a)
Jarela	22	3,280	453.00
Petates	4	425	100.00
Total	59	5,518	553.00

a Sin vuelto.

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Exportación por los puertos de la República durante el año de 1902—Continúa.

Artículos.	Bultos.	Peso bruto.	Valor.
Noruega:		Libras.	Colonas.
Café en oro.....	200	30,602	4,516.30
Panamá:			
Azúcar.....	2,625	262,500	12,750.00
Perú:			
Añil.....	47	7,679	6,900.00

RESUMEN POR PAÍSES.

Alemania.....	29,245	4,381,053	816,614.91
Austria-Hungría.....	3,457	527,460	87,045.80
Bélgica.....	2	304	45.00
Costa Rica.....	10	752	665.00
Dinamarca.....	100	15,300	2,257.50
España.....	950	145,724	29,598.15
Estados Unidos.....	15,009	2,405,998	442,838.31
Francia.....	36,804	5,632,752	1,076,037.02
Gran Bretaña.....	28,693	3,517,952 ^(a)	510,231.11
Guatemala.....	1	126	(a)
Honduras.....	97	8,899	769.25
Italia.....	10,211	1,561,004	285,570.53
Nicaragua.....	59	5,518	553.00
Noruega.....	200	30,602	4,515.30
Panamá.....	2,625	262,500	12,750.00
Perú.....	47	7,679	6,900.00
Total.....	127,540	18,503,628 ¹	3,256,410.99

RESUMEN POR ARTÍCULOS.

Aמידón.....	3	300	26.00
Añil.....	215	36,541	29,190.11
Artículos diversos.....	48	4,108	181.00
Azúcar.....	18,830	1,924,474	95,848.70
Bálsamo.....	47	7,453	11,750.00
Brozos minerales (oro y plata).....	89	8,326	127,624.00
Café en oro.....	95,783	14,652,211	2,727,260.11
Café en pergamino.....	11,545	1,702,251	247,101.40
Cueros de res.....	767	21,912	6,971.50
Cueros de venado.....	8	1,312	730.00
Hule.....	22	4,013	4,235.20
Jarcia.....	22	3,280	453.00
Libros impresos.....	1	270	(a)
Madera (cedro).....	107	130,000	2,140.00
Manteca de cerdo.....	3	100	30.00
Miel y melaza.....	3	2,985	51.25
Oro en bruto.....	1	10 ¹	1,628.00
Pancla.....	1	75	6.00
Petates.....	5	525	125.00
Rebozos de seda.....	2	87	390.00
Sombreros de palma.....	6	515	225.00
Tabaco elaborado.....	2	75	33.50
Tabaco en suata.....	27	2,730	349.00
Velas estearicas.....	3	75	24.00
Total.....	127,540	18,503,628 ¹	3,256,410.99

CABOTAJE.

De Acajutla para La Unión:			
Azúcar.....	200	20,000	1,000.00
De La Libertad para La Unión:			
Meraderías extranjeras.....	15	755	465.00
Velas estearicas.....	75	7,575	2,400.00
De La Unión para Acajutla:			
Artículos diversos.....	2	172	302.00
Jarcia.....	10	1,463	410.00
Gran total.....	127,842	18,533,633 ¹	3,260,987.99

^a Sin vuelto.

TIERRA NEGRA DE SAN SALVADOR.

Bajo la capa de tierra volcánica blanca que forma el suelo de San Salvador y de las poblaciones vecinas existen, á cierta profundidad, riable según los lugares, vetas de tierra vegetal, negra, fina, muy estimada por los jardineros, á quienes su empleo da buenos resultados prácticos.

Una muestra de esta tierra negra que proviene de una veta situada á la profundidad de 15 metros más ó menos bajo el nivel del suelo y situada en el barrio de Concepción, cerca de Casa Mata, ha sido analizada desde el punto de vista agrícola.

Los resultados del análisis han sido los siguientes por 1,000 gramos de tierra:

Arcilla	120,000
Materia negra.....	17,300
Cal.....	4,900
Ácido fosfórico (anhidro).....	2,110
Potasa.....	1,748
Azoe total	1,232

Esta tierra negra, pasada por el tamiz á mallas de un milímetro, deja solamente 26 por ciento de residuo.

LA PRÓXIMA FERIA DEL SALVADOR—LIBRE INTRODUCCIÓN EN LAS ADUANAS.

Para facilitar el mayor movimiento comercial en la próxima Feria del Salvador, el Poder Ejecutivo ha concedido exención de impuestos á los artículos de producción centroamericana, que se introduzcan por las Aduanas de la República, exceptuando en esta concesión aquellos productos que puedan alterar el equilibrio de nuestros mercados, tales como la sal, el azúcar y las suelas, lo mismo que la cerveza elaborada en las fábricas de la República de Guatemala.

EL CONSEJO DE SALUBRIDAD.

Durante el año de 1904, fueron vacunados en esta capital, 4,025 individuos, de distintas edades.

En el mismo año se practicaron las desinfecciones siguientes: Bultos y paquetes de correspondencia desinfectados, 4,657; 85 paquetes; piezas de ropa (vestidos, sábanas, frazadas, etc.), 1,692; 6 casas con un número de apartamentos de 16; desinfecciones practicadas durante el año, 222; reparación y limpieza de aparatos, en el año, 31.

En ese año se recibieron en la oficina del consejo, 455 tubos de fluido vacuno.

En el Departamento de Sonsonate se vacunaron, en igual tiempo, 1,050 personas, y en el Departamento de La Libertad, durante los meses de mayo, junio, julio y agosto, recibieron el virus, 2,474 individuos.

Se extendieron 53 patentes de sanidad; 41 á vapores norte-americanos y 12 á vapores alemanes, en el puerto de La Libertad, 152 en el de Acajutla y 92 en La Unión.

En la tesorería del consejo y en el año mencionado, hubo el movimiento de valores que sigue: Saldo de 1903, \$4,311.46; ingresos, \$12,720.71; egresos, \$12,159.82. Saldo para 1905, \$3,875.35.

Durante el 2º trimestre del año pasado, ocurrieron en la capital 363 defunciones y 485 nacimientos, acusando un aumento de población de 122 habitantes. En el mismo tiempo se celebraron 34 matrimonios.

PRODUCTOS Y GASTOS DE LA RENTA DE LICORES, DURANTE EL PRIMER TRIMESTRE DE 1905.

Departamentos.	Venta de licores extranjeros.		Venta de aguardiente for menor.		Impuesto sf. aguardientes.		Alcohol naptal-nado.		Multas.
	Número de patentes.	Producto.	Número de patentes.	Producto.	Número de botellas.	Producto.	Número de botellas.	Aguardiente del gobierno.	
San Salvador ..	55	\$2,870.00	286	\$7,825.00	71,491	\$75,010.61	5,878	.....	\$1,165.5
La Libertad ..	12	280.00	185	3,605.00	56,382	38,295.72	1,185	.....	411.9
Sonsonate ..	13	750.00	134	4,510.00	50,493	53,798.68	1,005	.....	688.0
Ahuachapán ..	3	150.00	112	3,025.00	35,215	36,717.65	.....	.....	313.0
Santa Ana ..	10	525.00	176	5,390.00	61,032	62,451.57	2,047	.....	507.5
Chalatenango ..	.....	.....	130	590.00	17,675	15,386.50	34	.....	272.11
Cuscatlán ..	.....	.....	131	1,405.00	25,625	25,531.25	90	.....	426.9
La Paz ..	.....	.....	150	1,435.00	35,054	32,803.34	.....	.....	294.9
San Vicente ..	.....	.....	148	1,255.00	29,971	29,093.91	1,579	.....	296.5
Cabañas ..	.....	.....	61	300.00	8,513	8,418.73	146	.....	261.2
Usulután ..	2	100.00	250	3,580.00	61,689	61,544.19	500	.....	145.0
San Miguel ..	2	150.00	126	2,595.00	45,121	40,818.41	.....	.....	660.0
Morazán ..	.....	.....	81	550.00	19,017	17,855.22	75	.....	589.9
La Unión ..	2	100.00	96	1,595.00	18,672	18,996.12	.....	\$153.25	100.0
Total	99	4,905.00	2,070	37,660.00	518,950	516,751.90	13,399	153.25	5,978.6

Departamentos.	Artículos elaborados con base de alcohol.	Impuesto á favor de hospitales.	Producto total, 1905.	Gastos generales.	Producto líquido.	Producto total en el primer trimestre 1904.	Comparación.	
							Alza.	Baja.
San Salvador ..	\$109.90	\$369.00	\$87,350.26	\$3,082.19	\$81,268.07	\$96,569.30	.....	\$9,219.0
La Libertad	42,592.22	2,162.19	40,429.73	43,148.85	.....	556.6
Sonsonate	159.00	59,782.68	3,315.21	56,437.17	62,841.00	.....	3,698.2
Ahuachapán	151.00	40,367.15	2,595.87	37,765.28	39,977.00	\$284.15	.....
Santa Ana	68,876.82	3,618.48	65,228.34	71,442.75	.....	5,565.0
Chalatenango	16,248.68	1,911.99	14,333.69	14,902.35	1,346.33	.....
Cuscatlán ..	49.38	.....	27,493.13	1,991.99	25,111.14	33,982.80	.....	6,679.6
La Paz	135.00	31,697.84	1,802.19	32,865.35	30,902.50	3,705.34	.....
San Vicente	30,644.16	2,210.23	28,433.93	26,962.60	3,684.56	.....
Cabañas	8,980.65	1,889.99	7,090.66	9,991.20	.....	1,010.5
Usulután	502.00	65,871.19	2,189.98	63,681.21	60,119.50	5,751.69	.....
San Miguel	254.00	41,507.41	2,077.19	42,429.92	37,992.80	6,514.61	.....
Morazán	107.00	19,101.72	1,911.99	17,186.73	18,988.20	1,043.52	.....
La Unión	196.00	21,145.28	1,867.50	19,277.87	21,303.50	.....	158.2
Total ..	150.28	1,873.00	567,473.37	32,693.89	534,779.39	571,221.35	22,397.20	26,148.2

COMPARACIÓN.

Producto total en el mes de primer trimestre de 1904	\$571,221.35
Comparado con el del mes de primer trimestre de 1905	567,473.2
Diferencia en favor del mes de baja en 1905	8,758.6

PRODUCTOS Y GASTOS DE LA RENTA DE PAPEL SELLADO Y TIMBRES, DURANTE EL PRIMER TRIMESTRE DE 1905.

[Del "Diario Oficial," San Salvador, 12 de Junio de 1905.]

Administraciones.	Papel de pólizas.	Papel sellado común.	Timbres para reconocimientos.	Timbres comunes para contratos.	Timbres para ventas mercaderías.	Timbres alcoholes y otras bebidas.	Timbres para venta de aguardientes del país.
San Salvador	\$37.50	\$8,213.90	.....	\$1,529.85	\$260.23	\$195.37	\$798.26
La Libertad (rentas) .....	.....	1,951.95	.....	58.05	.....	.....	286.01
Sonsonate (rentas) .....	.....	1,814.75	.....	235.08	.....	98.05	476.49
Ahuachapán (rentas) .....	.....	1,752.65	.....	106.97	.....	140.61	351.40
Santa Ana (rentas) .....	.....	5,131.55	.....	413.69	.....	730.00	663.17
Chalatenango (rentas) .....	.....	716.40	.....	38.05	.....	.....	148.75
Cuscatlán (rentas) .....	.....	1,440.95	.....	148.50	.....	.....	256.25
La Paz (rentas) .....	.....	840.10	.....	93.99	.....	.....	308.00
San Vicente (rentas) .....	.....	1,084.80	.....	52.19	.....	.....	308.15
Cabañas (rentas) .....	.....	302.55	.....	17.14	.....	.....	72.74
Usulután (rentas) .....	.....	1,409.05	.....	66.22	.....	.....	671.04
San Miguel (rentas) .....	.....	1,768.75	.....	95.80	.....	28.76	449.04
Morazán (rentas) .....	.....	486.85	.....	49.14	.....	.....	179.92
La Unión (rentas) .....	.....	677.05	.....	38.85	.....	.....	179.59
Sonsonate (aduanas)	1,955.00	.....	\$925.00	101.00	2,679.39	5,632.67	.....
La Libertad (aduanas)	815.62	87.50	79.25	30.95	1,137.51	1,565.65	.....
La Unión (aduanas)	834.37	28.25	347.00	19.75	915.05	1,818.85	.....
Total	3,642.49	27,717.05	1,351.25	3,095.22	4,992.18	10,509.96	5,148.85

Administraciones.	Timbres para ventas de tabacos.	Timbres para uso fórmulas impresas.	Timbres para cancelación contratos.	Timbres registro propiedad e hipotecas.	Timbres para registro civil.	Timbres para publicación de anuncios.	Timbres para cobro de prenos y seguros.
San Salvador	\$130.22	\$742.34	\$4.90	\$339.50	\$203.50	\$58.10	\$1,090.09
La Libertad (rentas) .....	.....	.12	2.57	.....	113.75	6.20	.....
Sonsonate (rentas)	17.60	22.16	.30	.....	44.50	18.10	1.65
Ahuachapán (rentas) .....	.50	.50	9.08	.....	90.75	28.60	.08
Santa Ana (rentas)	90.80	60.00	66.50	190.00	135.00	148.30	11.00
Chalatenango (rentas) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88.25	4.80	.....
Cuscatlán (rentas)	30.00	.40	1.32	.....	174.25	23.50	.....
La Paz (rentas) .....	.....	2.20	.07	.....	37.75	7.80	.....
San Vicente (rentas) .....	.....	.12	3.99	.....	53.75	20.30	.12
Cabañas (rentas) .....	.....	.....	.02	.....	30.00	2.60	.50
Usulután (rentas) .....	.....	1.02	.68	.....	76.25	16.40	.....
San Miguel (rentas)	10.90	48.40	.....	89.50	120.00	12.00	13.75
Morazán (rentas)	35.02	.02	.84	.....	65.75	4.60	.....
La Unión (rentas) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	6.10	.08
Sonsonate (aduanas) .....	.....	65.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Libertad (aduanas)	70.50	5.06	.....	.....	6.25	.....	.....
La Unión (aduanas) .....	.....	30.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	382.64	978.86	90.27	619.00	1,257.75	257.40	1,117.27

Administraciones.	Timbres para ejercecios de profesiones.	Timbres para operaciones y documentos diversos.	Multas.	Total.	Gastos generales.	Producto líquido.
San Salvador	\$144.75	\$640.99	\$12.76	\$4,702.26	\$733.09	\$13,969.17
La Libertad (rentas)	30.50	26.50	.....	2,475.65	171.75	2,303.90
Sonsonate (rentas)	732.00	42.85	.....	3,500.53	335.18	3,165.35
Ahuachapán (rentas)	52.25	74.05	.....	2,607.44	159.60	2,447.84
Santa Ana (rentas)	753.25	136.75	.....	8,430.01	419.07	8,010.94
Chalatenango (rentas)	19.75	.....	.....	4,016.00	85.26	390.74
Cuscatlán (rentas)	31.00	11.75	.....	2,117.92	155.38	1,962.54
La Paz (rentas)	47.25	.....	.....	1,357.16	51.38	1,285.78
San Vicente (rentas)	29.95	17.15	.....	1,570.32	104.90	1,465.62
Cabañas (rentas) .....	.....	.77	.....	426.32	31.70	394.62
Usulután (rentas)	76.50	10.50	20.25	2,347.95	152.39	2,195.56
San Miguel (rentas)	235.50	16.00	.....	2,887.50	137.50	2,750.00
Morazán (rentas)	15.00	8.00	.....	831.14	42.64	788.50
La Unión (rentas)	27.25	10.75	.....	999.07	63.18	935.89
Sonsonate (aduanas) .....	.....	195.33	.....	11,554.39	462.17	11,092.22
La Libertad (aduanas) .....	.....	85.00	.....	3,883.29	456.34	3,427.95
La Unión (aduanas)	81.96	4,088.75	163.55	3,925.20
Total	2,194.95	1,391.35	33.01	64,779.50	3,424.08	61,355.42

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COMPARACIÓN.

Productos del primer trimestre de 1905	\$64,779.50
Productos del primer trimestre de 1904	28,865.56
Aumento en el de 1905	35,913.96

MOVIMIENTO HABIDO EN LA TESORERÍA DEL CONSEJO DE SALUBRIDAD, DURANTE EL AÑO 1904.

DEBE.

	Enero.	Febrero.	Marzo.	Abril.	Mayo.	Junio.	Julio.
Saldo de 1903							
Certificados de defunción	\$1,122.60	\$357.50	\$619.50	\$695.25	\$445.00	\$670.50	\$364.00
Revisiones	86.00	27.00	20.00	11.00	43.60	26.00	42.00
Informes	85.00	12.50		2.50	50.00	25.00	
Inspecciones	59.00	125.00	21.00	85.00	15.00	26.00	9.00
Multas	25.00	5.00	18.00	10.00	28.00	33.00	2.00
Licencias	20.00		20.00	620.00			10.10
Certificados del consejo	3.00	3.00	4.00	2.00	6.00	2.00	3.00
Resultas de cuentas			4.00	47.00			
Ramo de gobernación				108.00	120.00	80.00	80.00
Boletín del consejo						21.25	
Establecimiento hidroterápico							
Sueros							
Total	1,400.60	530.00	706.50	1,580.75	707.00	886.75	1,110.00

	Agosto.	Setiembre.	Octubre.	Noviembre.	Diciembre.	Total.
Saldo de 1903						\$4,311.46
Certificados de defunción	\$390.00	\$449.50	\$1,152.50	\$930.95	\$523.12	8,320.42
Revisiones	10.00	7.00	49.00	9.00	50.00	360.00
Informes			75.00		30.00	260.00
Inspecciones	16.00	15.00	33.00	195.00	24.00	623.00
Multas	12.00	9.00	30.00	29.00	12.00	213.00
Licencias	20.00	10.00			10.00	710.00
Certificados del consejo	2.00	3.00	2.00		2.00	32.00
Resultas de cuentas		1.50	7.00		89.00	148.50
Ramo de gobernación n.	80.00		80.00	80.00	80.00	708.00
Boletín del consejo						21.25
Establecimiento hidroterápico			115.99	150.55		273.54
Sueros				9.00		9.00
Total	530.00	495.00	1,544.49	1,412.50	820.12	16,605.17

HABER.

	Enero.	Febrero.	Marzo.	Abril.	Mayo.	Junio.	Julio.
Ramo de gobernación	\$681.18	\$572.58	\$510.62	\$922.16	\$508.63	\$721.58	\$679.46
Desinfecciones	275.75	187.50	12.00	200.00	7.00	79.00	12.00
Sueros	79.43	7.80	78.70	57.48	34.74	26.74	41.92
Certificados de defunción	11.39	5.75	1.62	8.39	5.13	2.00	7.34
Resultas de cuentas	2.40			.46			
Inspecciones .....	.50	.25		3.00			
Revisiones .....	.50					.25	
Informes .....	.50						
Mobiliario		20.00			138.88		
Boletín del consejo			30.00	162.23		53.00	40.10
Establecimiento hidroterápico							
Licencias							
Saldo á 1905							
Total	1,052.06	794.13	632.91	1,363.72	694.38	885.57	1,028.46

Movimiento habido en la tesorería del consejo de salubridad, durante el año 1904—Continúa.

KABER—Continúa.

	Agosto.	Setiembre.	Octubre.	Noviembre.	Diciembre.	Total.
Ramo de gobernación	\$723.06	\$924.50	\$595.00	\$836.75	\$700.35	\$8,578.47
Desinfecciones	12.63		5.00			790.88
Sueros	41.52	76.68	27.20	55.04	17.20	544.56
Certificados de defunción	1.25	1.25	12.37	2.97	1.75	62.03
Resultas de cuentas						2.46
Inspecciones			6.00			9.75
Revisiones .....						.75
Informes .....						.75
Mobiliario				65.00	28.00	251.88
Boletín del consejo	20.00	66.71	10.00	10.00	52.00	483.94
Establecimiento hidroterápico		57.47	440.02	352.96	583.40	1,433.85
Licencias .....		.50				.50
Saldo á 1905						3,875.35
Total	798.46	1,127.11	1,095.59	1,322.72	1,382.70	16,035.17

RESUMEN.

Saldo de 1903	\$1,311.46
Recaudados durante el año	11,723.71
Erogados en diferentes servicios	\$16,035.17
Saldo á 1905	12,159.82
	3,875.35

URUGUAY.

ESTADÍSTICA DE CEREALES Y OLEAGINOSOS DE LA REPÚBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY, AÑO AGRÍCOLA 1904.

Departamentos.	Kilogramos sembrados de—					Totales.
	Trigo.	Lino.	Avena.	Cebada.	Alpiste.	
Artigas	731					731
Salto	11,951	698	218		214	13,061
Paysandú	214,302	16,927	3,855	50	174	235,308
Río Negro	17,690	567	415			18,672
Tacuarembó	5,601					5,601
Rivera	5,591			55		5,646
Treinta y Tres	17,260					17,260
Cerro Largo	30,331			331		31,282
Minas	1,002,681	248		980		1,003,912
Florida	1,153,532	16,390	1,220	2,470	7,512	1,181,124
Rocha	55,140			131		55,271
Maldonado	322,134	300	53			322,507
Durazno	79,751	180	60	365		80,356
Flores	9,800	96		81		10,067
Canelones	4,078,447	23,075	22,681	12,563	37,086	4,175,853
San José	3,792,291	33,943	1,451	8,792	11,014	3,847,494
Soriano	1,356,917	56,318	729	715	6,222	1,420,901
Colonia	6,334,731	472,293	7,618	21,632	16,908	6,833,185
Montevideo	10,636		302	320		11,258
Total	18,499,616	621,085	38,602	49,091	79,130	19,287,474

Departamentos.	Hectáreas cultivadas con—					Totales.
	Trigo.	Lino.	Avena.	Cebada.	Alpiste.	
Artigas	12					12
Salto	165	22	3		7	197
Paysandú	3,118	481	83	1	5	3,688
Río Negro	245	16	6			267
Tacuarembó	85					85
Rivera	88			1		89
Treinta y Tres	291					291
Cerro Largo	48					472
Minas	15,370	7		13		15,390
Florida	17,016	488	18	39	221	17,782

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Estadística de cereales y oleaginosos de la república oriental del Uruguay, año agrícola 1904—Continúa.

Departamentos.	Hectáreas cultivados con—					Totales.
	Trigo.	Lino.	Avena.	Cebada.	Alpiste.	
Rocha	794			2		796
Maldonado	4,410	9	1			4,420
Durazno	1,107	6	1	5		1,119
Flores	147	3		1		151
Canelones	58,072	701	331	190	1,161	60,455
San José	55,101	1,009	23	136	336	56,605
Soriano	19,215	1,776	10	12	199	21,212
Colonia	84,964	14,561	108	336	513	100,482
Montevideo	149		5	4		158
Total	260,770	19,079	559	754	2,442	283,604

Departamentos.	Kilogramos cosechados de—					Totales.
	Trigo.	Lino.	Avena.	Cebada.	Alpiste.	
Artigas	6,516					6,516
Salto	136,507	13,000	3,180		3,272	145,959
Paysandú	2,200,801	369,840	38,800	600	2,350	2,612,391
Río Negro	224,726	8,350	7,350			240,426
Tacuarembó	57,885					57,885
Rivera	61,160			500		61,660
Trenta y Tres	150,723					150,723
Cerro Largo	293,608			10,330		303,938
Minas	13,889,622	5,800		13,160		13,908,582
Florida	12,586,991	342,704	26,510	31,112	139,631	13,126,951
Rocha	556,202			1,290		557,492
Maldonado	3,458,548	6,000	412			3,464,960
Durazno	730,461	3,800	900	3,800		738,961
Flores	119,300	2,000		1,500		122,800
Canelones	44,015,914	497,928	303,955	159,910	812,508	45,820,215
San José	45,288,010	736,299	21,586	134,079	270,265	46,450,239
Soriano	17,120,928	1,356,403	9,470	10,113	168,522	18,665,436
Colonia	64,810,966	10,704,293	108,890	298,760	319,186	76,302,096
Montevideo	121,111		4,500	4,610		130,221
Total	205,888,045	14,016,417	535,558	588,764	1,745,734	222,875,513

Departamentos.	Rendimiento media por hectárea—				
	Trigo.	Lino.	Avena.	Cebada.	Alpiste.
Artigas	513				
Salto	765	500	1,000		46
Paysandú	705	768	732	600	47
Río Negro	917	521	1,225		47
Tacuarembó	681				
Rivera	695			500	
Trenta y Tres	624				
Cerro Largo	611			737	
Minas	903	828		1,012	
Florida	739	702	1,472	797	60
Rocha	700			645	
Maldonado	784	606	412		
Durazno	659	633	900	760	
Flores	811	606		1,500	
Canelones	758	710	918	811	69
San José	821	729	938	985	80
Soriano	891	763	917	841	86
Colonia	763	755	1,008	889	66
Montevideo	812		900	1,152	
Total	789	736	940	780	71

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No. 3.

UNIFORMITY OF CONSULAR STATEMENTS.

The United States Consul at Para, Brazil, Mr. LOUIS H. AYMÉ, in a communication to the Department of State of the United States, under date of June 17, 1905, subsequently forwarded to the International Bureau of the American Republics, makes a valuable suggestion as to the benefit that would accrue to the countries interested by the adoption of a uniform style for the preparation of trade statements.

Mr. AYMÉ writes as follows:

"I would respectfully suggest that the International Bureau of the American Republics could do a most valuable work if it could induce the various Governments in it to agree upon a form for stating imports and exports. These forms should be simple * * *, should be by quantity, and give the country of origin of imports and destination of exports. Customs officers at ports where consuls are located should be ordered to furnish these forms to such consuls within thirty days after the close of the year. Then these reports could be used positively and by comparison."

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST HALF OF 1905.

According to figures published by the National Statistical Office, the foreign commerce of the Argentine Republic for the first six months of 1905 shows increased values both as regards imports and exports. The total official value of the imports was \$97,574,975 gold, being an increase over the corresponding period of 1904 of \$5,906,168,

or about $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The export valuations amounted to \$175,773,681 gold, an increase over the first six months of 1904 of \$31,414,543, or about $21\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The foregoing figures do not include gold, of which the excess of imports over exports amounted to \$13,833,565, which was less by \$4,539,372 than in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

The balance of trade in favor of the country (omitting gold) was \$78,188,706 gold, of which one-sixth was received in gold, while in the first half of 1904 the balance of trade was \$52,691,271, and more than one-third (\$18,372,937) represented the excess of gold imports over exports.

As regards the imports of the six months under review the value of those subject to duty was less by \$981,240 than in January-June, 1904, but the total amount of duties received was \$20,947,731, an increase of \$912,232. On the other hand, the value of the exports subject to duty, amounting to \$57,264,551 gold, exceeded that of the exports of the same period of 1904 by \$9,735,633 gold, and yet the duties received were less by \$101,958 gold.

A classification of the imports according to the nations from which they were received shows: Germany, increase of \$2,000,000; United States, \$2,500,000; France, \$1,747,000; Italy, \$490,000. Decreased importations are reported from: Brazil, \$720,000; Uruguay, \$624,000; United Kingdom, \$624,000.

Export valuations show increases as regards every receiving nation except Paraguay, as follows: Africa, \$167,000; Germany, \$3,635,000; Belgium, \$2,188,400; Bolivia, \$53,000; Brazil, \$1,277,000; Cuba, \$234,000; Chile, \$265,000; Spain, \$412,000; United States, \$2,073,001; France, \$1,900,000; Italy, \$1,650,000; Holland, \$413,000; United Kingdom, \$4,850,000; Uruguay, \$3,224,000.

The increased value of merchandise exported "for orders" was \$6,688,000, the total having been \$59,834,000, of which at least two-thirds went to the United Kingdom.

A comparison with the figures of the foreign trade of ten years previous (the first half of 1896), shows an increase in exports for 1905 of \$105,700,000 gold, and in imports of \$45,800,000 gold. It must, however, be noted that the exports in 1903 showed a remarkable upward rise of \$41,500,000, and in 1904 of 43,200,000, and that the imports in 1903 increased by \$28,000,000, and in 1904 by the further amount of \$56,000,000, the figures for neither of those years in either division of the trade being attained by those of 1905. These surprising figures were due to a succession of prosperous seasons for the pastoral and agricultural industries.

The distribution of the foreign trade of the Argentine Republic during the six months under review among the different countries was as follows:

Country.	Imports.	Exports.	Country.	Imports.	Exports.
Africa	\$20,760	\$3,075,008	France	\$10,227,525	\$21,578,451
Germany	14,266,685	21,267,209	Italy	10,887,133	3,078,110
Belgium	4,265,939	12,634,018	Holland	461,219	1,962,579
Bolivia	40,544	382,283	Paraguay	655,965	154,815
Brazil	2,491,126	6,241,597	United Kingdom	31,525,800	22,911,007
Cuba	270,159	253,723	Uruguay	407,842	4,373,909
Chile	253,306	899,051	Various countries	5,389,578	8,610,697
Spain	2,703,824	1,294,325	Orders		59,833,943
United States	13,704,552	7,207,716			

The classification of the imports shows the following results:

Live stock	\$521,036
Food stuffs	6,210,062
Tobacco and its applications	2,280,575
Wines, spirits, etc	4,067,356
Textiles (dry goods)	23,968,586
Oils	2,884,179
Drugs and chemicals	3,405,992
Colors and dyes	603,023
Lumber and its applications	7,162,832
Paper and its applications	1,927,325
Leather and its applications	886,682
Iron, steel, and hardware	12,755,014
Agricultural implements	7,655,848
Vehicles	8,680,138
Various metals, etc	2,521,345
Glass, china, etc	8,504,796
Electrical goods	1,000,770
Various goods	2,539,416

The classification of the exports by values was as follows:

Pastoral products	\$80,092,661
Agricultural products	90,749,549
Forestral products	3,098,261
Mineral products	108,064
Products of the chase	257,812
Various	1,467,334

The principal exports, classified according to quantity, during the first six months of 1905, with comparative statement for the corresponding period of the preceding year, were as follows:

Article.	1905.	1904.	Article.	1905.	1904.
Wheat	1,877,938	1,579,601	Quebracho extract, tons ..	14,885	4,975
Linseed	456,892	662,784	Minerals in general, do. . .	606	487
Maize	738,248	609,231	Borate	747	2,082
Bran	51,440	47,713	Unwashed wool	122,377	121,133
Pollards	23,565	15,998	Sheepskins	12,694	13,943
Oats	9,997	13,980	Dry ox hides	9,449	8,311
Barley	1,595	1,014	Salted ox hides	22,236	16,085
Rebaccio	1,493	4,075	Dry horse hides	403	421
Peanuts	1,142	4	Salted horse hides	478	1,139
Birdseed	7,985	2,106	Jerked meat	11,586	6,083
Flour	65,703	47,049	Butter	3,310	3,263
Hay	25,006	21,892	Tallow	24,864	18,083
Sugar	2,679	9,130	Horse hair	967	772
Cotton	35	79	Frozen beef	82,070	41,825
Fresh fruit	436	315	Frozen hares	1	4
Quebracho logs	136,172	109,886	Frozet sheep	1,652,614	1,982,882

The customs revenue amounted to \$24,455,538 gold, an increase of \$481,451, and \$723,761 paper, an increase of 372,897, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1906.

The Argentine Government has forwarded to Congress the budget estimate for 1906, embracing the following items of expenditure and revenue:

EXPENDITURE.

	Gold.	Paper.
1905	\$24,833,626	\$166,562,708
1906	23,945,578	116,142,978

Reduced to paper the amount is:

1905	\$162,942,926
1906	170,564,748
Increase in 1906	7,621,822

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

	Gold.	Paper.
In bonds	\$3,020,000	\$7,623,05
In cash	1,500,000	1,110,00
Total	4,520,000	8,733,05

The revenue is calculated at:

Gold	\$44,520,458
Paper	69,502,000

EXTRAORDINARY REVENUE.

	Gold.	Paper.
Bonds	\$3,020,000	\$7,623,05
Cash	1,500,000	1,110,00
Total	4,520,000	8,733,05

CONVERSION OF THE INTERNAL DEBT.

Following is a decree of the Argentine Government regulating the conversion of the 6 per cent internal debt, promulgated July 12, 1905, as published in the "South American Journal" for August 26, 1905:

"ARTICLE 1. Let the bonds of the internal debt of 6 per cent, mentioned in the law 4569, be withdrawn by means of conversion or payment in cash.

"ART. 2. The said bonds shall be changed for bonds of 5 per cent, interest, and 1 per cent amortization, accumulative at par, free from national and municipal taxation and exempt from conversion or additional amortization during six years from September 1.

"ART. 3. The service of the new bonds shall be quarterly, commencing September 1. The amortization shall be by drawing, at par, when the quotation is at par or above, and by tender when quoted below par.

"ART. 4. The holders of the 6 per cent bonds must intimate between August 2 and August 25 whether they accept the exchange of bonds.

"ART. 5. Those who accept shall receive a bonus in cash of 3 per cent on the nominal amount of their bonds and the interest thereon to the date when the coupons become payable (September, October, and November, respectively).

"ART. 6. The said payments shall be made in cash at the time of the intimation of acceptance of the conversion in the public office, banks, or commercial houses fixed by the Ministry of Finance.

"ART. 7. The intimation shall be made personally or by agent, and be written on the forms supplied for the purpose, stating the numbers, nominal value of the bonds, and the designation of the loan to which they appertain. The bonds must be presented at the same time, so that the coupons may be cut off, and that the bonds may be stamped to show that they are to be converted, and that the interest has been paid. The bonds may be surrendered in exchange for a certificate or deposit receipt, to be subsequently given up in exchange for the new bonds.

"ART. 8. The exchange for the definite bonds shall be made at the places mentioned from the beginning of November next.

"ART. 9. For the purposes aforesaid the coupons of the new 5 per cent bonds for September 1 to December 1, 1905, shall be divided into three monthly coupons for the exchange to be made as follows: (a) For the bonds which cease to carry interest from September 1, the new bonds with the entire special coupon shall be delivered; (b) for those of October 1, the new bonds without the fractionary coupon for September; (c) for those of November 1, the new bonds without the fractionary coupons for September and October.

"ART. 10. The bondholders who do not make the intimation aforesaid shall be understood to decline the conversion, and shall lose the right to said bonus, and their bonds shall be amortized by the National Credit Office at their nominal value at the following dates: On September 1, 1905, the bonds of the Consolidación de la Denda Interna and of the Obras de Salubridad; on October 1, 1905, the bonds of the Empréstito Nacional Interno (June 23, 1891), of the Cauje Acciones del Banco Nacional (October 16, 1891), and of the Empréstito Popular Interno (May 17, 1891); on November 1, 1905, the bonds of the Extinción de la Langosta and of Edificación Escolar.

"ART. 11. The bonds presented for conversion must have all the coupons which have not become due, otherwise the amount of those wanting shall be deducted from the amount to be converted or paid."

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

The following table, compiled by the Immigration Department of the Argentine Republic, shows arrivals and departures in the country for the first half of the years 1891-1905, inclusive:

Year.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Year.	Arrivals.	Departures.
1891.....	12,162	41,781	1899.....	31,781	25,070
1892.....	10,067	19,169	1900.....	29,922	22,902
1893.....	19,807	16,993	1901.....	39,511	29,767
1894.....	20,166	12,359	1902.....	21,488	28,639
1895.....	19,423	11,471	1903.....	21,579	24,776
1896.....	30,900	11,727	1904.....	35,359	23,995
1897.....	35,733	18,863	1905.....	50,541	25,895
1898.....	23,459	18,870			

PORT STATISTICS AT LA PLATA.

A report made concerning the movement of the port of La Plata from January 1, to July 31, 1905, shows the following results as regards shipments:

	Kilos.		Kilos.
Maize.....	29,811,182	Guano.....	908,510
Wheat.....	173,082,818	Bones.....	239,350
Linseed.....	1,617,480	Hoofs.....	36,241
Oats.....	378,530	Claws.....	24,149
Bran.....	1,470,800	Horns.....	39,991
Dry hay.....	172,040	Dried blood.....	162,230
Rape seed.....	198,798	Hoof oil.....	29,069
Frozen beef.....	24,320,593	Dried tripe.....	240
Frozen mutton.....	4,651,533	Butter.....	54,675
Preserved meats.....	36,800	Meat extract.....	13,642
Tallow.....	2,599,285	Hair.....	5,654
Wool.....	303,396	Potatoes.....	52,375
Salted cowhides.....	1,442,424	Flour.....	958,334
Tanned sheepskins.....	333,312	Horses.....	87
Dry sheepskins.....	1,664	Wethers.....	1,454
Jerked beef.....	71,115		

PORT MOVEMENTS DURING MAY, 1905.

The Buenos Ayres "*Handels-Zeitung*" (*Revista Financiera y Comercial*) publishes the following figures, showing the export movement from the various ports of the Argentine Republic during the month of May, 1905:

Port, country, etc.	Exports.	Port, country, etc.	Exports.
BUENOS AYRES.		BUENOS AYRES—continued.	
Germany:		Germany—Continued.	
Wheat.....	7,390	Oxhides—	
Corn.....	2,691	Dry.....	10,000
Linseed.....	2,677	Salted.....	85
Barley.....	23	Horsehides—	
Wool.....	3,809	Salted.....	1
Sheepskins.....	15	Dry.....	1

Port, country, etc.	Exports.	Port, country, etc.	Exports.
BUENOS AYRES—continued.		BUENOS AYRES—continued.	
Germany—Continued.		Belgium—Continued.	
Various hides	tons.. 23	Flax cakes	tons.. 83
Intestines	do.. 92	Bones and bone ash	do.. 131
Tallow	do.. 711	Horns	do.. 88
Hair	do.. 6	Tallow	do.. 417
Bran	do.. 8,306	Hay	do.. 345
Turnip seed	do.. 22	Turnip seed	do.. 185
Guano	do.. 400	Quebracho extract	do.. 205
Flax cakes	do.. 587	Guano	do.. 117
Caseln	do.. 83	Caseln	do.. 5
Quebracho extract	do.. 534	Sheep	head.. 1,163
Hay	do.. 9	Italy:	
Horns	do.. 1	Wheat	tons.. 9,286
Minerals	do.. 11	Corn	do.. 2,918
Feathers	do.. 294	Wool	do.. 99
Horses	head.. 2	Sheepskins	do.. 344
France:		Oxhides, dry	do.. 68
Wheat	tons.. 9,726	Various hides	do.. 2
Corn	do.. 3,246	Conserved tongue	do.. 1
Linseed	do.. 5,674	Birdseed	do.. 137
Flour	do.. 286	Horns	do.. 6
Wool	do.. 3,550	Intestines	do.. 18
Peanuts	do.. 145	Tallow	do.. 240
Sheepskins	do.. 1,714	Oats	do.. 129
Oxhides—		Flour	do.. 140
Dry	do.. 30	Barley	do.. 15
Salted	do.. 273	Bran	do.. 37
Various hides	do.. 11	Quebracho in rolls	do.. 635
Hair	do.. 16	Quebracho extract	do.. 60
Conserved meat	do.. 7	Spain:	
Barley	do.. 42	Wheat	do.. 1,561
Bones and bone ash	do.. 158	Flour	do.. 21
Horns	do.. 35	Corn	do.. 2
Turnip seed	do.. 231	Oxhides, dry	do.. 7
Oats	do.. 176	Jerked beef	do.. 27
Bran	do.. 691	Birdseed	do.. 41
Birdseed	do.. 82	Brazil:	
Guano	do.. 25	Wheat	do.. 4,710
Caseln	do.. 20	Corn	do.. 1
Feathers	kilos.. 1,474	Flour	do.. 5,299
England:		Wool	do.. 148
Wheat	tons.. 11,913	Linseed	do.. 29
Corn	do.. 2,738	Barley	do.. 3
Linseed	do.. 13,545	Sheepskins	do.. 2
Flour	do.. 3,248	Conserved tongue	do.. 9
Wool	do.. 112	Jerked beef	do.. 509
Sheepskins	do.. 512	Tallow	do.. 73
Oxhides, salted	do.. 679	Hay	do.. 805
Various hides	do.. 24	Birdseed	do.. 100
Hair	do.. 4	Quebracho extract	do.. 36
Horns	do.. 7	Horns	head.. 20
Frozen beef	do.. 44	Cattle	do.. 312
Frozen mutton	do.. 1,477	Sheep	do.. 389
Frozen beef quarters	do.. 5,453	Mules	do.. 127
Frozen cattle intestines	do.. 191	Holland:	
Frozen sheep intestines	do.. 61	Wheat	tons.. 710
Conserved meat	do.. 16	Linseed	do.. 1,622
Conserved tongues	do.. 3	Flour	do.. 1,324
Bones and bone ash	do.. 814	Corn	do.. 76
Tallow	do.. 1,580	Turnip seed	do.. 69
Oil-sand grouse	do.. 27	Caseln	do.. 110
Hay	do.. 2	Birdseed	do.. 23
Oats	do.. 519	Quebracho in rolls	do.. 551
Bran	do.. 256	South Africa:	
Birdseed	do.. 515	Wheat	do.. 657
Flax cakes	do.. 244	Corn	do.. 339
Guano	do.. 390	Bran	do.. 62
Caseln	do.. 15	Frozen beef quarters	do.. 1,335
Butter	do.. 166	Butter	do.. 286
Quebracho in rolls	do.. 3,714	Hay	do.. 903
Quebracho extract	do.. 170	Horses	head.. 322
Minerals	do.. 26	Sheep	do.. 1,480
Belgium:		Cattle	do.. 100
Wheat	do.. 7,561	Mules	do.. 471
Linseed	do.. 3,267	Asses	do.. 589
Corn	do.. 791	United States:	
Wool	do.. 3,000	Wheat	tons.. 889
Sheepskins	do.. 123	Linseed	do.. 6
Oxhides—		Jerked beef	do.. 263
Dry	do.. 26	Sheepskins	do.. 85
Salted	do.. 77	Oxhides—	
Hair	do.. 78	Dry	do.. 1,194
Various hides	do.. 12		

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Port, country, etc.	Exports.	Port, country, etc.	Exports.
BUENOS AYRES—continued.		ROSARIO—continued.	
United States—Continued.		Germany—Continued.	
Oxhides—Continued.		Bran..... tons..	4,778
Salted..... tons..	61	Barley..... do.....	140
Horsehides—		Hair..... do.....	10
Salted..... do.....	5	Quebracho..... do.....	1,101
Dry..... do.....	7	Claws..... do.....	22
Various hides..... do.....	28	Oxhides, salted..... do.....	171
Hair..... do.....	12	Minerals..... do.....	17
Minerals..... do.....	2	Brazil:	
Intestines..... do.....	19	Wheat..... do.....	2,189
Gummo..... do.....	207	Corn..... do.....	221
Quebracho—		Bran..... do.....	60
Rolls..... do.....	804	Flour..... do.....	642
Extract..... do.....	2,277	Hay..... do.....	1,618
Various:		England:	
Wheat..... do.....	110	Wheat..... do.....	4,378
Corn..... do.....	819	Linseed..... do.....	12,868
Flour..... do.....	154	Corn..... do.....	12,328
Wool..... do.....	43	Flour..... do.....	141
Sheepskins..... do.....	43	Barley..... do.....	858
Oxhides—		Oxhides, salted..... do.....	14
Dry..... do.....	23	Quebracho..... do.....	2,635
Salted..... do.....	11	Belgium:	
Hair..... do.....	10	Wheat..... do.....	2,687
Jerked beef..... do.....	385	Corn..... do.....	12,406
Tallow..... do.....	15	Linseed..... do.....	1,446
Bran..... do.....	60	Birdseed..... do.....	134
Bird-seed..... do.....	131	Turnip seed..... do.....	235
Seeds..... do.....	3	Borate of lime..... do.....	200
Oils and grease..... do.....	6	Hair..... do.....	4
Linseed..... do.....	1,083	Oxhides, salted..... do.....	163
Molasses..... do.....	46	Horns..... do.....	14
Butter..... do.....	3	Wood..... do.....	90
Quebracho—		United States:	
Rolls..... do.....	362	Hair..... do.....	33
Extract..... do.....	90	Oxhides—	
Tobacco..... do.....	4	Salted..... do.....	246
Horns..... do.....	23	Dry..... do.....	457
Horses..... head..	2	Various hides..... do.....	52
Cattle..... do.....	1	Sheepskins..... do.....	9
Sheep..... do.....	7	Italy: Corn..... do.....	4,307
Orders:		France:	
Wheat..... tons.....	17,835	Corn..... do.....	5,534
Corn..... do.....	1,302	Linseed..... do.....	202
Linseed..... do.....	502	Flour..... do.....	209
Flour..... do.....	49	Spain: Corn..... do.....	3,966
Hay..... do.....	228	Orders:	
Bran..... do.....	286	Wheat..... do.....	26,296
Turnipseed..... do.....	126	Corn..... do.....	117,710
		Linseed..... do.....	18,471
LA PLATA.		BAHIA BLANCA.	
England:		England:	
Wheat..... tons.....	1,765	Wheat..... tons.....	4,763
Claws..... do.....	8	Frozen mutton..... do.....	1,670
Frozen beef quarters..... do.....	2,133	Frozen sheep intestines..... do.....	94
Frozen mutton..... do.....	349	Tallow..... do.....	194
Frozen intestines..... do.....	33	Germany:	
Wool..... do.....	31	Wool..... do.....	1,111
Oxhides, salted..... do.....	125	Hair..... do.....	3
Tallow..... do.....	178	Holland: Wool..... do.....	2,132
Guano..... do.....	16	San Vincent: Wheat..... do.....	99,963
Sheepskins..... do.....	60	Orders: Oats..... do.....	506
Bones..... do.....	6		
Meat extract..... do.....	2	England:	
Blood, dry..... do.....	25	Frozen mutton..... tons.....	2,408
Horses..... head..	2	Frozen beef quarters..... do.....	4,425
Brazil:		Frozen intestines..... do.....	47
Wheat..... tons.....	4,411	Hair..... do.....	3
Flour..... do.....	210	Bones..... do.....	54
South Africa:			
Frozen beef quarters..... do.....	751	SAN NICOLAS.	
Frozen mutton..... do.....	199	Germany: Corn..... tons.....	3,375
Frozen intestines..... do.....	38	England:	
Holland:		Wheat..... do.....	1,871
Wheat..... do.....	6,282	Linseed..... do.....	1,500
Belgium:		France:	
Wheat..... do.....	5,546	Birdseed..... do.....	72
Linseed..... do.....	218	Orders:	
		Linseed..... do.....	1,951
Germany:		Wheat..... do.....	1,211
Birdseed..... tons.....	45	Corn..... do.....	8,954
Linseed..... do.....	911		
Corn..... do.....	13,659		

THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

An interesting report upon the condition of the dairy industry in the Argentine Republic has been presented to the Minister of Agriculture by Mr. LAHITTE, the Director of the Division of Statistics and Rural Economy. It is based upon the results of the investigation made by Mr. MEYER ARANA, and upon the answers obtained to a list of questions addressed to the proprietors of the dairies; but the statistics are as yet imperfect, as it was impossible to obtain the number and locality of all the existing dairies, creameries, and butter factories.

In 1894 the quantity of butter exported was only 19½ tons, nearly all of which was sent to Brazil. In the same year 9 tons of cheese were exported, being shared almost equally between Brazil and Paraguay. In the following year butter exports amounted to 494½ tons, of which 342 were for the United Kingdom, from which time the increase has been continuous, amounting in 1903 to 5,330 tons. In 1904 the exportation of butter decreased by 36 tons, the quantity shipped amounting to 5,294 tons, of which 4,022 tons were shipped to the United Kingdom and 1,228 to South Africa.

According to the census of the Republic, taken in 1895, there were at that time in the Argentine Republic 1,800,792 milch cows, 357 butter and cheese factories (of which 251 were in the Province of Buenos Ayres and 55 in the capital), and 490 "tambos" and dairies, of which 254 were in the capital and 129 in the Province of Buenos Ayres.

Brazil was formerly a good customer for both butter and cheese from the Argentine Republic, but in 1903 only 2 tons of cheese and 7 tons of butter were received from the latter country, although Brazil imports annually from 2,000 to 3,000 tons of butter from European countries and the United States, France furnishing the largest quantity.

The annual production of milk in the Republic is estimated at 960 millions of liters, of which 420,000,000 are used in making 15,000 tons of cheese, 8,000 being for exportation and 7,000 for home consumption. The internal consumption of milk is estimated at 470,000,000 liters, at the rate of 90 liters per capita.

The net value of 1,000 liters of milk is estimated at \$31.54, of which one-half is paid to the "tamberos" who deliver it. To make 100 kilos of butter of the net value of \$77.26, deducting the expenses of manufacture, 2,449 liters of milk are required, so that the business is evidently a profitable one if conducted upon a large scale.

Mr. LAHITTE'S report covers a preparation of milk according to the system of Doctors JEST and HATENAKER, which consists in the rapid evaporation of milk by submitting it to a very high temperature, and the result is a powder absolutely sterilized and which will remain good for an indefinite period. Dissolved in hot water it becomes milk again,

but has a slightly yellow color and a peculiar flavor, which, though not disagreeable, differs considerably from fresh milk. In 1904, 23,450 kilograms of milk powder were sent to the United Kingdom, besides 5,935 kilograms of condensed milk. The powder is regarded as a useful substitute for milk in climates where atmospheric changes cause it to sour quickly, or in cases where the fresh article is not available.

Another product of milk, caseine, is also exported in considerable and increasing quantities, reaching 1,695 tons in 1904. It is coagulated milk dried and ground, and the price in Europe varies from \$200 to \$300 gold per ton. It is used in the manufacture of paper and in some other industries.

EXCISE DUTY ON IMPORTED MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

According to the British "Board of Trade Journal" for August 17, 1905, a tariff of excise duties (*impuesto interno*) has been issued, stating that from June 20, 1905, these duties were to be levied on cigars, cigarettes, and manufactured tobaccos imported into the Argentine Republic.

REPORT ON RAILWAY TIES.

The Division of Forestry of the Argentine Republic, in a recent report upon the wooden ties used in that country, shows that the number of ties required by the principal railways of the Argentine Republic was as follows: In three years the Pacific Railway needed for use 1,500,000; in four years the Western Railway needed 1,000,000; in three years the Buenos Ayres and Rosario Railway required 2,000,000, and in four years the Great Western Railway required 2,000,000.

In 1904 the wooden ties prepared for the use of wide or standard gauge railways in the Argentine Republic numbered 68,686, while the number of ties for narrow-gauge railways during the same year amounted to 238,013. The following table shows the number of wooden ties prepared for use in the Argentine Republic from 1900 to 1904, inclusive:

	Number.
1900.....	601,883
1901.....	691,672
1902.....	1,028,881
1903.....	764,498
1904.....	919,699

SPIRAL TUNNEL THROUGH THE ANDES.

The greater part of the proposed tunnel through the Andes from Chile to the Argentine Republic will be of a spiral form. The tunnel made in a direct line through the mountain would be about 8 kilometers long, but in the form of a spiral it will extend about 16 kilometers.

BOLIVIA.

TIN MINING IN THE REPUBLIC.

According to a report issued by the British Foreign Office, covering the trade of Bolivia for the year 1904, since the rise in the price of tin the once famous silver mines of Oruro have depended for their prosperity more on their tin output than on the silver production. The statement is further made that only a few years ago the production of tin was so insignificant that but few people in the United Kingdom knew anything about it, whereas at present Bolivia is one of the largest producers of tin in the world, half of the output coming from the Oruro district.

During the year 1904 the total amount dispatched from the Oruro district reached the large figure of 8,000 tons of metallic tin, which was over 10 per cent of the world's production. In 1903 the output was about half that amount.

Miners are scarce and wages have doubled in the last few years, and all kinds of labor-saving machinery and appliances have been introduced in order to render the work as automatic as possible. A comparatively new tin-mining region in the "Tres Cruces" has been opened up by some enterprising Americans, with gratifying results.

The Antofagasta and Bolivian Railway Company is considering the advisability of constructing branch lines connecting the various tin regions of the locality, and thus do away with the difficult and expensive transport of metals and goods by mule carts. At present the mines are from 6 to 50 miles from the railroad.

The carts to carry the production of the mines come from Chile and the coaches from the United States. About 200 tons of mining steel are required annually, of which fully one-half is of British origin. The steel most suitable is said to be the ordinary British good-class mining steel, costing in the United Kingdom about £25 per ton. Modern steels, tempered with tungsten or molybdenum, have been sent, but they are too expensive except for high-speed drills. Furthermore, the native blacksmith does not know how to use them. Hammers, shovels, and picks are mostly of German and North American manufacture, as are also hand cars and steel rails. About 3,000 cases of dynamite are consumed yearly, half of which is of British origin.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE ARICA-LA PAZ RAILWAY.

The Government of the Republic of Bolivia and of the Republic of Chile, mutually interested in promoting the development of the commercial relations between the two countries, and in use of the faculty granted by Article 3 of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship agreed

upon between both Governments on October 20, 1904, have agreed to establish the basis for the concession, construction, and exploitation of the railway from Arica to the Alto of La Paz, in conformity with the basis stipulated below, without prejudice to those which later on may be agreed upon, and to this effect have appointed their respective plenipotentiaries as follows:

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Bolivia, to Mr. CLAUDIO PINILLA, Minister of Foreign Relations;

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Chile, to Mr. BELTRAN MATHIEU, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Bolivia;

Who, properly authorized to this effect, have agreed to the stipulations contained in the following articles:

ARTICLE 1. In order to determine the pecuniary responsibility of the Government of Chile, established in Article 3 of said treaty, it is declared, that the value of the construction of the Bolivian section of the railway indicated will be that fixed in the proposition accepted by the Chilean Government for the construction of that section.

ART. 2. The railway may be constructed by sections, and the works commence simultaneously in Arica and Viacha, should no grave inconveniences arise, and the sections thus constructed will be opened to traffic as soon as finished; and the period of fifteen years upon which the Bolivian section of this railway will be turned over to the dominion and ownership of Bolivia will be counted from the day in which the whole line shall be finished and opened to traffic.

ART. 3. Both Governments will grant, through their officials, all the facilities necessary for the quickest and most perfect construction of the railway.

ART. 4. The Governments of Chile and Bolivia will cede gratuitously the government lands which may be necessary for the construction of the line and its connections or branches, and the use of the waters not owned by individuals and which may be necessary for the construction and exploitation of the railway.

ART. 5. They also agree to facilitate, in conformity with the laws of the respective countries, the expropriation of the municipal and private lands which may be necessary for the object already stated.

They will also give facilities in the same manner for the temporary occupation of the lands and the ordinances with respect to all of the administrative services which will be required for the construction and exploitation of the railways, relative to farms through which the line will pass, exportation of materials necessary for the railway, the prohibition of the execution of certain works, at least for a certain distance from the roadbed, etc.

ART. 6. There shall be no impediment, delay, or difficulty whatever with respect to any works of the railway or its branches during the

proceedings necessary to determine the amount of the expropriation or the amount due for services.

ART. 7. All the material necessary for the construction and exploitation of the railway, as well as the provisions introduced for the laborers during the time of the construction of the line, shall be free from all imports, State or municipal tax.

ART. 8. The railway line, as well as all of its accessories, shall be exempt from all ordinary and extraordinary contributions during all the time which it will remain in the power of the Chilean Government.

ART. 9. The national and international mails shall be transported by the railway free.

ART. 10. The railway will be obliged to transport at cost price all the rolling stock, as well as fixed materials, which the Government of Bolivia may require directly or indirectly for the construction of other railway lines in the interior of the country.

ART. 11. The laborers and employees of the railway and their dependencies shall be free from military services in the respective countries, except in case of a national war.

ART. 12. In order to fix in perpetuity the free traffic of the railway, the respective Governments agree to guarantee the neutrality of the railway and its connections.

ART. 13. It is understood that the railway in its respective sections shall remain subject to the authority and laws of each country in its respective territory; but, with the aim to facilitate the operation and security of the line, the Governments of Chile and Bolivia will adopt by mutual consent the regulations and dispositions customary in use in this class of international railway lines, in which will be specified the objects which, by their great value, or for the dangers with respect to the safety of traffic, can not be transported except under certain regulations.

These regulations shall have the same force as that of the dispositions of the present Convention, which are to be considered as an integral part thereof.

In faith of which the above-named Plenipotentiaries signed and sealed with their respective seals, in duplicate, the present Convention in the city of La Paz, on the 27th day of June, 1905.

CLAUDIO PINILLA.
B. MATHIEU.

BIDS FOR RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION FROM UYUNI TO POTOSI.

President MONTES has extended the period for the receipt of bids for the construction of the railway from Uyuni to Potosi until December 30, 1905, up to which time sealed bids will be received by the Department of Fomento at La Paz. The gauge of the line is to correspond to the gauge of the railway constructed from La Quiaca to

Tupiza for the first section, and that of the railway from Antofagasta to Oruro for the second section. The ties are to be of Oregon pine or other wood of equal strength and resistance. The weight of the rails will be governed by the width of the gauge.

The quality of the rolling stock is to be first-class, and is to consist of 7 locomotives, 5 first-class passenger coaches, 5 second-class passenger coaches, 4 baggage cars, 20 box cars, 20 open freight cars, and 10 flat cars. The Government guarantees 5 per cent on the capital invested.

BOLIVIA AS NEW FIELD FOR LARGE INVESTMENTS.

The recent commercial treaty between Chile and Bolivia, and the announcement by the Chilean Government of its purpose to construct a railway through the provinces of Taena and Arica into Bolivia, have apparently given an impetus to commercial and industrial interests in the latter Republic, which is manifest by definite plans for extensive railway construction and road building by the Bolivian Government, according to the report of R. E. MANSFIELD, United States consul at Valparaiso, Chile.

This increase in transportation facilities through a country rich in mineral and other resources, in territory difficult of access, will be the means of developing latent resources and giving to Bolivia a commercial importance heretofore unknown. The building of railways and the development of commercial interests in Bolivia will also result in substantial benefit to Chile, as Bolivia has no coast territory, and all products exported must pass through Chilean territory and be embarked from Chilean ports.

"*El Diario*," of La Paz, publishes a list of the roads proposed to be built and estimates their length at 4,339 kilometers (2,695 miles), to cost in the aggregate 200,075,000 bolivianos, equal to \$84,031,500 United States currency.

The ability of Bolivia to carry out this extensive transportation scheme is due to the fact that among all classes there seems to be a unanimity of opinion that the money received from Brazil under the Acre treaty should be applied to railroads. Not many years will elapse before foreign capital will seek investment in Bolivia. If peace and order be observed, as at present, the country will forge ahead at a satisfactory rate of progress. Many causes are at work to impart a greater degree of stability to the Government and to the institutions of the country. Foremost among these is the agreement recently entered into with Chile, which puts an end to the mistrust and bickerings of a quarter of a century and brings to Bolivia munificent gifts of money and railways.

Road making in Bolivia, owing to the peculiar configuration of the country, has many difficulties. The most important roads have a total

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length of 2,297 kilometers (1,426 miles). In the loftiest parts of the Andes the highways are little more than goat paths, which have been cut by Indians for the traffic of their beasts of burden. Along these mountain paths droves of mules, donkeys, and llamas are continually going and coming, carrying from the interior tropical fruits, cocoa, yungas, coffee, etc., and taking back from La Paz and other towns along the routes flour, groceries, alcohol, etc. The internal trade carried on in this manner will be largely increased once the country is tapped with railways.

The Government buildings called "*postas*," at intervals along the way, form a peculiar feature of travel by road in Bolivia. In these posthouses travelers are provided, free of charge, with a place wherein to rest and to sleep and, for a trifling charge, with food for themselves and with forage for their animals. Here, too, travelers can obtain relays of mules. The charge for these relays is 20 cents per league (about 3½ miles) per mule and 1 real per league for the Indians, who go on foot, as many do, keeping ahead of the mules, no matter at what pace the animals may travel—8, 10, and even 20 Bolivian leagues in a day (35 to 70 miles).

It is easy to imagine the radical change that would be wrought by railways in a country where such primitive customs prevail. Bolivia is a new country, waiting to be opened to the commerce of the world. Until twenty-five years ago it resisted the introduction of the electric telegraph, but now it is clamoring for railways and for more and more telegraph wires. In exchange it offers some of the most valuable, useful, and necessary natural products to be found on the globe. In the opinion of those who know it best, Bolivia is one of the most promising fields for investment in industrial development of any of the South American Republics.

BRAZIL.

FOREIGN TRADE, FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1904.

According to figures compiled by the Service of Commercial Statistics of Rio de Janeiro, the foreign trade of Brazil for the first six months of 1904, compared with that for the same period of 1903, was as follows:

	First six months—	
	1903.	1904.
	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>
Exports	153,005,886	150,971,622
Imports	103,987,055	112,973,342
Balance in favor of exports.....	47,018,831	37,998,280

The detailed imports and exports during the six months were as follows:

Class.	First six months—	
	1903.	1904.
IMPORTS.		
I. Animals and animal products.....	<i>Milreis.</i> 1,577,750	<i>Milreis.</i> 733,494
II. Raw materials for use in the arts and industries.....	18,544,422	19,333,343
III. Manufactured articles.....	5,592,846	50,816,326
IV. Food products.....	36,715,808	38,466,562
V. Specie.....	3,536,169	3,624,617
Total.....	105,987,055	112,973,342
EXPORTS.		
I. Animals and animal products.....	10,246,963	13,783,676
II. Mineral substances.....	3,786,915	4,149,560
III. Vegetable substances.....	138,166,928	133,014,389
Total.....	152,200,811	150,947,605

The countries contributing the larger part of the imports were Great Britain, Germany, and the United States, in the order of their importance, the imports from these countries constituting 50 per cent of the total. The United States occupied the first place in the exports of Brazil, followed by Great Britain and Germany; 80 per cent of the total exports went to these countries.

NAVIGATION SERVICE WITH JAPAN.

It is reported that the *Togo Kisner Kaisha* company, one of the most important navigation companies of Japan, has decided to establish a regular service between Yokohama and South American ports. This company has vessels of 12,000 tons capacity and has obtained a loan of Rothschild Bros. for the purpose of equipping the service.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1906.

According to the "South American Journal" for August 19, 1905, the budget proposals of Brazil for 1906 compare with the estimates for 1905 as follows:

REVENUE.

	Gold.		Paper.	
	1905.	1905.	1905.	1905.
Imports and maintenance dues.....	<i>Centos.</i> 46,000	<i>Centos.</i> 34,250	<i>Centos.</i> 132,890	<i>Centos.</i> 132,870
Inland revenue.....	460	1,401	67,380	70,819
Consumption dues.....	611	511	35,450	34,040
Sundry revenue.....	611	511	7,006	6,825
Revenue affected to special purposes, including export duties of the Acre territory.....	13,570	12,130	15,868	18,778
Total.....	61,641	48,295	258,594	263,340

The increase of 11,750 *contos* gold in import revenue is accounted for by a rise in the percentage of duties payable in gold from 25 per cent to 30 per cent, while the decrease of 150,000 *milreis* in the paper revenue of the same service is in consequence of reduction of the percentage payable in paper from 75 per cent to 70 per cent. Including \$13,576,000 gold for the reserve fund and the Rio harbor works, the total revenue from imports is 59,570,000 *milreis* and 139,020,000 *milreis* paper, as against \$46,380,000 gold and \$132,870,000 paper last year. Reducing the gold moiety to paper at 16 pence, the total estimated revenue for 1906 amounts to 362,618 *contos*, as against 344,840 *contos* estimated for 1905, an increase of 5.15 per cent.

The expenditure is estimated as follows:

EXPENDITURE.

	Gold.		Paper.	
	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.
	<i>Contos.</i>	<i>Contos.</i>	<i>Contos.</i>	<i>Contos.</i>
Justice and Interior	9	12	24,002	24,557
Foreign Affairs	1,188	1,067	729	332
Navy.....	657	651	31,110	31,397
War.....	100	50	48,119	48,119
Public Works	3,921	4,963	75,476	75,472
Finance.....	28,406	28,821	78,384	77,514
	34,294	35,561	257,820	257,421
Paper money redemption and guarantee funds	9,410	8,520	8,950	8,950
Amortization of internal debt			2,230	5,150
Amortization of rescissions	160	160	1,658	1,658
Amortization port works loans.....	4,000	3,000	3,030	3,030
Total.....	47,861	47,244	273,688	276,209

The only increase of importance in the expenditure is in the special funds for redemption of paper money and the service of the port works loan, which together take 1,890,000 *milreis* gold more than in 1905. Reduced to gold at 16 pence, the expenditure for 1906 amounts to 354,461 *contos*, as against 355,934 *contos* for 1905, and shows a slight decrease.

RUBBER EXPORTS FROM PARA AND MANAOS, FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1905.

The exports of india rubber from the ports of Para and Manaos during the first half of 1905 show a considerable gain as compared with the previous years, the total amounting to 19,762,578 kilograms, as against 17,314,712 kilograms in 1904. The amount of 9,415,670 kilograms was shipped to the United States in 1905, as against 8,905,922 kilograms in the preceding year, and to Europe the quantity reached to the amount of 10,346,908 kilograms, as compared with 8,408,790 in 1904.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS IN MAY, 1905.

The following figures show the revenue of the custom-houses of Brazil, for which returns have been received during May, 1905, the figures for the corresponding month of 1904 being also given for purposes of comparison:

Custom-house at—	1905.	1904.	Custom-house at—	1905.	1904.
	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>		<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>
Manaos	904,155	810,471	Macahe		3,462
Belem	2,046,284	1,943,357	Rio de Janeiro	6,854,178	5,638,809
Maranhã	388,282	322,065	Santos	2,858,644	2,354,213
Parnahyba	188,358	110,402	Paranaguã	120,461	147,819
Fortaleza	434,170	258,908	Florianópolis	111,704	131,828
Natal	4,030	23,171	Rio Grande	611,311	340,274
Parahyba	48,992	49,033	Porto Alegre	551,290	460,211
Recife	1,533,601	1,210,392	Uruguayana	105,690	108,167
Maceió	149,625	181,117	Santa Anna do Livramento	19,334	41,611
Penedo		529	Corumbá	43,630	114,133
Anajás	27,527	15,630			
Bahia	1,909,232	955,125			
Victoria	39,321	36,157	Total	18,874,799	15,258,714

NEW IMPORT DUTIES IN STATE OF MINAS GERAES.

The state of Minas Geraes, according to the British "Board of Trade Journal" for July 20, 1905, has imposed an import duty of 8 per cent ad valorem on the following articles: Butter, cheese, and all other dairy produce; potatoes, rice, dried and preserved fruits, bacon, lard, preserved meats, onions, garlic, cigarette straw, earthenware or clay pipes, stearine candles, iron and wire nails, and wrapping paper.

This duty, which is additional to any federal import duties, came into force on July 1, 1905.

EXPORTS, FIRST QUARTER OF 1905.

The "Brazilian Review" for June 20, 1905, contains statistics of the Brazilian exports during the first quarter of 1905, as compared with those of the corresponding period of the previous year, from which the following table, showing the quantity and value of the principal articles exported, has been compiled.

Article.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Rubber	kilos. 12,091,400	13,441,351	£4,121,692	£5,420,037
Coffee	bags. 1,697,318	2,237,759	3,506,856	3,482,945
Hides and skins	kilos. 10,487,639	8,573,782	626,588	542,363
Tobacco	do. 3,804,472	7,418,422	137,238	315,002
Cocoa	do. 4,145,457	4,780,712	197,123	214,309
Maté	do. 8,432,327	7,810,363	189,348	192,011
Sugar	do. 2,219,609	12,066,325	21,110	156,401
Gold, bar	grams. 1,117,341	1,211,520	121,035	131,203
Cotton	kilos. 7,561,731	2,143,631	506,397	88,257
Other articles			394,684	1,464,994
Total value			9,822,071	12,009,258
Specie			1,450	
Grand total			9,823,520	12,010,258

Calculated on the basis of this return it is predicted that exports during the current year will reach the value of £44,000,000, or £4,770,000 more than in 1904.

REPORT OF THE NORTH BRAZILIAN SUGAR FACTORIES.

The report of the North Brazilian Sugar Factories for the year ended March 31, 1905, states that the quantity of cane obtained during the year was 41,129 tons, which yielded 3,154½ tons of sugar, 309,781 liters of alcohol, and 451,600 liters of molasses, estimated to produce another 150,533 liters of alcohol. As compared with the previous year the increase in the quantity of cane is 7,129 tons; in sugar, 523½ tons, and in alcohol and its equivalent in molasses, 38,482 liters. The crop was an unusually heavy one, necessitating the carrying forward of heavier stocks than would otherwise have been the case. These are represented by 675 tons of sugar and alcohol and molasses, equal to about 214,560 liters of finished alcohol. Part of these stocks had been sold forward and have been valued accordingly at sale prices, while the unsold portion has been taken at cost. The year's trading has resulted in a profit of £11,981, as compared with £10,224 for 1903-4, and exchange has been favorable to the company. The profit for the year, after deducting all expenses and debenture interest to March 31, paid and accrued, and after providing for the redemption of £1,000 of debentures and bonus thereon, is £8,226; adding to this £2,326 brought forward from last year, the total is £10,552, out of which the directors recommend a dividend of 5 per cent.

In view of the difficulty which has been experienced for some years past in obtaining adequate supplies of cane, the directors have secured two of the best cane-growing estates in the immediate neighborhood of the factory, and they believe that these will, under improved methods of cultivation, be a valuable acquisition for the company. An extension of the company's lines of communication has also been effected, and although the work of construction was completed only in February, one section of the line was opened by the middle of December, and over 850 tons of cane were obtained by the end of March from the new district which has thus been opened up.

MANGANESE DEPOSITS OF NAZARETH.

The March issue of the bulletin published by the Agricultural Department of the State of Bahia contains a report which the eminent geologist, Dr. ORVILLE DERBY, presented to the Secretary of Agriculture of that State on the manganese deposits recently discovered at Nazareth, Bahia. Doctor DERBY finds these deposits similar in their geological formation to those at Queluz, in the State of Minas Geraes, but notably different from the manganese deposits in other parts of the world. The manganese occurs in the form of veins, dikes, or lenticular masses

in the midst of a formation of crystalline rocks of various types which may be included under the generic name of gneiss. These rocks constitute the base of the formation and are cut by dikes, concretionary masses, and nodules of eruptive rocks of different types, among which is granite, which predominates, and the type of rock known as *queluzite*, which contains the manganese.

Queluzite consists principally of a primitive oxide of manganese and a mixture of silicate of manganese and alumina. The ore bodies have an inclination of over 45°, so that it would seem that when the surface deposits are exhausted, which are the only ones now being worked by the open-cut method, underground mining may be profitably carried on, for from the nature of the ore it does not seem probable that the metallic content will fall below 40 per cent, which is the limit set by the metallurgical industry. The surface indications of the deposits and the work already done give ground for the belief that the manganese mining industry will become permanently established in this district.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE PORT OF SANTOS, FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1904.

According to figures published by the Service of Commercial Statistics of Rio de Janeiro, the foreign trade movement of the port of Santos for the first six months of the calendar year 1904 was represented by the following valuations, the figures for the corresponding period of the preceding year being also given for purposes of comparison:

The total value of importations during the six months under review was 43,753,534 *milreis* (paper) and 19,468,115 *milreis* (gold), compared with 47,768,047 *milreis* (paper) and 21,153,272 *milreis* (gold) for the corresponding period of 1903.

The exports for the six months were valued at 73,136,905 *milreis* (paper) and 32,848,217 *milreis* (gold), compared with 97,250,878 *milreis* (paper) and 42,962,021 *milreis* (gold).

The detailed imports and exports during the six months were as follows:

[In *milreis* (gold).]

Class.	First six months—	
	1903.	1904.
IMPORTS.		
I. Animals and animal products	28,056	30,000
II. Raw materials for use in the arts and industries	4,219,764	4,104,000
III. Manufactured articles	7,488,172	7,186,000
IV. Food products	7,475,434	7,078,000
V. Specie	1,941,846	1,072,000
Total	21,153,272	19,468,000
EXPORTS.		
I. Animals and animal products	168,993	145,000
II. Mineral substances	13,350	21,000
III. Vegetable substances	42,784,738	32,677,000
Total	42,962,021	32,848,000

COFFEE MOVEMENT, JUNE, 1905.

The coffee movement at the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos for the month of June, 1905, compared with the same month of the previous year, was as follows:

Item.	Rio de Janeiro.		Santos.	
	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>
Entries.....	132,756	96,439	231,803	229,815
Shipments.....	88,221	175,953	251,769	350,707
Sales.....	68,000	182,000	165,203	288,000
Daily average of entries.....	4,425	3,214	7,736	7,660
Daily average of shipments.....	2,874	7,241	8,492	11,690
Entries from July 1.....	2,459,617	3,845,199	7,423,062	6,492,377
Shipments from July 1.....	2,757,956	4,021,309	7,174,557	6,537,226
Stock on hand June 30.....	258,830	373,340	816,678	554,811

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE.

The monthly journal of the German-Brazilian Association, published at Berlin, Germany, in an article on the commerce of Brazil, gives a table showing the participation of the several countries named in the export trade of Brazil in 1903 and 1904. Following is the table, the figures showing the percentages:

Country.	1903.	1904.	Country.	1903.	1904.
Germany.....	14.83	13.93	France.....	9.45	5.07
Austria-Hungary.....	2.71	2.79	Great Britain.....	19.33	16.17
Belgium.....	1.90	1.61	United States.....	41.21	50.31

The total value of Brazil's exports in 1903 was 742,632,278 *milreis*, equal to \$405,477,223, and in 1904 776,041,839 *milreis*, equal to \$423,718,843.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The report of the inspector of insurance companies in Brazil shows that insurance business is rapidly developing in that country. In the year 1904 there appear to have been 55 companies operating in the Republic, 44 being national and 11 foreign, of which 5 were for life. Forty-two companies taking land and maritime risks did business involving a total responsibility of 2,216,220 *contos* in Brazilian money plus £192,400, 500,000 *francs*, and 821,000 *marks*. Against these risks the premiums received amounted to 10,516 *contos*, £358,126, and 650 *marks*. The sum paid on account of claims was 5,714 *contos*. Thirty-two national companies assured 1,943,674 *contos*, and took 9,337 *contos* in premiums, and paid out against claims 5,452 *contos*. Five foreign companies covered risks for 272,226 *contos*, received in premiums 1,179 *contos*, and paid against claims 262 *contos*.

CHILE.

PORT MOVEMENT OF VALPARAISO IN 1904.

From the report made to the British Foreign Office by the British Consul-General at the port of Valparaiso, Chile, it is learned that the total shipping, foreign and coasting, entering and leaving the harbor for the year 1904, was 1,060 ships and 1,720,787 tons, as compared with 1,053 ships and 1,548,354 tons in the preceding year.

The following table shows the movement of all the shipping of the port during the periods under comparison:

Nationality.	Number of vessels.		Tonnage.	
	1904.	1903.	1901.	1903.
<i>Steam—Foreign.</i>				
Chilean	58	46	93,171	75,301
British	204	175	499,162	407,247
German	87	90	248,012	236,644
French	8	.....	24,739	.....
United States	1	.....	743	.....
Belgian	1	.....	3,009	.....
Norwegian	1	.....	2,177	.....
<i>Sailing—Foreign.</i>				
Chilean	6	10	4,681	12,467
British	71	74	111,841	108,336
German	37	31	70,922	58,747
French	3	6	4,911	9,616
Italian	7	6	11,400	8,886
Russian	1	.....	1,446	.....
Norwegian	2	1	2,231	536
Danish	1	1	1,991	367
Dutch	1	.....	1,382	.....
Austro-Hungarian	1	.....	1,331	.....
Swedish	1	.....	.....	.....
United States .....	.....	3	.....	2,404
<i>Steam—Coasting trade.</i>				
Chilean	341	361	337,659	345,374
British	160	175	213,061	204,375
German	15	19	47,634	40,569
United States	1	.....	743	.....
<i>Sailing—Coasting trade.</i>				
Chilean	44	47	21,711	28,630
British	5	6	7,614	7,282
German	2	1	4,777	898
French .....	.....	1	.....	1,748

COLOMBIA.

PROVISIONS FOR THE REDEMPTION OF PAPER CURRENCY.

The new monetary law passed in March 1905 by the Congress of Colombia, and which will become operative on the 1st of January 1906, provides for the conversion of the paper money now in circulation into gold, and in pursuance with that provision of the law, President REYES has issued a decree directing that 25 per cent of the yield of the new revenues shall be set aside for that purpose. In the preamble

it is declared to be a matter of urgent necessity that measures shall be adopted for depositing abroad the necessary funds in gold for the introduction of the metallic currency before the 1st of January next. The preamble continues:

"That whereas, the easiest and most expeditious means, as also the surest, for holding abroad the funds disposable for the coinage of the metallic money to be introduced for the conversion of the paper currency, is that of destining for this purpose the total yield of a revenue, payable in gold and other resources of the same nature, which can be disposed of without embarrassing the other administrative services.

"That whereas, the revenue on hides is that which can yield most easily and with due regularity, in foreign countries, the necessary funds in gold, not only for the direct and immediate conversion of paper money, but also as security for any operation requiring credit, which will allow of the increase of the funds for conversion and hasten the elimination of the national bills.

"It is therefore decreed:

"ARTICLE 1. From the 1st of July next (1905) the revenue on hides will be levied throughout the Republic. The yield will be set aside for the acquisition of metallic money for the conversion of the national bills, and all national or departmental slaughter taxes on animals killed for public consumption are hereby abolished.

"ART. 2. The Ministry of Finance and Treasury will proceed to come to an arrangement with the farmers on the slaughter tax in the departments where the said tax has been framed, to substitute for the same the levying of the tax on hides, and the value of the tax, no longer levied, will be recognized in favor of the respective entity.

"ART. 3. The Central Bank will organize, with the approval of the Ministry of Finance and Treasury, the administration of the revenue on hides, so as to insure the highest possible yield and the sale of the article abroad.

"ART. 4. The funds proceeding from the revenue on hides, abroad, will be deposited by the Central Bank in a bank of recognized solvency and respectability, to cause to be coined, month by month, the metallic money necessary for the conversion of the national bills, from the month of January, 1906.

"ART. 5. The yield of the revenue on hides shall be credited as being equal to 25 per cent of the new revenues, destined for the conversion of the paper money, in the first year and 50 per cent in each succeeding year.

"ART. 6. If the yield of the revenue on hides is not equal to 25 and 50 per cent of the yield of the new revenues, it will be supplemented from the emerald mines.

"ART. 7. If the situation of the treasury permits, the entire yield of the emerald mines of Muzo and Coscuez, that of the export duties, and

whatever may be received from the Panama Canal shares shall also be appropriated from the 1st of January next for the introduction of metallic currency, for the conversion of the national bills.

"ART. 8. The Ministry of Finance and Treasury is authorized to intrust the Central Bank with the administration and management of the taxes and revenues, which have so far been under the direction of the national council of amortization, as also the Sabana Railway, until a special contract relative to the matter shall have been concluded.

"ART. 9. The metallic currency introduced by the Central Bank in accordance with the provisions of this decree will be laid down by articles 1, 2, and 3, of law 59, of the 30th of April, 1905, and in conformity with the decree issued on the subject. The bank can also introduce up to 2 per cent in fractional currency, of nickel, copper, or bronze, with sufficient aluminum, according to the provisions of article 7 of the same law.

"ART. 10. If it is necessary to obtain a loan abroad to increase the funds for the conversion of the paper money, and thus bring about this conversion in a shorter space of time, the Central Bank may appropriate the revenues referred to in this decree to guarantee the said loan. This action can not be taken without the approval of the Government.

"ART. 11. The Central Bank will publish, in the first days of every month, a statement respecting the sums of paper money exchanged for metal during the preceding month."

EXTRACTS FROM THE NEW MONETARY LAW.

United States Consul SNYDER, of Bogotá, furnishes a copy of the law recently enacted by Colombia reorganizing the national monetary system, from which the following items are taken:

"ARTICLE 1. The monetary unit and current money of the Republic is the gold dollar, divided into 100 cents, 1.672 grams weight, and 0.900 fine.

"ART. 2. The other gold coins are: Double condor, of the value of \$20; the condor, of the value of \$10; the half condor, of the value of \$5.

"ART. 3. There will also be silver coins as follows: The half dollar, value 50 cents gold; the peseta, value 20 cents gold; the real, value 10 cents gold.

"ART. 4. Each one of the coins mentioned in the previous articles will be of 0.900 fine and the weight corresponding to its value, relative to the gold monetary unit.

"ART. 5. For the purposes of minting the silver and fixing the values of the coins, each gram of gold of 0.900 fine will be considered as equivalent to 33 grams of silver.

"ART. 6. For each \$100 of gold put into circulation there can only be put in circulation \$10 of silver.

"ART. 7. If the Government deems it necessary for smaller transactions it may also order the minting of fractional coins of nickel, copper, or bronze, with sufficient aluminium, of the values of 5, 2, and 1 cents, and not to exceed 2 per cent of the amount of gold in circulation.

"ART. 8. The paper money legally emitted by the old National Bank and by the departmental governments will continue to preserve its character of forced currency and its independent powers according to the following rules:

"(1) It is in the power of all classes of contracts or transactions, civil or commercial, be they official or private, to state freely any class of domestic money or foreign gold; and

"(2) In those parts of Colombia where the legal medium of exchange is silver, this will pursue its free power in relation to the price the standard of gold may have in the market, and contracts may be freely made in said money.

"ART. 9. The obligations contracted, or which may be contracted in business with the exterior, shall be fulfilled in accordance with the provisions of article 203 of the *Código de Comercio*.

"ART. 10. The obligations which may be contracted in Colombian money or in those in which no special money is stipulated will be understood to have been contracted and will be paid in the gold money treated of in the first two articles of the present law, or in its equivalent in paper money at the rate of exchange of 100 paper pesos for \$1 gold.

"NOTE.—The obligations in which paper money is expressly stated will be canceled in this money.

* * * * *

"ART. 13. The national silver coins known as ancient money, as the pesos of eight-tenths, and the coins worn in use will be classed with the money of 0.835 fine for the purposes of changing same for the new rational money. The Government is authorized to recall, whenever it may deem it convenient, all old silver money circulating in the country in order to change it for those expressed in the present law, in the proportion which corresponds to it according to its value; the coins thus taken up and those received in the national treasury will be received in the mint.

"ART. 14. Individuals, both native and foreign, are prohibited from importing silver money.

"ART. 15. In every contract in which money may enter, the expressions peso or pesos will be understood as always referring to the gold standard which this law establishes.

"ART. 16. Domestic or foreign moneys which may be introduced into the country will be confiscated.

"ART. 17. The executive power is authorized to set a date when the

circulation of moneys of 0.835 fine shall cease, and when a commission can stipulate up to 5 per cent in favor of the bank, company, or individual who may make the operation and can defray the loss which it causes up to 30 per cent.

“ART. 18. The national offices are prohibited from receiving foreign gold which, from natural or artificial deterioration, does not possess the legal weight, and they are also prohibited from receiving native gold or silver coins which may have been pierced or cut.

* * * * *

CHANGES IN TARIFF RATES.

A decree recently issued by the Government of Colombia in regard to import duties is as follows:

“ARTICLE I. The foreign merchandise enumerated below will pay, on its entry into national territory, the following gross weight duties per kilogram:

	Gold.
Printed books.....	0.01
Flour.....	.01
Vermicelli and other pastes.....	.15
Aniseed.....	.15
Manufactured stearin.....	.10
Unmanufactured stearin and stearic acid.....	.01
Spermaceti in candles, etc.....	.15
Sulphuric acid, saltpeter, muriatic acid.....	.01
Petroleum and gasoline, for motor, not lighting, power.....	.01
Refined petroleum, for lighting.....	.05
Graphite and black lead.....	.03
Dynamos.....	.03
Quicksilver, for mines.....	.01
Lead, in ingots, for mines.....	.01
Wool, jute, and hemp, in yarn.....	.03
White and colored cotton threads.....	.05
Silk in any form.....	1.50
Dry alcoholic wines, in pipes, barrels, or bottles.....	.20
Bone in powder, chalk, feldspar, silica, masicot, kaolin, and other raw materials for the manufacture of crockery.....	.01
Brick and paving stones of burnt clay and stone or cement.....	.01
Tiles and paving stones of marble, jasper, or any other natural stone.....	.01
Natural or artificial mineral waters, such as vichy, etc.....	.01
Concentrated molasses.....	.02

“ART. 2. Pine resin, caustic soda and potash, neutral silicates, oil substances for the manufacture of soap, unmanufactured stearin, or stearic acid, gasoline and petroleum (raw) for combustion, and mineral coal, so long as coal mines are not being exploited on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, are included in article 5 of decree No. 15 of the 27th of January last.

“ART. 3. Printed books will have a rebate of 50 per cent on the consular invoice duties.”

A later decree relates to food stuffs and provides for temporary reduction of duties. The decree follows:

"ARTICLE 1. From the date of the publication of the present decree in the '*Diario Oficial*' the customs duties on flour, barley, grain, rice, and lard will be reduced by 50 per cent.

"To protect the agriculture of the country, this reduction will be suspended as soon as the abnormal scarcity and want of these provisions in the country—which has been caused by lack of rain—shall have disappeared.

"ART. 2. The decree that, in the future, shall reestablish the ordinary duties on the said articles shall not take effect until thirty days after its publication in the '*Diario Oficial*,' so that the merchants may draw up their orders with a full knowledge of the duties payable.

"ART. 3. The reduction of duties referred to in the present decree will be limited to imports through the ports of Cartagena, Barranquilla, and Cúcuta."

Following is the decree fixing the fluvial tax on the Magdalena River:

"ARTICLE 1. From the 1st of June next the fluvial tax, collected for the cleaning and dredging of the Magdalena River, will be augmented to \$2 gold per ton on imports and \$1.50 gold on exports, with the exception of coffee, which will only pay \$1 per ton.

"ART. 2. The articles at present exempted from the payment of the tax will be taxed from now on, with the exception of food stuffs produced in the country and descending the river."

THE TERM PACKAGE DEFINED IN CUSTOMS LAW.

The Colombian Minister of Finance has decided that for the purpose of the consular certification of ships' manifests, in accordance with article 10 of the customs law now in force, the term "package" shall, in the case of goods shipped unpacked, such as tiles, bricks, timber, coal, and other materials for construction, be taken as equivalent to 1,000 kilograms, instead of 80 kilograms as heretofore.

COSTA RICA.

TRADE VALUES, 1900-1904.

The following figures, compiled from the report of the British Consul at San José for the year 1904, show the relative trade values of the imports and exports of the Republic of Costa Rica for the years 1900-1904, inclusive.

IMPORTS.

Year.	General merchandise.	Cattle.	Specie.	Total.
1900.....	£1,014,297	£35,609	£251,964	£1,301,870
1901.....	795,221	34,387	79,757	909,365
1902.....	798,593	59,180	51,387	909,160
1903.....	892,451	70,793	41,824	1,005,068
1904.....	1,077,849	15,136	105,616	1,228,601

EXPORTS.

Year.	Coffee.	Bananas.	Other products.	Specie.	Total.
1900.....	£760,037	£316,356	£136,000	£51,816	£1,264,209
1901.....	582,123	357,980	97,732	113,340	1,151,175
1902.....	653,611	386,103	122,832	801	1,163,347
1903.....	869,776	475,350	155,426	3,858	1,504,410
1904.....	633,701	623,371	125,915	6,005	1,389,992

The percentages of imports classified according to the countries of origin for the years under comparison were as follows:

Country.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
United States.....	46.29	46.77	51.08	50.20	52.20
United Kingdom.....	27.30	21.83	23.94	21.57	18.7
Germany.....	13.59	13.50	12.47	11.07	12.50
France.....	5.91	5.43	5.25	6.47	4.00
Spain.....	2.60	3.14	1.98	1.72	2.15
Italy.....	2.00	3.07	1.71	3.17	2.20
Belgium.....				2.04	.00
Spanish America.....					4.00
Other countries.....	2.37	6.26	.57	3.76	2.40

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

The general condition of trade in Costa Rica, according to a report made to his home Government by the British consul at San José, appears to be sounder than for some years past. Values of property in the interior are on a more stable basis, credit is used with greater care, and the rate of interest current in the country has fallen from 12 to 10 per cent per annum. On June 1, 1905, the Commercial Bank of Costa Rica, with a capital of 1,000,000 *colonos*, commenced operations, having been duly organized.

The internal debt at the close of the financial year, March 31, 1905, amounted to 7,868,776.96 *colonos* (£745,855), against 8,593,374.49 *colonos* (£814,538) on March 31, 1904, this being a reduction of 724,597.53 *colonos* (£68,683)—that is, 8.68 per cent.

For the year ended March 31, 1905, the following figures are given showing revenue and expenditure: Net revenue, 5,306,132.97 *colonos* (£502,951); expenditure, 4,113,655.22 *colonos* (£389,920), showing a surplus of 1,192,477.75 *colonos* (£113,031).

The principal increase in revenue was from customs duties, which show an advance of 201,849.50 *colonos*, and from the alcohol and tobacco monopolies of the Government. The surplus was used for

the reduction of the internal debt, for equipment and special work on the Pacific Railway, and for various incidental expenses. During 1904 the service of the internal debt remained in suspense.

BANANA TRADE OF BLUEFIELDS.

United States Consul RYDER, of San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, furnishes statistics of the banana trade of the Bluefields district for three successive fiscal years, which show a marked decrease in value of shipments made the past year. These figures indicate, the consul explains, that the number of bunches was not decreased, but that the Bluefields Steamship Company is paying less for bananas than in previous years. There is a report that the Government will permit other vessels than those of the Bluefields Steamship Company to embark in the banana trade and that a concession has been made to a party who is to deliver the fruit at the Bluff, where vessels may load. A charge of 16 cents gold per bunch will be made for collecting the fruit from the plantations on the river. The statistics show that the total value of bananas shipped from the Bluefields district the past three years to have been \$2,304,548. The shipments for each of the three years named, ending June 30, are as follows: 1903, \$842,220; 1904, \$814,900; 1905, \$647,428.

CUBA.

CUSTOMS TARIFF.

PREFATORY NOTE.

During the temporary government of Cuba by the United States authorities a customs tariff was arranged and put into operation, to take the place of the previous Spanish-Cuban tariff of 1897. This United States-Cuban tariff was first promulgated by President McKINLEY on December 13, 1898, and in 1899 various changes and improvements were wrought in the document, so that in its perfected form it was finally promulgated by the same authority on March 31, 1900, and went into force on June 15, 1900.

On resuming full control of their Republic in May, 1902, the Cubans decided to continue the tariff of 1900 in force, and it is still the tariff law of Cuba. Various modifications and changes as to certain details, however, have been made from time to time by the customs authorities, all of which modifications are indicated in the footnotes in the text of the tariff as published in the following pages.

In December, 1903, the new reciprocity convention between the United States and Cuba went into effect. By the terms of this instru-

ment certain tariff rebates are granted by each of the two nations to the other.

In January, 1904, the Cuban Congress authorized and provided for a general increase in the tariff rates, amounting to from 15 to 30 per cent. President PALMA, of Cuba, accordingly issued a proclamation on February 1, 1904, decreeing the several increases as specified in the new law to go into effect on February 5, 1904. The changes are very numerous, and affect nearly all of the paragraphs of the tariff existing at the date named. The increases are at the rates of 15, 20, 25, and 30 per cent.

The following compilation presents (1) the old tariff rates, according to the Cuban tariff of 1900; (2) the present rates, according to the increases effective February 5, 1904; and (3) the present rates to the United States, as modified by the reciprocity convention.

For convenient reference, two explanatory circulars of the Cuban Secretary of Treasury and a list of the numbers of the paragraphs and subdivisions of paragraphs affected by the tariff-rate increases are also included in the compilation.

RECIPROCITY CONVENTION WITH THE UNITED STATES.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Cuba to facilitate their commercial intercourse by improving the conditions of trade between the two countries was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at the city of Havana on the eleventh day of December, 1902, the original of which convention, being in the English and Spanish languages, is, as amended by the Senate of the United States, word for word as follows:

“The President of the United States of America and the President of the Republic of Cuba, animated by the desire to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries, and to facilitate their commercial intercourse by improving the conditions of trade between them, have resolved to enter into a convention for that purpose, and have appointed their respective plenipotentiaries, to wit:

“The President of the United States of America, the Honorable General TASKER H. BLISS;

“The President of the Republic of Cuba, the Honorable CARLOS DE ZALDO Y BEERMANN, secretary of state and justice, and the Honorable JOSÉ M. GARCIA Y MONTES, secretary of the treasury; who, after an exchange of their full powers found to be in good and due form, have, in consideration of and in compensation for the respective concessions and engagements made by each to the other as

hereinafter recited, agreed, and do hereby agree, upon the following articles for the regulation and government of their reciprocal trade, namely:

“ARTICLE I.

“During the term of this convention all articles of merchandise being the product of the soil or industry of the United States which are now imported into the Republic of Cuba free of duty, and all articles of merchandise being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba which are now imported into the United States free of duty, shall continue to be so admitted by the respective countries free of duty.

“ARTICLE II.

“During the term of this convention all articles of merchandise not included in the foregoing Article I, and being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba imported into the United States, shall be admitted at a reduction of 20 per centum of the rates of duty thereon as provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July 24, 1897, or as may be provided by any tariff law of the United States subsequently enacted.

“ARTICLE III.

“During the term of this convention all articles of merchandise not included in the foregoing Article I and not hereinafter enumerated, being the product of the soil or industry of the United States, imported into the Republic of Cuba shall be admitted at a reduction of twenty per centum of the rates of duty thereon as now provided or as may hereafter be provided in the customs tariff of said Republic of Cuba.

“ARTICLE IV.

“During the term of this convention the following articles of merchandise, as enumerated and described in the existing customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba, being the product of the soil or industry of the United States imported into Cuba, shall be admitted at the following respective reductions of the rates of duty thereon, as now provided or as may hereafter be provided, in the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba:

“*Schedule A.*—To be admitted at a reduction of twenty-five (25) per centum: Machinery and apparatus of copper or its alloys, or machines and apparatus in which copper or its alloys enter as the component of chief value; cast-iron, wrought iron, and steel, and manufactures thereof; articles of crystal and glass, except window glass; ships and water borne vessels of all kinds of iron or steel; whiskies and brandies; fish, salted, pickled, smoked, or marinated; fish or shellfish, pre-

served in oil or otherwise in tins; articles of pottery or earthenware now classified under paragraphs 21 and 22 of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba.

Schedule B.—To be admitted at a reduction of thirty (30) per centum: Butter; flour of wheat; corn; flour of corn or corn meal; chemical and pharmaceutical products and simple drugs; malt liquors in bottles; nonalcoholic beverages; cider; mineral waters; colors and dyes; window glass; complete or partly made up articles of hemp, flax, pita, jute, henequen, ramie, and other vegetable fibers now classified under the paragraphs of group 2, Class V, of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; musical instruments; writing and printing paper, except for newspapers; cotton and manufactures thereof, except knitted goods (see Schedule C); all articles of cutlery; boots, shoes, and slippers, now classified under paragraphs 197 and 198 of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; gold and silver plated ware, drawings, photographs, engravings, lithographs, chromolithographs, oleographs, etc., printed from stone, zinc, aluminum, or other material, used as labels, flaps, bands, and wrappers for tobacco or other purposes, and all the other papers (except paper for cigarettes, and excepting maps and charts), pasteboard and manufactures thereof, now classified under paragraphs 157 to 164, inclusive, of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; common or ordinary soaps, now classified under paragraph 105, letters "A" and "B," of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; vegetables, pickled or preserved in any manner; all wines, except those now classified under paragraph 279 (a) of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba.

Schedule C.—To be admitted at a reduction of forty (40) per centum; Manufactures of cotton, knitted, and all manufactures of cotton not including in the preceding schedules; cheese; fruits, preserved; paper pulp; perfumery and essences; articles of pottery and earthenware now classified under paragraph 20 of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; porcelain; soaps, other than common, now classified under paragraph 105 of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; umbrellas and parasols; dextrine and glucose; watches; wool and manufactures thereof; silk and manufactures thereof; rice; cattle.

ARTICLE V.

"It is understood and agreed that the laws and regulations adopted, or that may be adopted, by the United States and by the Republic of Cuba, to protect their revenues and prevent fraud in the declarations and proofs that the articles of merchandise to which this convention may apply are the product or manufacture of the United States and the Republic of Cuba, respectively, shall not impose any additional charge or fees therefor on the articles, imported, excepting the consular fees established, or which may be established, by either of the

two countries for issuing shipping documents, which fees shall not be higher than those charged on the shipments of similar merchandise from any other nation whatsoever.

“ARTICLE VI.

“It is agreed that the tobacco, in any form, of the United States or if any of its insular possessions shall not enjoy the benefit of any concession or rebate of duty when imported into the Republic of Cuba.

“ARTICLE VII.

“It is agreed that similar articles of both countries shall receive equal treatment on their importation into the ports of the United States and the Republic of Cuba, respectively.

“ARTICLE VIII.

“The rates of duty herein granted by the United States to the Republic of Cuba are and shall continue during the term of this convention preferential in respect to all like imports from other countries, and in return for said preferential rates of duty granted to the Republic of Cuba by the United States, it is agreed that the concession herein granted on the part of the said Republic of Cuba to the products of the United States shall likewise be, and shall continue, during the term of this convention, preferential in respect to all like imports from other countries: *Provided*, That while this convention is in force no sugar imported from the Republic of Cuba, and being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba, shall be admitted into the United States at a reduction of duty greater than twenty per centum of the rates of duty thereon as provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July 24, 1897; and no sugar, the product of any other foreign country, shall be admitted by treaty or convention into the United States, while this convention is in force, at a lower rate of duty than that provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July 24, 1897.

“ARTICLE IX.

“In order to maintain the mutual advantages granted in the present convention by the United States to the Republic of Cuba and by the Republic of Cuba to the United States, it is understood and agreed that any tax or charge that may be imposed by the national or local authorities of either of the two countries upon the articles of merchandise embraced in the provisions of this convention, subsequent to importation and prior to their entering into consumption in the respective countries, shall be imposed and collected without discrimination upon like articles whencesoever imported.

"ARTICLE X.

"It is hereby understood and agreed that in case of changes in the tariff of either country which deprive the other of the advantage which is represented by the percentages herein agreed upon, on the actual rates of the tariffs now in force, the country so deprived of this protection reserves the right to terminate its obligations under this convention after six months' notice to the other of its intention to arrest the operations thereof.

"And it is further understood and agreed that if, at any time during the term of this convention, after the expiration of the first year, the protection herein granted to the products and manufactures of the United States on the basis of the actual rates of the tariff of the Republic of Cuba now in force, should appear to the Government of the said Republic to be excessive in view of a new tariff law that may be adopted by it after this convention becomes operative, then the said Republic of Cuba may reopen negotiations with a view to securing such modifications as may appear proper to both contracting parties.

"ARTICLE XI.

"The present convention shall be ratified by the appropriate authorities of the respective countries, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America, as soon as may be before the thirty-first day of January, 1903, and the convention shall go into effect on the tenth day after the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force for the term of five (5) years from date of going into effect, and from year to year thereafter until the expiration of one year from the day when either of the contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same.

"This convention shall not take effect until the same shall have been approved by the Congress.

"In witness whereof we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed the same in duplicate, in English and Spanish, and have affixed our respective seals, at Havana, Cuba, this eleventh day of December, in the year one thousand nine hundred and two.

"TASKER H. BLISS. [SEAL.]

"CARLOS DE ZALDO. [SEAL.]

"JOSÉ M. GARCIA MONTES. [SEAL.]"

And whereas by the terms of the said convention it is provided that the ratifications thereof should be exchanged at the city of Washington as soon as may be before the thirty-first day of January, 1903, which period was, by a supplementary convention signed by the respective plenipotentiaries of the two countries on January 26, 1903, extended to the thirty-first day of March, 1903;

And whereas the said convention of December 11, 1902, as amended

by the Senate of the United States, and the said supplementary convention of January 26, 1903, have been duly ratified on both parts and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the thirty-first day of March, 1903;

And whereas by its resolution of March 19, 1903, the Senate of the United States added at the end of Article XI of the said convention of December 11, 1902, the following amendment:

“This convention shall not take effect until the same shall have been approved by the Congress;”

And whereas the Congress gave its approval to the said convention by an act approved December 17, 1903, entitled “An act to carry into effect a convention between the United States and the Republic of Cuba, signed on the eleventh day of December, in the year nineteen hundred and two.” which act is word for word as follows:

“Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Republic of Cuba has made provision to give full effect to the articles of the convention between the United States and the Republic of Cuba, signed on the eleventh day of December, in the year nineteen hundred and two, he is hereby authorized to issue his proclamation declaring that he has received such evidence, and thereupon on the tenth day after exchange of ratifications of such convention between the United States and the Republic of Cuba, and so long as the said convention shall remain in force, all articles of merchandise being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba, which are now imported into the United States free of duty, shall continue to be so admitted free of duty, and all other articles of merchandise being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba imported into the United States shall be admitted at a reduction of twenty per centum of the rates of duty thereon, as provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, or as may be provided by any tariff law of the United States subsequently enacted. The rates of duty herein granted by the United States to the Republic of Cuba are and shall continue during the term of said convention preferential in respect to all like imports from other countries: *Provided,* That while said convention is in force no sugar imported from the Republic of Cuba, and being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba, shall be admitted into the United States at a reduction of duty greater than twenty per centum of the rates of duty thereon, as provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven; and no sugar the product of any other foreign country shall be admitted by treaty or convention into the United States while this convention is in force at a lower rate of duty than that provided by

the tariff act of the United States approved July twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven: *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be held or construed as an admission on the part of the House of Representatives that customs duties can be changed otherwise than by an act of Congress, originating in said House.

"SEC. 2. That so long as said convention shall remain in force, the laws and regulations adopted, or that may be adopted by the United States to protect the revenues and prevent fraud in the declarations and proofs, that the articles of merchandise to which said convention may apply are the product or manufacture of the Republic of Cuba, shall not impose any additional charge of fees therefor on the articles imported, excepting the consular fees established, or which may be established, by the United States for issuing shipping documents, which fees shall not be higher than those charged on the shipments of similar merchandise from any other nation whatsoever; that articles of the Republic of Cuba shall receive, on their importation into the ports of the United States, treatment equal to that which similar articles of the United States shall receive on their importation into the ports of the Republic of Cuba; that any tax or charge that may be imposed by the national or local authorities of the United States upon the articles of merchandise of the Republic of Cuba, embraced in the provisions of said convention, subsequent to importation and prior to their entering into consumption into the United States, shall be imposed and collected without discrimination upon like articles whencesoever imported."

And whereas satisfactory evidence has been received by the President of the United States that the Republic of Cuba has made provision to give full effect to the articles of the said convention:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, in conformity with the said act of Congress, do hereby declare and proclaim the said convention, as amended by the Senate of the United States, to be in effect on the tenth day from the date of this my proclamation.

Wherefore I have caused the said convention, as amended by the Senate of the United States, to be made public to the end that the same and every clause thereof, as amended, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-eighth.

[SEAL.]

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

JOHN HAY, *Secretary of State.*

CIRCULARS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF CUBA RELATING TO
RECIPROCIITY CONVENTION.

[Translation.]

The following circulars explain the Cuban interpretation and administration of the reciprocity convention with the United States:

Extract from Circular No. 177 of December 19, 1903.

Treaty will take effect beginning with the 27th instant (December, 1903).

Invoices of goods imported must have added to the declaration now made by manufacturer or producer in the United States, in which he states that the prices and other particulars of the invoice are exact, "that the articles contained in said invoice are products of the soil or industry of the United States." The treaty must be enforced to the letter, and cases of doubt arising must be immediately reported to this Department, which will give preferential attention thereto. For general information, to the end that doubt may be avoided as far as possible, some of the clauses of the treaty having already been subject of inquiry, the following remarks are made:

It will be observed that all of group 5 of schedule 1, assessing crystal and glass ware, enjoys in virtue of article 4, in Schedule A, advantage of 25 per cent. Tariff No. 12, b, of said group classifies window glass or other articles. This window glass is excepted from said 25 per cent advantage, and enjoys instead 30 per cent, being included in Schedule B of said article. In this tariff number it should be understood that only window glass enjoys 30 per cent advantage; other glass than window glass, classified together with window glass, enjoys only the general 25 per cent of group 5 of schedule 1, and importers should be made to take oath that it is for windows. Under Schedule C of said article 4 porcelains enjoy 40 per cent advantage. Articles of this material are specially classified under tariff number 23, but porcelain articles classified 24 also enjoy the 40 per cent advantage. All other articles comprised under tariff number 24 enjoy the 20 per cent advantage of article 3 of treaty.

Groups 2 and 3 of schedule 2, classifying cast iron, wrought iron, and steel, enjoy 25 per cent fixed by Schedule A of article 4, excepting cutlery, which enjoys the 30 per cent advantage granted in Schedule B of the same article.

All the articles included in schedule 4 of the tariff, cotton and manufactures thereof, which are specially mentioned, enjoy the 30 per cent advantage granted by Schedule B of article 4 of the treaty, with the single exception of knitted goods classified under tariff number 122 in letters a, b, c, and d, which enjoy the 40 per cent advantage granted by Schedule C of the said article.

Manufactures of wool classified under numbers 144, 145, 146, and 147 enjoy the 40 per cent advantage established in Schedule C of the treaty. Other articles classified under these numbers not of wool shall enjoy only the 20 per cent of article 3 of the treaty.

Printing paper, other than for newspapers, enjoys the 30 per cent granted by Schedule B of article 4. Paper classified under tariff number 152 enjoys only the 20 per cent granted by article 3 of the treaty. Number 154 enjoys the advantage of 30 per cent granted by Schedule B, blank books and paper envelopes classified under this number being included in this advantage.

Cattle are the only live stock that shall enjoy the 40 per cent granted by Schedule C of article 4 of the treaty; all other kinds shall enjoy the 20 per cent of article 3.

Machinery of number 22 enjoys the 25 per cent advantage granted by Schedule A of article 4; and other machinery classified by the tariff numbers of schedule 11, when copper or alloys thereof predominate in said other machinery as the component parts of greatest value, also enjoys the 25 per cent advantage, but when in the machinery classified by other paragraphs of the group in question copper does not predominate as component part of greatest value, it shall enjoy only the 20 per cent advantage provided by article 3 of the treaty.

Butter and oleomargarine are classed under tariff number 244. It should be borne in mind that butter alone enjoys the 30 per cent advantage, oleomargarine or butter mixed with oleomargarine enjoying only the 20 per cent concession of article 3.

Only merchandise reaching the island of Cuba after the time at which the treaty takes effect, or, that is, after 12 o'clock on the night of the 26th instant, shall enjoy the benefits of the treaty.

Circular No. 325 of January 19, 1905.

To the collector of the port of ———:

For your information and action, I have the honor to inform you that, acting upon a complaint presented to the collector of the port of Habana, this Department, upon consultation with the Secretary of State, has rendered the following decision:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of December 10 last, inclosing the application of Messrs. Galban & Co., claiming the benefit of the reciprocity treaty for an importation of roasted coffee, which benefit has been denied by this Department.

"In reply, this Department informs you that it can not accede to that claim. Whenever this Department in agreement with the Department of State and Justice, understands that any merchandise is manufactured or finished in the United States from raw materials imported

from other countries, it considers only those products as the products of the industries of the United States within the meaning of the reciprocity treaty of December 11, 1903, which have undergone in the course of manufacture in the United States a transformation which changes their nature, making of them an entirely different and distinct product; as, for instance, lumber changed into furniture; silk or wool, into cloth; salts, into drugs, etc. This does not apply in cases like the present, when the product in question has gone through a certain process which does not change its essential nature nor the use for which it is destined."

CHANGES IN CUBAN TARIFF RATES.

[In effect February 5, 1904.]

FIFTEEN PER CENT INCREASE.

The following tariff numbers are affected by the 15 per cent increase: 128, 132 to 142 (inclusive), 145 to 150 (inclusive).

TWENTY PER CENT INCREASE.

The following tariff numbers are affected by the 20 per cent increase: 114 to 126 (inclusive), 127 (in part), 242, 253.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT INCREASE.

The following tariff numbers are affected by the 25 per cent increase: 1 (in part, viz, letters *b*, *c*, *d*), 2 to 5 (inclusive), 6 (in part), 7 (in part), 8, 9, 25 to 29 (inclusive), 59 to 72 (inclusive), 73 (except letter *c*), 74, 89, 90, 101*a*, 101*b*, 102*a*, 129, 131, 143*b*, 152 to 154 (inclusive), 166, 167, 168*a*, 170 to 177 (inclusive), 179 and 180 (in part), 181 to 183 (inclusive), 185 to 196 (inclusive), 199 to 202 (inclusive), 204 to 206 (inclusive), 212 to 214 (inclusive), 217 to 235 (inclusive), 266 to 268 (inclusive), 273, 274 (letters *a* and *b*), 281 to 285 (inclusive), 294.

THIRTY PER CENT INCREASE.

The following tariff numbers are affected by the 30 per cent increase: 10 (in part), 11 to 17 (inclusive), 19 to 24 (inclusive), 30, 32 to 34 (inclusive), 36, 37 (except letter *c*), 38 to 58 (inclusive), 77, 78*b*, 78*c*, 79 to 81 (inclusive), 82 (in part), 83, 91 (in part), 96, 97, 98 (in part), 99, 100, 103 (in part), 104 to 106 (inclusive), 108 (in part), 109 to 111 (inclusive), 112 (in part), 113 (in part), 155 to 160 (inclusive), 161 (in part), 162 to 164 (inclusive), 184, 197, 198, 207 to 211 (inclusive), 236 to 241 (inclusive), 243 to 252 (inclusive), 255 (except letter *c*), 256 to 262 (inclusive), 264, 265, 269 (in part), 270 to 272 (inclusive), 275, 276, 280, 286 to 292 (inclusive), 295 to 306 (inclusive), 308 to 316 (inclusive).

REGULATIONS FOR THE APPLICATION OF THE TARIFF.

*Disposition First.*CUSTOMS TREATMENT OF TISSUES.^a

GENERAL RULES.

1. *Number of threads.*—By the number of threads in a tissue shall, unless otherwise stipulated, be meant one-half of all the threads comprised in the warp and weft in a square of 6 millimeters. Should this half contain a fraction, the fraction shall be counted as an entire thread.

2. *Ascertainment of the number of threads.*—In order to determine, for customs treatment of tissues, the number of threads and the proportion in which the threads subject to the highest duty are found in the tissue, the instrument known as "thread counter" shall be employed.

Should there be doubt as to the ascertainment of the number of threads in a tissue, owing to the tissue being closer woven in some parts than in others, the closest-woven part and the loosest-woven part shall be taken, and the average threads resulting from the two shall serve as a basis for levying duty.

When the nature of the tissue permits it, the thread shall always be counted on the obverse side of the stuff.

In all woolly or melton-like tissues, and generally in all tissues in which the hair has been removed by carding or fulling, the threads shall be counted on the reverse side of the stuff by rasping or burning the hair when necessary.

In exceptional cases, where after these operations the ascertainment of the number of threads remains doubtful, a sufficient part of the tissue must be unraveled.

Should this likewise be impossible, as, for instance, in case of ready-made articles, the tissue shall be subject to the highest duty of the group to which it belongs; and should the tissue be mixed, it shall be dutiable according to the class in which the highest-taxed material entering into the mixture is comprised.

CUSTOMS TREATMENT OF MIXED TISSUES.

3. *Admixtures of two materials.*—Tissues of all kinds composed of two materials shall be dutiable as follows:

(a) Cotton tissues containing threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or

^aThe warp of tissues is to be considered as the totality of the threads which lie in the longitudinal sense, whether they form the foundation of the same or whether they have been added in order to form patterns or to give the stuff more body. The weft shall be considered the totality of the threads which cross the warp of the tissue and combine the same conditions of helping to form patterns or to add to the body of the stuff.

other vegetable fiber shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of group 2, Class IV, with the surtaxes established in each case,^a provided that the number of these threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or other vegetable fibers, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, etc., exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class V.

(b) Cotton tissues containing threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or wastes of these materials shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of group 2, Class IV, with the surtaxes established in each case,^a provided that the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VI, as tissues mixed with wool.

(c) Cotton tissues containing threads of silk or floss silk shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of group 2, Class IV, with the surtaxes established in each case,^a provided that the number of silk or floss-silk threads, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of silk or floss silk exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

(d) Tissues of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or other vegetable fibers, containing threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes, shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of group 2, Class V, with the surtaxes established in each case,^b provided that the number of these threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of group 2, Class VI, as tissues mixed with wool.

(e) Tissues of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or other vegetable fibers, containing threads of silk or floss silk, shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of group 2, Class V, with the surtaxes established in each case,^b provided that the number of these threads of silk or floss silk, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of silk or floss-silk threads exceeds one-fifth of

^a Class IV, group 2, Note I.

^b Class V, group 2, Note I.

the total, the tissue shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

(f) When the number of silk or floss-silk threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

4. *Admixtures of more than two materials.*—Tissues composed of more than two materials shall be dutiable as follows:

When the number of silk or floss-silk threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

(a) Tissues containing an admixture of cotton and other vegetable fibers, and at the same time threads of silk or floss silk, shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class V and assimilated to tissues of jute, hemp, etc., whatever be the proportion of the cotton threads; they shall, in addition, be liable to the surtax leviable on the silk or floss-silk threads, provided that the number of these threads, counted in warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of silk or floss-silk threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

(b) Tissues of an admixture of wool, cotton, and other vegetable fibers, containing no silk threads, shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class V and shall, in addition, be liable to the surtax leviable on woolen threads, provided that the number of these threads counted in warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of woolen threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VI as mixed woolen tissues.

5. *Silk tissues.*—All tissues containing silk or floss-silk threads, the number of which, counted in warp and weft, exceeds one-fifth without being more than one-half of the total number of threads composing the tissue, shall be considered as tissues mixed with silk.

When the number of silk or floss-silk threads, counted in warp and weft, exceeds one-half of the total, the tissues shall be considered and dutiable as of pure silk.

EXCEPTIONS.

For knitted stuffs, tulles, lace, blondes, tulles for borders, and ribbons, composed of an admixture, exception to the preceding rules shall be made in the following cases:

6. *Knitted and netted stuffs.*—All kinds of knitted stuffs and tulles, lace, blondes, and tulles of all kinds for borders, when mixed, shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of the class com-

prising the threads of the highest taxed material, whatever be the proportion of such threads in the tissue.

Knitted stuffs, lace, blondes, and tulles for borders, comprised in Class VII, shall be considered as tissues mixed with silk when they contain threads of cotton or other vegetable fibers, or of wool or flock wool, whatever be the proportion of such threads in the mixture.

Tulles less than 15 centimeters in width shall be considered as tulles for borders.

7. *Ribbons*.—Ribbons and galloons mixed with cotton and other vegetable fibers or with vegetable fibers and wool, containing no silk, shall be subject to the corresponding duties of the class comprising the highest taxed threads.

Ribbons or galloons containing silk, in whatever proportion, shall be dutiable as tissues according to the corresponding numbers of Class VII. When not exceeding 15 centimeters in width they shall be considered as mixed silk tissues, provided that they contain in any proportion threads of cotton or other vegetable fibers or of wool or flock wool.

8. *Trimnings*.—Trimnings shall be dutiable on the total weight, as if exclusively composed of the apparent or visible textile material.

Trimnings composed on their apparent or visible part of various textile materials shall be subject to the corresponding duties of the class comprising the highest taxed material. When the predominating component material consists of metallic threads of any kind, the trimnings shall be dutiable according to Class VII plus the surtax leviable on the metal.

Trimnings are distinguished from ribbons and galloons by the latter being real tissues, with warp and weft, while trimnings are plaited.

SURTAXES.

9. *Establishment of surtaxes*.—The surtaxes applicable, owing to broché, embroidery, metal threads, or making up, shall always be computed on the duties leviable on the tissue by taking into account, if necessary, the increase of such duties in case of admixture.

For the collection of the total duty, the surtaxes applicable for either of the above-mentioned reasons must, when necessary, be added together.

10. *Brochés*.—Tissues, brochés, or woven like brocades with silk or floss silk, shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon plus the surtaxes established in every case.^a

By broché or brocaded tissues are meant all tissues with flowers or other ornaments applied by means of the small shuttle called "*espolin*" in such manner that the threads do not occupy the entire width of the stuff, but only the space comprising the flower or pattern.

^a Classes IV and V, group 2, Note II, letter a.

11. *Embroidery*.—Tissues embroidered by hand or by machine after weaving or with application of trimmings shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon plus the surtaxes established in every case,^a by taking into account whether the embroidery contains metallic threads or not.

Embroidery is distinguished from patterns woven in the tissue, as the latter are destroyed by unraveling the weft of the tissue, while embroidery is independent of the warp and weft and can not be unraveled.

12. *Metallic threads*.—Tissues and trimmings containing metallic threads, in whatever proportion, shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon plus the surtaxes established in every case.^b

Tissues exclusively composed of metallic threads shall be dutiable according to Class VII plus the surtax leviable on the metal.

13. *Made-up articles*.—Tissues manufactured into articles of all kinds shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon plus the surtaxes established in every case.^c

Ready-made clothing, wearing apparel of all kinds and of any style, and, generally, all articles made up by the seamstress or tailor, shall, for their total weight, be liable to the duties leviable on the principal component tissue on their most visible exterior part.

For the application of the corresponding surtaxes, clothing and articles, half finished or basted, shall be considered as made-up articles and clothing.

Disposition Second.

RULES APPLICABLE TO GOODS NOT SPECIALLY MENTIONED AND TO ARTICLES COMPOSED OF SEVERAL MATERIALS.

1. Articles not enumerated in the tariff shall, for the application of duty, be assimilated to those which they most closely resemble.

When an article presented for customs clearance is not mentioned in a number of the tariff or in the repertory, and when doubts arise as to its assimilation to articles specified in the tariff, the interested party or the importer may request the customs authorities to indicate the number according to which such article is to be dutiable.

In such case the clearance shall be effected according to the number so indicated.

2. Articles which, by their nature or application, are composed of two or more materials or of different parts^d shall, for the total weight, be taxed according to the material chiefly determining the value of the article.

^a Classes IV and V, group 2, Note 11, letter *b*.

^b *Ibid.*, letter *c*.

^c *Ibid.*, letter *d*.

^d As, for instance, the handle of an implement and the implement itself; the glass and frame of a mirror.

3. In case of doubt as to which is the material chiefly determining the value of an article, such article shall be dutiable according to the most highly taxed component material.

4. When the mixture of different materials has been made with a view of evading the payment of the duties of any specified number of the tariff, the duties leviable on the article subject to the highest duty shall always be collected.

Disposition Third.

REGULATIONS TO BE APPLIED IN LEVYING DUTY ON PACKAGES AND RECEPTACLES— TARES.

1. Packages and receptacles capable of again being used to contain goods or for other purposes shall be dutiable according to the corresponding number of the tariff, unless in case of goods dutiable on gross weight without tare, for which it is expressly provided that the weight of packages or receptacles shall, for tariff purposes, be included in the weight of the goods.

2. Packages and receptacles liable to higher duties than those established for their contents shall always be dutiable according to the number of the tariff to which they belong.

3. The following articles shall pay on gross weight, including packages and receptacles:

Included in Class I:

- Marble, jasper, and alabaster, in the rough or cut into flat blocks, slabs, or steps.
- Other natural or artificial stone, unwrought and in flat blocks, slabs, or steps.
- Earthy substances employed in industry or in the arts; cement, lime, and gypsum.
- Mineral pitch and tar; asphalts, bitumens, and schists.
- Mineral oils of all kinds.
- Ores.
- Clay in coarse articles for building purposes, furnaces, etc.; also articles of fire clay.
- Large or small paving tiles of earthenware, cement, or stoneware, ceramic tiles, glazed roofing tiles, and pipes.

Included in Class II:

- All articles of cast iron, wrought iron, or steel set forth in groups 2 and 3 of Class II (excepting those comprised in Nos. 33, 34, 41, 45, 47 (letters *a* and *b*), 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54 (letters *a*, *b*, and *c*), 55 (letters *a* and *b*), 56, 57, and 58).
- Copper shavings; copper of first fusion and old copper, brass, etc.
- Copper, brass, bronze, and other alloys of common metals in which copper enters; in ingots, bars, plates, pipes, railway chairs, sheets for stoves and boiler makers' work, partly wrought.
- Mercury.
- Nickel, aluminum, tin, zinc, lead, or other metals not specially mentioned; also all alloys of such metals, in pigs, ingots, bars, plates, pipes, or wire.
- Filings, shavings, scrap iron or steel, and other waste of common metals.
- Scoriae.

Included in Class III:

- Oleaginous seeds, including copra or cocoanut.
- Resins (except turpentine) and gums comprised in No. 78.
- Extracts in licorice, camphor, aloes, and other like vegetable juices.

Tan bark.

Opium.

Vegetable and animal products enumerated in Nos. 82 and 83.

Natural colors in powder or in lumps.

Natural dyes.

Varnish.

Blacking.

Chemical products enumerated in Nos. 91 (excepting phosphorus), 92, 93, 94, 95, and 96 (letter *a*).

Vegetable oils mentioned in No. 101.

Crude vegetable oils and animal fats.

Wax, unmanufactured, and paraffin in the mass.

Fertilizers.

Glue, albumen, and gelatin.

Carbons for electric lighting.

Included in Classes IV, V, VI, and VII:

Textile materials of all kinds, neither spun nor twisted.

Included in Class VIII:

Paper pulp.

Included in Class IX:

Staves.

Ordinary wood in boards, beams, etc.; wood, planed or dovetailed, for cases and flooring.

Fine wood for cabinetmakers, in boards, deals, trunks, or logs.

Casks or shoofs, and wood prepared for the manufacture of hogsheads, tierces, and barrels.

Lattice or fencing wood.

Charcoal, firewood, and other vegetable combustibles.

Cork, in the rough or in sheets.

Dill, vegetable hair, cane, osiers, fine straw, palm, heather, and esparto, raw.

Included in Class X:

Animal remains.

Included in Class XII:

Jerked meat ("tasajo").

Oysters of all kinds and shellfish, fresh or dried.

Rice.

Wheat and other cereals.

Flour of all kinds.

Pulse, dried.

Pot herbs and garden produce, fresh.

Carob beans, and seeds not specially mentioned.

Forage and bran.

Included in Class XIII:

Sand-covered tarpaulins for vans; felt and tow, tarred or coated with pitch.

4. The undermentioned goods, if contained in a single package or receptacle, shall likewise be dutiable on gross weight, including weight of package or receptacle, and with no reduction for tare.

When packed in two or more receptacles, such goods shall be weighed therewith, and the following allowances shall be made for tare:

<i>Included in Class III:</i>		Tare—per cent.
Natural colors, prepared		17
Colors and dyes, artificial, in powder, lumps, or crystals		10
The same, prepared		17
Varnish		15
Chemical products not specified (No. 98)		12
Soap		6
Starch and feculæ for industrial uses; dextrin and glucose		10
Gunpowder, explosive compounds, and miners' fuses (No. 111, letter <i>a</i>)		10

<i>Included in Class XII:</i>		
Olive oil and cotton-seed oil		10

5. The following goods shall be dutiable on gross weight, including weight of all packages or receptacles, and shall be allowed the under-mentioned tares:

<i>Included in Class I:</i>		Tare—per cent.
Marble, jasper, and alabaster, wrought into the articles mentioned in No. 1 (letters <i>c</i> and <i>d</i>)		20
All other natural stones, also artificial stones wrought into the articles classed under No. 2 (letter <i>b</i>)		12
Articles of gypsum, in cases or barrels		30
Articles of gypsum, in hampers or otherwise packed		16
Hollow glass and crystal ware of all kinds (excepting ordinary bottles):		
In cases or barrels		30
In crates, baskets, hampers, or otherwise packed		20
Ordinary bottles:		
In cases or barrels		20
In crates or otherwise packed		15
Flat glass and crystal of all kinds:		
In single cases		25
In double wooden cases		30
In any other package		20
Glass and crystal in fancy articles, etc.:		
In a single receptacle		35
In two or more receptacles		40
Earthenware or stoneware; faïence and porcelain:		
In cases or barrels		30
In hampers or otherwise packed		16
<i>Included in Class II:</i>		
Roughly manufactured articles comprised in Nos. 33, 41, 45, 47 (letter <i>b</i>), 48, 49, 54 (letter <i>c</i>), 56, 57, 63 (letters <i>a</i> and <i>b</i>), 64, 65 (letter <i>a</i>), 67 (letter <i>b</i>), 69:		
In cases or barrels		13
In hampers		7
In other packages or in bales		5
Finely manufactured articles comprised in Nos. 34, 47 (letter <i>a</i>), 50, 53, 58, 63 (letter <i>c</i>), 65 (letter <i>b</i>), 67 (letter <i>a</i>), 68, 70, 72 (letter <i>c</i>), 73 (letter <i>c</i>), 73 (letter <i>d</i>), and 74 (letters <i>c</i> , <i>d</i> , <i>e</i> , or <i>f</i>):		
In cases or barrels		18
In hampers		12
In other packages or bales		6

	Tare—per cent.
<i>Included in Class III:</i>	
Spirits of turpentine	18
Phosphorus:	
In tin-plate receptacles	25
In cases or otherwise packed	36
Pharmaceutical products comprised in Nos. 96 (letter <i>b</i>), 99, and 100	20
Wax and other articles comprised in No. 104	14
Perfumery and essences	20
<i>Included in Class VIII:</i>	
Paper of all kinds:	
In cases	10
In other packages or in bales	3
<i>Included in Class IX:</i>	
Fine wood, sawn in veneers	6
Ordinary wood, wrought, curved wood, wrought, and rods, and articles comprised in Nos. 171, 173, and 175 (letter <i>a</i>):	
In cases	20
In crates or otherwise packed	10
Fine wood, wrought, comprised in Nos. 172, 174, and 175 (letter <i>b</i>):	
In cases	30
In other packages	10
Cork, manufactured:	
In cases	10
In other packages or in bales	5
Furniture of osiers or other wickerwork comprised in No. 180:	
In cases	35
In other packages or in bales	10
<i>Included in Class X:</i>	
Saddlers and harness-makers' wares; feathers, except for ornament, and feather dusters:	
In cases or barrels	15
In other packages or in bales	6
Gloves of skin, comprised in No. 196:	
In cases or barrels	18
In other packages or in bales	8
<i>Included in Class XII:</i>	
Poultry and small game	40
Meat in brine, including beef and pork, comprised in No. 237	20
Lard and other goods comprised in Nos. 238, 239, 240, 241	12
Other meat	12
Butter:	
In ordinary boxes, tierces, cans, etc	12
In brine, or otherwise packed, with wooden, glass, or tin receptacles combined, provided this does not exceed the actual tare	35
Salt cod and stockfish; herring, mackerel, and salmon:	
In cases or barrels	10
In sacks	2
Cocoa:	
In sacks	1
In double sacks	2
In ceroons	5
Ground, or in paste, in triple receptacles	25

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Coffee:	Tare—per cent.
In sacks	1
In double sacks	2
In barrels, casks, etc	10
Cinnamon:	
In cases or barrels	15
In bales	4
Cinnamon, Chinese ("canelon"), and other spices comprised in No. 283:	
In cases or barrels	15
In sacks	1
In double sacks	2
Vanilla	12
Eggs	25
Common biscuits	8
Fine biscuits	14
Cheese	12
<i>Included in Class XIII:</i>	
Cartridges with or without projectiles or bullets	10
Varnished cloth or oilcloth	12
Toys and games	25
Articles of caoutchouc	20
Waterproof and caoutchouc tissues	10

GENERAL PROVISION FOR TARE.

6. All goods not enumerated in the foregoing lists, or not included in the above-mentioned cases, shall be dutiable on net weight or according to the bases stipulated in the respective numbers of the tariff; all packages or receptacles containing such goods shall be separately liable to the duties set forth in the corresponding numbers of the tariff.

7. Goods dutiable on gross weight, entitled or not to tare allowance, shall always be taxed inclusive of the weight of all interior paper wrappers, ribbons, envelopes, or packing.

8. When an article entitled to tare allowance is imported in bulk, or merely fastened by means of rope or hoops, or packed in paper, straw, hay, or the like, no tare shall be deducted.

9. Goods dutiable on net weight shall pay together with the weight of the paper wrappers, ribbons, envelopes, or immediate receptacles other than the boxes or cases. Needles, pins, pens, and other articles comprised in Nos. 51, 52, and 68 shall be excepted from this rule, and will be weighed together with the boxes if of cardboard.

Other boxes and cases, also boxes and cases containing other articles, shall be dutiable according to the number of the tariff to which they belong.

Goods affixed to cardboard, cards, or wood shall be dutiable together with the weight of such package.

Twisted yarn of all kinds shall be dutiable together with the weight of the bobbins.

10.^a When in one container merchandises are imported which pay by net weight with others which pay by gross weight or by unities or by value, whether they have the same or different tares, said merchandises will pay the duties that correspond to them by net or dutiable weight, without any benefit of tare, and the exterior container will be appraised by its total weight by the paragraph corresponding to the material of which it is made.

^a As modified by Order No. 445, October 31, 1900.

In the application of rule 10, Disp. III, the following practice is observed:

There are five distinct classes of merchandise contemplated in the tariff in respect to the method of assessing duty thereon:

1. Merchandise which pays by gross weight.
2. Merchandise which pays by net weight.
3. Merchandise which pays by tare.
4. Merchandise which pays ad valorem.
5. Merchandise which pays by unities.

For the application of Disp. III, rule 10, merchandise which pays tare is considered as paying by gross weight. Merchandise which pays ad valorem is considered as paying by net weight. Merchandise free of duty is not taken into consideration at all, as far as the application of Disp. III, rule 10, is concerned. The following table of all possible cases or combinations arising in the packing of merchandise is given, together with the indications in each case as to whether rule 10 applies or not:

Disposition III, rule 10. Does it apply?

- Gross weight packed with net weight? Yes.
 Gross weight packed with merchandise with tare? No.
 Gross weight packed with ad valorem? Yes.
 Gross weight packed with unities? No.
 Net weight packed with gross weight? Yes.
 Net weight packed with merchandise with tare? Yes.
 Net weight packed with ad valorem? No.
 Net weight packed with unities? Yes.
 Merchandise with tare packed with gross weight? No.
 Merchandise with tare packed with net weight? Yes.
 Merchandise with tare packed with ad valorem? Yes.
 Merchandise with tare packed with unities? No.
 Ad valorem packed with gross weight? Yes.
 Ad valorem packed with net weight? No.
 Ad valorem packed with merchandise with tare? Yes.
 Ad valorem packed with unities? Yes.
 Unities packed with gross weight? No.
 Unities packed with net weight? Yes.
 Unities packed with merchandise with tare? No.
 Unities packed with ad valorem? Yes.

When in the same case are packed goods dutiable by gross weight, paying under different paragraphs, or letters of paragraphs, or having different tares, or goods having the same tare but paying under different paragraphs, or different letters of the same paragraph, rule 7, Disp. III, applies, and the exterior receptacle pays duty under its corresponding paragraph. (Order No. 43, ruling No. 36, August 23, 1900.)

When in the application of rule 10, Disp. III, net weight goods are packed in cardboard boxes or etui cases (estaches), the cardboard boxes, or etui cases, will be classified under their respective paragraphs of the tariff. (Order No. 35, ruling No. 29, August 11, 1900.)

11. Packages containing mineral waters shall be dutiable according to the following rules:

Cases containing bottles shall be dutiable according to No. 166 (letter *b*) on 15 per cent of the gross weight of case and contents.

Bottles shall be dutiable according to No. 10, and for this purpose bottles containing 70 centiliters or more shall be considered as weighing 720 grams each.

For smaller bottles and for flasks, except of glass, and for other receptacles used for importing water, the weight shall be practically ascertained, and such receptacles shall be dutiable according to the numbers of the tariff in which classed.

12. Receptacles containing alcohol, brandies, liquors, and other compound spirits shall be treated as follows:

When the importation is effected in barrels or other casks, the receptacles shall be dutiable according to their corresponding paragraph on 15 per cent of the gross weight if single and on 20 per cent of the gross weight if double.

When the importation is effected in bottles or flasks, packed in wooden cases or hampers, duties shall be assessed as follows:

The weight of the liquid shall be practically ascertained, as shall that of bottles or flasks containing the same.

The practically ascertained weights of the liquid and bottles or flasks shall be added, and the result deducted from the actual gross weight of the entire importation. The difference obtained by this deduction will be the actual weight of the wooden cases or hampers.

The liquid, bottles or flasks, and wooden cases or hampers will pay duty according to their corresponding paragraphs.

13. Receptacles containing wine shall be treated as follows:

When the importation is effected in barrels or other casks, the receptacles shall be dutiable according to their corresponding paragraph on 12 per cent of the gross weight if single and on 18 per cent of the gross weight if double.

When the importation is effected in bottles or flasks, packed in wooden cases or hampers, duties shall be assessed in exactly the same way as for alcohol, brandies, liquors, and compound spirits, when so imported, except in the case of champagne, which shall be treated as follows:

The weight of the liquid shall be practically ascertained by deducting from the actual weight of a full bottle 950 grams for an empty champagne bottle, ordinary size, and 550 grams for an empty half bottle.

The assessment of duty will then proceed as in the case of any other wine.

14. Receptacles containing beer or cider shall be treated as follows:

When the importation is effected in barrels or other casks, the receptacles shall be dutiable according to their corresponding paragraph on 30 per cent of the gross weight.

When the importation is effected in bottles or flasks, packed in wooden cases, hampers, or barrels, duties shall be assessed as follows:

When beer is imported in bottles of ordinary or current size, for every 12 quart bottles or 24 pint bottles the glass shall be considered to weigh $9\frac{1}{2}$ kilos and the beer contained therein to weigh $8\frac{1}{2}$ kilos (equal to $8\frac{1}{2}$ liters), and the difference obtained by adding together the taken weight of the glass and the taken weight of the beer, and deducting the result from the actual gross weight of the entire importation, shall be considered to be the weight of the exterior package or receptacle.^a

When beer is imported in bottles not of ordinary or current size, or differing in weight from the average or current weights, the respective weights of the liquid and bottles will be practically ascertained, and the assessment of duty will proceed as before.

In the case of cider the procedure will be the same as in the case of wines or liquors, the weights being practically ascertained.

Disposition Fourth.

ARTICLES OF PROHIBITED IMPORTATION.

1. Dynamite, gunpowder, and similar explosives, unless the importer is able to produce a special authorization for landing issued to him by the President of Cuba.^b

2. Paintings, publications, figures, and all other objects offensive to morality.

3. Artificial wine (other than medicinal wines of known composition) and adulterated wines.

Regulations as to Clearance of Petroleum.

In case of doubt as to the clearance of crude petroleum, a sample of this oil must be taken and the following rules observed:

1. A sample of 200 cubic centimeters shall be taken from 50 cases

^a Rule 14, Disp. III, has been interpreted as follows: One barrel supposed to contain 6 dozen quart bottles of current size is found, for example, to weigh 114 kilos. The beer contained therein is considered to amount to six times $8\frac{1}{2}$ kilos, or 51 liters, dutiable under paragraph 280b. The glass of the 6 dozen bottles is considered to weigh six times $9\frac{1}{2}$ kilos, or 57 kilos, dutiable under paragraph 10. The taken weight of the beer and the taken weight of the glass bottles being added, gives 108 kilos, which, being deducted from the actual gross weight of the entire importation, leaves 6 kilos, which is considered to be the weight of the exterior package or receptacle. (Order No. 22, July 11, 1900.)

^bThe words "President of Cuba" have been substituted here for the words "military governor of the island" in the original draft of the tariff of 1900.

or less, or from 10 barrels or less, comprised in the declaration and belonging to the same kind of goods.

2. These samples shall be mixed in a large receptacle, and, when the discharge is terminated, 2 liters are taken therefrom and put into separate bottles, which are sealed and furnished with labels signed by the customs employees and the interested party. These bottles shall be forwarded to the customs chemical expert in order to be assayed.

3. Immediately after this operation the goods shall be cleared and the corresponding duty applied, but the interested party shall always be bound by the results of the analysis, and the clearance shall not be deemed definitive until that result be known.

4. The samples must be assayed within one month, and the interested party has the right to be present when the samples are opened and analyzed, provided that he has made a written request to this effect at the time of identifying the samples by affixing his signature to the labels. He may also appeal to the collector at the chief port from the report of the experts.

5. Should the interested party in this appeal request that a new analysis be made, this operation shall be effected at his expense if the decision of the customs be sustained. In contrary cases the expenses shall be borne by the Government.

The following shall be considered as—

(a) Crude oils derived from schists, those obtained from first distillation, distinguishable by their density of from 900 to 920 thousandths of a degree, or from 66 to $57\frac{1}{2}$ of the centesimal aerometer, equal to from 24 degrees and 69 hundredths to 21 degrees and 48 hundredths Cartier.

(b) Crude and natural petroleum, that imported in the state in which found when extracted from the well and which has undergone no operation whatever whereby the natural chemical composition is altered or modified. When gradually and continuously distilled up to a temperature of 300° C., this petroleum must leave a residuum exceeding 20 per cent of its primitive weight.

Import Tariff of Cuba.

ABBREVIATIONS EMPLOYED IN THE TARIFF.

Disp. = General disposition. G. W. = Gross weight. N. W. = Net weight.	G. W.; T. = Gross weight or tare, as the case may be. T. = Tare. S. T. = Special tare.	Kilos. = Kilograms. Kilog. = Kilogram. Hectog. = Hectogram. Hectol. = Hectoliter.
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CURRENCY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

Duties shall be paid in United States money, or in foreign gold coin, such as the Spanish alphonosinos (veinten) and the French louis, which will be accepted at the following rates: Alphonosinos (25-peseta piece), \$4.78; louis (20-frame piece), \$3.82. The following Spanish silver coins now in circulation in the island of Cuba shall be received for customs at the following fixed rates in American money: Peso, 60 cents; medio peso, 30 cents; peseta, 12 cents; real, 6 cents; medio real, 3 cents. Bronze and copper coins now current in the island of Cuba will be received at their face value for fractional parts of a dollar in a single payment to an amount not exceeding 12 cents (4 pesetas). The metrical system of weights and measures is in use in Cuba.

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff.

Tarif No.	Classification.	Unit of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
			Dollars.	Per cent.	Dollars.	Per cent.	Dollars.
CLASS I.—STONES, EARTHS, ORES, GLASS, AND CERAMIC PRODUCTS.							
GROUP I.—Stones and earths employed in building, arts, and manufactures.							
1	Marble, jasper, and alabaster: a. In the rough or in dressed pieces, squared or prepared for shaping, G. W. b. Slabs, plates, or steps of any dimensions, polished or not, G. W. c. Sculptures, high and bas-reliefs, vases, urns, and similar articles for house decoration. T. (Disp. III, rule 5) into all other articles, polished or not, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).	100 kilos. do. do. do.	0.30 1.00 3.10 2.00	..... 25 25 25	0.40 1.25 3.875 2.50	20 20 20 20	0.40 1.00 3.10 2.00
2	Stones, other, natural or artificial: a. Wrought into any shape, G. W. b. Wrought into all other articles, T. (Disp. III, rule 5). c. Wrought stone for paving and curbing, G. W. d. Earths employed in manufactures and arts, including the mineral gypsum, G. W. a. cement, G. W.	do. do. do. do. do.	.50 1.00 .05 .20 .30	25 25 25 25	.625 1.25 .0825 .25 .375	20 20 20 20	.50 1.00 .05 .20 .30
3	Earths employed in manufactures and arts, including the mineral gypsum, G. W.	do.	.30	25	.375	20	.30
4	Gypsum, manufactured into articles,	do.	3.00	25	3.75	20	3.00

4	Gypsum manufactured into articles: a. Statuettes, T. (Disp. III, rule 5). b. Articles, other, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).	.40 .40	3.00 .75	25 25	3.75 .9375	20 20	3.00 .75
GROUP 2.—Coal.							
(See Free list.)							
5	Tar and mineral pitch, asphalt, bitumens, and schists, ² G. W. NOTE.—Asphalt paving blocks and rock asphalt for paving purposes shall be dutiable under this paragraph, in proportion to the percentage of asphaltum they contain, provided the duty be not less than \$0.65 per 100 kilo., G. W.	100 kilos	.60	25	.75	20	.60
6	Crude oils derived from schists, including crude petroleum; axle grease for cars and carts, ⁴ G. W.	.do	1.40	25	1.75	20	1.40
	a. Crude petroleum to be used exclusively in the manufacture of illuminating gas and only at gas works in Cuba, and used for no other purpose, said gas works to be subject to inspection by the customs authorities; and provided that the importer gives such bond as may be required necessary by the collector of customs, ³ G. W.	.do	.70	25	.875	20	.70
7	Petroleum and other mineral oils, rectified or refined, intended for illumination or lubrication, ⁵ G. W.	.do	3.50	25	4.375	20	3.50
	a. A product from petroleum known under the name of cordage oil, imported by and used exclusively for cordage works in their manufacture of rope and cordage, provided that the importer be made at the direct demand of the president of the cordage company; and that the importer give such bond as may be required necessary by the collector of customs, ³ G. W.	.do	.70	25	.875	20	.70
8	Benzine, gasoline, and mineral oils, not specially mentioned, including vaseline, ⁶ G. W.	.do	4.70	25	5.875	20	4.70
9	Ores, G. W.	100 kilos	.10	25	.125	20	.10

1 Marble affixed to furniture shall be liable to the same duty as the furniture.
 2 Imported by Order No. 103, September 3, 1901.
 3 The customs authorities must take special care that under the denomination of tar or mixtures containing tar, no oils derived from schists are imported. Tar must not contain, in appreciable proportions, volatile products or oils which might be extracted by means of distillation at 300° Centigrade. Under the name of asphalt or bitumens, impure paraffin or other products must be included in No. 103 of Class III.
 (Tow impregnated with pitch, tarred felts, and tarpaulins coated with sand, which heretofore were dutiable according to this number, shall in future be comprised in No. 304 of Class XIII.)
 4 For the collection of duty, the following shall be considered as—
 (a) Crude oils derived from schists, those obtained from first distillation, distinguishable by their density of from 900 to 925 thousandths of a degree, or from 66 to 57 of the centesimal aerometer, equal to from 24 degrees and 69 hundredths to 21 degrees and 49 hundredths Celsius.
 (b) Crude mineral oils mixed with animal oils, as well as crude mineral oils mixed with vegetable oils, when these oils are exclusively destined to lubricating machines, are included in this number, but are exempt from the increase, and dutiable according to the old rate, with 20 per cent decrease therefrom in favor of importations from the United States.
 (c) For rules of clearance of crude petroleum, see p. 4002.
 5 Inserted by Order No. 84, March 16, 1901.
 6 By order No. 97, August 6, 1901, gas oil imported by a gas company in Cuba for exclusive use by said company in manufacture of illuminating gas is classified under No. 64, at 70 cents per 100 kilos.
 All mineral oils not having the properties described in the note to No. 6 shall be considered as refined.
 Cent decrease therefrom in favor of importations from the United States.
 7 Changed from \$2.80 to \$3.50 by Order No. 84, March 16, 1901.

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

Tarif No.	Classification.	Unit of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
			Dollars.	Per cent.	Dollars.	Per cent.	Dollars.
CLASS I.—STONES, EARTH, ORES, GLASS, AND CERAMIC PRODUCTS—Continued.							
GROUP 5.—Crystal and glass.							
10	Common of ordinary hollow glassware; electric insulators. ¹ T. (Disp. III, rule 5).	100 kilos.	1.00	30	1.30	25	0.975
11	Crystal, and glass imitating crystal: ² a. Articles, cut, engraved, or gilt, T. (Disp. III, rule 5). b. Articles, other, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) ³	do. do.	14.00 7.00	30 30	18.20 9.10	25 25	13.65 6.825
12	Plate glass or plate crystal: a. Slabs, paving or roofing, T. (Disp. III, rule 5). b. For windows or in other articles, provided they be neither polished, beveled, engraved, nor ornamented, T. (Disp. III, rule 5). c. Window glass set in lead and polished or beveled plate glass, T. (Disp. III, rule 5). d. Articles, engraved or ornamented, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do. do. do. do.	1.65 3.40 4.90 9.80	30 30 30 30	2.145 4.42 6.37 12.74	25 20 25 25	1.69875 3.694 4.775 9.535
13	Glass and crystal, tinted, silvered or coated with other metals: a. Common mirrors not exceeding 2 mm. in thickness, coated with red or dark mercurial varnish, T. (Disp. III, rule 5). b. Mirrors, beveled, T. (Disp. III, rule 5). c. Mirrors, other, T. (Disp. III, rule 5). d. In statuettes, flower stands, and vases and similar articles for toilet purposes and house decoration, T. (Disp. III, rule 5). e. Spectacle and watch glasses; imitations of precious or fine stones; enamel, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).	do. do. do. do. do.	10.00 13.00 18.00	30 30 30	13.90 19.50 23.40	25 25 25	9.75 14.625 17.55
14	Glass and crystal, in other articles: ⁴ a. In statuettes, flower stands, and vases and similar articles for toilet purposes and house decoration, T. (Disp. III, rule 5). b. Spectacle and watch glasses; imitations of precious or fine stones; enamel, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).	kilogram hundred	.25	30	.325	25	.244
15	Incandescent electric lamps, mounted or not ⁵	do.	1.00 2.50	30 30	1.30 3.25	25 25	.975 2.4375
GROUP 6.—Pottery, earthenware, and porcelain.							
16	Articles of fire clay, G. W.	100 kilos.	.30	30	.39	20	.312
17	Vitrified brick for paving purposes, vitrified block, vitrified brick for sewers, vitrified invert block, and vitrified invert brick for sewers, G. W.	do.	.05	30	.065	20	.032
18	Roofing tiles of clay, not glazed, for building purposes	square (10 by 10 ft.)	1.50	.....	1.50	20	1.20
19	Vitrified clay and terra-cotta sewer pipe, slabs or conduits of clay; glazed or unglazed, cement or stoneware, G. W.	100 kilos.	.25	30	.325	20	.26
20	Ceramic tiles of all kinds and glazed roofing tiles	square (10 by 10 ft.)	2.50	30	3.25	40	1.95
21	Hollow ware, glazed or not, of clay or stoneware, earthenware, and provided they be not gilt, painted, or ornamented in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5). a. Household or kitchen utensils, earthenware, and provided they be not gilt, painted, in dishes or hollow ware, T. (Disp. III, rule 5). b. Dishes or plates, earthenware, and provided they be not gilt, painted, nor ornamented in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5). c. Common bottles of earthenware, to contain beer, etc., T. (Disp. III, rule 5). d. Flower pots of common earthenware, T. (Disp. III, rule 5). e. Articles, gilt, painted, or ornamented in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).	100 kilos. do. do. do. do. do.	.80 3.00 1.00 1.00 5.00	30 30 30 30 30	1.04 3.90 1.30 1.30 7.39	25 25 25 25 25	.78 2.925 .975 .975 6.46

22 | Faience in dishes or hollow ware: 30 4.55 2 8.4125

22	Porcelains in dishes or hollow ware: a. Neither painted gilt, nor in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5). b. Gilt, painted, or with ornaments in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).	.40 .40	30 30	4.55 8.32	25 25	8.4125 0.24
23	Porcelain in dishes or hollow ware: a. Neither painted, gilt, nor in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5). b. Painted, gilt, or with ornaments in relief, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).	.40 .40	30 30	7.54 12.09	40 40	4.724 7.254
24	Statuettes, flower stands, and vases, high and bas-reliefs, articles for toilet purposes (adornments de toilette) and house decoration, of fine clay, faience, stoneware, porcelain, or bisquit, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).	.25	30	.325	20	.28
CLASS II.—METALS, AND ALL MANUFACTURES IN WHICH A METAL ENTERS AS A PRINCIPAL ELEMENT.						
GROUP 1.—Gold, silver, and platinum, and alloys of these metals, and gold and silver plate.						
25	Gold and platinum, or alloys thereof in jewelry, with or without precious stones or pearls; silver in jewelry with precious stones or pearls; and precious stones, pearls, and seed pearls not set, N. W.	hectog. .40	25 25	9.375 3.50	20	7.5
26	Gold or platinum or alloys thereof wrought in articles, other, of all kinds, N. W.	hectog.	25	9.375	20	7.5
27	Silver in ingots, bars, plates, sheets, or powder, N. W.	hectog.	25	3.50	20	2.80
28	Silver in jewelry, without precious stones or pearls, N. W.	hectog.	25	3.25	20	2.60
29	Silver, wrought in articles, other, of all kinds, and platinum in ingots, N. W.	hectog.	25	1.875	20	1.50
30	Gold and silver plated ware of all kinds, and jewelry made of metal, gold or silver plated, with or without precious stones or imitations thereof. ¹	hectog. p. e. ad. val.	25 30	10.00 324	20 30	8.00 224
31	Cast iron: a. Articles not coated or ornamented with another metal or porcelain, neither polished nor turned. b. Bars, beams, plates, grates for furnaces, columns, and pipes, G. W. c. Lubricating boxes for railway trucks and carriages, and railway chairs, G. W. d. Articles, other, G. W. ²	100 kilos .40 .40 .40	25 30 30 30	.10 .65 .455 .975	25 25 25 25	.075 .4875 .341 .731
32	Articles coated or ornamented with another metal or porcelain, neither polished nor turned. a. Excepting ordinary glass receptacles for Cuban industries, which are dutiable according to the old rate, with 25 per cent decrease therefrom in favor of Importations from the United States. b. Decanters, glasses, tumblers, candlesticks, pillar lamps, and other articles for table service and lighting, white or colored, are comprised in this number. c. By order No. 65 (ruling No. 51) common glass beads, which are not trinkets or ornaments, and do not imitate precious or fine stones, are classified under No. 116. d. Separate and spare parts, forming an integral portion of lamps, chandeliers, or bracket lamps, are dutiable according to this number. e. By order No. 19, July 2, 1900, reads as follows: "For No. 116 (ruling No. 51), hollow glass and crystal ware of all kinds (excepting ordinary bottles), shall be applied as follows: "Incrandescent electric lamps, mounted or not, in cases or barrels, 30 per cent." "In crates, baskets, hampers, or otherwise packed, 20 per cent."	.10 .40 .40 .40	25 30 30 30	.10 .65 .455 .975	25 25 25 25	.075 .4875 .341 .731

¹ A surtax of 75 per cent of the duties will be levied upon Saxony, Sèvres, and similar fine porcelain.

² Articles of porcelain under No. 24, imported from the United States, are entitled to 40 per cent reduction, as under No. 23.

³ All articles containing a bath or plating of silver, however slight, are classified under No. 30. (Order No. 37, October 11, 1900.)

⁴ Compasses (all kinds), gold or silver plated, are classified under No. 30. (Order No. 121 December 17, 1901.)

⁵ Parts of fitting S traps, as follows: Inducers, increasers, offsets, Y branches, T branches, double T branches, P traps, running traps, half traps, Y branches, double Y branches, double T branches, crosses, common flanges, blind flanges, couplings, nipples, branch tees, bends, unions, and caps, are classified as follows:
When of cast iron (not gilt or nickel), under No. 327.
When of wrought iron or steel (not gilt or nickel), under No. 57.
When of copper, or alloys of copper (not gilt or nickel), under No. 69. (Order No. 68, ruling No. 53, November 23, 1900.)

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

Tarif No.	Classification.	Unit of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present to United States.
			Dollars.	Per cent.	Dollars.	Per cent.	Dollars.
	CLASS II.—METALS, ETC.—Continued.						
	GROUP 2.—Cast iron—Continued.						
33	Cast iron—Continued. Articles of all kinds not coated or ornamented with another metal or porcelain, polished or turned, T. (Disp. II, rule 5).	100 Kilos	1.20	30	1.56	25	1.17
34	Articles of all kinds, enameled, gilt, lined or coated or ornamented with other metals or porcelain, T. (Disp. II, rule 5).	do	2.30	30	2.99	25	2.2425
	GROUP 3.—Wrought iron and steel.						
35	Iron, soft or wrought, in ingots or "bochos;" ¹ steel in ingots, G. W.	100 kilos	.40	.....	.40	25	.30
36	Wrought iron or steel, rolled: a. Bars of all kinds, including rods, ² tires, and hoops, G. W. b. Bars of all kinds of fine crucible steel, ⁴ G. W.	do do do	.50 .90 1.60	30 30 30	.65 1.17 2.08	25 25 25	.4875 .8775 1.56
37	Sheets, rolled: a. Neither polished nor tinned, of 3 millimeters and more in thickness, G. W. b. Neither polished nor tinned, of less than 3 millimeters in thickness, and hoop iron, ⁵ G. W. c. Tinned and tin plate, G. W. d. Polished, corrugated, perforated, cold-rolled, galvanized or not, and bands of polished hoop iron, G. W. ⁶	do do do do	1.10 1.20 1.50 1.30	30 30 30 30	1.43 1.56 1.50 1.69	25 25 25 25	1.0725 1.17 1.125 1.2675
	Wrought iron or steel:						
38	Cast in pieces, in the rough, neither polished, turned, nor adjusted, weighing, each— a. 25 kilograms or more, G. W. b. Less than 25 kilograms, G. W.	do do	1.00 1.35	30 30	1.30 1.755	25 25	.975 1.316
39	Cast in pieces, finished— a. Wheels, weighing more than 100 kilograms, fish plates, chairs, sleepers, and straight axles; springs for railways and tramways; bumping boxes, G. W. b. Wheels weighing 100 kilograms or less; springs other than for railways and tramways; bent axles and cranks, G. W.	do do	.60 1.40	33 30	.78 1.82	25 25	.585 1.365
40	Pipes— a. Covered with sheet brass, G. W. b. Other, galvanized or not, G. W.	do do	1.40 1.40	33 30	1.82 1.82	25 25	1.295 1.365
41	Wire, galvanized or more in diameter, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) a. More than 1 and up to 2 millimeters in diameter, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) b. 1 millimeter or less in diameter, and wire covered with any kind of tissue, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do do	1.00 1.30	30 30	1.33 1.69	25 25	.975 1.2675
42	In large pieces, composed of bars, ⁷ or bars and sheets fastened by means of rivets or screws; the same unriveted, perforated, or cut to measure for bridges, frames, and other buildings, G. W.	do	1.60	30	2.08	25	1.56
			1.80	30	2.34	25	1.755

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43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
	Ancient chains for vessels or machines, moorings, civilities, and signal disks, G. W.	30	1.04	25	2.4375						
	Wire gauze—	30	3.25	25							
	a. Up to 20 threads per inch, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	30	6.50	25	4.875						
	b. 20 threads or more per inch, (Disp. III, rule 5)	30	1.13	25	.9975						
	Cables, of 20 threads or more per inch for fishing, netting, furniture springs, G. W.	30	1.80	25	.1975						
	Tools and implements (not apparatus)—	100		100							
	a. Flue, for arts, trades, and professions, of crucible steel, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) ⁹	30	10.40	25	7.80						
	b. Other, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) ¹⁰	30	3.25	25	2.4375						
	Screws, nuts, bolts, washers, and rivets; malle, clasp nails, tacks, and brads, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	30	1.95	25	1.4625						
	Saddlery hardware—	30	3.90	25	2.925						
	a. Made of iron or steel, bits, spurs, and all finishes for common harness, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	30		25							
	b. Made of composition or materials other than iron or steel shall be dutiable according to its chief component material.										
	Buckles—										
	a. Stiekeley, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	30	.26	25	.195						
	b. Other, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	30	1.95	25	1.46						
	Needles, sewing or embroidering, pins, and pens, N. W. (Disp. III, rule 9)	30	.39	25	.2925						
	Crochet hooks, hooks, and hairpins, N. W. (Disp. III, rule 9)	30	.39	25	.2925						
	Cutlery—										
	a. With common wooden handles, such as used by butchers, shoemakers, saddlers, and cooks, including table knives and forks with common wooden handles, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	30	.26	30	.182						
	b. All other cutlery (except pocket cutlery), including scissors; fishing hooks, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	30	.52	30	.381						
	c. Surgical, including dental instruments; pocket cutlery; side arms (not fire) and pieces for same; razors, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	30	.78	30	.546						
	Small arms and barrels—										
	a. Barrels, unfinished, for portable arms, G. W.	30	.825	25	.6375						
	b. Barrels, finished, for portable arms, G. W.	30	.78	25	.585						
	c. Small arms, such as pistols and revolvers, also their detached parts, except barrels, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) ¹¹	30	3.25	25	2.4375						

1 By "tochob" shall be understood rough wrought iron in a mass or prism, round iron, or iron in any other form containing dross. (Wrought iron containing dross has generally an unequal and rough surface.)
 2 Wrought iron in a mass or prism free from dross is comprised in No. 37b.
 3 In case of doubt, the iron will be submitted to assay for determining its kind.
 4 If the iron is not finished, it shall be prepared in any manner without screws or rivets, or without being prepared for rivets or screws, or cut to measure. (Order No. 16, ruling No. 12 July 3, 1900.)
 5 The rods in question are iron or steel rods exceeding 8 millimeters in thickness employed in the manufacture of iron wire.
 6 Crucible steel is distinguished from bars and other pieces of iron or common steel by its sharp edges. The surface is very smooth, of a bluish color, darker than that of iron, and its fracture is close-grained. (This steel is generally imported in round, square, octagonal, triangular, or flat bars.)
 7 By hoop iron (*hojes*) shall be understood unpurified flat bands or circles of less than 3 millimeters in thickness.
 8 See also footnotes to No. 35.
 9 Galvanized-iron gutters, not riveted, screwed, or adorned in any way, are classified under No. 377. (Order No. 18, ruling No. 11, July 7, 1900.)
 10 Bars, as used here, is to be interpreted to mean bars with rivets or screws, or bars unriveted but perforated or cut to measure, for bridges, frames, and other structures. (Order No. 16, ruling No. 2, July 3, 1900.)
 11 A square of 1 inch side, 1/8 inch thick, of the warp and woof threads comprised in a square of 1 inch side, of 23 millimeters.
 12 Compresses of iron and steel (not apparatus) and clearly for use by the arts, trades, and professions are classified under No. 47a. (Order No. 121, December 17, 1901.)
 13 Irons (planchas barn, ropas) are classified under No. 47b. (Order No. 31, ruling No. 21, August 3, 1900.)
 14 Scrimbling sticks (*fragandores*) are classified under No. 47c. (Order No. 59, ruling No. 46, October 25, 1900.)
 15 Common knives and forks with iron handles are classified under No. 53a. (Order No. 38, ruling No. 32, August 16, 1900.)
 16 All small arms, including pistols and revolvers, are classified under No. 54c. (Order No. 114, October 26, 1901.)

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

Tarif No.	Classification.	Unit of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
	CLASS II.—METALS, ETC.—Continued.						
	GROUP 3.—Wrought iron and steel—Continued.						
55	Sporting arms, breech and muzzle loading, and detached parts thereof, except barrels 1.	P.c. ad val.	25	30	30	25	Dollars, 2½
56	Manufactures of tin plate, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).	100 kilos	4.00	30	5.20	25	3.90
57	Wrought iron or steel:						
	Articles of all kinds not specially mentioned, common, even coated with lead, tin, or zinc, or painted or varnished, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	3.00	30	3.90	25	2.925
58	Articles of all kinds not specially mentioned, zinc, iron, finished, enamelled, coated with porcelain, nickel, or other metals (with the exception of lead, tin, or zinc), or with ornaments, borders, or parts of other metals, or combined with glass or earthenware, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	4.00	30	5.20	25	3.10
	GROUP 4.—Copper and alloys of common metals with copper (brass, bronze, etc.)						
59	Copper scales (laminae), copper of first fusion, old copper, brass, etc., G. W.	100 kilos	3.00	25	3.75	20	3.00
60	Copper and alloys of copper:						
61	Castings, G. W.	do	4.00	25	5.00	20	4.00
62	Rolled in bars of all kinds, G. W.	do	4.80	25	5.625	20	4.50
63	Rolled in sheets, G. W.	do	5.00	25	6.25	20	5.00
	Wire, galvanized or not—						
	a. 1 millimeter and more in diameter, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	6.00	25	7.50	20	6.00
	b. Less than 1 millimeter in diameter, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	7.50	25	9.375	20	7.50
	c. Gilt, silvered or nickelled, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	kgog	.50	25	.625	20	.50
64	Wire covered with insulating materials; conducting cables for electricity over public thoroughfares, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	100 kilos	7.50	25	9.375	20	7.50
65	Wire gauze—						
	a. Up to 100 threads per inch, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	Kilog	.20	25	.25	20	.20
	b. Of 100 threads or more per inch, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	.40	25	.50	20	.40
66	Pipes, bearings, plates for fireplaces, and boiler-makers' wares partially wrought, G. W.	100 kilos	4.50	25	5.625	20	4.50
67	Nails and tacks, except as included in paragraph 501—						
	a. Gilt or nickelled, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	kgog	.20	25	.25	20	.20
	b. Other, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	.12	25	.15	20	.12
68	Pins or pens, crochec hooks, or hairpins, N. W. (Disp. III, rule 9)	do	.60	25	.75	20	.60
69	Articles not specially mentioned, and not T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	.20	25	.25	20	.20
70	Articles, gilt or nickelled, especially mentioned, except when exclusively used for sanitary constructions, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	.50	25	.625	20	.50
	a. Articles, gilt or nickelled, when exclusively used for sanitary constructions, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	.20	25	.25	20	.20

71	Mercury, G. W.	.....	.20	25	.20	20	.20
72	Nickel, aluminum, and their alloys:	.....	2.00	25	8.75	20	3.00
	a. In lumps or ingots, G. W.	.....	7.00	25	8.75	20	7.00
	b. In bars, sheets, pipes, and wire, G. W.	.....	.50	25	.625	20	.50
	c. In other articles of all kinds, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).	.....				
73	Tin and alloys thereof (Britannia metal):	.....	4.00	25	5.00	20	4.00
	a. In lumps or ingots, G. W.	.....	7.00	25	8.75	20	7.00
	b. In bars, sheets, pipes, and wire, G. W.	.....	.01	20	.04	20	.082
	c. In other articles of all kinds, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).	.....	.50	25	.625	20	.50
	d. In articles, gilt or nickleed, and their alloys:	.....				
	1. In lumps or ingots, G. W.	.....	1.00	25	1.25	20	1.00
	2. In bars, sheets, pipes, and wire, including shot, G. W.	.....	1.50	25	1.875	20	1.50
	c. In articles, gilt or nickleed, except when exclusively used for sanitary constructions, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	.....	.30	25	.375	20	.30
	d. In articles, gilt or nickleed, when exclusively used for sanitary constructions, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	.....	.20	25	.25	20	.20
	e. Zinc nails and tacks, neither gilt nor nickleed, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).	.....	.07	25	.0875	20	.07
	f. In other articles, including typc, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	.....	.15	25	.1875	20	.15
75	Filings, shavings, cuttings of iron or steel, and other wastes of cast iron or from the manufacture of common metals, fit only for remelting, G. W.	.....	.15	.....	.15	20	.12
76	Scoriae resulting from the smelting of ores, G. W.	.....	.03	.....	.03	20	.024
CLASS III.—SUBSTANCES EMPLOYED IN PHARMACY AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES AND PRODUCTS COMPOSED OF THESE SUBSTANCES.							
GROUP I.—Simple drugs.							
77	Oleaginous seeds, copra or cocoanuts, G. W.	.....	2.00	30	2.60	30	1.82
78	Resinous gums, pitch (vegetable), and similar products, G. W.	.....	.50	.....	.50	30	.85
	a. Colophony, pitch (vegetable), and similar products, G. W.	.....	2.50	30	3.25	30	2.275
	b. Saps of turpentine: T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	.....	3.00	30	3.90	30	2.73
	c. Caoutchouc and gutta-percha, raw or melted, in lumps, G. W.	.....				

1 All long arms, including all kinds of rifles, and detached parts thereof, except barrels, are classified under No. 58. (Order No. 114, October 26, 1901.)

2 See footnote to No. 58. (Order No. 102, September 2, 1901.)

3 Corset stays of iron or steel, covered with tissue, are classed under the tariff number corresponding to the tissue without surtax. (Order No. 53, January 15, 1901.)

4 By conducting cables for electricity shall be meant cables composed of one or more wires of copper or any alloy of copper, when the thickness of the wires is such that they are covered with an insulating material without taking into consideration the weight of the wires. (Included in pipes of iron or lead or strengthened with corbale or iron or steel) wire.

5 This basis represents one-half of the warp and wool threads comprised in a square of 1 inch, 1. c., of 23 millifirers.

6 Compasses of copper, or alloys of copper and other common metals, not coated or ornamented with another metal or porcelain, are classified under No. 69. (Order No. 121, December 17, 1901.)

7 By sanitary constructions are meant fixtures and attachments used in modern sanitary house plumbing and fittings of copper and other common metals, gilt or nickleed but not ornamented or ornamented with gold, silver, or other precious metals, are classified under No. 70. (Order No. 121, December 17, 1901.)

8 The foil, plain, corrugated, fringed, with stars or with any other similar design produced by a similar process without constituting a process of manufacture subsequent to the production of the same, as well as when the latter are bronzed, even if that should constitute a process of subsequent manufacture, whenever they can not logically be classed under any other tariff number, shall be dutiable under No. 73c. (Customs circ. No. 69 of February 26, 1903; Gaceta Oficial, August, 1904, p. 1491.)

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit of quantity.	Old rate.		Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
			Dollars.	Per cent.			
<p>CLASS III.—SUBSTANCES EMPLOYED IN PHARMACY AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, ETC.—Cont'd.</p> <p>GROUP 1.—Simple drugs—Continued.</p>							
79	Extracts of licorice, camphor, aloes, and other similar vegetable juices, G. W.	100 kilos.	5.25	30	6.825	30	4.775
80	Tan bark, G. W.	kilos.	.55	30	.325	30	.225
81	Opium, G. W.	100 kilos.	6.00	30	7.80	30	5.46
82	Other simple vegetable products, not specially mentioned, G. W.	100 kilos.	2.75	30	3.575	30	2.5025
83	Animal products employed in medicine, not specially mentioned, G. W.	do.	1.80	30	2.34	30	1.638
<p>GROUP 2.—Colors, dyes, and varnishes.</p>							
84	Natural colors. In powder or in lumps (ochers, etc.), G. W.	100 kilos.	.60		.60	30	.42
85	Artificial colors of metallic bases: a. In powder or lumps, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4) b. Prepared in the paste, oil, or water; also lead or colored pencils, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4)	do.	2.55		2.55	30	1.785
86	Other artificial colors, in powder, crystals, lumps, or paste, including lithographic inks, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4)	do.	5.00		5.00	30	3.50
87	Natural dyes; barks, roots, etc., for dyeing, G. W. a. Madder, G. W. b. Indigo and cochineal, G. W.	100 kilos.	.25		.25	30	.175
88	Artificial dyes: a. Extracts from logwood, archil, and other dyeing extracts, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4) b. Writing, drawing, or printing inks, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4) c. Colors derived from coal, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4) d. Varnishes, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4)	100 kilos.	.20		.20	30	.14
89	Blackening, G. W.	100 kilos.	4.50		4.50	30	3.15
90	Blackening, G. W.	100 kilos.	.20		.20	30	.14
91	Simple bodies: a. Sulphur, G. W. b. Bromine, boron, iodine, and phosphorus; T. (Disp. III, rule 5); other, G. W.	100 kilos.	5.00		5.00	30	3.50
92	Inorganic acids: a. Hydrochloric, boric, nitric, and sulphuric; also aqua regia, G. W. b. Liquid carbonic acid, N. W. c. Other, G. W.	100 kilos.	3.00		3.00	30	2.10
93	Organic acids: a. Lactic, tartaric, and carbolic, G. W. b. Oleic, stearic, and palmitic, G. W. c. Acetic, G. W. d. Other, G. W.	100 kilos.	7.50		9.875	20	7.50
94	Oxides and oxyhydrates: Of ammoniac, potash, and other caustic and barilla alkalies, G. W. Inca. Chloride of sodium (common salt), crude, G. W.	100 kilos.	3.00		3.75	20	3.00
95	Oxides and oxyhydrates: Of ammoniac, potash, and other caustic and barilla alkalies, G. W. Inca. Chloride of sodium (common salt), crude, G. W.	100 kilos.	.15		.185	30	.1365
96	Oxides and oxyhydrates: Of ammoniac, potash, and other caustic and barilla alkalies, G. W. Inca. Chloride of sodium (common salt), crude, G. W.	100 kilos.	.18		.284	30	.1638
97	Oxides and oxyhydrates: Of ammoniac, potash, and other caustic and barilla alkalies, G. W. Inca. Chloride of sodium (common salt), crude, G. W.	100 kilos.	.30		.30	30	.21
98	Oxides and oxyhydrates: Of ammoniac, potash, and other caustic and barilla alkalies, G. W. Inca. Chloride of sodium (common salt), crude, G. W.	100 kilos.	5.00		5.00	30	3.50
99	Oxides and oxyhydrates: Of ammoniac, potash, and other caustic and barilla alkalies, G. W. Inca. Chloride of sodium (common salt), crude, G. W.	100 kilos.	1.00		1.00	30	.70
100	Oxides and oxyhydrates: Of ammoniac, potash, and other caustic and barilla alkalies, G. W. Inca. Chloride of sodium (common salt), crude, G. W.	100 kilos.	1.40		1.40	30	.98
101	Oxides and oxyhydrates: Of ammoniac, potash, and other caustic and barilla alkalies, G. W. Inca. Chloride of sodium (common salt), crude, G. W.	100 kilos.	4.00		4.00	30	2.80
102	Oxides and oxyhydrates: Of ammoniac, potash, and other caustic and barilla alkalies, G. W. Inca. Chloride of sodium (common salt), crude, G. W.	100 kilos.	5.00		5.00	30	3.50
103	Oxides and oxyhydrates: Of ammoniac, potash, and other caustic and barilla alkalies, G. W. Inca. Chloride of sodium (common salt), crude, G. W.	100 kilos.	.25		.25	30	.175
104	Oxides and oxyhydrates: Of ammoniac, potash, and other caustic and barilla alkalies, G. W. Inca. Chloride of sodium (common salt), crude, G. W.	100 kilos.	81.00		81.00	30	58.50

Classification and rates of Cuban tariff—Continued.

Tarif No.	Classification.	Unity of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
			Dollars.	Per cent.	Dollars.	Per cent.	Dollars.
CLASS III.—SUBSTANCES EMPLOYED IN PHARMACY AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, ETC.—Cont'd.							
GROUP 4.—Oils, fats, wax, and their derivatives—Continued.							
103	Mineral, vegetable, or animal wax, unwrought, and paraffin in lumps, G. W. ¹	100 kilos	2.30	30	3.25	20	2.60
104	Articles of stearin and paraffin, wax of all kinds, wrought, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).	do	5.00	30	6.50	20	5.20
105	Soap: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Common soap in bars, including castile soap and ordinary scouring compositions, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4) b. Ordinary toilet soaps in cakes or tablets, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4) c. Fine toilet soaps, whether fancy, perfumed, or not, and all others, including so-called medicinal or medicated soaps, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4) 	do	3.00	30	3.90	30	2.73
		do	10.00	30	13.00	30	9.10
106	Perfumery and essences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Of value less than \$1.25 per kilogram b. Of value more than \$1.25 per kilogram and 25 per cent ad valorem. 	kilogram	.25	30	.325	40	.195
		do	.25	30	.325	40	.195
GROUP 5.—Various.							
107	Artificial or chemical fertilizers, G. W.	100 kilos	.05		.05	30	.01
108	Starch and fecule for industrial uses; dextrin ² and glucose; ³ G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4)	do	1.40	30	1.82	20	1.456
109	Gelins, albumens, and gelatin, G. W.	do	3.90	30	5.07	20	4.066
110	Carbons prepared for electric lighting, G. W.	do	3.00	30	3.90	20	3.12
111	Gunpowder and explosives: ⁴ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Gunpowder, explosive compounds, and minor's fuses, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4) b. Gunpowder, sporting, and other explosives not intended for mines, including fireworks of all kinds, N. W. 	do	4.00	30	5.20	20	4.16
		kilogram	.20	30	.26	20	.208
CLASS IV.—COTTON AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.							
GROUP 1.—Cotton in the wool and yarn.							
112	Cotton in the wool and cotton waste, ⁵ G. W.	100 kilos	1.00	30	1.30	30	.91
113	Cotton yarn, and thread for crocheting, embroidering, and sewing, ⁶ including the weight of reels, N. W. (Disp. III, rule 9)	kilogram	.33	30	.429	30	.3063
GROUP 2.—Textiles.							
NOTE I.—When the tissues included in the numbers of this group contain an admixture, they shall, according to kind, be liable to the following surcharges (Disp. I):							
1. Cotton tissues containing admixtures of wool, silk, or pita shall be liable to a surcharge of 15 per cent of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of these threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or pita, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads.							
2. When the number of threads of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or pita exceeds one-fifth of the							

they shall, according to kind, be liable to the following rates, linen, ramie, or pita shall be liable to a surtax of 15 per cent of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of threads of the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads of the warp and weft.

1. Cotton tissues containing threads of hempen, jute, lined, ramie, or pita, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads of hempen, jute, lined, ramie, etc., exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class V.

2. Cotton tissues containing threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or wastes of these materials, shall be liable to a surtax of 35 per cent of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

3. When the number of threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VI, as tissues mixed with wool.

4. Cotton tissues containing threads of silk or floss silk shall be liable to a surtax of 70 per cent of the duties applicable thereto, provided that the number of silk or floss-silk threads, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

5. When the number of threads of silk or floss silk exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

6. The provisions of this note shall not apply to knitted stuffs, tulles, lace, blondes, and tulles for borders (see Disp. I, rule 6), to ribbons (Disp. I, rule 7), or to trimmings (Disp. I, rule 7).

NOTE II.—Articles included in this group which are within the undermentioned conditions shall be liable to the following surtaxes (see Disp. I):

(a) Tissues, broches, or woven like broches with silk or floss silk, shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon plus a surtax of 35 per cent.

(b) Tissues embroidered by hand or by machine after weaving or with application of trimmings shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon plus a surtax of 30 per cent.

(c) Should the embroidery contain threads, puri, or spangles of common metals or of silver, the surtax shall amount to 60 per cent of the duties applicable to the tissue.

(d) Tissues and trimmings containing threads or part of common metals or silver shall be liable to a surtax of 30 per cent of the duties leviable thereon.

(e) Tissues entirely or partially made up into sacks shall be liable to the duties applicable thereto plus a surtax of 15 per cent.

(f) Tissues called "mantones", and "pafionones", traveling rugs, counterpanes, sheets, towels, blankets, tablecloths and napkins, mantios, veils, shawls, homocut fichus, and handkerchiefs shall, for the making up, be liable to a surtax of 30 per cent of the duties leviable thereon.

1 Paraffin in lumps, for making matches and candles, is dutiable according to the old rate, with 20 per cent reduction in favor of importations from the United States.

2 Perfumery assessable under No. 1469, paying both ad valorem and specific duty, and with the official rate of 20 per cent, will not be considered as net-weight goods on account of the 25 per cent ad valorem duty, and when such perfumery is packed with other gross-weight merchandise Disposition III, rule 10, will not apply. (Order No. 57, ruling No. 39, August 30, 1906.)

3 In favor of the United States, there is a 40 per cent reduction in the rate of duty on extrar, but with 40 per cent reduction in the rate of duty on the United States.

4 All gunpowder intended for any kind of firearms capable of firing such a metallic riddle with round holes of 21 millimeters in diameter shall be considered as sporting. The importation of dynamite, gunpowder, and similar explosives is

prohibited, unless the importer produces a special authorization for landing same, issued to him by the President of Cuba.

5 Cotton yarn and threads of less than 20 centimeters in length shall be considered as waste of spun cotton.

6 Only to manufactured articles does the increase in this number apply. In all other cases the old rate is applicable, with 30 per cent reduction in favor of importations from the United States.

7 Cotton wicks are classed under this number. (Customs Circular No. 351, April 24, 1906. Gaceta Oficial, 1906, p. 3792.)

8 Yarns and threads combined in any proportion with threads of common metal shall be classed under No. 1461, Class V.

9 The reduction in the rate of duty on the making thereof is dutiable according to the old rate, with 30 per cent reduction in favor of importations from the United States.

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

Tarif No.	Classification.	Unit of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
131	<p>CLASS V.—HEMP, FLAX, PITA, JUTE, AND OTHER VEGETABLE FIBERS, ETC.—Continued.</p> <p>GROUP 1.—Raw and spun.—Continued.</p> <p>Rope and cordage: 1 a. Twine or rope yarn and cord of hemp, not exceeding 3 millimeters in thickness, G. W. b. Cordage and rope makers' wares of hemp, exceeding 3 millimeters in thickness, N. W. c. Cordage and rope makers' wares of bacia, hemiquen, pita, jute, or other fibers, N. W.</p>	<p>100 kilos do do</p>	<p>Dollars. 6.00 6.00 6.00</p>	<p>Per cent. 25 25 25</p>	<p>Dollars. 7.50 7.50 7.50</p>	<p>Per cent. 20 20 20</p>	<p>Dollars. 6.00 6.00 6.00</p>

GROUP 2.—YARNES.

NOTE I.—When the tissues included in the numbers of this group contain an admixture they shall, according to kind, be liable to the following surtaxes (see Disp. I):

1. Tissues of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or pita containing threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes shall be liable to a surtax of 40 per cent of the dutiable threads, provided that the number of these threads of wool, flock wool, hair, or their wastes, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.
2. Tissues of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, or pita containing threads of silk or floss silk shall be liable to a surtax of 60 per cent of the dutiable threads, provided that the number of these threads of silk or floss silk, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.
3. Tissues of cotton containing an admixture of hemp, linen, ramie, jute, or other vegetable fibers, and at the same time threads of silk or floss silk, shall be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of this group (see Disp. I, rule b) with a surtax of 60 per cent, provided that the number of silk or floss silk threads, counted in the warp and weft, does not exceed one-fifth of the total number of threads composing the tissue.

When the number of silk or floss silk threads exceeds one-fifth of the total, the tissues shall be subject to the corresponding duties of Class VII.

NOTE II.—Articles included in this group which are within the undermentioned conditions shall be liable to the following surtaxes (Disp. I):

- (a) Tissues, broches, or woven like brocades with silk or floss silk, shall be liable to the dutiable thereon, plus a surtax of 30 per cent (for weaving or with application of trimmings) (Disp. I, rule 6), or to ribbons (Disp. I, rule 7), or to trimmings (Disp. I, rule 8).
- (b) Tissues embrodered by hand or machine, or with metallic threads, or with metallic threads, or with metallic threads, shall be liable to the dutiable thereon, plus a surtax of 30 per cent.

When the threads, part, or spangles are of gold, the surtax shall be 100 per cent.

...dities liable thereon, plus a surtax of 30 per cent after weaving or with application of trim-
 (b) Tissues embroidered by hand or by machine, plus a surtax of 30 per cent.
 ...shall be liable to the duties in threads, puri, or spangles of common metals or of silver,
 ...the value of the article applicable to the tissue.

When the threads, puri, or spangles are of gold, the surtax shall be 100 per cent.
 (c) Damask of 50 per cent of the duties leviable thereon.
 When the threads or puri are of gold, the surtax shall amount to 100 per cent.

(d) Tissues entirely or partially made up into sacks shall be liable to the duties applicable
 thereto, plus a surtax of 15 per cent.³

Sheets, towels, tablecloths and napkins, mantles, veils, shawls, hemmed flechas, and hand-
 kerchiefs shall, for the making up, be liable to a surtax of 30 per cent of the duties leviable
 thereon.⁴
 Other made-up articles, wearing apparel, and clothing of all kinds, finished, half finished
 or simply basted, shall for their completion, be liable to the duties leviable on the principal
 component tissue on their most valuable part, plus a surtax of 100 per cent.
 Articles of hosiery specially mentioned shall not be liable to the payment of a surtax for
 making up.

Tissues, plain, linen, ramie, jute, or other vegetable fibers not specially mentioned, plain,
 twilled, or damasked, weighing 35 kilograms or more per 100 square meters, unbleached or
 dyed in the piece, having:

a. Up to 5 threads, N. W.	15	3.45	30	2.415
b. From 6 to 8 threads, N. W.	15	.08625	30	.0634
c. 9 threads or more, N. W.	15	.138	30	.0966

The same tissues, bleached, half bleached, or printed—
 Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 15 per cent, N. W.

Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 25 per cent, N. W.
 unbleached or dyed in the piece, having:

a. Up to 5 threads, N. W.	15	.1035	30	.07245
b. From 6 to 8 threads, N. W.	15	.138	30	.0966
c. From 9 to 12 threads, N. W.	15	.207	30	.1449
d. From 13 to 16 threads, N. W.	15	.276	30	.1982
e. 17 threads or more, N. W.	15	.345	30	.2415

The same tissues, bleached, half bleached, or printed—
 Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 25 per cent, N. W.

Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 30 per cent, N. W.
 unbleached or dyed in the piece, having:

a. Up to 8 threads, N. W.	15	.138	30	.0966
b. From 9 to 12 threads, N. W.	15	.207	30	.1449
c. From 13 to 16 threads, N. W.	15	.3105	30	.217
d. From 17 to 20 threads, N. W.	15	.43125	30	.302
e. 21 threads or more, N. W.	15	.60375	30	.4256

The same tissues, bleached, half bleached, or printed—
 Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 30 per cent, N. W.

The same tissues, manufactured with dyed yarns—
 Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 50 per cent, N. W.

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¹ Rope and cordage of cotton are classified under No. 131. (Order No. 29, ruling No. 23, July 30, 1900.)
² Quits are classified for 20 per cent of their weight, under the number corresponding to their tissue, with a surtax of 100 per cent for the making up, and such other surtaxes as may properly correspond thereto; and the remaining 80 per cent of their weight is classified under the number corresponding to the filling or stuffing. (Order No. 37, ruling No. 31, August 16, 1900.)
³ Cotton blankets, single or in pairs, hemmed or not, are subject to a surtax of 30 per cent. (Order No. 122, January 24, 1902.)

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Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

Tarif No.	Classification.	Unit of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
	CLASS V.—HEMP, FLAX, PITA, JUTE, AND OTHER VEGETABLE FIBERS, ETC.—Continued.						
	GROUP 2.—Tissues—Continued.						
135	Tissues, plain, twilled, or damasked, weighing less than 10 kilograms per 100 square meters, unbleached or dyed in the piece, having: a. From 8 threads, N. W. b. From 9 to 12 threads, N. W. c. From 13 to 16 threads, N. W. d. From 17 to 20 threads, N. W. e. 21 threads or more, N. W. f. The same tissues, bleached, half bleached, or printed—Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 30 per cent, N. W. g. The same tissues, manufactured with dyed yarns—Dutiable as the tissue, with a surtax of 50 per cent, N. W.	100 kilos..... do..... do..... do..... do..... do.....	Dollars. 0.15 .21 .30 .525 .90	Per cent. 15 15 15 15 	Dollars. 0.1725 .2415 .345 .60375 1.035	Per cent. 30 30 30 30 30	Dollars. 0.121 .169 .2415 .4226 .7245
136	Velvets and plushes of linen, jute, etc., N. W.	do.....	.30	15	.345	30	.2415
137	Knitted goods of linen or hemp, mixed or not with cotton or other vegetable fibers, even with newlework: a. In the piece, jerseys or drawers, N. W. b. Stockings, socks, gloves, and other small articles, N. W.	do..... do.....	1.20 1.50	15 15	1.38 1.725	30 30	.965 1.2075
138	Tulles: a. Plain, N. W. b. Figured or embroidered on the loom, N. W. c. Lace, blonde, and tulles for borderable fibers without admixture of wool, N. W. d. Carpets of jute, hemp, or other vegetable fibers and for curtains, mixed or not with cotton.	do..... do..... do..... do.....	.90 1.125 3.00 .075	15 15 15 15	1.035 1.294 3.45 .06625	30 30 30 30	.7245 .9056 2.415 .060375
141	Tissues called <i>asperity</i> for upholstering furniture and for curtains, mixed or not with cotton, figured or damasked, provided they be manufactured with yarns dyed prior to being woven; table covers and coverings of the same kind, N. W.	do.....	3.00	15	3.45	30	2.415
142	Trimnings of hemp, jute, linen, ramie, etc.; ribbons and galloons, N. W. ^a .	do.....	.42	15	.483	30	.3381
	CLASS VI.—WOOL, BRISTLES, HAIR, HORSEHAIR, AND THEIR MANUFACTURES.		.60	15	.69	30	.483
	GROUP 1.—Raw and spun.						
143	Bristles, hair, and horsehair: a. Bristles..... b. Bristle brushes, in which the bristles give the value c. Hair and horsehair	p. c. ad. val..... do..... do..... do.....	10 35 40 20	..... 25	10 434 40 20	20 36 32 40	8 36 12 31½
144	Wool, raw ^a	do.....	45	15	514	40	31½
145	Woolen yarn, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, single or twisted ^b	do.....	40	15	46	40	27½
146	Swanakin of pure or mixed wool ^c knitted stuffs with or without an admixture of cotton or Manufactures of fibers, even with newlework, and tissues of bristles or horsehair, with or without an admixture of cotton or other vegetable fibers.....	p. c. ad. val..... do.....	40 40	15 15	46 46	40 40	27½ 27½

CLASS VII.—SILK AND MANUFACTURES OF SILK.

GROUP 1.—Yarns.

148	Silk and floss silk, spun or twisted, in skeins ⁶					40	31 ⁴⁰
149	Silk on reels, including weight of the reels (Disp. III, rule 9).....					40	31 ⁴⁰

GROUP 2.—Tissues.

150	Tissues of pure or mixed silk, pure or mixed.....					40	31 ⁴⁰
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NOTE 1.—The tissues comprised in this group shall be considered as pure silk tissues when the number of silk or floss silk threads, counted in the warp and weft, exceeds one-half of the total number of threads composing the tissue. (Disp. I, rule 8).
 This rule shall not apply to twisted sutures, knitted goods, and tulles for borders, or to ribbons or flounces not cuttable according to the corresponding numbers of the tariff when as many threads of cotton or other vegetable fibers, wool, or flock wool, whatever be the proportion of such threads in the mixture. (Disp. I, rules 6 and 7).
 Tissues of silk, pure or mixed.

CLASS VIII.—PAPER AND ITS APPLICATIONS.

GROUP 1.

151	Paper pulp, ⁷ G. W.....					40	.09
152	Paper, continuous or in sheets, white or colored, unprinted, for printing purposes, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) ⁸					40	.09
153	Common paper, continuous or in sheets, white or colored, used for wrapping packages, bundles, etc., not including manila, ⁹ T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....					40	.09
154	Paper in sheets, ruled or not, unprinted, white, or colored, used for writing purposes, including blank books of the same, T. (Disp. III, rule 6) ¹⁰					40	.09

NOTE.—Paper, except manila, manufactured into bags of any kind shall be dutiable, when without printing, with a surtax of 30 per cent. If printed, whether in sheets or bags, it shall be dutiable with a surtax of 50 per cent.
 NOTE 1.—Envelopes of all kinds shall pay duty under this number with a surtax of 30 per cent.
 NOTE 2.—Blank books with printed headings shall be classified under No. 156.

¹ Knitted goods containing an admixture of wool, silk, or floss silk, shall, respectively, be dutiable according to the corresponding numbers of Classes VI and VII. (See Disp. I, rule 6).
² When such goods are mixed with silk they shall be subject to the corresponding number of Class VII. (See Disp. I, rule 6).
³ See Disp. I, rules 8 and 12.
⁴ Ribbons and galloons containing in any proportion threads of wool or silk, shall, respectively, be liable to the corresponding numbers of Class VII. (See Disp. I, rule 7).
⁵ The new rates to the United States, as above, in numbers 144, 145, 146, and 147, apply only to manufactures of wool. All other articles classified in these numbers are subject to a reduction of only 20 per cent, on importations from the United States.
⁶ Yarns and threads of all kinds of vegetable fibers combined in any proportion with threads of wool or silk, shall be dutiable according to this number. Those combined with gold or silver shall be subject to the corresponding numbers of group 1, Class II.

⁷ This number includes only paper pulp perforated in such a manner as to be fit for the manufacture of paper or pasteboard only. Pulp not perforated is dutiable as common pasteboard. Wood pulp for making paper is free of duty.
⁸ By official decree in July, 1903, printing paper, made from wood pulp, in rolls, if imported by the publisher himself, to be used solely by him for printing and publishing purposes, is admitted free of duty.
 The rate to the United States in No. 152 is here figured at 30 per cent. Printing paper for newspapers, however, enjoys only 20 per cent reduction. See the Cuban secretary of treasury's circular as to this point.
⁹ And not including "cellulose manila paper." (Order No. 67, ruling No. 52, November 16, 1901 of the sort imported generally for the purpose of wrapping pineapples is classified under No. 153. (Order No. 127, April 5, 1902.)
¹⁰ Mourning writing paper is classified under No. 154. (Order No. 46, ruling No. 38, August 29, 1900.)
 If printed or headed envelopes (to be carefully discriminated from paper bags) are classified under No. 154.

146 Swanklin of pure or mixed silk, without an admixture of cotton or other vegetable fibers, even with needlework, and tresses of bristles or horsehair, or without an admixture of cotton or other vegetable fibers.....

147 Swanklin of pure or mixed silk, without an admixture of cotton or other vegetable fibers, even with needlework, and tresses of bristles or horsehair, or without an admixture of cotton or other vegetable fibers.....

148 Silk and floss silk, spun or twisted, in skeins⁶.....

149 Silk on reels, including weight of the reels (Disp. III, rule 9).....

150 Tissues of pure or mixed silk, pure or mixed.....

151 Paper pulp,⁷ G. W.....

152 Paper, continuous or in sheets, white or colored, unprinted, for printing purposes, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)⁸.....

153 Common paper, continuous or in sheets, white or colored, used for wrapping packages, bundles, etc., not including manila,⁹ T. (Disp. III, rule 5).....

154 Paper in sheets, ruled or not, unprinted, white, or colored, used for writing purposes, including blank books of the same, T. (Disp. III, rule 6)¹⁰.....

155 Paper, continuous or in sheets, white or colored, unprinted, for printing purposes, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)⁸.....

156 Paper, continuous or in sheets, white or colored, unprinted, for printing purposes, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)⁸.....

157 Paper, continuous or in sheets, white or colored, unprinted, for printing purposes, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)⁸.....

158 Paper, continuous or in sheets, white or colored, unprinted, for printing purposes, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)⁸.....

159 Paper, continuous or in sheets, white or colored, unprinted, for printing purposes, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)⁸.....

160 Paper, continuous or in sheets, white or colored, unprinted, for printing purposes, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)⁸.....

161 Paper, continuous or in sheets, white or colored, unprinted, for printing purposes, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)⁸.....

162 Paper, continuous or in sheets, white or colored, unprinted, for printing purposes, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)⁸.....

163 Paper, continuous or in sheets, white or colored, unprinted, for printing purposes, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)⁸.....

164 Paper, continuous or in sheets, white or colored, unprinted, for printing purposes, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)⁸.....

165 Paper, continuous or in sheets, white or colored, unprinted, for printing purposes, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)⁸.....

166 Paper, continuous or in sheets, white or colored, unprinted, for printing purposes, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)⁸.....

167 Paper, continuous or in sheets, white or colored, unprinted, for printing purposes, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)⁸.....

168 Paper, continuous or in sheets, white or colored, unprinted, for printing purposes, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)⁸.....

169 Paper, continuous or in sheets, white or colored, unprinted, for printing purposes, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)⁸.....

170 Paper, continuous or in sheets, white or colored, unprinted, for printing purposes, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)⁸.....

171 Paper, continuous or in sheets, white or colored, unprinted, for printing purposes, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)⁸.....

172 Paper, continuous or in sheets, white or colored, unprinted, for printing purposes, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)⁸.....

173 Paper, continuous or in sheets, white or colored, unprinted, for printing purposes, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)⁸.....

174 Paper, continuous or in sheets, white or colored, unprinted, for printing purposes, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)⁸.....

175 Paper, continuous or in sheets, white or colored, unprinted, for printing purposes, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)⁸.....

176 Paper, continuous or in sheets, white or colored, unprinted, for printing purposes, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)⁸.....

177 Paper, continuous or in sheets, white or colored, unprinted, for printing purposes, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)⁸.....

178 Paper, continuous or in sheets, white or colored, unprinted, for printing purposes, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)⁸.....

179 Paper, continuous or in sheets, white or colored, unprinted, for printing purposes, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)⁸.....

180 Paper, continuous or in sheets, white or colored, unprinted, for printing purposes, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)⁸.....

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

Tarif No.	Classification.	Unit of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to rate to United States.	Present rate to rate to United States.
			Dollars.	Per cent.	Dollars.	Per cent.	Dollars.
	CLASS VIII.—PAPER AND ITS APPLICATIONS—Continued.						
	GROUP 3.—Paper, printed, engraved or photographed.						
155	Books, bound or unbound, and similar printed matter, 1 G. W.	100 kilos					
156	Books, bound or unbound, and similar printed matter, 1 G. W. (Disp. III, rule 5)	100 kilos					
157	Printed paper, forms for invoices, labels, cards and the like, ² T. (Disp. III, rule 5) prints, maps, charts, etc., drawings, photographs, engravings, and pictures, lithographs, chromolithographs, oleographs, etc., prints for tobacco or other purposes, used as labels, flags, bands, and wrapping, including articles printed solely in bronze (bronze printing to be counted as three printings), but not including any article printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) a. Of one to three printings, inclusive (bronze printing to be counted as three printings), whole or in part in metal leaf, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) b. Of four to seven printings, inclusive (bronze printing to be counted as three printings), but not including any article printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) c. Of eight to thirteen printings, inclusive (bronze printing to be counted as three printings), but not including any article printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) d. Of more than thirteen printings (bronze printing to be counted as three printings), including all articles printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) NOTE.—In all cases shall, at the demand of the customs authorities, be required to furnish a lithographer's certificate showing the number of printings, which certificate shall be only advisory in the assessment of duty.	Per cent.	Dollars. <td>Per cent. <td>Dollars. </td></td>	Per cent. <td>Dollars. </td>	Dollars.		
			1.25	30	1.625	20	1.30
			.10	30	.13	20	.104
		do.	.05	30	.065	30	.0455
		do.	.20	30	.26	30	.182
		do.	.40	30	.52	30	.364
		do.	.80	30	1.04	30	.728
	GROUP 4.—Wall paper.						
158	Wall paper, printed: a. On natural ground, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) b. On dull or glazed ground, T. (Disp. III, rule 5) c. With gold, silver, wool, or glass, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	100 kilos do. Kilogram	4.00 6.00 .27	30 30 30	5.20 7.80 .351	30 30 30	3.64 5.46 .246
159	Common packing paper, straw, sand, or glass paper, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	100 kilos	1.75	30	2.275	30	1.5925
160	Blotting paper, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do.	2.30	30	2.99	30	2.093
161	Other paper, not specially mentioned, including manila paper and press copy books, ³ T. (Disp. III, rule 5) NOTE.—Manila paper manufactured into bags of any kind and cigarette paper in books or rolls (bobinas) shall be dutiable with a surtax of 30 per cent. ⁴	do.	4.60	30	5.98	30	4.186
162	Pasteboard in sheets: a. Cardboard paper, and fine, glazed, or pressed cardboard, ⁵ T. (Disp. III, rule 5) b. Other pasteboard, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do. do.	3.50 1.00	30 30	4.55 1.30	30 30	3.185 .91
163	Manufacture of pasteboard: a. Boxes of common pasteboard lined with ordinary paper, ⁶ T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do.	2.00	30	2.60	30	1.82

168 Manufacture of pasteboard. (Disp. III, rule 5).
 a. Boxes of common pasteboard lined with ordinary paper.⁵ T. (Disp. III, rule 5).
 b. Boxes of fine pressed or glazed cardboard or with ornaments or lined with fine paper, and articles not specially mentioned, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).
 c. Wrought, finished or not, including moldings, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).

164	Paste and carbon-pierce. a. Wrought, finished or not, including moldings, T. (Disp. III, rule 5). b. Wrought, finished or not, including moldings, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).	kilog 100 kilog do	.20 1.00 15.00	30 30 30	.26 1.30 19.50	30 30 30	.182 91 13.65
CLASS IX.—WOOD AND OTHER VEGETABLE MATERIALS EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRY, AND ARTICLES MANUFACTURED THEREWITH.							
GROUP 1.—Wood.							
165	Staves	thousand	.80	20	.80	20	.64
166	Ordinary wood: a. Boards, deals, rafters, beams, round wood, and timber for shipbuilding. ⁶ G, W. b. Plank or doysailed for boxes and flooring; broomsicks and cases wherein imported.	cubic meter 100 kilog	.40 .16	25 25	.50 .20	20 20	.40 .16
167	Fine wood for cabinetmakers: a. In boards, deals, trunks, or logs, G, W. b. Sawn in veneers, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).	100 kilog do	1.20 1.75	25 25	1.50 2.1875	20 20	1.20 1.75
168	Cooper's wares: a. Fitted together, G, W. b. In shooks, also hoops and headings, G, W.	do do	.65 .36	25 30	.8125 .36	20 20	.65 .288
169	Wood, cut for making hogsheads or casks for sugar or molasses, G, W.	do	.06	20	.06	20	.048
170	Lattice-work and fencing. ⁷ G, W.	do	.60	25	.75	20	.60
171	Common wood manufactured into furniture and other wares, and articles of all kinds, turned or not, painted or not, varnished or not, but neither chisled, inlaid, nor carved. ¹⁰ T. (Disp. III, rule 5).	100 kilog	4.75	25	5.9375	20	.457

GROUP 2.—Furniture and manufactures of wood.

¹ Bookbindings are dutiable according to the component material. When the books are stitched or bound in boards they are dutiable as printed matter.
² Thin printed or lithographed, is classified under No. 156 and No. 157 respectively.
³ Lithographed checks and letters of exchange are classified under No. 156.
 According to Article IV, Schedule B, of the convention, maps and charts imported from the United States are exempted from the 30 per cent reduction applicable to No. 157, and enjoy only a 20 per cent reduction.
⁴ Chinese lanterns, classified under No. 161, are dutiable with a surtax of 30 per cent when of plain paper, and with a surtax of 50 per cent when of paper, printed. (Order No. 27, ruling No. 21, July 17, 1900.)
⁵ Paper straws, waxed, are classified under No. 161, with a surtax of 30 per cent for the making up.
⁶ Cigarette paper continues dutiable according to the old rate, with 20 per cent reduction in favor of importations from the United States. Cigarette paper in books or rolls, however, is liable to a surtax. (See note to No. 161.)
⁷ Cellulose manilla paper is classified under No. 161. (Order No. 67, ruling No. 52, November 16, 1900.)
⁸ Ordinary ice-cream boxes are classified under No. 162a, with a surtax of 30 per cent for the making up, when without printing; and of 50 per cent when printed. (Order No. 25, ruling No. 20, July 14, 1900.)
⁹ Cellulose boxes toward in tubes is classified under No. 163a. (Order No. 28, ruling No. 22, July 21, 1900.)
¹⁰ Boxes made of fine cardboard or pasteboard, printed or not, are to be classified under No. 162b. (Customs Circ. No. 310, of November 8, 1904. Gaceta Oficial, December, 1904, p. 4700.)
¹¹ Wood prepared in the form of rafters and boards for use in the erection of a house is classified under No. 166a; if planned or doysailed for flooring, under No. 166b; if in the form of shingles, under No. 166c. (Order No. 120, December 4, 1901.) See also footnote to No. 315.
¹² Boxes or cases of common wood, divided with wooden partitions to contain bottles of mineral water, etc., are classified under No. 166b. (Order No. 50, ruling No. 41, September 25, 1900.)
¹³ Brackets for insulators for telegraph poles or houses, of common wood, roughly painted, are classified under No. 170. (Order No. 12, ruling No. 8, June 28, 1900.)
¹⁴ Footstools, when manufactured of common wood, are classified under No. 171, and when manufactured of fine wood, under No. 172. (Order No. 46, ruling No. 37, August 25, 1900.)
¹⁵ Dressmakers' manikins or models are classified under No. 171 when of ordinary wood, under No. 72a when of fine wood, and under No. 180 when of wicker or rattan. (Order No. 56, October 9, 1900.)
¹⁶ Boxes of ordinary wood, with or without iron, are classified under No. 171. (Order No. 63, ruling No. 49, November 5, 1900.)
¹⁷ Shoe lasts are classified under No. 171. (Order No. 94, June 12, 1901.)

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

Tarif No.	Classification.	Unit of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
			Dollars.	Per cent.	Dollars.	Per cent.	Dollars.
	CLASS IX.—WOOD AND OTHER VEGETABLE MATERIALS EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRY, ETC.—Cont'd.						
	GROUP 2.—Furniture and manufactures of wood—Continued.						
172	Fine wood manufactured into furniture or other wares, turned or not, polished or not, varnished or not, and furniture and common wooden wares, covered with fine wood; furniture upholstered with tissue (other than with silk or serge) containing an admixture thereof, or with leather), provided that the articles specified in this number be neither chisled, carved, inlaid, nor ornamented with metals; T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	100 kilos.	15.00	25	18.75	20	15.00
173	Furniture of bent wood, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do.	12.00	25	15.00	20	12.00
174	Barber's and dentist's chairs, billiard tables and appurtenances thereto, and bar fixtures ^a	P. c. ad. val.	5.00	25	6.25	20	5.00
175	Battens: ^a a. Molded, varnished, or prepared for gilding, T. (Disp. III, rule 5). b. Gilt or carved, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	100 kilos.	.15	25	.1875	20	.15
176	Wood of any kind manufactured into furniture or other wares, gilt, chisled, carved, inlaid, or veneered with mother-of-pearl or other fine materials, or ornamented with metal, and furniture upholstered with stuffs of pure or mixed silk, or leather.	P. c. ad. val.	40	25	50	20	40
	GROUP 3.—Various.						
177	Charcoal, firewood, and other vegetable fuel, ⁴ G. W.	1,000 kilos.	1.50	25	1.875	20	1.50
178	Cork: In the rough or in boards, G. W.	do.	1.40	.....	1.40	20	1.12
		do.	4.50	.....	4.50	20	3.60
179	Rushes, vegetable hair, cane, oslers, fine straw, palm and genista raw, raw esparto, and bases and other common wares of esparto, G. W.	do.	1.85	25	2.3125	20	1.85
180	Esparto manufactured into fine articles, rushes, vegetable hair, cane, oslers, fine straw, palm, genista, manufactured into articles of all kinds, not specially mentioned, including wicker furniture, ⁵ T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do.	13.00	25	16.25	20	13.00
	CLASS X.—ANIMALS AND ANIMAL WASTES EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRY.						
	GROUP 1.—Animals.						
181	Horses and mares: a. Stallions whose height exceeds that established (150 centimeters, or 4.9 feet), measured by rule ("carabon"), will enter free of duty. b. Stallions that do not exceed 150 centimeters in height. c. Geldings that exceed 150 centimeters in height. d. Geldings that do not exceed 150 centimeters in height. e. Mares suitable for breeding. f. Mares not suitable for breeding.	Each.	5.00	25	6.25	20	5.00
		do.	15.00	25	18.75	20	15.00
		do.	2.00	25	2.50	20	2.00
		do.	3.00	25	3.75	20	3.00
		do.	15.00	25	18.75	20	15.00
182	Mules: a. Mules exceeding 150 centimeters in height. b. Mules under that height.	do.	10.00	25	12.50	20	10.00
		do.	5.00	25	6.25	20	5.00

180 a. Males exceeding 150 centimeters in height (4.27 feet), measured by rule ("carabon").

	5.00	25	6.25	20	5.00
182 Mules: Mules exceeding 150 centimeters in height	5.00	25	6.25	20	5.00
a. Males under that height	5.00	25	6.25	20	5.00
b. Males under that height	5.00	25	6.25	20	5.00
183					
184					
185					
186					
187					
188					
189					
190					
191					
192					

184 Males exceeding 150 centimeters in height (4.27 feet), measured by rule ("cartabon").

185 All others, both male and female

186 Cattle: The following cattle will enter free of duty: Cows suitable for breeding and calves; cows with their suckling calves, Jersey, Guernsey, Devon, Durkham, Hereford, Friesian, Ayrshire, and Argentine Republic bulls, provided that the importer shall duly prove their breed.

187 Yearlings

188 Male cattle from Florida, weighing over 500 pounds

189 Male cattle from Honduras, weighing over 600 pounds

190 Male cattle from Mexico, weighing over 700 pounds

191 Male cattle from Colombia, or countries other than those mentioned, when exceeding 600 pounds in weight

192 Lean cattle from other countries than the United States, weighing less than the figures given above

193 Lard: Lard from the United States, weighing less than 500 pounds if from Florida, and less than 600 pounds if from other points in the United States.

194 Swine

195 Sheep and goats:

196 a. Ewes, free of duty.

197 b. Goats and male sheep.

198 Animals not expressly classified.

199 Singing birds, parrots, etc.

GROUP 2.—Hides, skins, and leather wares.

200 Pelts in their natural state or dressed

201 Hides or skins, raw or uncured, dry, salted, or pickled.

202 Hides tanned with the hair

203 Hides tanned, dressed, and finished, without the hair, including rough leather, sole leather, sole leather cut, soles for mending, belting leather, upper leather, harness and saddlery leather

204 Toothpicks, when manufactured of common wood, are classified under No. 171, and when manufactured of fine wood, under No. 172. (Order No. 45, ruling No. 37, August 29, 1900.)

205 Dress-makers' manikins or models are classified under No. 171 when of ordinary wood, under No. 172 when of fine wood, and under No. 180 when of wicker or rattan. (Order No. 56, October 9, 1900.)

206 Frames, when of ordinary wood, with or without iron, are classified under No. 171. (Order No. 63, ruling No. 49, November 5, 1900.)

207 Shoe lasts are classified under No. 171. (Order No. 94, June 12, 1901.)

208 Surgeons' operating tables made of wood, or partially of wood, are classified under No. 174: all others, under No. 226. (Order No. 91, May 8, 1901.)

209 Picture frames of wood, made up, are classified under the proper numbers relating to manufactures of wood, and not under No. 175, which pertains to batten or the material out of which picture frames are manufactured. (Order No. 54, ruling No. 43, October 8, 1900.)

210 Charcoal in pressed, commercially known as foundry facing, and used in the smelting of iron and steel, is classified under No. 177. (Order No. 87, April 12, 1901.)

211 Dressed leather manikins or models, when manufactured of wicker or rattan, are classified under No. 180. (Order No. 56, October 9, 1900.)

212 See also footnote to No. 171.

213 Straw for making hats is dutiable according to the old rate of No. 180, with 20 per cent reduction in favor of importations from the United States.

214 From points other than in Florida.

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
	CLASS X.—ANIMALS AND ANIMAL WASTES EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRIES—Continued.						
	GROUP 2.—Hides, skins, and leather wares—Continued.						
193	Skins tanned, dressed and finished, including calf, kangaroo, sheep, lamb, goat, and kid skins.	p. e. ad val.	15	25	184	20	15
194	Hides and skins, varnished, japanned, or enameled, and skins with figures, engravings, or embossed.	do	20	25	25	20	20
195	Leather cut into shoe uppers or vamp or other forms suitable for conversion into manufactured articles, and also manufactures of leather, finished or unfinished, not otherwise provided for.	do	25	25	311	20	25
	T. (Disp. III, rule 5).	kilogram	3.50	25	4.375	20	3.50
196	Gloves of skin.	do	1.00	25	1.25	20	1.00
	a. Common.	do	.15	30	.195	30	.1365
197	Boots, shoes, and slippers.	pair	.10	30	.13	30	.091
	a. Men's, size 5 and up (American standard).	do	.05	30	.065	30	.0455
	b. Boys', youths', women's, misses', and children's.	do	.15	30	.195	30	.1365
	and 10 per cent ad valorem.	do					
198	Other boots, shoes, and slippers, fancy or ornamented.	do	2.00	25	2.50	20	2.00
	and 10 per cent ad valorem.	do	.40	25	.50	20	.40
199	Riding boots.	do	.05	25	.0625	20	.05
200	Saddlery and harness.	kilogram	.10	25	.125	20	.10
201	a. Draft harness other than for carriages, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).	do	.20	25	.25	20	.20
	b. Carriage harness, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).	do	25	25	311	20	25
	c. Other saddlery and harness makers' wares; valises, hat boxes, and traveling bags of cardboard or leather, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).	do					
202	Other manufactures of leather or covered with leather.	p. e. ad val.	25	25	311	20	25
	GROUP 3.—Various.						
203	Feathers for ornament in their natural state or manufactured, N. W.	kilogram	2.00	25	2.50	20	2.00
204	Other feathers and hair (except dusters, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)).	do	40	25	50	20	40
205	Intestines, dried, N. W.	do	2.00	25	2.50	20	2.00
206	Animal wastes, unmanufactured, not specially mentioned, G. W.	100 KI	.50	25	.625	20	.50
	CLASS XI.—INSTRUMENTS, MACHINERY, AND APPARATUS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY, AND LOCOMOTION.						
	GROUP 1.—Instruments.						
207	Pianos:	p. e. ad val.	40	30	52	30	52
	a. Grand.	do	40	30	52	30	52
	b. Upright.	do	40	30	52	30	52

207 Hedges, violins, violoncellos, guitars and mandolins with incrustations, flutes and flutes of the ring system; metal instruments of 6 pistons or more; detached parts for wind instruments.

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

Tarif No.	Classification.	Unit of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
			Dollars.	Per cent.	Dollars.	Per cent.	Dollars.
	CLASS XI.—INSTRUMENTS, MACHINERY, ETC.—Continued.						
	GROUP 2.—Apparatus and machines—Continued.						
216	Agricultural machinery and apparatus ¹	p. c. ad val.	20	25	10	20	8
217	Steam motors, stationary ¹	do	30	25	25	20	20
218	Marine engines; steam pumps; hydraulic, petroleum, gas, and hot or compressed air motors ¹	do	20	25	25	20	20
219	Boilers: ¹	do					
	a. Of sheet iron.....	do	20	25	25	20	20
	b. Tubular.....	do	30	25	25	20	20
220	Locomotives.....	do	30	25	25	20	20
221	Turbines; hydraulic cranes, and columns.....	do	20	25	25	20	20
222	Machine of paper and its alloys, detached parts of the same metals ¹	do	20	25	25	20	20
223	Machine of electric machines, inductors and detached parts.....	do	20	25	25	20	20
224	Printing machines, and detached parts thereof.....	do	20	25	25	25	184
225	Steam engines, and detached parts thereof.....	do	20	25	25	20	20
226	Valves, bicycles, and accessories thereto, including bicycle lamps.....	do	20	25	25	20	20
227	Machines and apparatus, other, or of material not specially mentioned, also detached parts of all kinds other than of copper or its alloys ¹	do	20	25	25	20	20
	GROUP 3.—Carriages.						
	NOTE.—Lamps, rubber tires, and other accessories or detached parts not specifically provided for are included under the following paragraphs:						
227	Coaches and berlins, new, used, or repaired.....	p. c. ad val.	25	25	311	20	25
228	Railway carriages of all kinds for passengers.....	do	25	25	311	20	25
229	Vans, trucks, and cars of all kinds; miners' trolleys.....	do	25	25	311	20	25
230	Tramway carriages of all kinds.....	do	25	25	311	20	25
231	Wagons, carts, and handcars.....	do	25	25	311	20	25
	GROUP 4.—Vessels.						
	NOTE 1.—The duties on ships include likewise those levied on anchors, kedges, cables, and chains, barometers, chronometers, binnacles, compasses (loose and fixed), speaking trumpets, telescopes, cages, coils, and masts necessary for the manœuvres and safety of vessels, with due regard to their class. All other articles shall be liable to the duties leviable thereon.						
	NOTE 2.—Duties on steam vessels shall be levied on the total number of tons which may result from the official measurement, and no separate duty shall be levied on machinery which shall be considered an integral part of the vessel.						
	NOTE 3.—The certificate of tonnage shall temporarily serve as a basis for levying duty on vessels entering from abroad. The interested parties must present to the customs authorities a certificate of measurement approved by the authorities of the country of origin, but it is understood that the customs authorities may, if necessary, require a further certificate of measurement and payment of the duties as finally settled until this formality has been completed with and noted.						

entering from abroad. The interested parties shall be notified by the inspector; but it is understood that the customs officials, of measurement, shall consider the clearance and payment of the duties as finally settled until this formality has been completed with and noted.

National ships lengthened in foreign dockyards must, on their return, pay duty on the additional tonnage. Vessels refitted with engines abroad shall pay a duty of \$6 per horsepower when it is impossible to ascertain the weight of the new machinery. Boilers and accessories thereof, funnels, tubes, etc., changed abroad shall be liable to a duty of \$3 per each square meter of heating surface. Vessels undergoing other repairs in foreign ports shall, on their return, pay duty on the material employed for the purpose.

222 Sailing vessels:
 a. Of wood, or other material, other than iron or steel
 b. Of iron or steel
 233 Steam vessels with wooden hulls
 234 Steam vessels with hulls of iron or other metals, or of mixed construction:
 a. Of wood, or other material, with iron or steel
 b. Of iron or steel
 235 Salvage from wrecked vessels¹.

	GROSS TON.				
	1.50	25	1.875	20	1.50
	do.	25	1.875	25	1.80225
	do.	25	2.50	25	2.00
	do.	25	3.125	20	2.50
	do.	25	3.125	25	2.84375
	do.	25	10	20	8
	P. C. ad val.				

CLASS XII.—ALIMENTARY SUBSTANCES.

GROUP 1.—Meat and fish, butter and greases.

226 Poultry and small game, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)
 227 Meat in brine, T. (Disp. III, rule 5):
 a. Beef, brine or salt¹
 b. Pork, brine or salt¹
 228 Lard, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)
 229 Tallow, except when imported for the manufacture of soap, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)
 240 Bacon, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)
 241 Hams or shoulders,¹⁰ T. (Disp. III, rule 5)
 242 Jerked beef (tasajo),¹⁰ G. W.

¹Footnote 9 to No. 215 also applies to No. 216 and No. 217.
²The machines and apparatus mentioned in this number are those employed by farmers and agriculturists for preparing the ground and gathering the crops; also those employed in order to clean the crops and improve them without essentially changing their nature.
 Hay presses, used exclusively for baling hay, are classified under No. 216 as agricultural machinery and apparatus. (Order No. 41, ruling No. 38, August 15, 1900.)

³Articles corresponding to No. 218 and No. 219, and which are expressly imported by shipowners, and on proper verification, intended for use in the repair of registered steam vessels of Cuba, are dutiable at the rate of 8 per cent ad valorem.
⁴Machines and separate pieces of same, of copper and its alloys, with part of other materials, are also taxed under this heading, provided the above metals predominate in weight. (See also footnote 8 to No. 215.)
 Machines classified under other paragraphs, when copper predominates in their construction, shall also enjoy a reduced rate of 25 per cent instead of 30 per cent, if products of the industry of a United States State.
⁵It will be necessary to justify in order to be assessed according to this number, swollen base and fibers.
 (See also footnote 8 to No. 215, and footnote to No. 174.)
 Water-calcium and parts thereof, are classified under No. 226 as "apparatus." (Order No. 10, ruling No. 6, June 28, 1900.)

Piston packing, of rubber and tissue, is classified under No. 226. (Order No. 10, ruling No. 6, June 28, 1900.) See also footnote 6 to No. 309a.
 Boiler tubes of iron or steel, which, with the integral parts of the boiler itself, and have no other application, are classified under No. 226. The "tubes" mentioned in note 2 at the head of group 2, "Apparatus and machines," refer to tubes which, though applicable to machines, water conductions, etc., might be used for other purposes. (Order No. 28, ruling No. 22, July 21, 1900.)
⁶The metal part of the furniture, etc., of a vessel wrecked at sea and the cargo of a vessel wrecked in the coast of Cuba and abandoned for two years are exempt from duty. Underwriters may be recognized as owners for the purposes of entry. (Order No. 24, ruling No. 19, July 14, 1900.)
⁷Dry salt in neat included in No. 237, packed in boxes, has 12 per cent rate. (Order No. 24, ruling No. 19, July 14, 1900.)
⁸Hog meat, except hams, when dry salted or wet salted (pickled in brine), but not smoked, including dry-salted shoulders, is classified under No. 240. (Order No. 5, ruling No. 1, June 14, 1900.)
⁹Hog meat, except hams, when dry salted and smoked, including shoulders dry salted and smoked—in other words, bacon—is classified under No. 240. (Order No. 5, ruling No. 1, June 14, 1900.)
¹⁰Hog meat, including hams and shoulders, those called "plenas," and those called "California," when the same are sugar cured (that is, pickled in brine with sugar) and smoked, or when the same are plain pickled and smoked, is classified under No. 241. (Order No. 6, ruling No. 1, June 14, 1900.)

	30	.104	20	.0832	
	30	3.64	20	2.912	
	30	3.64	20	2.912	
	30	3.64	20	2.912	
	30	2.08	20	2.08	
	30	5.20	20	4.19	
	30	7.15	20	5.62	
	30	4.74	20	3.727	

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

Tarif No.	Classification.	Unit of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
			Dollars.	Per cent.	Dollars.	Per cent.	Dollars.
CLASS XII.—ALIMENTARY SUBSTANCES—Continued.							
GROUP 1.—Meat and fish, butter and greases—Continued.							
243	Meat of all other kinds: a. Beef, canned, T. (Disp. III, rule 5). b. Beef, canned, N. W. c. Mutton, fresh, N. W. d. Pork, fresh, N. W. e. Pork, fresh, N. W.	100 kil. do. do. do. do.	5.00 4.50 4.50 4.00 4.00	30 30 30 30 30	6.50 6.50 6.50 6.50 6.50	30 30 30 30 30	4.20 4.58 4.68 4.16 6.37
244	Butter, T. (Disp. III, rule 5). a. Oleomargarine, and butter mixed with oleomargarine, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).	100 kil. do.	7.00 5.00	30 30	9.10 6.50	20 40	7.28 3.90
245	Cheese, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).	P. c. ad val.	10	30	13	20	10 ¹ / ₂
246	Condensed milk.	100 kil.	1.00	30	1.30	25	.975
247	Salt cod and stock fish, hake and haddock, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).	100 kil.	1.00	30	1.30	25	.975
248	Herring, pickled, smoked, salted, or marinated, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).	do.	2.00	30	2.60	25	1.95
249	Mackerel, pickled, smoked, salted, or marinated, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).	do.	5.00	30	6.50	25	4.875
250	Salmon, smoked, salted, or marinated, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).	do.	1.00	30	1.30	20	1.04
251	Oysters of all kinds, and shellfish, dried or fresh, G. W.	do.	5.00	30	6.50	20	5.20
252	Eggs, T. (Disp. III, rule 5).	do.					
GROUP 2.—Cereals.							
253	Rice, husked or not, G. W.	100 kil.	1.00	20	1.20	40	.72
254	Wheat, G. W.	do.	.60		.60	25	.45
255	Cereals: a. Corn, G. W. b. Rye, G. W. c. Barley, G. W. d. Oats, G. W.	do. do. do. do.	.30 .40 .50 .40	30 30 30 30	.39 .52 .65 .52	30 20 20 20	.273 .416 .52 .416
256	Flour: a. Of wheat, G. W. ² b. Of rice, G. W. c. Of corn, G. W. d. Of oats, G. W.	do. do. do. do.	1.00 1.00 1.50 1.20	30 30 30 30	1.30 2.00 3.00 1.56	30 30 30 30	.91 2.08 4.55 1.248
GROUP 3.—Pulse, garden produce, and fruits.							
257	Beans, G. W.	100 kil.	1.10	30	1.43	20	1.144
258	Pease, G. W.	do.	1.10	30	1.43	20	1.144
259	Onions, G. W.	do.	.70	30	.91	20	.728
260	Potatoes, and other fresh vegetables not specially mentioned, G. W.	do.	.50	30	.65	20	.52
261	Flour of pulse, G. W.	do.	2.50	30	3.25	20	2.60
262	All kinds of all kinds.	do.	.60	30	.78	20	.624
263	Fruits, dried or strained, G. W.	P. c. ad val.	2 ⁵ / ₈		25		
264	Chestnuts, dried or fresh, G. W.	100 kil.	1.50	30	1.95	20	1.60
265	Fruits, dried or strained, G. W.	100 kil.	1.50	30	1.95	20	1.60

260 Potatoes, and other fresh vegetables not specially mentioned, G. W. 2.30
 261 Flour of pulse, G. W. 2.00
 262 Fruits, fresh, all kinds, 30
 263 All kinds of all kinds, 25
 P. c. ad val. 20

265	Wheat, spring, or winter, G. W.	100 kil	1.00	30	1.95	20	1.55
266	Chenopium, dried or fresh, G. W.	do	do	do	do	do	do
GROUP 4.— <i>Seeds and fodder.</i>							
266	Clover seed, G. W.	100 kil	3.60	25	4.50	20	3.60
267	Flaxseed, G. W.	do	do	25	1.025	20	82
268	Timothy seed, G. W.	do	2.00	25	2.50	20	2.00
269	Fodder and bran a. Corn or broom straw (<i>millo</i>), G. W.	P. c. ad val 100 kil	25 .80	30	32½ .80	20	26 .64

GROUP 5.—*Preserves.*

NOTE I.—All preserves are dutiable with the weight of immediate receptacles. (See Disp. III, rule 5.)

- 270 Fish or shellfish, preserved in oil or otherwise, in this
- 271 Vegetables and pulse, pickled or preserved in any manner.
- 272 Fruits, preserved:
 - a. In brandy
 - b. Other
- 273 Alimentary preserves not specially mentioned; pork butchers' wares, truffles, sauces, and mustard; alimentary flavoring extracts.

GROUP 6.—*Oils and beverages.*

- 274 Olive oil; cotton-seed oil (except for the manufacture of soap):
 - a. In receptacles of earthenware, wood or tin, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4)
 - b. In bottles, including the weight of bottles, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4)
- 275 Alcohol, S. T. (Disp. III, rule 12)
- 276 Brandies, liqueurs, cordials, and all compound spirits not specially mentioned:¹
 - a. In casks, barrels, or half barrels, S. T. (Disp. III, rule 12)
 - b. In bottles, flasks, demijohns, or other similar receptacles, S. T. (Disp. III, rule 12)
 - c. Whisky, rum, and gin, in casks, barrels, or half barrels
 - d. Whisky, rum, and gin, in bottles, flasks, demijohns, or other similar receptacles
- 277 Wines, sparkling, S. T. (Disp. III, rule 13)
- 278 All white wines (except sparkling), including the so-called generous wines (*vinos generosos*), and all red or white dessert or liqueur wines:²
 - a. In casks, barrels, or half barrels, S. T. (Disp. III, rule 13)
 - b. In bottles, flasks, demijohns, or other similar receptacles, S. T. (Disp. III, rule 13)

¹ Excepting barley for making beer, which is dutiable according to the old rate, with 20 per cent reduction in favor of importations from the United States.

² To ascertain whether products presented for clearance should be considered as flour or semolina, a sample must be passed through a sieve No. 80, composed of silk tissue, presenting 80 holes to the square inch or square of 27 millimeters. Should the product pass through this sieve, it is dutiable as flour; in contrary cases, as semolina.

³ By the law of February 27, 1903, additional duties on imported alcoholic beverages have been introduced, with the view of guaranteeing and meeting payment of the amortization of the loan and of interest thereon, as follows:

On "rum, geneva, whiskey and the like," 20 centavos per bottle or liter, in addition to the existing tariff rates.

270	Fish or shellfish, preserved in oil or otherwise, in this	100 kil	25	30	32½	25	24½
271	Vegetables and pulse, pickled or preserved in any manner.	do	25	30	32½	30	24½
272	Fruits, preserved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. In brandy b. Other 	do	25	30	32½	40	19½
273	Alimentary preserves not specially mentioned; pork butchers' wares, truffles, sauces, and mustard; alimentary flavoring extracts.	do	25	25	31½	20	25
274	Olive oil; cotton-seed oil (except for the manufacture of soap): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. In receptacles of earthenware, wood or tin, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4) b. In bottles, including the weight of bottles, G. W.; T. (Disp. III, rule 4) 	100 kil do hectol	2.40 3.00 14.00	25 25 30	3.00 3.75 18.20	20 20 25	2.40 3.00 13.65
275	Alcohol, S. T. (Disp. III, rule 12)	do	21.00	30	27.30	25	20.475
276	Brandies, liqueurs, cordials, and all compound spirits not specially mentioned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. In casks, barrels, or half barrels, S. T. (Disp. III, rule 12) b. In bottles, flasks, demijohns, or other similar receptacles, S. T. (Disp. III, rule 12) c. Whisky, rum, and gin, in casks, barrels, or half barrels d. Whisky, rum, and gin, in bottles, flasks, demijohns, or other similar receptacles 	do do do do	34.00 18.00 23.00 23.00	30 30 30 30	44.20 23.40 29.90 27.55	25 25 25 25	33.15 17.55 22.425 17.55
277	Wines, sparkling, S. T. (Disp. III, rule 13)	do	.85	30	.85	30	.595
278	All white wines (except sparkling), including the so-called generous wines (<i>vinos generosos</i>), and all red or white dessert or liqueur wines: ¹ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. In casks, barrels, or half barrels, S. T. (Disp. III, rule 13) b. In bottles, flasks, demijohns, or other similar receptacles, S. T. (Disp. III, rule 13) 	do do	.07 .20	30 30	.07 .20	30 30	.049 .14

On sparkling wines, 30 centavos per liter. In addition to the existing tariff rates.

On wines of other kinds, 2 centavos per liter; in addition to the existing tariff rates.

On "natural cider," 6 centavos per liter. In addition to the existing tariff rates.

On beer, 6 centavos per 24 half bottles, or 12 bottles, or 9 liters, in addition to the existing tariff rates.

In addition to the existing tariff rates, pay the (new) special taxes imposed on similar articles manufactured in Cuba (5 centavos per 24 half bottles, or one-half centavo per aphon of 1 liter, or 5 centavos per cylinder).

288	Amber, jet, tortoise shell, coral, ivory, and mother-of-pearl, meerschaum:								
	a. Unwrought, N. W.	do	1.00	30	1.30	20	1.04		
299	Horn, whalebone, celluloid, and bone; also compositions imitating these materials or those of the preceding number:	do	1.80	30	2.34	20	1.872		
	a. Unwrought, N. W.	do							
	b. Wrought, N. W.	do	.60	30	.78	20	.624		
300	Walking sticks and sticks for umbrellas and parasols.	do	1.20	30	1.56	20	1.248		
301	Coffins and undertakers' fixtures.	P. ad val.	25	30	32.1	20	26		
302	Hair, human, manufactured into articles of all kinds or any shape, N. W.	do	25	30	32.1	20	26		
303	Cartridges, with or without projectiles or bullets, for prohibited firearms; also primers and caps for such arms, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	kilog.	5.00	30	6.50	20	5.00		
304	Tarpaulins coated with sand, for vans; felts and tow, tarred or coated with pitch, G. W.	100 kil	30.00	30	39.00	20	31.20		
305	Oilcloths:	do	.28	30	.364	20	.291		
	g. For floors and packing purposes, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	3.00	30	3.90	20	3.12		
	h. Obery, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	do	.06	30	.078	20	.0624		
	Norz.—Pads and brief cases of oilcloth, or bands for hats, shall be liable to a surtax of 40 per cent.	kilog.							
306	Cases:								
	a. Of fine wood or leather, lined with silk; other similar cases, N. W.	do	.75	30	.795	20	.78		
307	Artificial flowers of wood, cardboard, osier, and the like, including letter files, N. W.	do	.20	30	.26	20	.208		
	for the manufacture of fans, N. W.	do							
308	Matches of wax, wood, or cardboard, including the immediate packages, N. W.	do	1.00	20	1.00	20	.80		
309	Cantchonic and gutta-percha manufactured in any shape or into any kind of article not otherwise provided for, T. (Disp. III, rule 5):	do	.20	30	.26	20	.208		
	a. Rubber hose and piston packing?	do	.05	30	.065	20	.052		
	b. All other articles	do	.20	30	.26	20	.208		
310	Games and toys, except those of tortoise shell, ivory, mother-of-pearl, gold, or silver, and except those made of articles mentioned in Nos. 298 and 299, T. (Disp. III, rule 5)	kilog	.10	30	.13	20	.104		
311	Umbrellas and parasols	P. ad val.	25	30	32.1	20	26		
312	Oil and water-color paintings.	do	25	30	32.1	20	26		
313	Hats, bonnets, and caps of all kinds, finished or unfinished	do	20	30	26	20	20.8		

1 By the law of February 27, 1903, additional duties on imported alcoholic beverages has been introduced, with the view of guaranteeing and meeting payment of the authorization of the loan and of interest thereon, as follows:
 On "rum, genevinsky and the like," 20 centavos per bottle or liter, in addition to the existing tariff rates.
 On sparkling wines, 30 centavos per liter, in addition to the existing tariff rates.
 On wines of other kinds, 2 centavos per liter, in addition to the existing tariff rates.
 On "natural cider," 5 centavos per liter, in addition to the existing tariff rates.
 On beer, 5 centavos per 24 half bottles, or 12 bottles, or 9 liters, in addition to the existing tariff rates.
 Imported artificial waters or artificial cider ("refreshment," so called) shall in addition to the existing tariff rates, pay the (new) special taxes imposed on similar articles manufactured in Cuba (5 centavos per 24 half bottles, or one-half centavo per siphon of 1 liter, or 5 centavos per cylinder).
 The chemical product known as "vinifrutina" is classified under No. 284. (Order No. 123, February 12, 1902.)

2 By the law of February 27, 1903, vestas, in boxes, each containing up to 60 matches, on entering Cuba, must pay one-fifth centavo per box, or 30 centavos per gross of 144 boxes, in addition to the existing tariff rate on matches.
 Every packing of rubber or caoutchouc is classified under No. 308a. (Order No. 10, ruling No. 6, June 23, 1904.) See also footnotes to No. 236.
 3 Ordinal No. 310 (Order No. 25, ruling No. 20, July 14, 1904).
 4 Referring to Disp. III, rule 5, under the heading of "Cocoa," it is hereby ruled that "cocoa, ground or in paste, in double receptacles, shall have a rate of 15 per cent." (Order No. 72, January 15, 1901.)
 5 Linoleum is classified under No. 305b. (Order No. 30, ruling No. 24, August 3, 1901.)
 6 By the law of February 27, 1903, vestas, in boxes, each containing up to 60 matches, on entering Cuba, must pay one-fifth centavo per box, or 30 centavos per gross of 144 boxes, in addition to the existing tariff rate on matches.
 Every packing of rubber or caoutchouc is classified under No. 308a. (Order No. 10, ruling No. 6, June 23, 1904.) See also footnotes to No. 236.
 7 Ordinal No. 310 (Order No. 25, ruling No. 20, July 14, 1904).
 8 By the law of February 27, 1903, vestas, in boxes, each containing up to 60 matches, on entering Cuba, must pay one-fifth centavo per box, or 30 centavos per gross of 144 boxes, in addition to the existing tariff rate on matches.
 Every packing of rubber or caoutchouc is classified under No. 308a. (Order No. 10, ruling No. 6, June 23, 1904.) See also footnotes to No. 236.

Classification and rates of Cuban customs tariff—Continued.

Tarif No.	Classification.	Unit of quantity.	Old rate.	Increase.	Present rate.	Reduction to United States.	Present rate to United States.
	CLASS XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS GOODS—Continued.						
314	Waterproof or caothicou stiffs, including boots and shoes of rubber: ¹ <i>a.</i> On cotton tissue, T. (Disp. II, rule 5). <i>b.</i> On woolen or silk tissue, T. (Disp. II, rule 5). NOTE.—Confections or manufactures of articles dutiable under this number shall be liable to a surtax of 30 per cent, except boots and shoes of rubber. On all other goods, wares, merchandise, and effects, not otherwise enumerated or provided for, except crude materials. ² On crude materials, not otherwise enumerated?	kiлог do p. c. ad val do	Dollars. 0.25 .50 25 10	Per cent. 30 30 30 30	Dollars. 0.3275 .65 32.1 13	Per cent. 30 40 20 20	Dollars. 0.2275 .39 26 10 ¹
	CLASS XIV.—TOBACCO.						
317	Tobacco: <i>a.</i> In cakes, so-called "brega," or in earrots, N. W. <i>b.</i> In powder or snuff, or otherwise manufactured, N. W. <i>c.</i> Leaf tobacco, stem, cheroots or unstemmed, whether wrapper or filler, N. W. <i>d.</i> Cigars, cigars, cheroots of all kinds, \$1.50 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem. Paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, shall be subject to the same duties as are herein imposed on cigars. (Special provision, lapsed October 1, 1902.)	100 kilos. pound do	10.50 12 5.00	..... ..... .....	10.50 12 5.00	..... ..... .....	10.50 12 5.00
318	All articles coated with caoutchouc on one or both surfaces, as well as those with an interior lining of caoutchouc, are included in this number. Stuffed or mounted birds or animals (specimens of zoology, etc.), except when the requisites of No. 324 of the free list are complied with, are dutiable under No. 315. (Order No. 19, ruling No. 15, July 7, 1900.) Mantles, or incandescient gauze films, for Welsbach burners or lights, are classified under No. 315. (Order No. 24, ruling No. 19, July 14, 1900.) Breast or chest protectors and masks, for farsebol or fencing, are classified under No. 315. (Order No. 24, ruling No. 19, July 14, 1900.) Aluminized paper is classified under No. 315. (Order No. 29, ruling No. 23, July 30, 1900.) Those articles (related to advertising matter) which are excluded from classification under No. 345 by reason of not complying with the condition that they shall have no commercial value are classified under No. 315, except where the character						

of the article as printed matter makes it properly classifiable under the schedule for printed matter. (Order No. 77, February 7, 1901.)
 Such manufactures of wood as columns, cornices, and other parts of a knock-down house which can not properly be classified under the various paragraphs of group I of Class IX, are classified under No. 315. (Order No. 120, December 4, 1901.) See also footnote is to No. 1664.
 Compasses, nautical, for mariners, not gold or silver plated, and compasses coming in cases, with ruler, divider, liner, drawing pencil, arch rule, etc., and known collectively as a "drawing outfit," "mathematical set," "geometrical set," etc., are classified under No. 315. (Order No. 121, December 17, 1901.) See also footnotes to No. 30, No. 47a, No. 69, and No. 70.
 Grooved tiles of tarred roofing paper are dutiable under No. 315. (Cust. Ctr. No. 272 of June 25, 1904.)

Tariff No.	Articles.	Articles.	Tariff No.	Articles.
334	Hemp, flax, and ramie, raw, hatched, or tow.		342	Common bricks, unglazed, for building purposes.
335	Abaca, henique, pita, jute, and other vegetable fibers, raw, hatched, or tow.		343	Undressed common pine lumber.
336	Single yarns made of jute for the manufacture of sugar bags only, to be imported by sugar-bag manufacturers only; the importer to give a bond to use the yarn exclusively for the manufacture of sugar bags.		344	Beehives and bee-keepers' supplies, as follows: Wooden beehives with grooves in the corners; square honeycomb boxes; small wheels for cutting extractors; extractor frames; honey knives, straight and triangular; "Navaion;" apparatus for extracting new honey and making stimp; the loze; Swiss wax extractor (Koot); Swiss wax extractor in the sun (Boardman); Swiss wax extractor in the sun (Department); perforator for separating beehives (Thinker and Root); department for queen bees and drone; honeycomb frames; hot smoking apparatus (Clark); hot smoking apparatus (Craun); cold smoking apparatus (Clark); cold smoking apparatus (Bingham); brushes for cleaning beehives; net for closing bees; swarm catchers; veil wax protectors; globe wax protectors; boxes for shipping beehives, with apartments; wire apparatus for taking out beehives; pastebord boxes for honeycombs; tanks to keep stimp for bees nourishment; apparatus for protecting queen bee's cell (West); apparatus for catching queen bees and transferring them to their cells (Blitner). ²
338	Coal and coke.		345	Lithographs, posters, manufacturers' catalogues, calendars, and folders for advertising purposes only, having no commercial value and designed for free public distribution. ³
339	Natural mineral waters. ¹			
340	Fresh fish.			
341	Articles of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the island of Cuba exported to a foreign country and returned without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means, and upon which no drawback or bounty has been allowed.			
		<p>¹ Natural mineral waters which are simply "charged" with carbonic-acid gas are classified under No. 338. (Order No. 7; ruling No. 13, July 7, 1900.)</p> <p>² Live bees are classified under No. 344. (Order No. 64, ruling No. 50, November 6, 1900.)</p>		

Export Tariff.

[As modified by official decree, April 1, 1901.]

Tobacco: ¹	Manufactured—	Cigars	Cigarettes in boxes	Cigars
	a. Cigarettes in boxes	b. Cigars		
	thousand, \$0.45	thousand, 1.88	100 kilos, 1.88	
	100 kilos, .68	thousand, .68		

¹ Extract from the law dated February 27, 1903, relative to the creation of special duties on certain goods, as published in Gaceta oficial, No. 50, of February 28, 1903: "ART. 3. With the view of guaranteeing and meeting payment of the amortization of the loan and interest thereon there shall be created a special permanent tax on the manufacture, sale, and exportation of the undermentioned articles: * * * * *

a. Cigars, when the exportation shall pay 1 peso per thousand when such number exceeds 100,000, and 2 pesos per thousand when such number does not exceed 100,000.

b. Cigarettes, when the weight is not more than 5 pounds, intended for export, shall pay 1 peso per 100,000, and 2 pesos per 100,000 when the weight is more than 5 pounds.

Tobacco—Continued.

In the leaf or filler tobacco—

a. Harvested in the province of Santiago de Cuba and exported through the custom-houses at Santiago, Gibara, or Manzanillo, 100 kilos, \$1.10

b. Otherdo. 3.15

9. The taxes referred to in subsections A and B of paragraph 6, namely those affecting cigars and boxes of cigarettes for exportation, shall not be applied until the amortization of the loan commences, but the Executive power is authorized to proceed to the print and issue thereof, should it be necessary for the purpose of completing the sums required for the payment of interest on the loan. As long as this power is exercised by the Executive power, the law shall remain in force, and as the power is not exercised, the law shall not be subject to any new industrial taxes, whether state, provincial, or municipal.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor has compiled figures of the foreign commerce of Cuba for the calendar year 1904, which show substantial increase in the trade relations of the island Republic. As the reciprocity agreement with the United States went into effect December 27, 1903, the figures give some idea of the relative position of American commerce with Cuba in comparison with that of the principal competing European countries as affected by the preferential tariff treatment accorded American products.

The United States furnished 42.5 per cent of the total merchandise imports during the calendar year 1904, as against 40.5 per cent during the previous year. The United Kingdom, the most serious competitor, furnished 16.4 per cent, as against 17 per cent in 1903. Spain's share has fallen from 14.3 to 12.6 per cent, while Germany's and France's relative shares have risen inconsiderably, though the absolute figures of imports from all these countries show substantial gains during the most recent calendar year.

The following table shows the value of the imports into Cuba from the principal countries during the calendar years 1903 and 1904:

	1903.	1904.
United States	\$25,703,100	\$32,742,000
Great Britain	10,799,800	12,384,700
Spain	9,113,500	9,707,600
Germany.....	3,922,000	5,023,800
France.....	3,372,000	4,221,100
American countries, n. e. s.....	8,337,500	9,686,500
European countries, n. e. s.....	1,892,000	2,450,100
Other countries.....	324,600	563,300
Total.....	63,464,500	77,082,100

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, APRIL-JULY, 1905.

In July, 1905, all of the ports of the Dominican Republic produced \$193,673 in customs revenue. That figure is a high-water mark for the American régime, the next best month being June, when \$190,467 were collected and divided between the Dominican Government and the trust fund in New York, which will be held by the receiver until the Senate has acted on the Dominican treaty.

The Dominican share of the July collections, 45 per cent, was \$87,153, and the receivers' 55 per cent was \$106,520.

During the four months, April, May, June, and July, in which the receiver has been in possession of the ports, \$352,258 has gone into the

trust fund. The showing is regarded as highly satisfactory. During these months the Dominican Government has been paid \$313,975.

The first complete report of the controller and general receiver of the customs service of Santo Domingo shows the customs receipts and other fiscal data for April, 1905, the first period of administration of the island revenues by the Americans.

The most striking feature of the showing for the month was the handsome balance of trade in favor of the Republic, amounting to \$473,224; the total value of exports have been \$722,448, against imports valued at \$249,224.

Dutiable imports to the value of \$245,255 paid \$145,133 duties, or, say, an average of 58 per cent, upon the invoice values.

The United States heads the list of countries of origin and destination, having received Dominican products to the value of \$516,187, of which \$404,099 represents 13,336,477 pounds of raw sugar and \$64,645.13 represents 548,047 pounds of cacao, the bean from which chocolate is made. During the same period the United States exported to Santo Domingo merchandise valued at \$159,546.

The report shows that the total customs receipts for the month of April were \$191,695, as against \$157,964 for the corresponding month of 1904, representing an annual rate of collection of \$2,300,343, as against \$1,850,084 for the year 1904 and \$1,568,374 for the year 1903.

Of the total imports, merchandise to the value of \$157,869, or 63.3 per cent of the whole, was carried in American bottoms. Next followed German vessels, with cargoes valued at \$62,912.93, and then French, with cargoes to the value of \$20,246.62.

There are 11 ports of entry to the Republic, as follows: Monte-Christi and Puerto Plata on the north, Samana and Sanchez on the east, and Macoris, Santo Domingo, Azua, and Barahona on the south coasts, and the land ports of Tierra Nueva, Comendador, and Dajabon on the west, along the Haitian frontier.

The foreign-carrying trade of the country is practically monopolized by American, German, and French transportation lines. The only railroads now in operation are those of an English company connecting Sanchez, La Vega, and Macoris, 68.2 miles in length, and an American company connecting Puerto Plata with Santiago, covering a distance of 68 miles.

American currency is the legal-tender money of the Republic and all commercial and fiscal transactions are based upon values expressed therein.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The following decrees, having been previously enacted by the National Congress, are proclaimed by President MORALES, of the Republic of Santo Domingo. The decrees are preceded by the decla-

ration that "considering that facilities for transportation are the best means of encouraging agriculture, and considering that the State should encourage and promote means to open highways for commerce and transportation," it is decreed:

"ARTICLE 1. From January 1, 1906, 30 per cent of the revenue received from exportations, which will be termed internal revenue, will be devoted to the construction of railroads for account of the State, according to contracts which will be made by the Executive and approved by the National Congress.

"*Paragraph 1.* The Executive is authorized to distribute this revenue to pay the premiums or guarantee the interest on the capital invested in the construction of private railroads by virtue of concessions duly given.

"*Par. 2.* The interest can be as high as 6 per cent per year, as determined, and a premium to the amount of \$2,000 will be allowed for each kilometer of road constructed.

"ART. 2. The proceeds from this source can not be devoted to any other purpose other than that stipulated in this decree.

"*Paragraph 1.* All compromises or obligations contracted bearing on these receipts will be null and void if not given as stipulated in the preceding article.

"ART. 3. The Executive power in celebrating contracts and giving concessions to construct railroads will endeavor, under equal conditions, to grant them on an equal basis, giving preference to the railroad from Moca to Monte Christi, connecting with the Dominican Central Railroad; from Barahona to Laguna del Fondo; from the Romano or Macorís del Este to the Seybo; and from Azua to Bánica."

ECUADOR.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The President of Ecuador, Señor GARCIA, has named the following Ministry:

Minister of the Interior, Señor GONZALO S. CORDOVA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor CARLOS R. TOBOR.

Minister of Public Instruction, Señor ANGEL ESPINOZA.

Minister of Finance, Señor JUAN F. GAME.

Minister of War and Marine, Colonel TOMÁS LARREA.

GUATEMALA.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES IN 1904.

[From Report of the Secretary of Finance and Public Credit to the National Legislative Assembly in 1905.]

Customs receipts, 1904.

Sources of revenue.	Amount estimated in budget.	Amount collected.	Excess of actual receipts over estimated receipts.
<i>Receipts from—</i>			
Imports, reshipments, fines, etc.....	\$4,770,000.00	\$11,398,285.46	\$6,628,285.46
Exports	5,125,000.00	9,779,461.87	4,654,461.87
Total	9,895,000.00	21,177,747.33	11,282,747.33
Receipts in 1904.....			\$21,177,747.33
Receipts in 1903.....			10,054,140.74
Excess in 1904.....			11,123,606.59

Receipts from liquors and Government monopolies, 1904.

Sources of revenue.	Amount estimated in budget.	Amount collected.	Increase.	Decrease.
Liquors	\$4,306,000.00	\$5,593,017.07	\$1,287,017.07	.....
Tobacco.....	25,000.00	25,359.00	359.00	.....
Powder.....	100,000.00	137,000.00	37,000.00	.....
Nitrate.....	75,000.00	63,080.75	.....	\$11,919.25
Cartridges.....	50,000.00	33,075.55	.....	16,924.45
Total.....	4,556,000.00	5,851,532.37	1,324,376.07	28,843.70
Receipts in 1904.....				\$5,851,532.37
Receipts in 1903.....				4,977,126.33
Excess in 1904.....				874,406.04

Taxes, 1904.

Sources of revenue.	Budget.	Actual receipts.	Increase.	Decrease.
Sealed paper.....	\$210,000.00	\$321,755.30	\$111,755.30	.....
Stamps.....	80,000.00	98,202.10	18,202.10	.....
Registration of books.....	10,000.00	11,016.19	1,016.19	.....
Real estate.....	400,000.00	432,430.77	32,430.77	.....
Road tax.....	200,000.00	240,710.00	40,710.00	.....
Military tax.....	70,000.00	222,661.00	152,661.00	.....
Slaughterhouse.....	160,000.00	147,685.44	.....	\$12,314.56
Tax on salt.....	25,000.00	26,877.96	1,877.96	.....
Inheritances and wills.....	35,000.00	86,462.97	51,462.97	.....
Sale and transfer of lands.....	200,000.00	428,881.64	228,881.64	.....
Public lands.....	70,000.00	56,571.02	.....	13,428.98
Sugar cane.....	40,000.00	32,375.04	.....	7,624.96
Pawn shops, fines, etc.....	100,000.00	284,321.02	184,321.02	.....
Total.....	1,600,000.00	2,387,956.45	821,324.95	33,306.10
Receipts in 1904.....				\$2,387,956.45
Receipts in 1903.....				1,788,012.25
Excess in 1904.....				599,944.20

Receipts from posts and telegraph, 1904.

Source of revenue.	Estimated in budget.	Actual receipts.	Increase over budget estimate.
Telegraphs	\$575,000.00	\$681,282.61	\$107,282.61
Posts	175,000.00	215,894.32	40,894.32
Total	750,000.00	898,176.93	148,176.93

Total receipts from all sources above mentioned, 1904.

Source of revenue.	Budget estimates.	Actual receipts.
Customs receipts	\$9,895,000.00	\$21,177,747.33
Liquors and Government monopolies	4,556,000.00	5,851,532.37
Taxes	1,600,000.00	2,387,956.45
Posts and telegraphs	750,000.00	898,176.93
Total	16,801,000.00	30,315,413.08
Total revenues in 1904		\$30,315,413.08
Total revenues in 1903		17,586,884.70
Excess of revenues in 1904		12,728,528.38

Receipts and expenditures, 1904.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand January 1, 1904	\$2,539,780.66
Receipts from all sources enumerated in the foregoing tables	30,315,413.08
Sundry receipts and receipts from contracts	13,325,881.64
	<u>46,181,075.38</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Total expenditures in 1904	\$40,503,380.65
Balance on hand	5,677,694.73
	<u>46,181,075.38</u>

TRADE VALUATIONS, 1896-1904.

The following table shows the amount of exports and imports composing the foreign trade of the Republic of Guatemala during the years 1896-1904 according to official statistics:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1896	£2,285,840	£1,994,565	1901	£851,791	£1,503,897
1897	1,716,964	1,582,069	1902	803,374	1,806,301
1898	970,167	976,347	1903	594,328	1,343,797
1899	751,611	1,674,111	1904	1,008,228	1,510,373
1900	625,420	1,478,641			

The quantity of coffee exported is represented approximately by the following table:

	Spanish quintals.		Spanish quintals.
1897-98	737,550	1901-2	782,300
1898-99	749,350	1903-4	588,226
1899-1900	656,700	1904-5	600,000
1900-1901	684,000		

The principal imports consist of dry goods, almost exclusively cotton manufactures, brought from Great Britain, the United States, and Germany. In this branch British manufacture commands the market, the imports from the United States and Germany being relatively small. The more important articles are gray cloths; bleached shirtings; $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ prints; fancy cloths; gray, white, and blue drills; colored drills; handkerchiefs; gray and dyed yarns; Turkey red yarns; sewing cottons; trimmings; cotton blankets, etc. Of these goods about 75 per cent are of British origin, 15 per cent American, and 10 per cent German. American manufacturers compete chiefly in drills, denims, blankets, prints, gray cloths, and bleached shirtings, while German goods imported consist chiefly of drills, prints, Turkey red yarns, blankets, and trimmings.

Woolen goods are not in very great demand; the principal lines are blankets, shawls, braids, hats, Berlin wool, and but few piece goods.

Hats are imported mostly from the United States, Germany, and only a few from the United Kingdom; shawls from Germany, principally; piece goods from Germany, France, and the United Kingdom.

Silks are not in demand, excepting floss silks imported from China, ribbons from Switzerland, France, and Germany. Regarding hardware generally, approximately 50 per cent is imported from Germany, 30 per cent from the United States, and 20 per cent from the United Kingdom.

The principal imports from the United States consist of machetes, axes, and hoes, besides tools generally of the better classes, corn mills, plows, sewing machinery, outfits for building purposes, saws, barbed wire, files, screws, cutlery, ropes, brushes, enameled goods, paints, and varnishes.

The imports from the United Kingdom are chiefly composed of galvanized-iron sheets, galvanized-iron goods, coffee machinery, copper sheets, tin goods, machetes, hoes, sickles, picks, pickaxes, saltpeter, pans (used on sugar plantations), iron sheets, saws, padlocks, cutlery, saddlery, bits, spurs, brass valves and cocks, pottery, cartridges, also preserves and biscuits.

From Germany are brought all kinds of cheap tools, machinery, sewing machines, cutlery, machetes, bar iron, enameled goods, pottery, locks, screws, nails, window glass, brushes, paper, matches, stearin and ceresin, part of these goods being also brought from Belgium and the Netherlands, while France ships tools for shoemakers and saddlers' use.

METHODS OF EDUCATION.

United States Consul-General WINSLOW, in describing methods of education in Guatemala, says:

"The educational methods employed in the Republic of Guatemala

are quite primitive, but there are few villages in the country where there are no schools. In the city of Guatemala of late much attention has been given to education, under the direction of President MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA. There are in the city of Guatemala 25 public schools 8 institutes, and 3 colleges.

"During the last few months President ESTRADA CABRERA has given much attention to his pet scheme of establishing an industrial school for boys and girls at his own personal expense, aided by several of the more progressive citizens of Guatemala City, where the most improved methods of instruction are to be employed. The President has engaged two able educators from the United States, and proposes everything shall be up to date.

"The Boys' Industrial College is in charge of Prof. Y. C. PILGRIM, a well-known educator of New Jersey, assisted by Professor BELLINGHAM and wife, who have charge of the languages, and Prof. LORENZO DE CLAIRMONT, who instructs in gymnastics and military tactics. These are assisted by several native teachers. The boys are selected from the best families in the Republic and are limited to 50, and are all required to live in the dormitory. The college buildings are situated on a tract of land of about 60 acres, convenient to the city, with a campus where the boys are to be instructed in the modern sports and military tactics as taught at West Point, and all orders are to be given in the English language.

"The Girls' Industrial School is in charge of Miss ALICE DUFOUR, a prominent educator of New York City, assisted by several native instructors. This institution is located in the city and is to be conducted on the same high plan as the boys' college. The idea is to teach the principles on which the American home is founded.

"President ESTRADA CABRERA means these institutions shall be the nucleus around which a solid and up-to-date system of education shall be built for the Republic. It is his ambition to firmly establish an educational system modeled after that in use in the United States, where the watchword shall be industry, promptness, and honesty."

BOUNTY FOR THE CULTIVATION OF HENEQUEN.

An Executive decree of the President of Guatemala, dated May 31, 1905, offers the following bounties to the cultivators of henequen:

On plantations containing—	
From 10,000 to 30,000 plants	\$2,000
From 30,000 to 50,000 plants	4,000
From 50,000 to 100,000 plants	6,000
Over 100,000 plants.....	8,000

In addition to the above a bounty of \$7.50 per quintal will be paid on all the henequen fiber exported. The payment of these bounties

will be made in national bonds receivable for any of the taxes levied by the Federal Government.

Machinery for the preparation of the henequen fiber will be admitted free of duty.

MEXICO.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN MAY, 1905.

According to figures issued by the Statistical Division of the Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico, the foreign commerce of the Republic for May, 1905, and for the first eleven months of the current fiscal year, 1904-5, was represented by the following valuations, the figures for the corresponding periods of the preceding year being also given for purposes of comparison:

The total value of importations during the eleven months under review was \$78,627,296.16 in gold currency, as declared in the custom-houses, an increase of \$7,284,660.58 as compared with the preceding year.

The exports for the eleven months were valued at \$174,755,484.82 silver, showing a decrease of \$6,029,300.16, as compared with the same period of 1903-4.

The detailed imports during the eleven months were as follows:

IMPORTS.

[Gold valuation.]

Article.	May—		Eleven months—	
	1905.	1904.	1904-5.	1903-4.
Animal substances.....	\$554,584.81	\$573,846.26	\$6,274,262.00	\$5,196,138.12
Vegetable substances.....	1,194,608.36	1,128,551.98	13,609,430.55	12,818,346.67
Mineral substances.....	2,414,080.97	1,913,552.91	23,270,267.19	20,711,774.38
Dry goods.....	841,916.18	849,262.99	10,208,852.38	9,063,316.22
Chemical and pharmaceutical substances.....	438,056.76	328,859.19	3,093,244.91	2,874,160.73
Beverages.....	359,197.97	343,454.37	3,132,744.14	3,002,463.73
Paper and its applications.....	240,596.06	222,599.27	2,416,462.73	2,112,636.69
Machinery and apparatus.....	1,054,451.07	978,258.65	9,918,172.09	9,333,864.11
Vehicles.....	213,557.88	158,835.86	1,820,471.15	1,944,798.67
Arms and explosives.....	148,687.51	233,619.80	2,482,231.10	2,016,547.11
Miscellaneous.....	275,961.48	223,652.03	2,406,157.92	2,268,613.18
Total.....	7,735,699.05	6,964,493.31	78,627,296.16	71,842,636.18

EXPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

Precious metals.....	\$10,269,251.69	\$5,287,814.77	\$71,690,056.30	\$82,617,979.00
Other articles.....	11,083,356.03	11,443,348.81	103,065,428.52	98,166,614.33
Total.....	21,352,607.72	16,731,163.58	174,755,484.82	180,784,593.33

The details of the export trade for the periods under comparison show the following classification and figures:

Articles.	May—		Eleven months—	
	1905.	1904.	1904-5.	1903-4.
Mexican gold coin.....		\$70,986.00	\$85,911.00	\$82,668.00
Foreign gold coin.....	\$875.00	300.00	39,122.50	2,928.00
Gold in bars.....	1,393,415.77	720,410.29	11,307,354.80	9,261,956.62
Gold in other forms.....	87,851.54	44,556.54	921,393.49	455,211.10
Total gold.....	1,482,142.31	836,252.83	12,353,781.79	9,802,761.72
Mexican silver coin.....	1,215,435.02	1,087,820.00	1,892,071.27	16,999,495.00
Foreign silver coin.....	6,940.00	10,035.00	76,471.00	81,398.60
Silver in bars.....	6,676,488.15	2,397,213.06	47,385,298.92	42,332,589.68
Silver in other forms.....	888,246.21	956,493.88	9,982,433.32	13,401,725.69
Total silver.....	8,787,109.38	4,451,561.94	59,336,274.51	72,815,208.97
Copper.....	2,820,697.46	2,635,079.05	26,237,018.96	20,891,381.85
Lead.....	463,356.00	250,395.00	5,112,408.00	4,481,471.87
Other mineral products.....	136,828.60	169,400.00	1,049,296.39	1,280,611.52
Coffee.....	1,542,269.81	944,805.00	8,047,179.94	8,105,616.76
Henequen, in fiber.....	2,315,013.00	3,937,131.00	27,294,312.12	29,789,141.75
Woods.....	119,832.77	260,252.58	2,036,173.57	2,509,083.45
Dyewoods.....	45,302.63	94,305.00	621,589.10	695,807.43
Tobacco, in leaf.....	334,448.00	631,522.00	2,560,124.00	1,512,021.00
Other vegetable products.....	1,401,009.35	1,325,131.41	12,557,659.96	13,230,822.69
Cattle.....	680,309.50	349,214.00	2,746,620.50	3,288,598.50
Raw hides.....	500,228.27	392,466.21	6,235,572.69	6,157,651.58
Other animal products.....	74,121.75	74,739.26	519,868.55	631,023.09
Henequen, manufactured.....	40,300.00	1,505.00	41,785.00	922,742.00
Tobacco, manufactured.....	23,882.79	43,217.90	369,136.34	314,910.71
Other manufactures.....	682,314.10	238,531.50	6,963,918.74	3,897,617.63
Miscellaneous.....	53,362.00	33,655.90	652,860.66	468,309.96

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican imports during the periods under comparison with reference to their countries of origin:

Country.	May—		Eleven months—	
	1905.	1904.	1904-5.	1903-4.
Europe.....	\$3,073,866.32	\$3,261,039.80	\$33,243,530.85	\$31,664,414.50
Asia.....	63,008.96	72,980.98	613,895.65	601,802.36
Africa.....	3,808.50	10,051.00	58,700.50	72,988.00
North America.....	4,543,874.06	3,564,533.21	44,257,846.01	38,676,878.02
Central America.....	6,388.81	14,828.32	64,950.07	29,280.23
South America.....	29,534.40	16,992.00	251,853.07	179,075.87
West Indies.....	12,646.00	11,258.00	112,733.75	109,721.00
Oceania.....	2,572.00		34,286.26	5,475.00
Total.....	7,735,699.05	6,954,493.31	78,627,296.16	71,342,655.58

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican exports during the periods under comparison with reference to their countries of destination:

Country.	May—		Eleven months—	
	1905.	1904.	1904-5.	1903-4.
Europe.....	\$5,452,454.31	\$3,365,802.28	\$43,409,942.77	\$47,265,196.25
Asia.....			10,500.00	6,129.00
North America.....	15,356,190.20	12,883,823.80	126,916,185.96	129,080,681.88
Central America.....	57,796.02	29,606.50	884,574.70	411,548.05
South America.....	45,382.19	4,493.00	132,541.99	147,067.80
West Indies.....	440,785.00	447,438.00	3,400,137.00	3,874,162.00
Oceania.....			1,600.00	
Total.....	21,352,607.72	16,731,163.58	174,765,484.82	180,784,784.98

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 1904-5.

The Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico has recently issued the official statistics relating to the revenues derived from the maritime and frontier custom-houses, including the month of June, thus completing the figures for the fiscal year 1904-5.

The figures show that the customs revenues in the fiscal year 1904-5 amounted to \$240,736,356.14, consisting of—

Import duties.....	\$35,261,803.33
Extra import duties.....	3,529,485.30
Export duties.....	922,788.37
Port duties.....	895,840.80
Arrears.....	126,438.34
Total.....	40,736,356.14

MODIFICATIONS OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit for the application of the rates.	Rate of duty, Mexican pesos.
ANIMAL PRODUCTS.			
I.—LIVE ANIMALS.			
1	Live animals, not specified.....	.....	Free.
2	Geldings.....	Each.....	\$45.00
3	Swine and sucking pigs (when in cages the weight of the latter shall be taken into consideration).	100 kilos.....	2.00
II.—ANIMAL PRODUCTS.			
<i>Comestibles.</i>			
4	Fresh meat of all kinds.....	Kilo, net.....	.10
5	Meat, fish, and shellfish, dried, salt, smoked, or in brine..	Kilo, legal.....	.15
6	Fish and shellfish, fresh (even though preserved on ice)..	Kilo, gross.....	.05
<i>For industrial purposes.</i>			
7	Animals prepared for collections of natural history.....	.....	Free.
8	Whalebones, raw, and quills without feathers.....	.....	Free.
9	Flock wool.....	100 kilos, gross.....	2.00
10	Tortoise shells.....	.....	Free.
11	Horsehair, bristles, and cowhair.....	Kilo, gross.....	.04
12	Horn, unwrought.....	.....	Free.
13	Spermaceti in cakes.....	Kilo, legal.....	.15
14	Animal fats not specially mentioned.....	Kilo, gross.....	.08
15	Bone, unwrought and grated or powdered.....	.....	Free.
16	Wool, raw and carded.....	Kilo, gross.....	.07
17	Wool, raw and washed.....	do.....	.11
18	Wool, carded.....	Kilo, net.....	.14
19	Ivory, unwrought, grated or powdered.....	.....	Free.
20	Mother-of-pearl, unwrought, and sawdust and waste of the same.....	.....	Free.
21	Hair, human.....	Kilo, net.....	10.00
22	Goat and camel hair.....	Kilo, gross.....	.12
23	Beaver fur.....	Kilo, legal.....	3.00
24	Hair of the vicuña, rabbit, hare, muskrat, and the like.....	do.....	2.00
25	Pearls, unset.....	Kilo, net.....	100.00
26	Beaver skins, untanned.....	Kilo, gross.....	.20
27	Skins of vicuña, rabbit, hare, muskrat, and the like, with hair, untanned.....	do.....	.22
28	Hides, untanned, not specially mentioned.....	100 kilos, gross.....	3.50
29	Feathers, ornamental.....	Kilo, legal.....	3.50
30	Feathers and down, for beds, not specially mentioned.....	do.....	.50
<i>For medicinal purposes.</i>			
31	Musk.....	Kilo, legal.....	6.50
32	Cantharides.....	do.....	.05
33	Castoreum.....	do.....	2.25

Modifications of the customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit for the application of the rates.	Rate of duty, Mexican pesos,
ANIMAL PRODUCTS—Continued.			
III.—ANIMAL PRODUCTS.			
<i>Comestibles.</i>			
31	Animal foods, preserved	Kilo, legal.....	\$0.18
35	Eggs, fresh .....	.....	Free.
36	Milk, fresh .....	.....	Free.
37	Lard	Kilo, gross.....	.12
38	Butter.....	Kilo, legal.....	.25
39	Honey.....	Kilo, gross.....	.06
40	Cheese of all kinds.....	Kilo, legal.....	.15
<i>For industrial purposes.</i>			
41	Oils, animal, not specially mentioned, in glass vessels.....	Kilo, legal.....	.14
42	Oils, animal, not specially mentioned, in cans or wooden vessels.....	Kilo, gross.....	.12
43	Oils, animal, not specially mentioned, in tank cars and tank vessels.....	Kilo, net.....	.15
44	Albumen, from eggs or blood	Kilo, legal.....	.05
45	Charcoal, animal.....	.....	Free.
46	Wax, animal.....	Kilo, net.....	.55
47	Glue, Cologne.....	Kilo, gross.....	.05
48	Coral, unwrought or powdered .....	.....	Free.
49	Sponges, fine.....	Kilo, legal.....	2.50
50	Sponges, common.....	do.....	.50
51	Stearin in cakes.....	Kilo, gross.....	.11
52	Glycerin.....	.....	Free.
53	Gelatine (gernetina) and ichthyocol.....	Kilo, legal.....	.12
54	Gnauo.....	.....	Free.
55	Silk, raw, of all kinds.....	Kilo, net.....	1.10
<i>For medical purposes.</i>			
56	Cod-liver oil in glass vessels.....	Kilo, legal.....	.14
57	Cod-liver oil in cans or in wooden vessels.....	Kilo, gross.....	.12
58	Bacteriological cultures, vaccine, and serum for hypodermic injections.....	.....	Free.
IV.—INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURES.			
<i>Articles of fur and leather.</i>			
59	Articles of leather not specially mentioned.....	Kilo, legal.....	2.00
60	Leather belting for machinery.....	Kilo, gross.....	.55
61	Cowhair belting for machinery.....	do.....	.11
62	Calfskins, patent leather, kid, chamois, and other common prepared skins, not specially mentioned.....	Kilo, legal.....	1.60
63	Leather gloves, plain or embroidered, without lining.....	do.....	6.00
64	Leather gloves, plain or embroidered, lined.....	do.....	3.00
65	Leather gloves, lined or unlined, with strengthened wrists.....	do.....	1.50
66	Manufactures of tanned skins containing fine furs.....	do.....	4.50
67	Tanned skins containing fine fur.....	do.....	2.25
68	Sole leather.....	do.....	1.00
<i>Footwear of all kinds.</i>			
69	Slippers and shoes of leather or other material, not combined with silk, even though ornamented or embroidered with silk or metal of inferior quality, up to 12 centimeters in length.....	Pair.....	.30
70	Slippers and shoes of leather or other material, not combined with silk, even though ornamented or embroidered with silk or metal of inferior quality, from 12 to 20 centimeters in length.....	do.....	.40
71	Slippers and shoes of leather or other material, not combined with silk, even though ornamented or embroidered with silk or metal of inferior quality, of more than 20 centimeters in length.....	do.....	.60
72	Leather boots, for men.....	do.....	3.00
73	High and low shoes, up to 12 centimeters in length, of leather or cloth of all kinds and materials, provided they are not combined with fine metal.....	do.....	.70
74	High and low shoes, over 12 and up to 20 centimeters in length, of leather or cloth of all kinds or materials, provided they are not combined with fine metal.....	do.....	1.15
75	High and low shoes, over 20 centimeters in length, of leather or cloth of all kinds of materials, provided they are not combined with fine metal.....	do.....	1.75

Modifications of the customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit for the application of the rates.	Rate of duty, Mexican pesos.
ANIMAL PRODUCTS—Continued.			
IV.—INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURES—Cont'd.			
<i>Miscellaneous articles.</i>			
76	Fans with mounting or ribs of horn or bone	Kilo, legal	\$1.40
77	Fans of tortoise, shell, or ivory, not combined with fine metal.	Each	3.00
78	Fans of tortoise, shell, or ivory, with gold, silver, or platinum ornaments or attachments. ....	.....do	6.00
79	Manufactures of whalebone, horn, or bone, not specially mentioned.	Kilo, legal .....	.6
80	Manufactures of tortoise, coral, ivory, or mother-of-pearl, not specially mentioned. ....	.....do	2.00
81	Articles or manufactures of human hair	Kilo, net	15.00
82	Wax candles or tapers	Kilo, gross .....	.70
83	Candles or tapers of sperm-oil, stearin, and of pressed or unpressed tallow. ....	.....do .....	.30
VEGETABLE MATERIALS.			
I.—TEXTILE FIBERS.			
84	Cotton, raw, unginced	100 kilos, gross	3.30
85	Cotton, unginced .....	.....do	7.70
86	Cotton, carded	Kilo, legal .....	.20
87	Cotton waste	100 kilos, gross	2.20
88	Hemp, flax, ramie, and other vegetable fibers not specially mentioned, raw or huckled. ....	.....do	2.20
89	Artificial silk or "artificial" raw, of all kinds	Kilo, net .....	.50
90	Jute, abaca or manila hemp, pita, lxtle, sisal hemp, and New Zealand fiber (Phormium tenax), raw or combed.	100 kilos, gross .....	.50
II.—FRUITS AND CEREALS.			
<i>Comestibles.</i>			
91	Caraway seed and green aniseed, almonds, sweet or bitter, shelled; cocoa and pepper of all kinds.	Kilo, net .....	.30
92	Almonds, sweet or bitter, in the shell .....	.....do .....	.20
93	Rice	Kilo, gross .....	.00
94	Oats in the grain, and barley in the grain, crushed or fermented.	100 kilos, gross	1.50
95	Coffee in the bean, with or without film .....	.....do	Free
96	Cinnamon of all kinds, including cassia and vanilla	Kilo, net	1.10
97	Cloves .....	.....do .....	.70
98	Fruits, dried, not specially mentioned	Kilo, gross .....	.10
99	Fruits, in brine .....	.....do .....	.00
100	Fruits, in their juice, in syrup, and in spirits.	Kilo, legal .....	.00
101	Fruits, garden products, vegetables, and tubers, fresh, not specially mentioned.	Kilo, gross .....	.00
102	Fruits, garden products, vegetables, and tubers, preserved, not specially mentioned. ....	.....do .....	.30
103	Corn	100 kilos, gross .....	.00
104	Alimentary seeds and grains, not specially mentioned	Kilo, gross .....	.00
<i>For medical purposes.</i>			
105	Medicinal seeds and berries	Kilo, legal .....	.00
106	Medicinal seeds and berries, ground, grated, or in pulp .....	.....do .....	.30
<i>For industrial purposes.</i>			
107	Oleaginous seeds and fruits, not specially mentioned	Kilo, gross .....	.00
<i>Live plants and seeds.</i>			
108	Live plants, moss, natural flowers, seeds for horticultural purposes, and seeds for agricultural purposes, of all kinds, when the latter are imported with the previous consent of the Treasury Department. ....	.....do	Free
III.—MISCELLANEOUS VEGETABLE MATERIALS.			
109	Saffron	Kilo, net	2.50
110	Cane for furniture	Kilo, legal .....	.30
111	Cork, rough, in sheet, or ground .....	.....do	Free
112	Cork, cut in cules, for the manufacture of stoppers	Kilo, gross .....	.15
113	Cork, in sheets and stoppers	Kilo, legal .....	.30
114	Vegetable hair, straw of Guinea corn or millet	Kilo, gross .....	.00
115	Firewood, wood shavings and fodder .....	.....do	Free

Modifications of the customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit for the application of the rates.	Rates of duty, Mexican pesos.
VEGETABLE MATERIALS—Continued.			
III.—MISCELLANEOUS VEGETABLE MATERIALS—Continued.			
116	Hops.....	.....	Free.
117	Medicinal roots, barks, flowers, herbs, and leaves.....	Kilo, legal.....	\$0.10
118	Medicinal roots, barks, flowers, herbs, and leaves, ground, grated, or in pulp.....	.....do.....	.20
119	Virginia leaf tobacco.....	Kilo, net.....	.55
120	Leaf tobacco, filler, not specially mentioned.....	.....do.....	.80
121	Leaf tobacco, wrapper, not specially mentioned.....	.....do.....	2.50
122	Tea.....	.....do.....	.55
IV.—SUNDRY VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.			
<i>Comestibles.</i>			
123	Olive oil in jars or cans.....	Kilo, net.....	.17
124	Olive oil in glass vessels.....	.....do.....	.22
125	Sugar, common, rock candy, and refined sugar of all kinds.....	100 kilos, gross.....	2.50
126	Coffee, roasted in the bean or ground, not specially mentioned.....	Kilo, legal.....	.05
127	Preserves, sweetmeats, and chocolate.....	.....do.....	.80
128	Potato meal.....	Kilo, gross.....	.03
129	Biscuits of all kinds.....	.....do.....	.16
130	Flour of wheat and other cereals, and meal not specially mentioned.....	Kilo, legal.....	.10
131	Molasses of sugar cane or glucose, and sugared preparations for dyeing wines, liquors, etc.....	100 kilos, gross.....	2.50
132	Alimentary pastes of flour.....	Kilo, gross.....	.12
<i>Medicinal purposes.</i>			
133	Fixed oils for medicinal use, not specially mentioned.....	Kilo, legal.....	.22
134	Gums, resins, and natural balsams, not specially mentioned.....	.....do.....	.12
135	Opium and its extracts.....	.....do.....	3.50
<i>For industrial products.</i>			
136	Oil, of coconut, linseed, corn, and cottonseed, in tank vessels or tank cars.....	100 kilos, net.....	5.50
137	Oil, of coconut, linseed, corn, and cottonseed, in drums or cans.....	Kilo, gross.....	.05
138	Oils, fixed, for industrial uses, not specially mentioned.....	Kilo, legal.....	.22
139	Oils, essential, not specially mentioned.....	.....do.....	2.20
140	Oil of turpentine, and turpentine.....	.....do.....	.10
141	Vegetable tar, and common rosin or colophony.....	Kilo, gross.....	.05
142	Charcoal.....	.....do.....	Free.
143	Vegetable wax.....	Kilo, net.....	.25
144	Gum arabic, copal, damar, pounce or sandarac, lac, Senegal, and tragacanth.....	Kilo, legal.....	.12
145	Tannin.....	.....do.....	.10
V.—WOOD.			
146	Wood, ordinary, for construction purposes, worked into blocks, beams, planks, and ordinary boards.....	.....	Free.
147	Wood, common, for building purposes, wrought into dovetailed boards.....	100 kilos, gross.....	.10
148	Wood, fine, sawn into blocks, beams, planks, and boards.....	.....do.....	2.20
149	Woods and barks for dyeing and tanning, even though they be pulverized.....	Kilo, gross.....	.05
150	Wood, fitted for carriage bodies.....	100 kilos, gross.....	2.20
151	Wood, common, sawn into sheets or veneer.....	.....do.....	1.10
VI.—MANUFACTURES OF VEGETABLE MATERIALS.			
<i>Wood.</i>			
152	Articles of common wood, roughly wrought, not specially mentioned.....	Kilo, gross.....	.06
153	Articles of common wood, when the weight of each exceeds 1 kilo, not specially mentioned.....	Kilo, legal.....	.15
154	Articles of fine or common wood, veneered with fine wood, when the weight of each exceeds 1 kilo, not specially mentioned.....	.....do.....	.35
155	Articles of all kinds of wood, gilded or inlaid or with ornaments of any material except fine metal, not specially mentioned.....	.....do.....	.70

Modifications of the customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit for the application of the rates.	Rate of duty, Mexican pesos.
VEGETABLE MATERIALS—Continued.			
VI.—MANUFACTURES OF VEGETABLE MATERIALS—Cont'd.			
<i>Wood.—Continued.</i>			
156	Articles of all kinds of woods when the weight of each does not exceed one kilo, not specially mentioned.	Kilo, legal.....	90.6
157	Barrels, casks, and kegs, of wood, fitted together or not, of more than 15 liters capacity.	.....do.....	Free.
158	Cases of common wood for packing purposes, fitted together or not.	.....do.....	Free.
<i>Furniture.</i>			
159	Furniture, of common wood, without cushions, inlays, or ornaments of metal nor cloth combined with silk.	Kilo, legal.....	.3
160	Furniture of common wood, with cushions and without inlays or ornaments of metal nor cloth combined with silk.	.....do.....	.3
161	Furniture, of fine or common wood, veneered with fine wood, without ornaments of metal, inlays, cushions, nor cloth combined with silk.	.....do.....	.5
162	Furniture of fine or common wood, veneered with fine wood, with cushions and without inlays, ornaments of metal, nor cloth combined with silk.	.....do.....	.6
163	Furniture, of wood of all kinds, gilded or with inlays or ornaments other than fine metal, or with cloth combined with silk.	.....do.....	.7
<i>Articles of divers vegetable materials.</i>			
164	Sandals of cloth, with soles of esparto or hemp, up to 20 centimeters in length.	Pair.....	.1
165	Sandals of cloth, with soles of esparto or hemp, of more than 20 centimeters in length.	.....do.....	.5
166	Articles of straw, cane, or rushes, not specially mentioned.	Kilo, legal.....	.6
167	Articles of amber, not specially mentioned.	.....do.....	2.00
168	Cordage, of cotton, aloë, hemp, and other similar fibers, when measuring 3 centimeters or more in diameter.	Kilo, gross.....	.0
169	Sacks made of jute, pita, ixtle, henequen, or hemp, enumerated in Nos. 382 and 383.	.....do.....	.11
170	Straw wrappers for bottles.....	.....do.....	.0
171	Brooms and brushes of heather or millet.....	Kilo, legal.....	.2
172	Mats of esparto or palm.....	Square meter.....	.3
173	Rope and cordage up to 1 centimeter in diameter.....	Kilo, legal.....	.1
174	Rope and cordage of more than 1 and less than 3 centimeters in diameter.....	Kilo, gross.....	.0
175	Cotton wicks for lamps.....	Kilo, legal.....	.3
176	Tobacco, in cakes, for chewing.....	.....do.....	1.10
177	Tobacco, sifted or cut in threads, for cigarettes.....	.....do.....	1.70
178	Tobacco in powder or snuff.....	.....do.....	2.30
179	Cigarettes of tobacco.....	.....do.....	2.10
180	Cigars.....	Kilo, net.....	7.70
MINERALS.			
I.—METALS.			
GOLD, SILVER, AND PLATINUM.			
<i>Ores and metals.</i>			
181	Gold, silver, and platinum ores, or in ingots or dust.....	.....do.....	Free.
<i>Manufactured articles.</i>			
182	Wire, puri, and other wire-drawn articles of silver, gilded or not.	Kilo, net.....	11.00
183	Jewelry, and all kinds of articles of gold or platinum, or of both metals, combined with pearls or precious stones.	.....do.....	100.00
184	Jewelry, and all kinds of articles of gold or platinum, or of both metals, without pearls or precious stones.	.....do.....	55.00
185	Jewelry, and all kinds of articles of silver or of silver and gold, combined with pearls or precious stones.	.....do.....	60.00
186	Jewelry, and all kinds of articles of silver or silver and gold, without pearls or precious stones.	.....do.....	12.00
187	Cruelibles of platinum.....	.....do.....	Free.
188	Diamonds, emeralds, rubies, sapphires, and other precious stones, without settings or mounted on any material.	Kilo, net.....	100.00
189	Galfoons and tissues of silver up to 15 centimeters in width.	.....do.....	15.00

Modifications of the customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit for the application of the rates.	Rate of duty, Mexican pesos.
	MINERALS—Continued.		
	I.—METALS—Continued.		
	GOLD, SILVER, AND PLATINUM—continued.		
	<i>Manufactured articles—Continued.</i>		
190	Galloons and tissues of gilded silver up to 15 centimeters in width.	Kilo, net.....	\$18.00
191	Current coin, of gold or silver, of any nation	.....	Free.
192	Mexican silver coin, in pieces of 1 peso, when imported in amounts exceeding 5 pesos.	Kilo, gross.....	15.00
193	Gold beaten into leaves, for gilding.....	Kilo, legal.....	18.00
194	Silver beaten into leaves, for silvering.....	do.....	2.50
	COPPER AND ITS ALLOYS.		
	<i>Ores and metals.</i>		
195	Bronze, brass, and white metal, in pigs or granulated.....	Kilo, gross.....	.05
196	Copper in pigs or granulated, copper ores in natural state, and copper mattc.	.....	Free.
197	Copper, brass, bronze, and white metal, in bars.....	Kilo, gross.....	.13
198	Copper, brass, bronze, and white metal, in plates, sheets, or tubes.	do.....	.17
	<i>Manufactured articles.</i>		
199	Wire of copper, brass, bronze, or white metal, covered with any material.	Kilo, gross.....	.10
200	Wire of copper, brass, bronze, or white metal, not covered with any material, up to 2 millimeters in diameter.	do.....	.10
201	Wire of copper, brass, bronze, or white metal, not covered with any material, of more than 2 millimeters in diameter.	do.....	.06
202	Wire, spangles, thread, and tinsel of common metal, gilded or silvered.	Kilo, legal.....	1.10
203	Articles of copper, brass, bronze, or white metal, not specially mentioned.	do.....	.50
204	Articles of copper, brass, bronze, and white metal, not specially mentioned, when the weight of each article exceeds 10 kilos.	do.....	.22
205	Articles of copper, brass, bronze, or of any other common metal, gilded or silvered, when the weight of each article does not exceed 10 kilograms.	do.....	1.80
206	Articles of copper, brass, bronze, or any other common metal, gilded or silvered, when the weight of each article exceeds 10 kilograms.	do.....	.50
207	Cable, without copper, brass, bronze, or white-metal core, covered with any material, and cable uncovered, cylindrical or flat, of the same metals and of different diameters.	Kilo, gross.....	.06
208	Cables provided with cores and covered with any insulating substance.	.....	Free.
209	Purl, tinsel, and other wire, drawn products, not specially mentioned, of common metal, not gilded or silvered.	Kilo, legal.....	1.00
210	Purl, tinsel, and other wire, drawn products, not specially mentioned, of common metal, gilded or silvered.	do.....	2.20
211	Galloons and gauze of common metal, not gilded or silvered, up to 15 centimeters in width.	do.....	3.00
212	Galloons and gauze of common metal, gilded or silvered, up to 15 centimeters in width.	do.....	4.00
213	Jewelry or jewels of any common metal, not gilded or silvered.	do.....	.80
214	Jewelry or jewels of any common metal, gilded or silvered.	do.....	2.00
215	Tinsel and enamel in leaves or cut.....	do.....	1.10
216	Bronzing powder.....	do.....	.60
	TIN, LEAD, AND ZINC.		
	<i>Ores and metals.</i>		
217	Tin in bars and granulated.....	Kilo, legal.....	.10
218	Ingot of alloys, of lead and antimony, for casting printing type.	.....	Free.
219	Tin, lead, or zinc ores.....	.....	Free.
220	Lead in bars, pigs, or ingots.....	Kilo, gross.....	.04
221	Zinc in ingots, filings, grains, and wire.....	.....	Free.
	<i>Manufactured articles.</i>		
222	Articles of tin, zinc, and of zinc, lead, and tin alloys, not specially mentioned.	Kilo, legal.....	.30

Modifications of the customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit for the application of the rates.	Rate of duty, Mexican pesos.
	MINERALS—Continued.		
	I.—METALS—Continued.		
	TIN, LEAD, AND ZINC—continued.		
	<i>Manufactured articles—Continued.</i>		
223	Articles of lead, not specially mentioned	Kilo, legal	\$0.10
224	Lead in sheets, in tubes or piping, and lead used by glaziers.	Kilo, gross	.00
225	Zinc in sheets of 1 meter in width by 2.25 in length and 1 millimeter in thickness, when imported in such conditions that it can only be used for treating ores.		Free.
226	Zinc in sheets, not specially mentioned	Kilo, gross	.00
	IRON AND STEEL.		
	<i>Ores.</i>		
227	Iron ores		Free.
	<i>Construction and mining materials.</i>		
228	Steel in bars, round, square, platen, channel, in an octagonal or hexagonal section, or cruciform.	100 kilos, gross	5.50
229	Iron or steel wire of more than 1 millimeter in diameter.	do	5.50
230	Iron or steel wire 1 millimeter in diameter or less	Kilo, gross	4.00
231	Iron wire for fences, and hoops of iron with their rivets, for packing purposes.	100 kilos, gross	2.50
232	Plows and loose parts or pieces thereof, spades, sickles, and other agricultural and grading tools.	do	1.65
233	Iron barrels, empty	do	3.30
234	Iron or steel wire cables	do	1.10
235	Iron piping up to 15 centimeters interior diameter, even though tinned.	do	2.50
236	Iron tubing of more than 15 centimeters interior diameter, even though tinned.	Kilo, gross	.00
237	Iron piping coated with bronze, brass, copper, or white metal.	do	.00
238	Iron manganese, containing 25 per cent or more	100 kilos, gross	1.50
239	Iron in ingots of first fusion or in filings or scrap	Kilo, gross	.00
240	Iron, roughly wrought (tocho), in ingots, and steel in ingots.	100 kilos, gross	2.50
241	Iron, round, square, flat (platina), channel, angle, and T shaped.	Kilo, gross	.00
242	Hoop iron	do	.00
243	Iron or steel in smooth sheets, not specially mentioned, also corrugated and in tiles for roofs, even when painted or galvanized.	100 kilos, gross	6.00
244	Tin plate in sheets up to 55 centimeters in length by 40 in width, neither painted nor galvanized.	do	1.10
245	Tin plate in sheets, not specially mentioned, stamped, painted, or varnished.	Kilo, gross	.00
246	Steel springs for cars and carriages	do	11.00
247	Posts, and iron or steel cross bars for overhead electrical conductors.	do	.00
248	Rails of iron or steel for railroads, when the weight per lineal meter exceeds 10 kilograms.	do	.00
249	Rails of iron or steel for railroads, when the weight per lineal meter does not exceed 10 kilograms, needles, disks, sleepers, frogs, bolts, and unions for fixing rails.	do	.00
250	Beams and joists of iron or steel, when not specially perforated or cut.	do	.00
251	Beams, joists, and columns of iron or steel, when specially perforated or cut; frames, brackets, base plates for columns, butt or junction plates, tensors or braces, with or without nuts, and other parts, not specially mentioned, of iron or steel for construction purposes.	do	.00
	<i>Articles of iron or steel.</i>		
252	Iron or steel wire, covered with cotton, linen, wool, silk, or paper.	Kilo, legal	.14
253	Articles, not specially mentioned, of iron or steel, tin plate, of tinned iron, nickled, covered with copper or brass, painted or galvanized with zinc, wholly or in part, when the weight of each article exceeds 10 kilograms.	do	.20
254	Articles, not specially mentioned, of iron or steel, of tin plate, of tinned iron, nickled, covered with copper or brass, painted or galvanized with zinc, wholly or in part, when the weight of each article does not exceed 10 kilograms.	do	.20

Modifications of the customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit for the application of the rates.	Rate of duty, Mexican pesos.
	MINERALS—Continued.		
	I.—METALS—Continued.		
	IRON AND STEEL—continued.		
	<i>Articles of iron or steel—Continued.</i>		
255	Articles of iron, enameled, not specially mentioned.....	Kilo, legal.....	\$0.30
256	Chains of iron, when the links thereof are not smaller in diameter than No. 5 Birmingham gauge.....	do.....	.11
257	Nails, tacks, screws, bolts, nuts, and rivets of iron or steel, not specially mentioned.....	do.....	.12
258	Stoves of iron for cooking or heating purposes, not specially mentioned.....	Kilo, gross.....	.08
259	Rods of iron or steel, covered.....	Kilo, legal.....	.22
	<i>Other metals.</i>		
260	Aluminum, in powder or bars.....	Kilo, legal.....	.60
261	Antimony, arsenic, cadmium, magnesium, and nickel.....	do.....	.30
262	Mercury.....		Free.
263	All other metals, not specially mentioned.....	Kilo, legal.....	1.00
	II.—STONES AND EARTHS.		
264	Asbestos in filaments or powder, emery in powder or lumps, marble and alabaster, rough or in powder, pumice stone and lava, unwrought, gypsum and stecco.....	Kilo, gross.....	.01
265	Clay and sand of all kinds, fire clay, rotten stone, and tripoli.....		Free.
266	Jet, unwrought.....	Kilo, legal.....	.25
267	Sulphur.....		Free.
268	Common and hydraulic lime, Roman or Portland cement, and carbonate of lime or Spanish white.....	100 kilos, gross.....	.55
269	Coal.....		Free.
270	Carbonates of lime, of barytes, of strontia, and peroxide of manganese.....	100 kilos, gross.....	3.30
271	Spur.....	Kilo, gross.....	.10
272	Marble and alabaster, sawn in slabs, not polished.....	do.....	.06
273	Mineral stone of all kinds.....		Free.
274	Black, plumbago.....	Kilo, gross.....	.06
275	Talc.....	Kilo, legal.....	.04
	<i>Mineral products.</i>		
276	Mineral oil, not refined.....	100 kilos, net.....	3.30
277	Mineral oil, refined, benzine, mineral wax, and paraffin.....	Kilo, legal.....	.09
278	Coal tar and asphalt.....	Kilo, gross.....	.04
279	Coke.....		Free.
280	Vaseline.....	Kilo, gross.....	.11
	<i>Manufactured articles.</i>		
281	Paving stones and slabs.....		Free.
282	Articles of alabaster or marble, not specially mentioned, when the weight of each does not exceed 50 kilos.....	Kilo, gross.....	.30
283	Articles of alabaster or marble, not specially mentioned, when the weight of each exceeds 50 kilos.....	do.....	.18
284	Articles of clay, cement, and lava, not specially mentioned.....	do.....	.05
285	Articles of gypsum or stucco, not specially mentioned.....	do.....	.15
286	Articles of agate, jet, and meerschaum.....	do.....	2.00
287	Ceramic tiles (Dutch tiles), with moldings.....	do.....	.06
288	Ceramic tiles (Dutch tiles), not specially mentioned.....	Per 1,000.....	8.00
289	Paraffin candles.....	Kilo, gross.....	.20
290	Chalk.....	Kilo, legal.....	.15
291	Bricks, slabs, tiles, angle roofing, ventilators, and tubes of clay.....	Per 1,000.....	2.75
292	Penicils of all kinds.....	Kilo, legal.....	.15
293	Sand or emory on paper or cloth.....	do.....	.08
294	Slabs of cement or artificial stone, even though worked in colors.....	Kilo, gross.....	.01
295	Marble slabs for floors.....	100 kilos, gross.....	1.60
296	Marble slabs for furniture, and slabs with polished edges or molded.....	Kilo, gross.....	.15
297	Mosaics of artificial stone for flooring.....	do.....	.02
298	Millstones.....		Free.
299	Slates in slabs, polished on both surfaces.....	Kilo, gross.....	.17
300	Slates for roofing.....	do.....	.01
301	Slates for schools, even though framed and with slate pencils.....	do.....	.10

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Modifications of the customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit for the application of the rates.	Rate of duty Mexican pesos.
CRYSTALS, GLASS, CROCKERY, AND PORCELAIN.			
302	Insulators of glass, crockery, and porcelain.....	Kilo, gross.....	\$0.01
303	Bottles of common glass, without stoppers of the same material, used generally for bottling wines, brandies, liquors, and beers.	100 kilos, gross.....	2.20
304	Bottles or flasks of common glass, without stoppers of the same material, for bottling special liquids, provided that some characteristic feature which renders the vessel unique be indelibly impressed in the body of the glass.	Kilo, gross.....	.06
305	Demijohns.....	.....do.....	.04
306	Mirrors with frames of brass, zinc, tin plate, white metal, wood, or pasteboard, the mirror of which in its greatest visible length measures up to 75 centimeters.	.....do.....	.23
307	Mirrors with frames of celluloid, gutta-percha, or covered with cloth not combined with silk, the mirror of which in its greatest visible length measures up to 75 centimeters.	.....do.....	.30
308	Mirrors with frames of crystals or covered with leather or cloth combined with silk, and those ornamented with artificial flowers or feathers, the mirror of which in its greatest visible length measures up to 75 centimeters.	.....do.....	.45
309	Mirrors with frames of any material, except fine metal, the mirror of which in its greatest visible length measures up to 75 centimeters.	.....do.....	.01
310	Mirrors without frames, of more than 75 centimeters in their greatest length.	.....do.....	.23
311	Mirrors without frames, the greatest length of which does not exceed 75 centimeters.	.....do.....	.01
312	Bottles, jars, and vessels of common earthenware, for packing industrial products.	.....do.....	.01
313	Flasks of glass, covered with leather, cane, cloth, gutta-percha, or common metal.	Kilo, legal.....	.60
314	Spectacles of all kinds, with handles or frames other than fine metal.	.....do.....	1.00
315	Faience and porcelain in articles not specially mentioned.	Kilo, gross.....	.21
316	Glass and crystal in wares not specially mentioned.....	.....do.....	.22
317	Glass or crystal in wares, cut or engraved, not specially mentioned.	.....do.....	.30
318	Glass and crystal in wares not specially mentioned, with gold, silver, or colored ornaments.	.....do.....	.01
319	Glass, crystal, china ware, and porcelain, figured, in articles not specially mentioned, with mountings or settings of common metal, not gilded or silvered.	.....do.....	.60
320	Glass, crystal, china ware, and porcelain, figured, in articles not specially mentioned, with mountings or settings of common metal, gilded or silvered.	.....do.....	1.25
321	Glass and crystals in smooth sheets, not specially mentioned.	.....do.....	.67
322	Glass and crystal in smooth sheets, beveled, engraved, or ornamented, or with mountings of common metal for joining them to form windows.	.....do.....	.23
323	Glass, flat, for flooring, of at least 1 centimeter in thickness.	.....do.....	.01
324	Glasses for lenses and watches.....	Kilo, legal.....	1.00
TEXTILES AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.			
1.—COTTON.			
Yarns.			
325	Cotton cord, not exceeding 10 millimeters in diameter....	Kilo, legal.....	1.32
326	Cotton cord, exceeding 10 millimeters in diameter.....	.....do.....	.35
327	Cotton yarn.....	.....do.....	.34
328	Cotton thread in balls, skeins, and spools.....	Kilo, net.....	1.50
329	Cotton wicks.....	Kilo, legal.....	.25
Textiles.			
330	Cotton lace and point lace of all kinds, and manufactures thereof.	Kilo, legal.....	6.00
331	Handkerchiefs, of cotton fabric, neither cut nor hemmed, shall pay duty corresponding to the material of which they are made.	.....do.....	.....
332	Handkerchiefs, of cotton fabric, cut or hemmed, shall pay duty corresponding to the material of which they are made, plus a surcharge of 25 per cent.	.....do.....	.....
333	Cotton fabrics, raw or bleached, of smooth texture, not exceeding 30 threads, warp and woof, in a square of 5 millimeters.	Square meter.....	.01

Modifications of the customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit for the application of the rates.	Rate of duty, Mexican pesos.
TEXTILES AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF—Con.			
I.—COTTON—Continued.			
<i>Textiles—Continued.</i>			
334	Cotton fabrics, raw or bleached, of smooth texture, exceeding 30 threads, warp and woof, in a square of 5 millimeters.	Square meter.....	\$0.11
335	Cotton fabrics, colored, printed, or dyed, of smooth texture, not exceeding 30 threads, warp and woof, in a square of 5 millimeters.	.....do.....	.11
336	Cotton fabrics, colored, printed, or dyed, of smooth texture, exceeding 30 threads, warp and woof, in a square of 5 millimeters.	.....do.....	.17
337	Cotton fabrics, raw, bleached, or colored, not smooth.....	.....do.....	.20
338	Cotton fabrics of all kinds, embroidered with wool.....	.....do.....	.28
389	Cotton fabrics of all kinds, with admixture of metal of inferior quality in the form of drops, or with woven or embroidered designs or patterns.	Kilo, legal.....	2.20
340	Cotton fabrics of all kinds, with admixture of metal of fine quality in the form of drops or threads.	.....do.....	3.30
341	Cotton fabrics of all kinds, with admixture of fine metal, in woven or embroidered designs or patterns.	.....do.....	5.50
<i>Manufactured articles.</i>			
342	Carpets and rugs of uncut cotton velvet or shag, with a basis of any vegetable fiber.	Square meter.....	.28
343	Cotton tassels, even with core of any other material.....	Kilo, legal.....	.70
344	Cotton tassels, with cords of the same material.....	.....do.....	1.80
345	Cotton hosery, even when containing ornaments of other material, except fine metal or silk.	.....do.....	1.90
346	Cotton hosery, with silk ornaments.....	.....do.....	2.20
347	Cotton drawers, undershirts, and shirts for men and children.	.....do.....	2.00
248	Cotton undershirts and shirts for men and children, with ornaments of wool or silk, or with fronts, collars, and cuffs of linen.	.....do.....	2.50
349	Cotton undershirts, drawers, corset covers, and other articles of cotton network, not specially mentioned, even with ornaments of other material than fine metal or silk.	.....do.....	2.40
350	Undershirts, drawers, corset covers, and other articles of cotton network, not specially mentioned, with ornaments of silk.	.....do.....	2.80
351	Bed coverlets, bedspreads, quilts, curtains, table covers, shawls, furniture covers, and pillow cases, of cotton fabric, without embroidery.	.....do.....	1.10
352	Bed coverlets, bedspreads, quilts, curtains, table covers, shawls, furniture covers, and pillow cases, of cotton fabric, embroidered.	.....do.....	1.70
353	Cotton corsets, even with ribbons and small ornaments, other than fine metal.	.....do.....	3.00
354	Dress patterns of cotton fabrics, even though with embroidered ornaments or trimmed with cotton or linen lace, for ladies and children.	.....do.....	1.60
355	Dress patterns of cotton fabrics, with ornaments of fabrics containing silk, with skirts or overskirts of lace or guipure of cotton.	.....do.....	2.50
356	Ruffings, fringes, galloons, lace trimmings, lace edging, ribbons, and cotton nettings.	.....do.....	2.30
357	Ruffings, fringes, galloons, lace trimmings, lace edging, ribbons, and cotton nettings, combined with glass beads, common metal, or paste.	.....do.....	1.15
358	Garters and suspenders, of cotton.....	.....do.....	1.20
359	Cotton handkerchiefs with cotton or linen lace trimming.....	Each.....	.22
360	Cotton umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades.....	.....do.....	.66
361	Shirt fronts, collars, and cuffs, of cotton fabrics, neither embroidered nor open worked.	Kilo, legal.....	1.70
362	Shirt fronts, collars and cuffs, of cotton fabrics, embroidered or open worked.	.....do.....	2.20
363	Shawls of cotton, up to 26 threads in warp and woof, in a square of 5 millimeters.	Square meter.....	1.30
364	Shawls of cotton, of more than 26 and up to 38 threads in warp and woof, in a square of 5 millimeters.	.....do.....	2.40
365	Shawls of cotton, of more than 38 threads in warp and woof, in a square of 5 millimeters.	.....do.....	5.50
366	Elastics of cotton and rubber, exceeding 4 centimeters in width.	Kilo, legal.....	.66
367	Elastics of cotton and rubber, not exceeding 4 centimeters in width.	.....do.....	1.00

Modifications of the customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit for the application of the rates.	Rate of duty, Mexican pesos.
TEXTILES AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF—Con.			
I.—COTTON—Continued.			
<i>Manufactured articles—Continued.</i>			
368	Ready-made clothing, not specially mentioned, and the loose parts thereof, when sewn, of cotton fabrics of all kinds, even though ornamented with lace or embroidery, silk, ribbons, or common metals, for adults and children.	Kilo, legal.....	\$2.75
369	Ready-made clothing, not specially mentioned, and the loose parts thereof, when sewn, of cotton fabrics of all kinds, when ornamented with silk ribbons, pure or mixed silk fabrics, with skirts or overskirts of lace or gimpure of cotton.	....do.....	3.30
370	Cotton strips, open worked or embroidered with cotton, wool, or linen.	....do.....	2.20
371	Cotton strips, open worked or embroidered with cotton, wool, or linen, with beads of glass, common metal, or paste.	....do.....	1.40
II.—FLAX, HEMP, AND OTHER SIMILAR VEGETABLE FIBERS.			
<i>Yarn.</i>			
372	Cord of linen or hemp not exceeding 10 millimeters in diameter.	Kilo, legal.....	1.65
373	Cord of linen or hemp exceeding 10 millimeters in diameter.	....do.....	.18
374	Linen or hemp yarns, and other similar fibers, not specially mentioned.	....do.....	.18
375	Yarn of heniquen, ixtle, New Zealand fiber (phormium tenax), crotalaria or sunn (crotalaria juncea), or an admixture of said material, the weight of each kilogram not exceeding 403 meters, and the weight of each kilogram of abacá or manilla hemp yarn not exceeding 437 meters.	.....	Free.
376	Thread of linen or hemp, in balls, spools, or skeins.....	Kilo, legal.....	.25
377	Thread of linen or hemp, in spools.....	....do.....	1.10
378	Pressed linen thread for shawls.....	....do.....	1.50
<i>Fabrics.</i>			
379	Linen lace and open work of all kinds and manufactures thereof.	Kilo, legal.....	7.00
380	Linen handkerchiefs, neither cut nor hemmed, shall pay duty corresponding to the material of which they are made, plus a surcharge of 25 per cent.	.....	.....
381	Linen handkerchiefs, cut or hemmed, shall pay duty according to the material of which they are made, plus a surcharge of 25 per cent.	.....	.....
382	Rough fabrics of jute, abacá, pita, ixtle, heniquen, New Zealand fiber (phormium tenax), or burlap, white, brownish, or colored, of all textures, up to 32 threads of warp and wool, in a square of 2 centimeters, and each square meter thereof weighing up to 400 grams.	Square meter.....	.06
383	Rough fabrics of jute, abacá, pita, ixtle, heniquen, New Zealand fiber (phormium tenax), or burlap, white, brownish, or colored, of all textures, up to 32 threads of warp and wool, in a square of 2 centimeters, and each square meter thereof weighing more than 400 grams.	....do.....	.00
384	Fabrics of jute, abacá, pita, ixtle, heniquen, New Zealand fiber (phormium tenax), or burlap, white, brownish, or colored, of smooth texture, not included in the two preceding numbers, and having up to 12 threads in warp and wool in a square of 5 millimeters.	....do.....	.16
385	Linen fabrics, or of other similar fibers, not included in Nos. 382, 383, and 384, white, brownish, or colored, of smooth texture, having up to 12 threads in warp and wool in a square of 5 millimeters.	....do.....	.15
386	Fabrics of linen, hemp, and other similar fibers, white, brownish, or colored, of a smooth texture having up to 12 threads in warp and wool in a square of 5 millimeters.	....do.....	.22
387	Fabrics of linen, hemp, and other similar fibers, white, brownish, or colored, not of a smooth texture.	....do.....	.25
388	Fabrics of linen, hemp, and other similar fibers, white, brownish, or colored, embroidered with wool.	....do.....	.40
389	Fabrics of linen, hemp, and other similar fibers, white, brownish, or colored, with admixture of imitation metal in figures or designs, woven or embroidered.	Kilo, legal.....	2.20

Modifications of the customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit for the application of the rates.	Rate of duty, Mexican pesos.
TEXTILES AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF—Con.			
II.—FLAX, HEMP, ETC.—Continued.			
<i>Fabrics—Continued.</i>			
390	Fabrics of linen, hemp, and other similar fabrics, white, brownish, or colored, with admixture of fine metal in drops or threads.	Kilo, legal.....	\$3.30
391	Fabrics of linen, hemp, and other similar fibers, white, brownish, or colored, with admixture of fine metal in figures or designs, woven or embroidered.	.....do.....	5.50
<i>Manufactured articles.</i>			
392	Carpets and rugs of pure hemp, jute, or any other similar vegetable fiber, of a smooth, crossed, figured, or of the Wilton type.	Square meter.....	.28
393	Carpets and rugs of pure hemp, jute, or any other similar vegetable fiber, of woolen shag.	.....do.....	.40
394	Carpets and rugs of pure hemp, jute, or any other similar vegetable fiber with fringes or borders of wool.	.....do.....	.45
395	Tassels of linen or hemp, jute, or any other similar vegetable fiber, even with cords of other material.	Kilo, legal.....	.70
396	Tassels of linen or hemp, jute, or any other similar vegetable fiber, when provided with cords of the same material.	.....do.....	1.80
397	Linen hosiery, even when containing ornaments of other material than fine metal or silk.	.....do.....	2.50
398	Linen hosiery having ornaments of silk.....	.....do.....	2.80
399	Linen drawers and shirts for men and children.....	.....do.....	3.30
400	Shirts, drawers, corset covers, and other articles of linen network, not specially mentioned, when trimmed with silk.....	.....do.....	3.10
401	Undershirts, drawers, corset covers, and other articles of linen network, not specially mentioned, even though with trimmings of other material than fine metal or silk.	.....do.....	3.20
402	Linen or hemp corsets, even with ribbons and small trimmings other than fine metal.	.....do.....	3.50
403	Linen dress patterns, even with embroidered trimmings or of cotton or linen lace for ladies and children.	.....do.....	2.00
404	Linen dress patterns, with silk trimmings or with skirts or overskirts of cotton or linen lace.	.....do.....	3.00
405	Curtains, quilts, bedspreads, table covers, furniture covers, and pillow-cases of linen or hemp fabric, not embroidered.	.....do.....	1.40
406	Curtains, quilts, bedspreads, table covers, furniture covers, and pillow-cases of linen or hemp fabrics, embroidered.	.....do.....	2.00
407	Rufflings, fringes, galloons, lace trimmings, lace edging, ribbons, and nettings of linen.	.....do.....	2.50
408	Rufflings, fringes, galloons, lace trimmings, lace edging, ribbons, and nettings of linen, combined with glass beads, common metal, or paste.	.....do.....	1.25
409	Garters and suspenders of linen or hemp, of all kinds, with or without fittings.	.....do.....	1.50
410	Linen handkerchiefs, with trimmings of cotton or linen lace.	Each.....	.45
411	Linen parasols, umbrellas, and sunshades.....	.....do.....	.66
412	Linen shirt fronts, collars and cuffs, neither embroidered or open-worked.	Kilo, legal.....	2.20
413	Linen shirt fronts, collars and cuffs, embroidered or open-worked.	.....do.....	3.30
414	Linen shawls up to 26 threads, in warp and woof, in a square of 5 millimeters.	Square meter.....	2.20
415	Linen shawls exceeding 26 and up to 38 threads, in warp and woof, in a square of 5 millimeters.	.....do.....	3.30
416	Linen shawls exceeding 38 threads, in warp and woof, in a square of 5 millimeters.	.....do.....	6.60
417	Linen or hemp elastics, combined with rubber, of more than 4 centimeters in width.	Kilo, legal.....	.66
418	Linen or hemp elastics, combined with rubber, not exceeding 4 centimeters in width.	.....do.....	1.00
419	Ready-made clothing, not specially mentioned, and loose parts thereof, when not sewn, of linen fabrics of all kinds and textures, even when trimmed with lace, embroidery, or common metal, for adults and children.	.....do.....	3.30
420	Ready-made clothing, not specially mentioned, and loose parts thereof, when sewn, of linen fabrics of all kinds and textures, when trimmed with ribbon or any fabric containing silk, or skirts or overskirts of cotton or linen lace or gimpure.	.....do.....	4.30

Modifications of the customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit for the application of the rates.	Rate of duty, Mexican pesos.
TEXTILES AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF—Con.			
II.—FLAX, HEMP, ETC.—Continued.			
<i>Manufactured articles—Continued.</i>			
421	Insertions of linen, open-worked or embroidered with cotton, wool, or linen.	Kilo, legal.....	2.3
422	Insertions of linen, open-worked or embroidered with cotton, wool, or linen, when trimmed with glass, common metal, or imitation beads.	.....do	1.7
WOOL.			
<i>Yarn.</i>			
423	Cord of wool, not exceeding 10 millimeters in diameter ...	Kilo, legal.....	2.5
424	Cord of wool, exceeding 10 millimeters in diameter.....	.....do	1.7
425	Cord of cotton or hemp, covered with wool, not exceeding 10 millimeters in diameter.	.....do	1.7
426	Cord of cotton or hemp, covered with wool, exceeding 10 millimeters in diameter.	.....do	1.7
427	Worsted or woollen yarn, even with admixture of imitation metal and woollen yarn.	.....do	2.0
<i>Fabrics.</i>			
428	Woolen lace or gimpure of all kinds, and manufactures thereof.	Kilo, legal.....	1.0
429	Woolen fabrics of all textures, even though embroidered with wool, cotton, or linen, or interwoven with silk or imitation metal, weighing up to 100 grams per square meter.	Kilo, net.....	1.0
430	Woolen fabrics of all textures, even though embroidered with wool, cotton, or linen, or interwoven with silk or imitation metal, weighing more than 100 and up to 250 grams per square meter.	.....do	1.0
431	Woolen fabrics of all textures, even though embroidered with wool, cotton, or linen, or interwoven with silk or imitation metal, weighing more than 180 and up to 450 grams per square meter.	.....do	1.0
432	Woolen fabrics of all textures, even though embroidered with wool, cotton, or linen, or interwoven with silk or imitation metal, weighing more than 450 grams per square meter.	.....do	1.0
<i>Manufactured articles.</i>			
433	Carpets of coarse frieze, plain or twilled, or of fulled wool.	Square meter.....	1.0
434	Carpets and rugs, Wilton, with warp of hemp or any other material.	.....do	1.0
435	Carpets and rugs of woollen shag, with warp of hemp or any other material.	.....do	1.0
436	Carpets of corded wool, with warp of hemp or any other material.	.....do	1.0
437	Hosiery or knitted goods of wool or worsted, not specially mentioned, when trimmed with other material than fine metal or silk.	Kilo, legal.....	2.0
438	Tassels of wool, even though with cord of other material.	.....do	1.0
439	Tassels of wool, with cords of the same material.	.....do	2.0
440	Undershirts or shirts and drawers of woollen fabric, with small trimmings of silk.	.....do	1.0
441	Woolen corsets, even with ribbons and small trimmings other than fine metal.	.....do	1.0
442	Dress patterns of wool of all kinds, even though embroidered with cotton, linen or wool, or even though with trimmings of cotton, linen, wool, silk ribbons, or glass, common metal or imitation beads, for ladies and girls.	.....do	1.0
443	Dress patterns of woollen stuffs mixed with silk in the texture or in the embroidery, even though with trimmings of silk or glass, common metal or imitation beads, for ladies and girls.	.....do	1.0
444	Woolen curtains ready for use, or with cotton, linen, or woollen lining, even though containing embroidery, trimmings or fittings of other material than fine metal or silk.	.....do	1.0
445	Kuffling of woollen stuffs, even with woollen lace and small ornaments of silk or of imitation metal, and fringes, galloons, lace trimmings, edging, ribbons, and woollen nettings.	.....do	1.0
446	Woolen felt, weighing up to 350 grams per square meter.	.....do	1.0

Modifications of the customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit for the application of the rates.	Rate of duty, Mexican pesos.
TEXTILES AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF—Con.			
II.—FLAX, HEMP, ETC.—Continued.			
wool—continued.			
<i>Manufactured articles—Continued.</i>			
447	Woolen felt, weighing more than 350 grams per square meter.	Kilo, legal.....	80.30
448	Woolen felt, in endless bands, for machinery, whether imported with the corresponding machinery or not.	Kilo, gross.....	.06
449	Fringes, galloons, lace trimmings, edgings, ribbons, and woolen nettings, with glass, common metal or imitation beads.	Kilo, legal.....	2.00
450	Woolen gloves, neither knitted nor lined.....	do.....	3.30
451	Woolen gloves, not knitted, and lined.....	do.....	1.70
452	Chenille, woolen, even when combined with imitation metal.	do.....	2.75
453	Garters and braces of wool, of all kinds, with or without fittings.	do.....	2.00
451	Woolen umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades.....	Each.....	1.10
455	Woolen shawls up to 26 threads in warp and wool, in a square of 5 millimeters.	Square meter.....	1.70
456	Woolen shawls, exceeding 26 threads in warp and wool, in a square of 5 millimeters.	do.....	2.75
457	Elastics of wool and rubber exceeding 4 centimeters in width.	Kilo, legal.....	.90
458	Elastics of wool and rubber not exceeding 4 centimeters in width.	do.....	1.60
459	Ready-made clothing, not specially mentioned, and loose parts thereof unsewn, of woolen fabrics of all kinds of texture, even though trimmed with materials other than fine metal or silk.	do.....	6.00
460	Ready-made clothing, not specially mentioned, and loose parts thereof, when sewn, of woolen fabrics mixed with silk in the texture, in embroidery or trimmings, even though with other trimmings than fine metal.	do.....	7.00
461	Woolen shawls for men (sarapes), imitating those of Saltillo, figured or printed.	Square meter.....	8.00
462	Insertions of woolen fabric, openworked or embroidered, with cotton, wool, or linen.	Kilo, legal.....	3.30
463	Insertions of woolen fabric, when trimmed with glass, common metal or imitation metal.	do.....	2.20
IV.—SILKS.			
<i>Yarns.</i>			
464	Silk cord.....	Kilo, net.....	17.50
465	Spun silk, twisted or not, of all kinds, in skeins, balls, or spools.	do.....	6.60
<i>Silk fabrics.</i>			
466	Blondes, lace and gurgure, of silk.....	do.....	17.50
467	Silk fabrics of all kinds of texture.....	do.....	17.50
468	Silk bolting cloth.....	do.....	5.00
<i>Manufactured articles.</i>			
469	Articles and manufactures not specially mentioned, of knitted or other silk fabric.	Kilo, net.....	17.50
470	Dress patterns of silk fabric, even though trimmed with glass, common metal or imitation beads.	do.....	17.50
471	Silk umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades.....	Each.....	2.50
472	Shawls of silk, up to 26 threads in warp and wool in a square of 5 millimeters.	Kilo, net.....	18.00
473	Shawls of silk exceeding 26 and up to 38 threads in warp and wool in a square of 5 millimeters.	do.....	25.00
474	Shawls of silk exceeding 38 threads in warp and wool in a square of 5 millimeters.	do.....	34.00
475	Silk ready-made clothing, and loose parts thereof, even though trimmed with glass, common metal or imitation beads.	do.....	17.50
V.—SILK WITH ADMIXTURE OF OTHER MATERIALS.			
<i>Yarn.</i>			
476	Yarn of silk and wool, even though combined with imitation metal.	Kilo, net.....	3.30

Modifications of the customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit for the application of the rates.	Rate of duty, Mexican pesos.
TEXTILES AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF—Con.			
V.—SILK WITH ADMIXTURE OF OTHER MATERIALS—Con.			
<i>Fabrics.</i>			
477	Biondes, lace and guipure, of silk, trimmed with glass, common metal or imitation beads.	Kilo, net	\$13.3
478	Ribbons and insertions of cotton, wool or linen, embroidered with silk.	.....do	4.0
479	Ribbons and insertions of cotton, wool or linen, embroidered with silk, trimmed with glass, common metal or imitation beads.	.....do	2.5
480	Fabrics with warp and wool of cotton, linen or wool, when having an admixture of silk only in the warp or wool.	.....do	4.0
481	Fabrics with warp of silk and wool of cotton, linen or wool or vice versa.	.....do	5.5
482	Fabrics with warp of silk and wool of cotton, wool or linen, with admixture of silk or vice versa.	.....do	8.5
483	Fabrics of cotton, linen or wool, with admixture of silk, both in the warp and wool, when the silk does not predominate on the surface of the fabric.	.....do	5.5
484	Fabrics of cotton, linen or wool, with admixture of silk both in the warp and wool, when the silk predominates on the surface of the fabric.	.....do	8.5
485	Silk fabrics combined with cotton, wool or linen and admixture of imitation metal.	.....do	6.0
486	Silk fabrics with admixture of imitation metal.	.....do	7.5
487	Silk fabrics combined with cotton, wool or linen and admixture of imitation metal.	.....do	11.0
488	Silk fabrics with admixture of fine metal.	.....do	17.5
<i>Manufactured articles.</i>			
489	Articles of silk with admixture of cotton, linen or wool, not specially mentioned, even though embroidered or trimmed with other than fine metal or beads.	Kilo, net	10.0
490	Articles of silk with admixture of cotton, linen or wool, not specially mentioned, when trimmed with glass, common metal or imitation beads.	.....do	9.0
491	Articles of silk of all textures, not specially mentioned, trimmed with glass, common metal or imitation beads.	.....do	13.5
492	Cotton goods, knitted, with trimmings of silk, not specially mentioned.	.....do	1.0
493	Articles of linen or woollen thread, knitted, with trimmings of silk, not specially mentioned.	Kilo, legal	2.5
494	Articles of cotton, linen or wool, knitted, with admixture of silk in the texture, not specially mentioned, provided said fibers predominate in said fabric.	Kilo, net	4.0
495	Articles of silk, knitted, with admixture of cotton, linen or wool in the texture, not specially mentioned, when said fibers do not predominate on the surface of the fabric.	.....do	8.0
496	Silk tassels, even with core of other materials.	.....do	4.5
497	Silk tassels with cords of the same material.	.....do	4.0
498	Silk tassels with admixture of cotton, linen or wool, even with core of any other material and with cords of the same mixed materials.	.....do	3.5
499	Hemp cord covered with silk.	.....do	4.5
500	Hemp cord, covered with silk, mixed with cotton, linen, or wool.	.....do	3.0
501	Corsets of silk with an admixture of cotton, linen, or wool.	.....do	5.0
502	Dress patterns of silk fabrics mixed with cotton, linen or wool, even with embroidery or trimmings other than fine metal, or glass, common metal or imitation beads.	.....do	10.0
503	Sacerdotal ornaments in silk fabrics, in patterns or made up, mixed with cotton, linen or wool, even embroidered or with galloons of imitation metal or admixture of imitation metal in the texture.	Kilo, legal	10.0
504	Sacerdotal ornaments in silk fabrics, in patterns or made up, mixed with cotton, linen or wool, with embroidery or galloons of silver, gilded silver, or an admixture of silver or gilded silver in the texture.	.....do	15.0
505	Sacerdotal ornaments in silk fabrics, in patterns or made up, even with embroidery or galloons of silver or gilded silver or an admixture of silver or gilded silver in the texture.	.....do	25.0
506	Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades of silk, mixed with cotton, linen, or wool.	Each	2.0
507	Shawls of silk with admixture of cotton, linen or wool, up to 26 threads in warp and wool, in a square of 5 millimeters.	Kilo, net	10.0

Modifications of the customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit for the application of the rates.	Rate of duty Mexican pesos.
TEXTILES AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF—Con.			
IV.—SILK WITH ADMIXTURE OF OTHER MATERIALS—Con.			
<i>Manufactured articles—Continued.</i>			
\$13.20	508 Shawls of silk mixed with cotton, linen, and wool, exceeding 26 and up to 33 threads in warp and wool, in a square of 5 millimeters.	Kilo, net	\$15.00
4.00	509 Shawls of silk mixed with cotton, linen or wool, exceeding 38 threads in warp and wool, in a square of 5 millimeters.	.....do	25.00
2.50	510 Elastics of rubber and pure silk mixed with cotton, linen or wool, exceeding 4 centimeters in width.	Kilo, legal.....	1.50
4.00	511 Elastics of rubber and pure silk or mixed with cotton, linen or wool, not exceeding 4 centimeters in width.	.....do	3.50
5.50	512 Ready-made clothing, not specially mentioned, and parts thereof, of silk, with admixture of cotton, linen or wool, in the texture or in embroideries when trimmed with glass, common metal or imitation beads.	Kilo, net	10.00
8.50	513 Woolen shawls for men (sarapes), imitating those of Saltillo, figured or printed, of silk with admixture of cotton, wool or linen.	.....do	15.00
<i>Artificial or vegetable silk.</i>			
6.00	514 Yarns, fabrics, and manufactured articles of vegetable silk only, mixed with other vegetable fibers, shall pay duty corresponding to yarns, fabrics, and similar manufactured articles of linen, plus a surcharge of 20%.	.....do .....	.....
7.20	CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.		
11.00	515 Aniline oil, allzarine, natural or artificial, and anthracene.	Kilo, gross.....	.08
17.30	516 Acetates of alumina, ammonia, lime, copper, chrome, iron, lead, and soda.	Kilo, legal.....	.06
	517 Arsenious acid .....	.....do .....	.02
	518 Sulphuric acid .....	.....do	Free.
	519 Chlorhydric and sulphurous acids	100 kilos, gross.....	1.50
	520 Acetic, boric, citric, chromic, nitric, oxalic, pyroligneous, and tartaric acids.	Kilo, legal.....	.04
	521 Liquid acids, not specially mentioned .....	.....do .....	.10
1.70	522 Acids in crystals or in powder, not specially mentioned .....	.....do .....	.20
2.70	523 Size for fabrics, liquid soaps, alkaline sulfo-oleates, and sulfo-resinates.	Kilo, gross.....	.04
4.00	524 Aromatic waters, distilled, not containing alcohol	Kilo, legal.....	.55
	525 Alcohol or spirits of wine	Kilo, net .....	.80
	526 Amylic, methylic, or wood alcohol	Kilo, legal.....	.10
	527 Aseptic and antiseptic cotton and gauze.....	.....do .....	.25
8.00	528 Ammonia	Kilo, gross.....	.01
	529 Milk sugar	Kilo, legal.....	.25
	530 Varnishes, white and colored, and blacking and polish, in paste or liquid.	.....do .....	.22
4.70	531 Blearbonate of potash and of soda .....	.....do .....	.09
6.00	532 Medicine chests .....	.....do	1.00
7.70	533 Cases with chemical reagents .....	.....do	Free.
	534 Carbonate of potash or of soda	Kilo, gross.....	.02
	535 Carburete of calcium .....	.....do .....	.04
4.70	536 Alkaline cyanides .....	.....do	Free.
7.70	537 Chloral	Kilo, legal.....	1.00
	538 Chlorate of potash or of soda .....	.....do .....	.07
5.00	539 Chloroform .....	.....do	1.00
10.00	540 Chloride or hypochlorite of calcium, soda, or potash, chloride of zinc, and protochloride of tin.	Kilo, gross.....	.01
10.00	541 Chlorides of gold and platinum	Kilo, legal.....	4.00
	542 Collodion .....	.....do .....	.50
	543 Colors, in powders or crystals	Kilo, gross.....	.08
	544 Prepared colors .....	.....do .....	.15
15.00	545 Cream of tartar.....	Kilo, legal.....	.11
	546 Creoline, and all kinds of disinfectants, not specially mentioned.	.....do .....	.03
	547 Medicinal drugs and chemical and pharmaceutical products, not specially mentioned.	.....do	1.00
25.00	548 Drugs and preparations of all kinds for veterinary uses .....	.....do .....	.05
	549 Ether of all kinds .....	.....do .....	.40
	550 Extracts of dyewoods	Kilo, gross.....	.08
	551 Phosphorus, white or red	Kilo, legal.....	.35
2.00	552 Wood and wax matches of all kinds .....	.....do	1.70
10.00	553 Hyposulphite of soda.....	.....do	Free.
	554 Medicinal soaps.....	Kilo, legal.....	1.00

Modifications of the customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit for the application of the rates.	Rate of duty Mexican peso.
CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS—Con.			
555	Yeast of all kinds	Kilo, legal	\$0.40
556	Photographic dry plates .....	.....do .....	.40
557	Salt, common or table	Kilo, gross .....	.02
558	Salts and oxides of all substances, not specially mentioned.	Kilo, legal .....	.15
559	Salt-peter or nitrate of potash or soda .....	.....do	Free.
560	Silicates of alumina, potash, or soda	Kilo, gross .....	.00
561	Caustic soda and potash .....	.....do .....	.01
562	Sulphate of copper .....	.....do	Free.
563	Sulphate of iron and ammonia	Kilo, gross .....	.01
564	Sulphate of alumina, magnesia, potash, and of soda	100 kilos, gross	4.50
565	Sulphite, bisulphite, and trisulphite of lime, of potash, and of soda.	.....do	1.50
566	Sulphide and bisulphide of carbon	Kilo, legal .....	.10
567	Writing ink	Kilo, gross .....	.12
568	Medicinal wines and elixirs	Kilo, net .....	.65
SPIRITUOUS, FERMENTED, AND NATURAL BEVERAGES.			
569	Aguardiente in earthen or glass vessels	Liter .....	.75
570	Aguardiente in wooden vessels .....	.....do .....	.50
571	Mineral waters, natural or artificial	Kilo, legal .....	.02
572	Beer, cider, and refreshing beverages in bottles	Kilo, net .....	.75
573	Beer and cider in barrels	Kilo, gross .....	.10
574	Bitters of all kinds	Kilo, net .....	.60
575	Liqueurs .....	.....do .....	.60
576	Vinegar in wooden vessels	100 kilos, gross	5.50
577	Vinegar in glass vessels	Kilo, net .....	.11
578	Wines in wooden vessels	Kilo, gross .....	.15
579	Wine in glass vessels	Kilo, net .....	.25
580	Sparkling wines .....	.....do .....	.60
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS.			
I.—WASTES AND PAPER STOCK.			
581	Refuse and waste of paper and pulp of vegetable fiber in sheets for the manufacture of paper, not dyed, perforated at spaces not exceeding 10 centimeters.	.....do	Free.
II.—PAPER AND CARDBOARD.			
582	Paper of all kinds weighing up to 50 grams per square meter.	Kilo, legal .....	.15
583	White paper containing more than 40 per cent of mechanical wooden pulp and weighing more than 50 grams per square meter and not exceeding 150 grams.	100 kilos, legal	7.50
584	White paper containing up to 40 per cent of mechanical wooden pulp and weighing more than 50 grams per square meter and not exceeding 150 grams.	Kilo, legal .....	.20
585	Paper of dyed pulp, and all paper not specially mentioned, weighing more than 50 grams per square meter and not exceeding 150 grams.	.....do .....	.20
586	Paper of the natural color of the pulp weighing more than 50 grams per square meter and not exceeding 150 grams.	.....do .....	.10
587	Paper and cardboard of the natural color of the pulp weighing more than 150 grams per square meter.	.....do .....	.05
588	White paper and cardboard weighing more than 150 grams per square meter.	.....do .....	.15
589	Paper and cardboard of dyed pulp weighing more than 150 grams per square meter.	.....do .....	.15
III.—MANUFACTURED PAPERS.			
590	Advertisements, printed, engraved, or lithographed on paper or cardboard, unframed.	Kilo, legal .....	.25
591	Paper cut in strips not exceeding 5 centimeters in width.	.....do .....	.25
592	Paper cut in sheets, of less than 45 centimeters on any of its sides, ruled paper, and watermarked paper.	.....do .....	.25
593	Paper with monogram, letter heads printed, engraved, or lithographed.	.....do	1.10
594	Paper, mottled, painted, raised and glazed, not bronzed, gilded, or silvered.	.....do .....	.15
595	Paper, mottled, painted, raised and glazed, when bronzed, gilded, or silvered in whole or in part.	.....do .....	.20
596	Paper, mottled, painted, raised and glazed, with cloth, silk, or any other material not specially mentioned.	.....do .....	.15

Modifications of the customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit for the application of the rates.	Rate of duty, Mexican pesos.
PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS—Continued.			
IV.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.			
597	Manufactured articles of paper, not specially mentioned..	Kilo, legal.....	\$0.45
598	Geographical, topographical, and nautical charts, wall pictures, not framed, for schools, drawing and copying books, with samples, for primary schools, books, periodicals of all kinds, and printed music, unbound.	.....	Free.
599	Pictures, printed, engraved, or lithographed, oleographs, and paintings, on paper or cardboard.	Kilo, legal.....	.90
600	Blank or ruled books, with cardboard, leather, or cloth binding, even with metal corners and clasps other than gold, silver, and platinum.	.....do.....	1.40
601	Books, printed or blank, bound in velvet, shell, ivory, tortoise shell, gutta-percha, wood, celluloid, or other than fine metal.	.....do.....	2.00
602	Books and music, printed or manuscript, bound in cardboard, leather, or cloth.	Kilo, gross.....	.05
603	Playing cards.....	Kilo, legal.....	3.00
604	Paper bags, for packing, even with labels, not specially mentioned.	.....do.....	.20
605	Common envelopes.....	.....do.....	.40
MACHINERY AND APPARATUS.			
606	Fire-extinguishing apparatus, with not more than six spare charges.	.....	Free.
607	Apparatus for reproducing manuscripts.....	Kilo, gross.....	.06
608	Globes for incandescent electric lighting, switches, light extinguishers, contacts and their pins, fuses, circuit closers, rings, and detents.	.....do.....	.11
609	Scientific instruments and apparatus.....	.....	Free.
610	Automatic toys operated by spring, steam, or electricity...	Kilo, legal.....	.80
611	Electric arc lamps.....	Kilo, gross.....	.06
612	Machinery of all kinds for industrial purposes, agriculture, mining, and the arts, not specially mentioned, and loose parts thereof, and extra pieces.	100 kilos, gross.....	1.65
613	Movements for clocks of all kinds.....	Kilo, legal.....	.70
614	Movements for repeating watches.....	Each.....	6.00
615	Movements for watches other than repeating.....	.....do.....	1.25
616	Clocks for towers and public buildings.....	Kilo, gross.....	.02
617	Table or wall clocks of all kinds.....	Kilo, legal.....	1.00
618	Repeating watches of gold, or gold filled, even containing precious stones.	Each.....	16.00
619	Watches, other than repeating, of gold or gold filled, even containing precious stones.	.....do.....	8.00
620	Repeating watches of silver or other material, except gold, when containing incrustations or parts of gold or gold filled.	.....do.....	6.50
621	Watches, not repeating, of silver or other materials, except gold.	.....do.....	1.25
622	Watches, not repeating, of silver, common metal, or other material, except metal containing incrustations of gold or parts of gold or gold filled.	.....do.....	2.50
VEHICLES.			
623	Carts, cars, wagons, and all kinds of vehicles, not specially mentioned, for commerce, agriculture, and the transportation of merchandise, when the weight of each does not exceed 200 kilos.	Kilo, net.....	.22
624	Carts, cars, wagons, and all kinds of vehicles, not specially mentioned, for commerce, agriculture, and transportation of merchandise, when the weight of each exceeds 200 kilos. (Each of the first 200 kilos of each vehicle pays 22 cents, and each additional kilo pays its corresponding quota.)	100 kilos, net.....	8.50
625	Wheelbarrows of one or more wheels, loose parts thereof, and extra pieces, when not used for other purposes.	100 kilos, gross.....	1.65
626	Railroad cars and coaches of all kinds, and extra pieces thereof, when not used for any other purpose.	.....	Free.
627	Carriages and automobiles of all kinds, not specially mentioned, used for the exclusive transportation of persons, weighing not more than 250 kilos.	Kilo, net.....	.66
628	Carriages and automobiles of all kinds, not specially mentioned, used for the exclusive transportation of persons, weighing more than 250 and not exceeding 750 kilos. (Each of the first 250 kilos of each vehicle shall pay 66 cents, and each additional kilo, up to the limit of the weight specified, shall pay 55 cents.)	.....do.....	.55

Modifications of the customs tariff—Continued.

Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit for the application of the rates.	Rate of duty, Mexican pesos.
VEHICLES—Continued.			
629	Carriages or automobiles of all kinds, not specially mentioned, used exclusively for the transportation of persons, weighing more than 750 kilos. (Each of the first 250 kilos of each vehicle shall pay 66 cents, each of the 500 kilos following shall pay 55 cents, and each additional kilo shall pay 45 cents.)	Kilo, net	\$0.6
630	Carriages, skeleton, not upholstered or painted, weighing up to 550 kilos.	.....do	.2
631	Carriages, skeleton, not upholstered or painted, weighing more than 250 kilos and not exceeding 450 kilos. (Each of the first 250 kilos of each vehicle shall pay 83 cents, and each additional kilo, up to the limit specified, shall pay 22 cents.)	.....do	.2
632	Carriages, in skeleton, neither upholstered nor painted, weighing more than 750 kilos. (Each of the first 250 kilos of each vehicle shall pay 33 cents, each of the following 500 kilos shall pay 22 cents, and each additional kilo shall pay 11 cents.)	.....do	.1
633	Craft of all kinds.	.....do	Free
634	Shafts or front running gear, and loose wheels for wagons or carriages.	Kilo, net	.5
635	Tricycles without rubber tires	.....do	.3
636	Velocipedes of all kinds, not specially mentioned, and loose and extra parts thereof.	.....do	1.0
ARMS AND EXPLOSIVES.			
637	Side arms of all kinds, and loose blades thereof.	Kilo, legal	.5
638	Firearms, repeating or breech-loading, of all kinds, and extra pieces thereof.	.....do	2.0
639	Firearms, other than repeating or breech-loading, of all kinds, and extra pieces thereof.	.....do	.0
640	Loaded and unloaded cartridges and percussion caps for firearms.	Kilo, gross	.0
641	Primers of all kinds for explosives.	.....do	.0
642	Dynamite, blasting powder, pyroxylin, or gun cotton, and other explosives, not specially mentioned.	100 kilos, gross	3.0
643	Fireworks	Kilo, gross	.6
644	Slow matches and quick matches for mines	100 kilos, gross	3.0
645	Powder, other than blasting	Kilo, gross	.0
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.			
646	Fans with ribs of wood	Kilo, legal	1.0
647	Lubricating oils	Kilo, gross	.5
648	Hat frames of all kinds	Each	.2
649	Articles of tortoise shell, ivory, or mother-of-pearl, with ornaments of skins or cloth containing silk, not specially mentioned.	Kilo, legal	2.5
650	Articles of all materials, not specially mentioned, ornamented with skins or cloth containing silk.	.....do	.5
651	Articles of all kinds of materials, not specially mentioned, with ornaments or attachments of gold, silver, or platinum.	.....do	6.0
652	Articles, not specially mentioned, of gutta-percha and of celluloid.	.....do	.6
653	Articles, not specially mentioned, for artificial flowers	.....do	1.7
654	Rubber belts for machinery, whether they are imported with the corresponding machinery or not.	Kilo, gross	.1
655	Walking sticks and whips, not specially mentioned, without ornaments of fine metal.	.....do	1.6
656	Buttons covered or woven with silk or with fabrics mixed with silk.	Kilo, legal	1.5
657	Buttons covered with fabrics not mixed with silk	.....do	.0
658	Caps of all kinds and materials, without peaks	Each	.5
659	Paint boxes of all kinds.	Kilo, legal	.3
660	Traveling baskets, with spoons, forks, etc.	.....do	.3
661	Rubber hose, even though combined with cloth.	.....do	1.0
662	Masks of all kinds.	Each	.0
663	Sieves and riddles of silk, horsehair, leather, or wire gauze.	Kilo, legal	.0
664	Belts, not specially mentioned, not containing fine metal.	.....do	.5
665	Cushions, mattresses, and pillows, filled with feathers, when the lining does not contain silk.	.....do	1.5
666	Cushions, mattresses, and pillows, filled with feathers, when the lining contains silk.	Kilo, net	4.0
667	Cushions, mattresses, and pillows, filled with any material, not specially mentioned, when the lining does not contain silk.	Kilo, legal	.0

Modifications of the customs tariff—Continued.

Rate of duty, Mexican pesos.	Tariff No.	Classification.	Unit for the application of the rates.	Rate of duty, Mexican pesos.
	MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—Continued.			
\$0.4	668	Cushions, mattresses, and pillows, filled with any material, not specially mentioned, when the lining contains silk.	Kilo, net	\$3.00
	669	Collections of all kinds for educational purposes		Free.
	670	Numismatical, geological, or zoological collections for museums, etc.		Free.
.30	671	Slippers, shoes, gaiters, cut out, not made up, of cloth not containing silk.	Kilo, legal	1.00
.20	672	Slippers, shoes, gaiters, cut out, not made up, of cloth containing silk.	Kilo, net	9.00
	673	Transparent curtains of painted cloth	Kilo, legal	.55
	674	Strings for musical instruments	do	1.00
	675	Artificial teeth of all substances	do	4.00
.11	676	Designs, molds, patterns, or models, for artistic and industrial purposes.		Free.
	677	Packing of all kinds and materials for machinery	Kilo, legal	.04
	678	Frames for parasols and umbrellas, with handles other than fine metal.	do	1.00
	679	Artificial flowers of cloth not containing silk	do	4.00
Free.	680	Artificial flowers and feathers of silk or cloth containing silk.	do	9.00
.30	681	Linings of all kinds for hats	Kilo, net	2.25
.30	682	Hand bellows and feather dusters	Kilo, legal	.50
1.30	683	Sheaths of all kinds for umbrellas and parasols.	do	.60
	684	Mucilage for offices, rubber erasers, sealing wax, and wafers.	do	.50
	685	Tools of all kinds.	100 kilos, legal	5.50
.30	686	Rubber footwear, even containing cloth		Free.
2.00	687	Rubber in sheets, combined with cloth	Kilo, legal	1.00
	688	Caoutchouc prepared for dentists	do	.10
.00	689	Sanitary water-closets, and loose and extra pieces thereof, when not used for any other purpose.	do	3.00
.00	690	Musical instruments	Kilo, gross	.10
.00	691	Soap, perfumed	Kilo, legal	.55
.00	692	Soap, not perfumed	do	1.00
3.30	693	Sheets of asbestos, cardboard, and tarred tow, for roofing.	do	.25
.60	694	Miner's lamps	Kilo, gross	.04
3.30	695	Pencilholders and penholders, not specially mentioned, not containing fine metal.		Free.
.00	696	Type, rules, chases, dashes, rollers, molds, galleys, composing-sticks, and other appliances for printing and lithographing.	Kilo, legal	.50
1.00	697	Memorandum books of real or imitation slate	100 kilos, gross	1.50
.30	698	Billiard tables of any material, not including cloth and attachments.	Kilo, legal	.70
.30	699	Billiard tables of any material, not including cloth and attachments.	Kilo, gross	.40
2.30	700	Toilet and sewing cases, of all kinds, not specially mentioned, with attachments.	Kilo, legal	2.00
.50	701	Taps, unfinished or finished, on canvas, felt, or cloth, not containing silk, not specially mentioned.	do	1.00
6.00	702	Perfumery	do	1.25
	703	Artificial plants	do	1.25
	704	Ready-made clothing, of all cloth	do	2.50
.60	705	Game-bags	do	.90
	706	Felt hats, unfinished, without fittings or trimmings	Each	.75
1.30	707	Hats of esparto, shavings, prepared cotton texture or paper pulp, unfinished or with fittings or trimmings other than leather, silk, or articles containing silk.	do	.25
1.00	708	Hats of all kinds, not specially mentioned, and hats known as "jipijapa" or Panama hats, or imitation thereof, with or without fittings or trimmings.	do	1.50
1.30	709	Hats, not specially mentioned, unfinished, without fittings or trimmings.	do	.35
.30	710	Hats or caps for miners or tremen		Free.
.30	711	Oilcloth of all kinds.	Kilo, gross	.33
.30	712	Tents of all kinds, not including the poles for setting same.	do	.22
1.00	713	Black ink for printing purposes.		Free.

ART. 3. Foreign merchandise on being imported shall only pay the duties specified in article 1 of this law and the additional duty of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent charged by custom-houses for account of municipalities, in accordance with the provisions of article 7 of the General Tariff Regulations, and shall also pay (whenever circumstances may so require) the "charges for loading and unloading" established by the decree of the 1st of July, 1898. Consequently, the decree of November 25, 1902,

establishing the present basis of settlement and of collection of the duties on importation of foreign merchandise, article 106 of the law of April 25, 1893, and article 4 of the law of May 4, 1895, which respectively imposed a stamp duty on foreign playing cards and on alcoholic and fermented beverages of the same origin, are hereby repealed. Article 3 of the decree of February 25, 1897, which reduced to 50 per cent the importation duties corresponding to iron piping destined to the water supply of towns, as well as the ordinance of all the laws, circulars, and other legal provisions, so far as they are opposed to the compliance of the present decree, are likewise hereby repealed, except those prescribed in the law of March 25, 1905, which granted certain exemptions to the mining industry, and those contained in the law of May 30 of the same year, which exempted from the payment of duty the foreign merchandise which, being included in the merchandise specified by the Executive, may be imported into the Territory of Quintana Roo to be used therein, which ordinances shall continue in force for the term specified by said laws.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

In his report on the trade of the "Consular District of Mexico" for the year 1904, the British consul at the City of Mexico embodies some interesting statements concerning the progress, along industrial lines, of the Mexican Republic. He states that private companies use electric force produced from water power and steam to a very great extent in various parts of Mexico, notably the Rio Blanco and Santa Rosa cotton mills in the State of Veracruz, the Atlixco cotton mills near Puebla, and the many factories in the City of Mexico, as well as the steel works in Monterey.

The manufacture of cotton continues to progress; there are more than 150 mills in operation, employing about 30,000 persons of both sexes, working at 632,601 spindles and 20,271 looms. The production amounts to about 6,000,000 pieces, estimated at 350,000,000 yards, and, roughly estimated, the value of the total annual output is £6,000,000. The output is continually increasing. Wool is manufactured into blankets and such suitings as are required in the various sections of the Republic, though the quality has not, as yet, attained the same degree of excellence as characterizes English or European manufactures.

A comparison of the figures covering tobacco manufactures for the years 1899 and 1904, show that in the former period there were 743 factories in operation, as against 605 in the latter year; the trade has, however, increased considerably, as may be seen from the following table:

Article.	1899.	1904.
Cigarettes..... kilos..	4, 915, 730	7, 723, 000
Do..... packets..	328, 685, 915	467, 950, 000
Cigars..... kilos..	607, 593	833, 113
Cigars, manufactured..... number	109, 711, 041	141, 695, 000
Snuff..... kilos..	414	0
Pipe tobacco, cut..... do..	22, 828	26, 50
Do..... packages..	29, 269	32, 00
Tobacco, leaf..... kilos..	111	1, 70
Do..... packages..	174	21, 00
Tobacco used in factories..... kilow..	5, 546, 677	8, 567, 000

With the exception of 62, all of the above factories are in the consular district of Mexico, and the three largest and most important are in the City of Mexico. The principal tobacco plantations are in the Valla Nacional, in the State of Oaxaca, in the valleys bordering on the State of Veracruz, in Chiapas, Guerrero, Morelos, Puebla, Tamaulipas, Colima, Tepic, and Sinaloa; it is also grown in other States.

Alcohol, from molasses, maize, barley, or from various kinds of agave, is made all over the Republic, there being about 1,361 factories in all. The most interesting are the tequila factories at Tequila, in the State of Jalisco. Tequila is made from an agave plant, not unlike that which produces henequen, the flavor is not unpleasant, and it is said to possess medicinal qualities.

Beer is made in many towns in Mexico, notably at Toluca, Monterey, Mexico City, Orizaba, Chihuahua, and in several places in the State of Jalisco. The beer produced by the breweries of Monterey, Toluca, and Orizaba is of very good quality and resembles the light beers of Germany.

Liqueurs of various kinds are also manufactured throughout the Republic, such as fine cognacs, brandy, curaçao, and the like. Natural mineral springs, notably those of Topo Chico, near Monterey, Tehuacan, in the State of Puebla Peñon near Mexico City, are bottled and aerated. The trade is said to be considerable. Seltzer water and syphons are made in nearly all the large towns, the syphon bottles being imported from France, Germany, and Belgium. Pulque, the national drink of the plateau around the City of Mexico, is made from the agave, which is very considerably cultivated in the States of Hidalgo, Mexico, and Puebla. The daily pulque trains to the capital are a considerable source of revenue to the railway companies, especially the Mexican, the Inter-oceanic, the Hidalgo, and the Central. The new main line of the National also runs through the pulque country.

The importance of the sugar industry in the Republic is evidenced by the fact that there are over 3,000 factories in operation. There is a tendency to increase the acreage under cultivation and to continue the introduction of modern methods and machinery in the sugar houses. A good deal of the machinery comes from the United States, as the managers of the factories are principally from that country. A vigorous effort has been recently made to introduce Mexican sugar into the United Kingdom.

There are in the country over 500 mills grinding flour from wheat and other cereals, besides innumerable hand mills to grind maize or Indian corn, from which the tortillas are made, which, together with beans, form the staple food of the lower orders throughout the Republic.

In the City of Mexico are the following factories: 5 oil, 3 alcohol, 2

starch, 3 white lead, 4 candle, 2 bed, 5 carriage and wagon, 10 cigar and cigarette, 6 match, 2 beer breweries, 3 cement and artificial stone, 6 chocolate, 5 conserved and candied fruit, 1 looking-glass, 3 ice, 2 silk textile, 13 cotton textile, 1 earthenware, 6 soap, 6 brick and tile, 6 furniture, 1 cartridge and explosive. 7 Italian pastes, 1 cardboard, 1 papier-maché, 4 perfumery, 4 paint and varnish, 1 glass, 3 felt hat, 10 alcoholic beverage, 4 cork, 2 piano and musical instruments, 4 iron and steel works, 2 chemical works, 2 flour mills, 14 tanneries, 1 boot and shoe factory, and numerous small shops for making such articles as passementerie, also carpenters' shops and woodyards; while in the suburbs there are, at Tacuba, 1 oil factory, 1 chemical establishment, 1 cigarette factory, and 6 brick kilns. At San Angel and Contreras are several cotton mills as well as at Tlalpam. Paper and boots are made in Tacubaya, bricks at Mixcoac and Coyoacan. In the valley of Mexico there are important paper factories at San Rafael, peat fuel works at San Nicolas, woolen mills at San Ildefonso; and with the increased power to be brought from Necaxa, the City of Mexico will, in another five years, be a very important manufacturing center, and many of the raw products of the neighborhood, such as *raiz de Zucaton*, or broom root, will be made into manufactured articles for export. Building statistics show a marked development in this line of industry, both as regard the number of constructions and the architectural skill employed.

There are about 90 smelters for the reduction of precious metals in the Republic, the most important being situated about 4 miles from Aguascalientes, and employing several hundred men, with an annual consumption of about 150,000 tons of ore. The others are those of Monterey, San Luis Potosi, Mapimi, and Parral.

The steel and iron works at Monterey are of great value in the industrial life of the country, the buildings and works covering 600 acres, besides a number of dwellings for the accommodation of the staff, offices, and stores. The output of the mills when at full working capacity is 40,000 tons of rails, 40,000 tons of beams and shapes, 10,000 tons of billets and bars, 30,000 tons of pig iron, and 8,000 tons of castings. The mills are planned for a much greater output, and would be able to handle the product of four blast furnaces.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

The "Mexican Herald" for July 30, 1905, states that the most important event in the development of the resources of the great State of Chihuahua during the present year is the formal opening of the Temosachic Branch of the Chihuahua and Pacific Railroad, which took place on July 29. Trains have been running from La Junta over a portion of the line for several weeks, but the 16 kilometers from Matachic to Temosachic were not accepted by the Federal inspector until the 25th of July.

This extension, 86 kilometers in length, opens up one of the finest agricultural districts in the State, passing as it does through the rich Guerrero and Temosachic valleys. This branch begins at La Junta, on the main line, 7 kilometers east of Miñaca and 186 kilometers west of Chihuahua. La Junta is in the Basuchil Valley, down which the new road passes to the junction of that valley with the Guerrero Valley, a distance of about 20 kilometers. From that point for a distance of about 22 kilometers it runs through a broad valley of almost level land which is as rich as can be found in all northern Mexico, and the greater part of which is and has been for one hundred years or more in a high state of cultivation. From kilometer 42 to 56 the line passes through a narrow canyon skirting the banks of the river, and affording a bit of mountain scenery just sufficient to break the monotony of level valley and waving corn.

Work was begun on this extension about sixteen months ago, and would have been finished at least four months ago had it not been for the unusual rainfall during several months of the time, which greatly delayed the work.

The valleys through which the road passes are from 3 to 8 kilometers in width, and that the land is level and well adapted to agriculture may be judged by the remarkably low maximum grade of 35 to 100 per cent of the road. The land is so productive that up to the present time the owners have been content to accept what nature gave them, without any serious attempt at irrigation, allowing the abundant water that might have been used for irrigation to flow on to the Pacific Ocean. The principal crops raised have been corn and wheat, and it is said that a minimum crop without irrigation has been 20 hectoliters of wheat and 40 hectoliters of corn to the hectare of land (22.9 and 45.8 bushels per acre, respectively). Corn is worth from \$3 to \$6 per hectoliter and wheat from \$5 to \$8 per hectoliter at the railroad, and there is a ready market for all that can be grown. Alfalfa grows well and affords from three to four cuttings per year of 1½ tons per acre, but so far but little attention has been given its cultivation owing to the expense of hauling it to market, but now that cheap transportation can be had, it is sure to become a favorite crop. Beans are also a good paying crop and are extensively grown on the mesa lands and along the foothills.

But little attention has been given to fruits and vegetables, but wherever they have been tried they have done remarkably well and it is safe to say that these lands will soon be the chief source of supply of all kinds of vegetables and many varieties of fruits in the Chihuahua markets. The elevation of these valleys is from 6,200 to 6,500 feet above the sea level.

On the high mesa lands, along the main line, from Bustillos station to the foothills of the Sierra Madres, is perhaps the finest body of

grazing land left on the continent. These lands lie at an elevation of from 6,500 to 7,000 feet above sea level and comprise probably 2,000,000 acres of beautiful rolling prairies, dotted here and there by wooded hills and lakes of pure clear water.

Until within the past three years the land has been considered of but little value except for grazing purposes, but recent experiments indicate that it is to become the greatest potato-growing district in North America. So far only a few small farms have been planted to potatoes, but these have given such excellent results that many others will undoubtedly be planted next year. Last year, one farm of 70 acres produced 40 carloads of potatoes of a very superior quality. This year the acreage has been doubled, and the indications are that the yield will be at least 80 carloads of 20,000 kilograms each, which gives a yield of about 27,000 pounds per acre, which are sold at an average price of 4 cents per pound in Chihuahua and other places in this state. At this rate it may readily be seen that this one section can be made to produce more potatoes than can be consumed in the whole Republic of Mexico. This land can not be irrigated, and for potatoes it does not require it, though in ordinary seasons it is rather dry for corn or wheat. It is believed that certain varieties of the Kaffir or Egyptian corns will grow well, and experiments should be made with these in order to diversify the crops as far as possible.

The land is held in large tracts and affords fine investments for companies or a good opening for a colonization scheme on a large scale.

Great as are the agricultural possibilities of this section, the Chihuahua and Pacific road will depend more on the mines tributary to its lines for tonnage during the next few years than upon all other sources combined, though other extensions will be required before the mineral resources can be developed to anything like their full capacity. At present, Temosachic is to be the chief distributing and shipping point for the mines, though it is at an inconvenient distance from any large producing mine.

Wagon roads are being built from there to Ocampo, Pinos Altos, Concheño, Yopache, Cerro Boludo, Mulatos, Derick, Guaynopa, Guaynopita, and other mining camps, which will place them in comparatively easy communication with the railroad and enable many new mines to be opened which have been waiting for better transportation facilities.

EXTENSION OF FREE ADMISSION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES INTO QUINTANA ROO.

The British "Board of Trade Journal" for July 20, 1905, states that the period during which certain articles imported into Quintana Roo, for consumption in that territory, may be imported free of duty has been extended until June 30, 1906.

It is to be noted that if such articles are subsequently removed to places outside the territory of Quintana Roo they are liable to be seized as smuggled goods.

PORT DUES AT TAMPICO.

The following list of port dues at Tampico, furnished by the British Vice-Consul at that port, is published in the British "Board of Trade Journal" for July 20, 1905:

Pilotage (payable in and out; per meter).....	\$8.02
Permit to discharge	8.00
Permit to load	12.00
Jetty dues (per meter; equivalent to \$3 per foot).....	9.84
Tonnage dues, payable at first port only on the gross tonnage:	
Steamships .....	.06
Sailing vessels.....	.01
Sanitary dues (on gross tonnage).....	.02

Fifty per cent reduction is granted to vessels carrying the mails and making frequent visits, provided the necessary concession has been acquired from the Mexican Government. A vessel shifting her berth in the river has to pay each time \$4.

BANKING DEVELOPMENT, FIRST HALF OF 1905.

The development of banking in Mexico during the six months from January to June 30 of the year 1905 is shown in the following statements compiled from the monthly balances of the 5 chartered city banks and the 27 chartered banks of the capitals or leading cities of the various States, and reproduced from the "Mexican Herald" of August 27, 1905:

The combined capital authorized by the 32 respective charters and approved by the Treasury Department was, in each month, January to May, \$109,600,000, and in June it was increased to \$120,600,000 by the addition of \$11,000,000 of new capital to the then Banco Central, an addition duly authorized by the Treasury Department.

The Bank of London and Mexico, during the six months, was also authorized to increase its capital of \$15,000,000 by the addition of \$6,500,000, but this addition does not become effective until January 1, 1906, and its capital is in the meantime rated at the actual sum of \$15,000,000.

Of the authorized capital of each month a certain small proportion was not called in, and the actual capital in operation was:

Month.	Uncalled.	Paid up.
January.....	\$6,408,029	\$103,196,971
February.....	6,305,359	103,294,641
March.....	6,152,759	103,447,241
April.....	6,152,559	103,447,441
May.....	6,152,559	103,447,441
June.....	6,146,182	114,453,818

Comparing the actual increase in the paid-up capital in January and in June, the result is \$11,256,847 actually paid up by the following banks in the given amounts during the six months:

Banco Nacional de Mexico	\$27,027
Banco Central Mexicano (with addition)	10,979,200
Banco de Tabasco	100,000
Banco de Tamaulipas	100,620
Banco Comercial Refaccionario de Chihuahua	50,000
Total	11,256,847

Of the total authorized capital of \$120,000 the 5 city chartered banks represented on June 30 the following values:

National Bank	\$26,000,000
London and Mexico	15,000,000
Banco Central	21,000,000
International and Mortgage	5,000,000
Agricola é Hipotecario	2,000,000
Total	69,000,000
Twenty-seven State banks	51,000,000
Grand total	120,000,000

The cash holdings of the city banks and of the State banks in each month from January to June, were:

Month.	City banks.	State banks.
January	\$56,737,130.23	\$23,881,870.97
February	57,437,882.98	23,934,377.88
March	57,942,579.04	24,856,432.15
April	58,174,998.32	25,260,286.00
May	46,400,279.91	25,859,419.25
June	45,234,123.00	26,978,023.09

It will be observed that the cash holdings of the five city banks during the four months from January to April were increased from \$56,737,130.23 to \$58,174,998.32, a gain of \$1,437,868.09; then during May and June fell to \$45,234,123, as shown by the balances of June 30, a decrease of \$12,940,875.32 during the two months. This decrease in the cash holdings of the city banks is explained by the fact that early in May the National Bank withdrew ten million of hard dollars from its vaults and delivered them to the newly organized exchange and currency commission installed under the monetary reform. This amount is now held by the commission in talegas in its vaults, and is practically withdrawn from daily circulation, at least for the time being.

The cash holdings of the State or outside chartered banks during the six months under review show a steady increase in each successive month, from \$23,881,870.97 in January to \$26,978,023.09 on June 30, showing a positive gain of \$3,096,152.12, thus turning the apparent

decrease of cash holdings of the city banks on June 30 from \$2,940,-875.32 to an increase of \$155,276.80 in the combined general statement of the 32 chartered banks of that date.

The total paper circulation each month, including the banks' notes, the mortgage bonds, and the cash bonds for which the banks issuing the same are respectively responsible, are given separately. The banks authorized by their charters to issue notes are the National and the London and Mexico, in the city, and the State banks; the Banco Central issues the *bonos de caja*, or cash bonds; the International and Mortgage, and the Agrícola é Hipotecario issue mortgage bonds. The issue limit is, in general, the amount of the capital paid up, and in each charter the respective paper issued is well protected; hence they are considered perfectly safe and are current all over the country. The statement concerning them is as follows:

Month.	Notes.	Mortgage bonds.	Cash bonds.
January	\$40,781,542	\$11,540,600	\$1,720,100
February	41,070,655	11,721,800	1,699,900
March	41,672,497	11,684,000	1,777,700
April	42,516,286	11,641,600	1,762,100
May	42,296,056	11,820,000	1,654,000
June	41,666,170	11,782,400	2,700,000

The increase in note circulation during the six months was \$3,884,628; in mortgage bonds, \$241,800; in cash bonds, \$979,900. The bonds are withdrawn by periodical drawings, and are liquidated in cash and the issues are regulated by charters.

The issue of notes by State banks was as follows:

January	\$42,214,034	April	\$44,696,790
February	43,175,806	May	44,758,075
March	44,152,071	June	44,788,085

This shows an increase of \$25,574,051 in the note issue of the State banks during the six months. The circulation of the State banks is very much facilitated by the fact that under its charter the Banco Central is obliged to receive and exchange all that may be presented, giving silver coin or notes of any other that may be asked for. Thus the Banco Central becomes a sort of clearing house for the State banks.

The following table shows the combined total of the notes in circulation in each month, the proportion thereof held in the vaults of the banks, and the proportion held by the public:

Month.	Circulation.	In banks.	With public.
January	\$82,996,576	\$6,825,983	\$76,169,593
February	84,246,461	6,696,884	77,549,577
March	85,824,538	8,219,249	77,605,319
April	87,213,076	8,418,644	78,794,432
May	87,054,131	6,647,960	80,406,171
June	89,454,255	8,404,382	81,049,873

From these figures, it appears that during the six months the average amount of notes held in the vaults of the banks was \$7,535,517, and the average amount distributed among the public and in common use for the necessities of trade was \$78,595,827, against an average amount of \$78,782,818 in hard cash held by the banks and ready for use at any moment.

It is one of the essential points in Mexican charters that the cash holdings shall always exceed the note issues, and it is the special duty of the Government interventor to see that this condition is strictly observed in the bank to which he is appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The total amount of the combined operations of every class of the 32 chartered banks in each month was:

January	\$475,335,500.98	April	\$499,741,845.68
February	484,068,830.44	May	494,383,122.08
March	490,600,053.68	June	534,607,961.19

The amount of the discount and loan business increased considerably, the amount of bills discounted in June being \$7,035,847.31 greater than in January, and the collateral loans in June showing an excess over similar operations in January of \$3,964,723.17, making the total increase in loans in the various forms aggregate \$11,000,570.48 for city banks.

For State banks the amount of bills discounted shows an increase of \$1,079,432.86 in June as compared with January, and the loans on collaterals increased \$853,217.58 in June as compared with January, making the total increase in loans by State banks aggregate \$1,932,658.44. Combining the operations of the city and State banks for the six months it appears that the total increase in loans was \$12,933,220.92.

The sight deposits during the six months were as follows:

January	\$12,712,741.38	April	\$13,018,917.75
February	12,787,528.72	May	30,543,655.25
March	12,832,563.36	June	34,507,880.59

The debtor accounts in January were \$186,120,928.67 and in June \$186,430,918.04, showing an increase in the six months of \$50,309,989.37. For the two periods the creditor accounts were \$186,120,928.67 and \$248,099,072.77, respectively, showing an increase in June of \$13,609,677.90.

The "Journal" making the above report states that these figures are amply sufficient, when considered in their relative bearings, to show how vastly and how soundly banking in Mexico and under Mexican charters is progressing and developing. It is also noted that not a single bank operating under a Mexican charter has failed since the first was issued to the now National Bank of Mexico, in August, 1881, and to the Monte de Piedad, in July, 1881.

METALLIC ZINC.

There is no metallic zinc mined in Mexico. Zinc oxide and sulphuric acid, of which a great quantity is used in this country, is all imported, principally from Germany. Sulphuric acid is chiefly used with marble dust or bicarbonate of soda in the manufacture of carbonic-acid gas. Zinc oxide is sold by druggists and mine and smelter supply companies.

AUTHENTICATION OF DOCUMENTS.

The Mexican Foreign Office gives notice that, under the new tariff of official fees and taxes, a fee of \$8 will be collected for the authentication of a document by that office, in place of \$4, as heretofore. Any document forwarded by mail must be accompanied by \$9 Mexican currency, or its equivalent in foreign money, postal money order, or easily converted commercial paper.

THE CATTLE INDUSTRY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The "Mexican Herald" of August 21, 1904, contains the following valuable data furnished by an authority on domestic and import cattle, the statement being particularly interesting in view of the fact that cattle raising is becoming an industry of paramount importance in the Republic.

Land can be bought which is in every way suitable for running cattle at from \$4 to \$8 per acre, uncleared, and at from \$12 to \$20 per acre, cleared. Clearing and burning land costs at the rate of from \$12 to \$18 per acre. After it is cleared and planted in fattening grasses of the country it is necessary to clear it of weeds and small growth once every year for some years, and this work, it is estimated, costs from 12 to 15 cents per acre per year.

Two kinds of fattening grasses are the best for fattening in this section. They are para grass and guinea grass. Para seems to be the favorite of the two. These grasses grow the year around, and when eaten off all that is necessary to rejuvenate the pastures is to give them a short rest. The yearly work of clearing is best done just before the rainy season or in the months of March, April, or May. A para pasture is said to be little more expensive to keep up than a guinea-grass pasture. Occasional burning over of the pastures is a good thing. The older a pasture gets the easier it is to maintain and keep clear. A 10-year old pasture requires very little attention.

Young cows for breeding purposes can be bought at from \$26 to \$30 per head. A thoroughbred registered bull from the United States costs from \$500 to \$750 laid down on the ranch. But a good grade bull, fit for all breeding purposes, can be brought in for from \$150 to \$300. These bulls are young and a fine calf crop invariably comes from crossing the heavy breeds of the North with the Mexican cattle.

Taking as a basis a herd of 100 head of cattle, it is estimated that an average of 6 men will be required the year round to take care of them and the pastures. Vaqueros earn from \$8 to \$30 per month. The common man gets about \$8 or \$10 per month, while the head cow man is well paid with \$30. These Mexican cowboys know their business and work well at their kind of work.

After a steer is grown and ready for the fattening pasture it costs from 62 cents to \$1 per month to fatten him, and in six weeks or two months he is in condition for the market. Steers for the killing market or for shipping are generally bought on the ranch, and bring from \$40 to \$50 a head. There is always a fair demand for cows with calves for dairy purposes, and a cow and calf will bring anywhere from \$80 to \$100. Cows when sold to butchers bring from \$30 to \$45 a head, and there is a demand for them at these prices. There is a large trade in buying young bulls or steers for the fattening pastures, and at 2 or 3 years old these bring \$30 to \$36 per head. Most of the cattle bought in this way are taken to the pastures of the Huasteca and find their way to the killing markets of Mexico City, being driven overland.

Cattle in the United States bring much more money than do the cattle in Mexico, but with the grading-up process which has been going on for some years now Mexican beef steers will after a time be the equal in price and everything else to the product of the feeding pens of the United States. Mexican cattle are at present too small, but this defect will with certainty be remedied entirely.

The old-fashioned ways of handling cattle in Mexico are fast going out of fashion. Buyers are becoming excellent judges of the weight of an animal, and are buying on this plan rather than by age or counting the rings of the horn. Even color and general shape are coming to have something to do with the price of an animal.

SCHEDULE OF CONSULAR FEES.

Following is the tariff of consular fees in force in Mexico:

I. For the certification of a manifest not included in Paragraph 11:	
A. If vessel carries merchandise for Mexico.....	\$20.00
B. If the vessel sails in ballast	8.00
II. For the certification of the manifest of a vessel of less than 50 tons, gross tonnage, and bound from British Honduras to the Territory of Quintana Roo, exclusively:	
A. If the vessel carries merchandise.....	4.00
B. If in ballast	2.00
III. For the certification of each set of consular invoices:	
A. If the value of the merchandise covered by the invoice does not exceed the sum of \$100 Mexican currency, or its equivalent..	2.00
B. If the value exceeds \$100, but not \$500	4.00
C. If the value exceeds \$500, but not \$1,000	6.00
D. All in excess of the value mentioned in the previous paragraph, for every \$1,000 or fraction thereof.....	2.00

III. For the certification of each set of consular invoices—Continued.	
E. In case an invoice is presented for certification after two days have elapsed from the sailing of a vessel carrying merchandise	Double fees.
F. The certification of a consular invoice covering Mexican coin, in pieces of 1 peso each, is subject to the fee charged for any other merchandise.	
G. The certification of consular invoices covering any other legal coin, silver or gold, Mexican or foreign, or bank notes in circulation from Mexican banks established in accordance with the banking laws, and when such invoices do not include other merchandise	Free.
IV. For any kind of a certificate issued to the captain of a vessel or shippers of merchandise	\$4. 00
V. Duplicates, triplicates, etc., of the certificates referred to in the preceding paragraph, each extra copy	2. 00
VI. For the certification of each set of declarations relative to the changes that may have been made in a manifest after its authentication	4. 00
VII. For the certification of each set of declarations relative to errors noted by the shippers after authentication of invoice	4. 00

Fees are payable in cash and in coin of the country in which consuls or consular agents may reside.

NEW RAILWAY IN VERACRUZ.

Consul CANADA, of Veracruz, writes that the Governor of the State of Veracruz has approved a contract for the construction of a railroad between the municipalities of Orizaba and La Perla in the county of Orizaba. By this contract T. ALFRED KENNION is authorized to construct the road, with the option of constructing several branches to neighboring points, provided he accepts the conditions imposed within two years. The main line is to be of standard gauge, as also the branch lines, with the single exception of the one to Texmala, which may be either narrow or standard gauge. Any motive power may be employed. A telegraph or telephone line is to be established and operated in connection with the road. The contract is for a term of fifty years, at the end of which time the road, with all its stations, warehouses, and shops will become the property of the municipality of Orizaba; but the latter must purchase the rolling stock, furniture, tools, and chattels the company employs for the operation of the road. If at that time the municipality should decide to rent the road, the contractor shall have the preference.

MEXICAN FREE ZONE.

United States Consul GRIFFITH, of Matamoros, in a report to the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, furnishes a timely and instructive statement concerning the Free Zone, so long recognized by Mexico and the United States, the reasons that led to its establishment, and the causes that prompted its abolition, which occurred July

1, through a proclamation of President DIAZ, issued by virtue of a law enacted May 24, 1904. Consul GRIFFITH writes:

"Years ago, before Mexico had attained her present standard of prosperity, on account of inadequate transportation facilities, the isolated towns along the border were at a decided commercial disadvantage. The possibilities of being absorbed into the activities of her friendly but more vigorous American neighbor became a serious question. In order to obviate this and encourage population on the Mexican side of the border by securing for the inhabitants cheap necessities of life, and as an incentive to the establishment of new industries, the Government created the Zona Libre or Free Zone.

"This occurred in the year 1851, and was intended for Matamoros alone, as this was the principal city of the border and most important port of Mexico at that time. Later, the Free Zone was extended to Bagdad, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, then to Laredo, and, about 1880, to Juarez, which was then called Paso del Norte. At the time of its abolition, however, it included a strip of territory about 20 kilometers in width, extending from the Gulf of Mexico along the contour of the Rio Grande and the New Mexico and Arizona frontiers, and ended at Tijuila, on the coast of Lower California. At first all goods from foreign countries were imported into this designated territory free of duty, but at the time of its abolishment about 11 per cent of the full duties were required to be paid.

"The advantages and benefits from the Free Zone since its creation have always been a subject for animated discussion by both Americans and Mexicans. As the importer located within this zone received all his goods practically free of duty, merchants in the interior frequently charged that they were being discriminated against and, furthermore, that it offered every inducement to the lawless element to evade the customs laws of Mexico and to clandestinely transport goods into the interior. The American merchants, on the other hand, contended that it operated against their legitimate interests, inasmuch as it created a very wide range of articles which could be smuggled back into the United States. From 1861 to 1875 the trade of Matamoros was thus developed at the expense of the American side. Since that time, the revolutions and insecurity attending business here, aided by the lower import duties levied in the United States on many European goods, and the constantly increasing demand for goods of American make, have enabled the American merchants to gradually recover a great deal of the business of the frontier. The lighter taxation on the American side, as compared with that of this side, is also a noteworthy factor. Notwithstanding the fact that the American side of the border has experienced a steady growth both in population and trade even with the Free Zone in existence, the vigilance of the United

States customs officials and records of the Federal courts show that the residents of that side, up to the time of the abolition of the Free Zone, had not entirely lost their taste for various articles which paid high duties in the United States and were admitted free into Mexico."

Following is a copy of the proclamation of President DIAZ in which the history of the Free Zone is outlined, together with the reasons for issuing the decree of abolition:

"I. That the then existing isolation of the people of the northern frontier of the Republic, in the past years, having caused the issuance in their favor of the special exemption of a Free Zone.

"II. That the cause having ceased to exist since the construction of the various lines of railway, among them the one from Monterey to Matamoros, recently inaugurated, placing the said towns in communication with the most important towns of the rest of the country, thus permitting of the easy transportation of domestic goods to the frontier points, where they are mostly consumed, and permitting of the sale of same at prices paid for similar goods of foreign origin.

"III. That, as those articles are not produced or manufactured in the Republic, it should be observed that the prices at which they are sold within the Free Zone are not, as a rule, any lower than the prices at which they can be had in the rest of the country, which demonstrates that the special exemption does not always redound to the benefit of the consumers resident in the zone, nor does it therefore respond to the principal intent of the legislator who made the decree.

"IV. That if it be true that the natural and industrial products of the interior of the Republic are benefited by the advantage of railway transportation to reach the Free Zone, it is no less the fact that articles produced or manufactured in the zone are favored or benefited, upon being interned to the rest of the country, by the discontinuance of the very regulations made necessary for the protection of the Federal revenue, which regulations, in many instances, interfered to such an extent as to be practically prohibitory.

"V. That the experience acquired by the long period of time in which this special exemption of the Free Zone has been in force permits of the conclusion that the said special exemption has been ineffectual in the formation of large centers of population, and sanctions the belief that, far from favoring or aiding the development and the wealth of that section of the country, it has been an obstacle, since the abnormal condition in which the zone is now placed obstructs the free circulation of its products and consequently retards the development of its natural resources and prevents the creation therein of remunerative industries.

"VI. That the majority of the laboring class, and also large numbers of the farmers and cattle raisers residing in the Free Zone,

realizing and being convinced of the necessity for the removal of the existing régime, which is prejudicial to them, have repeatedly petitioned for the abolition of the special exemption.

"VII. That if circumstances prescribe at times the necessity for granting concessions in the matter of taxation or the making of a special privilege in favor of a certain region of the Republic, it is the duty of the Government, as soon as there is a change of conditions, to withdraw such privileges in order to reestablish conditions of equality to all the people of the country.

"VIII. That, finally, it is equitable to provide against the damages that might be caused to importers if, by the suppression of the special privilege, they were forced to annul operations bargained for and based upon the law of the land at the time of the contract or if they were forced to carry out such contracts at a certain loss.

"I have therefore decreed as follows:

"First. The Free Zone is abolished, and therefore all merchandise imported for consumption into the places that are actually within the limits of the said zone shall pay, without deductions of any kind, the same duties and imposts provided by law for merchandise destined to the rest of the National Territory.

"Second. Merchandise of foreign origin already imported, or which may be imported under the terms of this decree, destined for points within the extinguished Free Zone may be interned to the rest of the country without the payment of additional duties, although they may have satisfied 10 per cent of the duties provided for in the tariff on imports."

* * * * *

"As almost every new law in any country is adopted to the detriment and dissatisfaction of a certain number of the inhabitants, so it has resulted in this instance. Some temporary embarrassment is experienced throughout this consular district within the limits of the Free Zone, and it has been the source of some adverse criticism. While it is too soon to confidently assert what the effect of the decree will be, the most intelligent and conservative, some of whom are among those personally affected, are inclined to believe that as business affairs adjust themselves to the new régime the general result will be beneficial and permanent.

"The difference of custom duties and the complexity of regulations necessarily involved in any protective method employed in such preferential or partially exempt district, while especially advantageous to many has been burdensome to others, and it has been contended that such exemption, while apparently favorably discriminative, had its complementary disadvantages, since it tended to discourage the development of agricultural and manufacturing possibilities. Notwithstanding the fact that goods might be imported into the Free Zone

from foreign countries at an approximate cost of 11 per cent of the regular duties, it must be remembered that agricultural products and manufactures originating in the Free Zone were required to pay certain customs duties on passing into Mexico beyond its limits. As this part of Mexico is but sparsely inhabited, it afforded a poor market, and the consequent result was that the fertile land along the Rio Grande has been but little developed and the attempts at manufacture are insignificant.

“With the unification of duties and with transportation facilities at hand, it is reasonable to assume that the extremely rich lands of this section will be developed to their full capacity, to meet the growing demands from the less favored portions of the interior, and, as the embargo of a discriminating internal duty is raised, many classes of factories should spring up. The land referred to above is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of rice, sugar cane, and cotton, and its comparative cheapness and the ease with which it can be irrigated render it an unusual proposition, worthy of the most careful and conservative investigation of the prospective planter and investor.

“Even under former conditions, when the Matamoros District was unconnected by railway with the interior, from 2,500 to 3,000 bales of cotton per annum were ordinarily raised in this section and hauled in slow ox carts to Monterey, a distance of about 300 miles. Sugar culture suffered the same disadvantages, and although sugar cane grows luxuriantly here and requires planting only at intervals of about seven or eight years, the market has remained so small that little has been done in that direction, the product of the comparatively small area of cane under cultivation being usually converted into alcohol, thus enabling it to be more economically conveyed to a distant market. Practically nothing was done in rice culture, for the same reasons set forth above.

“In view of these facts that with the development of the rich agricultural resources of the lower Rio Grande, Matamoros, Reynosa, Camargo, and Mier, as well as other towns within this district, would offer unusual advantages for the location of mills and factories and the establishment of new industries, especially when consideration is taken of the plentifulness and cheapness of labor. Not only is labor plentiful and cheap in this district, but it may be stated, after several years' observation of the subject, that Mexican labor is docile and tractable. It is now being proved in other parts of the Republic, for the identical purposes mentioned above, to be peculiarly adaptable and apt.

“That the general effect of the abolition of the Free Zone has seriously affected the business of the retail and wholesale merchants who are at present located within its limits, and many of whom are

Americans, goes without saying. As a result prices have advanced proportionately, and the cost of living on the Mexican side has been almost doubled. While many of these merchants are inclined to paint a rather gloomy picture of the future, it should be borne in mind that this decree has materially appreciated the value of their stocks, which, in most instances, is considerable. It may be stated in this connection that some of the Mexicans living along the frontier may migrate to the United States in order to take advantage of the cheaper cost of living.

"The economical moment for the abolition of the Free Zone had arrived, chiefly, as the cause of its creation, the isolation of the cities located therein, had ceased to exist. The Government did not precipitate the measure, but acted deliberately only after the most careful investigation and study of all the conditions and interests likely to be involved. It is reasonable to assume that the reform will act as a stimulus, resulting in an unprecedented era of commercial and industrial development along the Rio Grande, and that the most sanguine expectations of the Finance Department of Mexico may be realized."

COPPER MINES OF THE REPUBLIC.

Mexico possesses immense copper beds, most of which are still untouched. Among the most noted mines are those of Michoacan, the Oropeo, Inguaran, and Churumuco. The Inguaran mines are situated near the old hacienda, Tojamanil, on the plateau of the Jorullo volcano, and about 1,600 feet above the plains, stretching thence toward the northwest. The mountains where they exist form a succession of rugged, almost inaccessible peaks, on the upper part of which appear the croppings of metalliferous masses, trending from east to west, with a width varying from 92 to 184-185 feet. The most common ores worked are those of yellow copper or chalcopyrite, which is a double sulphide of copper and iron, the average grade being more than 25 per cent. The Oropeo beds are in feldspathic porphyry, similar to those of Pachuca and Real del Monte, and situated about 1,200 feet above the level of the plain, with a width varying from 33 to 112 inches. The most common ores extracted in Oropeo are chalcopyrites, chalcocite, bornite, and enprite, which in the reduction yield about 50 per cent of copper, some silver, and a trace of gold, with a gangue of exceedingly hard quartz, having strong respaldos or walls separating the lode from the rock.

At a short distance from the San Cristobal, the principal mine of the Oropeo lode, is China hill, abounding in its croppings with cryso-colla and carbonates of copper, and showing old excavations and dump piles, a proof that considerable work was done there in the past. The Churumuco mines, containing the highest grade ore in the belt, are situated a little more than a mile northeast of the town of its name on

the right bank of the Mexcala, and with many lodes whose croppings extend over the hills along the river's bank. The predominating rock is of dioritic porphyry, with many crystals of hornblende. The earliest working of this lode was on the Mayapito hill, and the ores extracted therefrom, notwithstanding the imperfect means of reduction, frequently yielded a grade exceeding 65 per cent. Other beds exist in the Conguripo hacienda, near Huacano, in the districts of Tacambaro, Huetano and Coacoman, and likewise in the mining localities of Pungarabato, Puringueo, Papacindan, Curucapasco, and Zitzio. Most of the copper beds in Michoacan have been worked only at intervals with few hands and without machinery; and their ores, after being subjected to the action of heat in a furnace, were utilized in the reduction of silver ores by the patio amalgamation process.

Copper beds are found in Tejupilco, in the State of Mexico, the metal occurring in the varieties of gray and native copper, and in either case abundantly. The Bramador lode, in Jalisco, has the Santa Catalina mine, where copper is obtained with a small grade of silver; the metal is found also in the mining districts of Ameca and Autlan, and on the Roblo, Rebozadero, and Fuerte hills, in the mining region of Comanja. The Ameca ores are oxides of copper together with malachite, flecked copper, yellow sulphides, and a large percentage of silver, and in those of Autlan sulphureous copper with malachite exists in large masses.

Sonora possesses rich beds of copper all available for profitable working, the principal deposits lying in the districts of Hermosillo, Guaymas, Sahuaripa, Oposura, Magdalena, Altar, Alamos, and Arizpo.

In Hidalgo copper lodes are found in the district of Zimapan. Zacatecas has the copper mines of Mazapil, where yellow copper is found, and with it malachite, bournonite, azurite, and other varieties. In Veta Grande, Ramos, and Bolanos, in the same State, copper ores are utilized in the amalgamation of silver ores, and the same use is made of those found in Tepezala, Aguascalientes, and the districts of Leon, Sierra Gorda, and Guanajuato.

Guerrero has copper in the district of Taxco in several varieties, gray, green, and yellow, and oxide of fluted blue copper, which class of ores also abounds in the Aldama, Morelos, Minas, and Tabares districts. There are beds near the Tlatlay Hill in Tlaxcala, and in Simaloa in the districts of Sinaloa, Rosario, and Concordia, where flecked copper predominates, though pure blue oxide exists near San Ignacio, and copper pyrites and silicates of copper at Buenacari. Veracruz has copper in Zomelahuacan, and San Mateo de los Rios in Catarece and Salinas. The districts of Mihuatlan and Amatepec, already mentioned in connection with Oaxaca's mineral wealth, contain valuable beds, and Chihuahua is also a large producer of the metal. In the northeastern corner of the latter State, in the Galeana partido, lies the Santa Rita

del Cobre mine, on the Sierra del Cofre, where are numerous deposits; others are found in Jimenez, Iturbide, Arteaga, Matamoros, and near Mineral del Oro, where are many beds of pyrites and carbonates of copper.

Lower California contains an abundance of this metal, the famous mine of El Boleo being in this Territory. Other beds exist in the municipalities of La Paz, San Antonio, Todos los Santos, Santiago, Mulege, and Comondu. In the State of Chiapas were discovered the great copper mines of Santa Fe, in the mountainous region near Tabasco. This vast deposit is contained in a large rock about 300 feet in length by 120 in height, where explorations show that one-fourth of the portion exposed is copper ore, the yield of which will be at least 250,000 tons of metal. At the foot of the rock and at a depth of 70 feet even richer ore is disclosed, some of it yielding 30 to 35 per cent of copper, 9 to 10 ounces of gold, and \$75 to \$100 of silver per ton. A continuation of the Santa Fe beds toward the southeast are those of Victoria, the ores of which show 108 ounces of silver, three-fourths ounce of gold, and 30 per cent of copper per ton. In Chiapas, though, as I have said, almost entirely unknown as to its metalliferous wealth, there were extensive mineral workings in prehistoric times, for in both the above locations have been found dump piles overgrown with large trees and beneath them subterranean excavations with tunnels that have no visible outlet. A few articles of pottery and ancient relics have also been unearthed.

NEW PAPER-MAKING MATERIAL.

United States Consul GRIFFITH, writing from Matamoros, Mexico, says:

"Interest has been created in this district by the suggestion that the fiber of the papaya, commonly known as the Mexican papaw, would probably afford an admirable material for the manufacture of high-grade paper.

"The fiber in question is the full length of the tree trunk and appears to be quite strong and rather silky in texture. With the exception of the bark and a small pithy heart, the trunk is composed entirely of this fibrous material. Some samples of the fiber have been sent to an American paper expert and manufacturer with the purpose of having it tested with reference to its adaptability for the manufacture of the higher grades of paper.

"The plant grows rapidly, attaining a diameter of from 2 to 3 inches when 1 year old. It requires no special care nor cultivation and grows luxuriantly on either the sandy or black waxy soil of this region.

"Although known as the Mexican papaw, it is claimed that the papaya is not indigenous to Mexico, but was brought to this country originally from the Moluccas by the Spaniards, a fact well worth

noting, for, if it proves to be anything like as good a paper maker as its friends urge, it might be tried in Florida and California.

"To judge from its appearance, it seems probable that no decorticating machinery would be required in its treatment, as the fibrous material is devoid of woody elements to all appearances."

ZAPUPE FIBER PLANT.

Marked interest has been developed in Mexico during the last year in the hitherto unappreciated fiber produced by the zapupe plant, which has been employed by the Indians for centuries in the manufacture of various articles, such as rope, bags, lariats, bridles, cordage, and seines. The zapupe fiber possesses many advantages over other similar fibers, and its pronounced merit as a commercial article will inevitably render it a source of great wealth to this section, where it appears to be indigenous. A tract of land exclusively devoted to its culture and for experimental purposes is now in full bearing, and the results obtained have surpassed the most sanguine expectations.

The zapupe is quite similar in appearance to the henequen plant of Yucatan. The leaves, however, are not so fleshy and are longer. Leaf for leaf it produces slightly less fiber than the henequen, but the total yield of fiber is greater, owing to the fact that there are double the number of leaves on the zapupe plant, which will yield 75 to 80 leaves. Its fiber is white when properly extracted, resistant, and flexible.

Rope made from it does not kink or mildew when exposed to dampness or immersion in water, and will freely run through ship blocks and pulleys, in which respect much difficulty and annoyance have been experienced with inferior fiber. Zapupe will yield the first cutting of leaves three years from the time the young scions are planted, and has a great advantage in this respect over other fiber-producing plants, which, as a rule, attain their period of production in five to seven years. From the first to the third year after beginning to yield it will produce 100 to 110 leaves annually, gradually decreasing to between 75 and 80 leaves, and retaining that production consecutively for fifteen years. The fiber extracted will, on an average, be from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 pounds annually for each plant, although in exceptional cases, where the plants have been given special attention, they have produced as high as 4 pounds. The leaves may be harvested throughout the year, from 20 to 25 leaves being cut every ninety days. If the leaves are not cut regularly, the life of the plant will be materially shortened—at the end of five to seven years it will throw up from the center a long stem about 8 feet high and will shortly thereafter cease producing leaves and die. If the leaves are constantly cut, this does not occur until the fifteenth year and frequently not until the eighteenth year. Branches develop from the summit of the stem and in time become diminutive zapupe

plants, which eventually become detached and are scattered over the ground, where they take root and become strong, vigorous plants. This stem produces from 2,000 to 2,500 of these tiny scions; in addition to this, numerous scions spring from the roots of the stump.

The plant requires but little attention. After the land has been cleared and scions planted, $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart each way, which permits 1,000 to be planted to an acre, it is necessary only to keep the young plants free from weeds. After the second year little or no cultivation is required, as their shade will check all undergrowth which might be injurious to them. Where vegetation is very rank it may be necessary to give the land a light cleaning once a year to permit laborers to pass freely from plant to plant to cut the leaves. This is a very simple operation, as the laborers are supplied with a long-bladed knife, having a sharp hook-like curve at the end, which is introduced between the stump and the leaf, and with a dextrous upper jerk the leaf is cut off close to the stump. This is essential, as an uneven, ragged stump will deteriorate and often die. After the required number of leaves are gathered and assembled in lots of 50, the long needle-like apexes are cut off and the leaves made up into bundles, tied, and carried to the cleaning shed, situated so as to be within convenient reach of the plants. The machinery is either of the old plain type, with a capacity of cleaning 3,000 leaves in ten hours, or of the recent modern type, with a capacity of 100,000 leaves in ten hours. The leaves are fed at the receiving table of the machine and the perfectly cleaned fiber is delivered at the outlet as fast as one man can handle it. The plain machines cost \$300 to \$500 gold, and the large automatic machines from \$2,000 to \$3,000 gold.

A plant one year old will produce fiber within two years. The present cost of such a plant is 3 cents; smaller plants may be had for $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents apiece. With the cost of labor but 50 cents a day, and the laborer boarding himself, it is estimated that the cost of producing 1 pound of fiber is from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound, delivered on board, as samples have been recently submitted to fiber experts in New York City, who estimated that the price would range from 8 to 9 cents gold. It is evident that after deducting cost of production a very handsome profit would be realized.

As the plants approach their final leaf production, care is taken to plant young scions between the rows of old plants, so that they will reach maturity as the others die out. The plant is extremely vigorous, as the scions can be removed from the ground, allowed to remain under cover for weeks without the least care, and when planted will grow vigorously and suffer no evil effects. The zapupe will thrive in almost any location and apparently does well on all kinds of soil, but seems to respond quicker in a slightly sandy and rocky environment. The least shade is harmful, and low, wet locations, which are exposed

to continued freshets or stagnant water, is fatal to its growth. Slightly elevated ground is preferable, so that drainage will be as perfect as possible. The scions can be set out any time of the year, but the most favorable season is from October to March, as grass and weeds are then of slower growth on account of cessation of the rains.

Owing to the powerful needle-like thorn at the end of the leaves and serrated edges, the plant is shunned by stock of all kinds after the leaves have reached their full development. This in itself is an important factor in its cultivation, as fencing becomes unnecessary, providing the young plants can be protected until they are 2 years old. After this period all animals avoid the zapupe fields. It is remarkably exempt from disease or attacks of insects or rodents; drought does not affect it, or heavy tropical rainfall prove injurious, providing it has good drainage, and unlike almost all other agricultural products, it is not urgently necessary to cut the leaves on any specified day, week, or month. If, owing to unavoidable obstacles, the leaves can not be gathered when they have reached the proper condition for fiber extraction, they may be allowed to remain on the stump two or three weeks without any apparent injury. This is a great advantage to the zapupe planter, who can bide his time to remedy difficulties, to control his laborers in case they refuse to work or demand higher wages, or if he desires to wait for more favorable market conditions.

A company has been recently formed in Mexico for the cultivation of the zapupe plant on a large scale. Sufficient stock has been subscribed to commence operations at once. Several plantations have been started and others will be developed in the near future. It is therefore safe to assume that in a comparatively short time zapupe fiber will become the principal article of export from the port of Tuxpan, which must necessarily derive many benefits and material improvements from this source of wealth.

POSTAL RECEIPTS.

The increase of the postal receipts of Mexico since the inauguration of the present era of business activity and material development has been quite remarkable. The report of the Postmaster-General for the fiscal year 1904-5 shows that postage stamps to the amount of \$2,835,944.01 were sold, against \$2,608,914.64 during the previous year, an increase of \$227,029.37.

The receipts from rental of post-office boxes were \$90,133, an increase of \$9,637; from fines, etc., \$32,265.23, an increase of \$5,719.51; from premiums on postal money orders on Mexican post-offices, \$291,916.22, an increase of \$7,574.94; from premiums on postal money orders on post-offices in the United States, \$6,385.08, an increase of \$2,304.46; and from premiums on editor's money orders, \$36,452.43, an increase of \$4,492.15. Total increase, \$256,960.26.

MEXICO'S FIRST TIN INGOT.

Although stream tin has been produced in Mexico for many years, the first ingot of lode tin has only recently been smelted. In January, 1905, development work was resumed on the new tin deposit near Aguascalientes, and 125 pounds of the ore smelted in an old adobe furnace fired with charcoal. The result was an ingot 2 feet 3 inches long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, weighing 50 pounds. This ingot is on exhibition at the assay office of WILLIAM A. PRATT, at Aguascalientes.

In clearing the ground and opening the vein the tin first encountered was a stringer only one-sixty-fourth of an inch thick. By following this on the surface down the side of the arroyo a stringer an inch and a half wide was struck. Later seven distinct stringers were found, all leading to one point on the main stringer. It is claimed that the crude ore carries as much as 4 per cent tin and only 1 per cent iron, and when properly cleaned and sorted assays from 55 to 65 per cent metal. Further concentration will raise the tenor of metal greatly. The property is owned jointly by WILLIAM A. PRATT, CARLOS REITICH, W. H. FOSTER, and HARRY MORAN, all of Aguascalientes, who have formed the Consolidated Tin Mining and Smelting Company of Mexico.

The company is working on a tunnel and a shaft, from which a crosscut will be run on the vein. In doing this development work there has been uncovered numerous stringers of ore, of which several tons have been extracted and smelted into pig tin. This has been done in a small furnace, built on the same plan as the native adobe furnace (used by the Indians in smelting stream tin), with some improvements in the blast, etc. As the first object in view is to prove that tin exists in quantity, development work only is being done, and so far the indications are satisfactory. There is plenty of water and fuel (wood and charcoal), and the character of the ore is such as to make it a fine concentrating proposition.

Many years ago the Spaniards worked float or kidney tin, which was recovered at the foot of a canyon where it had been washed down from the mountains during the rainy season. The same kind of tin is being taken out to-day by natives, who grind it for coloring the "loza" manufactured at Aguas and Guadalajara. Some tin is also smelted in rude adobe furnaces.

CUSTOMS DUTIES JUNE, 1905.

During the month of June the import duties collected by the Mexican Government were very heavy, amounting to \$2,970,776.70 Mexican money. Veracruz led with \$1,108,514.49, or almost half the entire collections through the 39 custom-houses. Then came Tampico, with

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\$559,555; Laredo, \$264,910.88; Progreso, \$215,048.26, and Juarez City, \$199,984.43, the others contributing as follows:

Acapulco	\$9,587.52	Nogales	\$59,676.10
Agua Priet	19,626.15	Puerto Angel	16.77
Altata	3,585.50	Salina Cruz	1,142.54
Camargo	155.48	San Blas	5,422.15
Campeche	13,225.30	Santa Rosalia	612.29
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz	171,128.45	Socunusco	8,619.01
Coatzacoalcos	12,988.37	Tijuana	813.62
Chetumal	358.31	Tonala	2,493.84
Ensenada	7,698.39	Topolobampo	4,089.78
Frontera	33,779.63	Tuxpam	3,624.56
Guaymas	10,304.27	Zapaluta	119.15
Guerrero	93.89		
Isla del Carmen	2,198.66	Total ordinary im-	
La Morita	56,471.89	port duties	2,970,776.70
La Paz	2,609.80	Total extra import	
Las Vacas	242.23	duties	297,431.12
Manzanillo	5,009.01	Total export duties..	66,777.67
Matamoros	3,922.48	Total port dues	91,820.88
Mazatlan	51,892.48	Total arrears	301.41
Mexicali	1,104.78		
Mexico	130,132.54		3,427,107.78
Mier	18.52		

FISCAL REVENUE, 1892-1905.

The material development of Mexico under President DIAZ is strikingly illustrated by the steady and remarkable growth of her revenues in the last thirteen years. Starting with the fiscal year 1892-93, when the total collections were \$37,600,000, and ending with the year 1904-5, just completed, which can be safely estimated to have produced \$92,000,000, the record is certainly a remarkable one. Throughout this period only a single year failed to maintain its proportionate share in the magnificent showing of commercial and industrial progress. That was 1900-1901, when there was a decrease of \$1,300,000. The record of thirteen years is as follows:

Fiscal year.	Amount collected.	Increase.	Fiscal year.	Amount collected.	Increase.
1892-93.....	\$37,600,000		1899-1900	\$64,200,000	\$4,100,000
1893-94.....	40,200,000	\$2,600,000	1900-1901	62,900,000	1,300,000
1894-95.....	43,900,000	3,700,000	1901-2	65,100,000	3,200,000
1895-96.....	50,500,000	6,600,000	1902-3	76,000,000	9,900,000
1896-97.....	51,400,000	900,000	1903-4	86,400,000	10,400,000
1897-98.....	52,600,000	1,200,000	1901-5 (estimated)	92,000,000	5,600,000
1898-99.....	60,100,000	7,500,000			

It is believed by Mexican authorities qualified to estimate the probable increase of the next two fiscal years that the receipts for 1905-6 will reach \$97,400,000 and will exceed \$100,000,000 in 1906-7.

In order to fully appreciate the import of this object lesson in

national growth and development one must consider the trials through which Mexico has passed and the seemingly insurmountable obstacles that have had to be overcome in reaching her present high position.

STATEMENT OF ALCOHOL TAXES.

A very good idea of the relative importance of the various States of Mexico as producers of alcoholic beverages is conveyed in the following statement of taxes to be paid for the fiscal year 1905-6 by the manufacturers of such beverages.

The allotment is made by the National Government and the taxes are collected and remitted by the several State governments:

Campeche	\$12,000	Oaxaca	\$30,000
Coahuila	11,500	Puebla	68,000
Colima	6,000	Queretaro	2,500
Chiapas	27,000	San Luis Potosi	37,000
Chihuahua	6,500	Sinaloa	18,000
Federal District	40,000	Sonora	13,000
Durango	9,000	Tabasco	20,000
Guanajuato	52,000	Tamaulipas	7,000
Guerrero	16,000	Tlaxcala	3,500
Hidalgo	23,500	Veraacruz	135,000
Jalisco	60,000	Yucatan	20,000
Michoacan	40,000	Zacatecas	14,500
Mexico	16,000	Territory of Tepic	6,000
Morelos	86,000		
Nuevo Leon	10,500	Total	800,000

SUGAR STATISTICS.

The United States consul at Veraacruz has recently collected very full information regarding the sugar industry of that State, from which it is learned that in the fiscal year 1900-1901 there were exported 410 tons of this staple, all of which, except about 2 tons, came to the United States. In the previous year the entire amount exported had barely exceeded 1 ton, but in 1902-3 it reached 8,250 tons, the most of which went to Europe. In 1903-4 there was practically no sugar exported. In 1904-5 there were planted 36,668 acres in thirteen counties of the State named. Uncultivated lands adapted to sugar are worth from \$5 to \$20 per acre.

NICARAGUA.

GOLD BULLION EXPORTS, 1902-1905.

Under date of August 3, 1905, "The American" publishes the following figures compiled from official records, showing the export movement of gold bullion shipped through the port of Bluefields during the past three years, computed to June 30, 1905:

Quarter ending—	
September 30, 1902	\$66, 152. 00
December 31, 1902	124, 096. 00
March 31, 1903	100, 999. 50
June 30, 1903	87, 619. 00
	\$378, 866. 50
September 30, 1903	100, 457. 00
December 31, 1903	142, 987. 50
March 31, 1904	143, 180. 00
June 30, 1904	147, 746. 84
	534, 371. 34
September 30, 1904	129, 413. 78
December 31, 1904	106, 439. 88
March 31, 1905	99, 187. 83
June 30, 1905	86, 005. 36
	421, 046. 85

The decrease in the output of the last year is accounted for by the fact that several of the important mines have temporarily suspended operations for the purpose of adding to their machinery and in that way increasing the future output.

. RUBBER EXPORTS, 1902-1905.

According to "The American" for July 27, 1905, the value of rubber exports from the port of Bluefields for the last three years was as follows:

Quarter ending—	
September 30, 1902	\$25, 666. 74
December 31, 1902	34, 790. 80
March 31, 1903	50, 038. 90
June 30, 1903	47, 033. 05
	\$157, 529. 49
September 30, 1903	31, 913. 28
December 31, 1903	44, 469. 70
March 31, 1904	61, 694. 40
June 30, 1904	63, 584. 40
	201, 661. 78
September 30, 1904	38, 407. 94
December 31, 1904	65, 527. 07
March 31, 1905	102, 277. 89
June 30, 1905	74, 396. 38
	280, 609. 28

BANANA EXPORTS, 1902-1905.

The value in gold of bananas exported from the port of Bluefields for the last three years, according to "The American" for July 20, 1905, was as follows:

Quarter ending—	
September 30, 1902	\$198, 500. 00
December 31, 1902	207, 920. 00
March 31, 1903	86, 800. 00
June 30, 1903	349, 000. 00
	\$842, 220. 00

Quarter ending—Continued.

September 30, 1903.....	\$100,400.00	
December 31, 1903.....	257,000.00	
March 31, 1904.....	168,000.00	
June 30, 1904.....	289,500.00	
		\$814,900.00
September 30, 1904.....	154,168.44	
December 31, 1904.....	164,808.52	
March 31, 1905.....	150,385.70	
June 30, 1905.....	178,065.43	
		647,423.09

CIVIL CODE.

"The American," a periodical of Bluefields, Nicaragua, publishes from time to time abstracts of the codified laws of the country, such as in the issue for July 27, 1905, in which the following digest of some of the articles of the new Civil Code, which went into effect on May 6, 1904, is contained:

"PRELIMINARY TITLE.

"PARAGRAPH I.

"Promulgation of the law.

"1.

"The law obliges no one unless it has been formally promulgated, and only after the lapse of time necessary to have had notice of it.

"Its publication must be in the official newspaper, and this shall be understood to have been consummated on the date of the number in which the insertion ends.

"2.

"It is understood that the law having been published in the official newspaper is known by all the inhabitants of the Republic, and shall be obligatory after thirty days, counted from the date of its publication.

"The law itself can restrict or extend the time mentioned in this article. It can also in extraordinary cases order other forms of promulgation.

"3.

"No person can plead ignorance of the law after the ordinary or special term, except when, by accident and during the term, the ordinary means of communication have been interrupted.

"Mode of counting time.

"PARAGRAPH V.

"26.

"A day consists of the interval between midnight to midnight, and the term of days shall not be counted from minute to minute, nor by hours, but from midnight of the day of its date.

“27.

“Months and years shall respectively be counted at thirty days and three hundred and sixty-five days. A date which begins on the 15th of a month shall terminate at the beginning of the corresponding month; and a term for one year which begins, say on the 12th of a month, terminates at the beginning of the 12th of the same month of the succeeding year.

“28.

“When the term of a month or a year begins on the first of the year, the time shall be computed according to the number of days belonging to that month or year. For instance, the term of a month beginning on the 1st of January terminates on the 31st of the same January, and a term for one year that begins on the 1st of January concludes on the 31st of December.

“30.

“All terms shall be continuous and complete and also terminate at midnight of the last day; thus those acts that have to be executed at or within a certain time, the execution is valid if effected before midnight of the date or term.

“31.

“In the time or terms named in laws by the tribunals or decrees of the Government, holidays shall be included in the time unless it is expressly stated that only work days are to be counted.

“32.

“The dispositions contained in the foregoing articles shall be applied to all the terms fixed by the laws, judges, or by the parties in their judicial acts, and in all those in which the laws or those acts do not otherwise order.

“*Registry of births.*”

“ART. 510. Every father or head of a family in whose house a birth takes place is under the obligation of reporting the same to the functionary in charge of the Civil Registry not later than ten days after the birth.

“The declaration made to the functionary must specify the day and hour on which the birth took place, the sex and name of the recently born, who the mother is and her state, and whether she could appear; who the father is (should he be known), and whether he is able to appear.

“ART. 514. Those in whose house a child recently born is exposed are under the obligation of giving the information to the functionary

in charge of the registry within the time specified in article 510, punctuating in so far as may be possible the circumstances treated of in article 510, and by all means the day, month, year, and place in which it was found, its apparent age, and all the particular marks that can lead to the future identity of the creature.

"Those who find a recently born child abandoned in any inhabited or uninhabited place are under the same obligations."

TARIFF CHANGES.

The "*Diario Oficial*" contains the following Presidential decree affecting the tariff rates of the country:

"The President of the Republic,

"Considering that the law of October 22, 1904, establishing a revenue destined exclusively to public education in the country, in its application has presented some difficulties, principally in that part relating to the property tax, and for this reason its repeal is indispensable, but at the same time it becoming necessary to create a new revenue in substitution of the one mentioned in the law cited,

"Therefore, in use of his faculties, decrees:

"ARTICLE 1. On the articles which follow, let the following import duties be established:

[Duty per kilo.]

Barbed wire for fencing.....	\$0.01
Cisterns and iron water tanks.....	.05
Roman or Portland cement.....	.02
Water pipes, with the cocks and keys.....	.02
Lumber for construction, be it tongued and grooved or dressed, per thousand.	2.00

"ART. 2. Let the existing duties on the following articles be increased:

[Duty per kilo.]

Cocanut and palm oil.....	\$0.10
Impure mineral oils.....	.02
Perfumed toilet waters.....	.20
Common and refined sugar.....	.15
Empty barrels.....	.25
Iron bars, round or octagonal.....	.04
Cables or rigging of aloes, sisal, or other vegetable fibers.....	.06
Ropes of sisal and other vegetable fibers.....	.10
Hemp, agave, or sisal.....	.05
Beer.....	.04
Common iron cramps.....	.05
Common pilot or soda biscuits.....	.05
Ordinary laundry soap.....	.01
Rough timber.....	.05
Wooden furniture.....	.20
Dried forage.....	.01
Linen and hemp bags.....	.05
Wax or sperm candles.....	.05

Strong wines, bottled, not exceeding 20° in strength.....	\$0. 15
The same wines in other receptacles .....	.25
Dry wines, bottled, not exceeding 20° in strength.....	.12
The same wines in other receptacles20
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Bottled cognac for each centiliter of alcoholic strength01
Whisky up to 30° of alcoholic strength per centiliter.....	.01
Whisky of more than 30° for each centiliter of alcoholic strength.....	.01

"All classes of hats and shoes, in whatever classes they may be divided, 20 per cent over the actual tariff.

"ART. 3. The product of the duties established by this law, as well as the augmentation in the form already expressed, shall be exclusively destined to the maintenance of public instruction.

"ART. 4. Let the law of October 22, 1904, and the Government decrees of December 29 of the same year and that of the 31st of March last, referring to the Department of Public Instruction, be repealed.

"ART. 5. The present decree shall commence to take effect three months after its publication.

"Given in Managua, on the 19th of May, 1905.

"J. S. ZELAYA.

"FELIX ROMERO,

"*Minister of Finance.*"

REGULATION OF PAYMENT OF DUTIES.

United States Consul RYDER, at San Juan del Norte, furnishes the following decree issued by the Nicaraguan Government regulating the payment of duties:

"ARTICLE 1. The payment of import duties shall be made in the following manner: For every 100 pesos of tariff duty there shall be paid 240 pesos in national paper money or its equivalent in silver coin at 50 per cent (50 silver pesos per 100 pesos, paper), or in gold at 20 per cent (\$20, gold, per 100 pesos, paper), which includes the increase of 100 per cent decreed in a former law.

"ART. 2. The export duties payable in gold and which are now being collected at the rate of 630 per cent in national paper money (6.30 pesos, paper, per dollar, gold), shall continue to be collected in this currency, or in gold at the rate of 1 peso (dollar) to every 5 (pesos) in paper currency, or at 20 per cent (\$20, gold, per 100 pesos, paper).

"ART. 3. On the Atlantic coast the duties shall continue to be collected as heretofore.

"ART. 4. The present decree becomes operative upon its publication."

SUPPRESSION OF THE REVISION CUSTOM-HOUSE AT BLUEFIELDS.

On June 17, 1905, the following Presidential decree was issued suppressing the revision custom-house at Bluefields:

"The President of the Republic,

"Considering that the revision custom-house of Bluefields, created

by the law of November 4, 1899, has not given the good results that were expected; that the commerce of that locality has solicited from the Government the suppression of the custom-house referred to, accepting with pleasure an increase of the export and import duties which it pays, so as to compensate that which it is paying for the revision of merchandise;

“Considering that, by virtue of the establishing of the custom-house mentioned, Mr. THEOPHILUS MAURICE SOLOMON, under contract dated February 25, 1904, obligated himself to construct wharf and warehouses necessary to make the revision, giving him in compensation the right to collect the necessary dues;

“Considering that the Executive being in duty bound to lend to the commerce all sorts of facilities compatible with the interests of the exchequer, and that in the present case the Government has contracted formal obligations with Mr. SOLOMON, it is therefore just to decree the solicited increase as an indemnity to said gentleman to which, under contract of this date, he has agreed to the suppression of the custom-house referred to,

“Decrees:

“ARTICLE 1. The duties which are being actually collected in the custom-house of the Bluff are increased 5 per cent.

“ART. 2. This law shall take effect from the date of its publication, and repeals the law of January 29 of the current year, which regulates the revision custom-house of Bluefields.

“Issued at Managua, June 17, 1905.

“J. S. ZELAYA.

“J. IRIAS,

“*Acting Minister of Finance.*”

The contract entered into between the Government and Mr. SOLOMON, bearing on the suppression of the revision custom-house lately existing in Bluefields, is as follows:

“I.

“On the 25th of February, 1904, the Government and Mr. SOLOMON entered into a contract, by virtue of which the right was conceded to the latter of constructing, maintaining, and exploiting one or more wharves in the bay of Bluefields, with their respective warehouses, so as to establish the office for the revision of merchandise which was authorized by the law of November 4, 1899.

“II.

“The duration of the concession is for a term of twenty-five years, counting from the day the said wharf and warehouse are completed, and the exploitation thereof begun under the form and conditions of this contract which is here treated of.

" III.

"Mr. SOLOMON has already constructed the wharf and warehouse mentioned, and by these presents transfers to the Government the right of ownership which he has over these works, as well as the other accessories that are on hand for the revision of merchandise, such as cars, scales, etc.

"He also transfers to the Government the right of ownership which he has to the land on which is constructed part of the wharf, but as the titles are in New Orleans Mr. SOLOMON shall have a term of sixty days, counting from this date, so as to execute the respective deed.

" IV.

"Mr. SOLOMON also perpetually renounces all the concessions and privileges which the contract of February 25 gives him.

" V.

"As a payment for this renouncement which Mr. SOLOMON makes to the Government, the latter shall pay him monthly in advance, and for the term of twenty-five years beginning with this date, the sum of \$1,700 American gold. By separate document the Government executes the respective promissory notes which Mr. SOLOMON confesses to have received to his entire satisfaction.

" VI.

"Mr. SOLOMON shall deliver the wharf, warehouse, and accessories referred to in this contract, under inventory, to the representative of the Government in Bluefields.

"In testimony whereof we sign these presents at Managua, on the 17th day of June, 1905.

"Corrected 'part of the wharf' valid. J. IRIAS. T. M. SOLOMON.

"The President of the Republic decrees:

"Approve the foregoing contract.

"Managua, June 17, 1905.

"J. S. ZELAYA.

"J. IRIAS,

"*Acting Minister of Finance.*"

FREE IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN PARCEL POST PACKAGES.

A decree of the President of Nicaragua provides that no consular invoice shall be required nor any charges or consular fees exacted for articles sent from countries within the Postal Union to Nicaragua by parcel post, if the value of the articles in the opinion of the customs authorities does not exceed \$50 gold, this sum being either the value of a single parcel or of a number of parcels arriving by the same steamer for one person or legally established company from the same sender

PANAMA.

REDUCTION OF RAILWAY RATES.

The British "Board of Trade Journal" for August 17, 1905, states that on the 15th July last the promised reduction in the local tariff rates for goods transported between all stations on the Panama Railway became effective.

It is also stated that there has been a proportionate reduction in the rates between New York and Panama, as well as through transit rates between all points.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A CARBONATING PLANT.

United States Consul-General LEE, of Panama, writes:

"A carbonating plant has been established at the Paraiso Springs in the Canal Zone, 8 miles from Panama. The water at this place is particularly pure and pronounced by ERNST J. LEDERLE, Ph. D. (formerly head of the New York City Board of Health), 'uncontaminated and suitable for all domestic purposes.'

"Covered concrete basins, 5 feet wide and 9 feet long, are built about these springs, which are located on the hillside 20 feet above the carbonating plant. The springs are never dry. A 1-inch pipe leads the water to the factory. Water, free to all comers, flows continually from the overflow pipes and is carried in vessels as far as Panama and Colon. The present capacity of the plant is 100,000 pint bottles per annum. The plant is equipped with American machinery. The brands of liquids sold are Paraiso sparkling water, lemon soda, sarsaparilla, ginger ale, and colo champagne. In a country like this, where expensive imported bottled waters are used to a great extent by the foreign residents, the establishment of the above carbonating plant at a pure water source is of great value. Sparkling charged Paraiso water sells for 8 cents per pint and is extensively used. Imported White Rock and Apollinaris water sell at 25 cents a pint.

"The business was started in February last and is carried on by an American citizen."

MANUFACTURE OF HATS.

United States Consul-General LEE, of Panama, reports a national movement for promoting the manufacture of genuine Panama hats. He states that:

A central school of hat making and for the cultivation and improvement of toquilla straw has been established in the district of Arraijan. The school is provided for by Government funds, and will be under the authority of the Minister of Public Works. Fourteen scholarships have been established, two to be filled from each of the seven Provinces of the Republic. Besides the holders of these scholarships, pupils

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who so desire will be received in the school as externs to the number of 36.

Applicants for scholarships must be not less than 15 years of age, of good conduct and health, willing and desirous of learning hat making, have good eyesight, be of cheerful disposition, and, if possible, have had some previous knowledge of making hats from toquilla straw. Each pupil will be expected, as a payment for his teaching, to contract an obligation to teach the same industry in whatever place may be designated by the Government; in case of refusal to do so, his father or guardian will have to repay all the expenses caused by his education.

The school was opened June 15. The governors of all the Provinces have been duly notified to inform the public and receive applications for admission. The three officials of the school have been selected, and proceeded, on May 4, to Ecuador, where most of the 'Panama' hats are made, there to engage the services of workmen. General interest is taken in this undertaking, and it is hoped that in the future Panama hats will be such in reality, and not in name only, as they are to-day.

PARAGUAY.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

In transmitting the following table, showing the imports and exports of Paraguay in the month of January, Vice-Consul DE KORAB, of Asuncion, says that the data supplied by the Asuncion custom-house give a fair idea as to the place the United States occupies in the commercial relations of Paraguay, and may serve as a valuable pointer to American exporters:

Imports for January.

Article.	England.	Germany.	Italy.	France.	United States.	Argentina.	Spain.	Belgium.
Lambs	\$8	\$151			\$108	\$33		
Earthenware	661	495						
Porcelain, etc.			\$67	\$112			\$6	\$23
Skins and hides		112		1,065		968		
Saddlery	438	17	400			20		
Shoes		4		193	22	2		23
Jewelry		21		3	478			
Musical Instruments ..	48	23						
Arms	5,201	1,591			2,889			1,218
Furniture		1,260			200	184		
Books	536							
Stationery, etc		1,299	232	1,490		1,016		
Perfumery	497	447	138	497				298
Haberdashery	11,961	1,075	1,178	1,471	224			146
Estables	853	5,946	3,518	1,996	1,176	13,963	1,948	157
Drinks	410	1,578	9,210	2,199		90	6,473	
Hardware	35,789	5,495		2,131	12,794	593		3,319
Textile fabrics	38,332	15,377	6,040	6,080	884	406	9	1,834
Hats	2,005	392	1,352	2,807				286
Modiste articles	658	510	948	908		70	125	57
Drugs	2,926	3,942	151	1,628	1,131	427		450
Machines and other articles ..	29,308	7,132	1,052	52	1,220	562	8	
Totals	129,634	46,667	24,286	22,632	21,126	18,084	8,874	7,513

*The imports from all other countries than those given were valued at \$2,840, making the total imports into Paraguay in the month \$280,496.

Exports for January.

Articles.	Uruguay.	Argentina.	Bolivia.	Brazil.	Europe.
Forest products.....		\$30,490			
Stock-raising products.....	\$192,728	172			\$78,338
Extractive industries.....	1,165	42,615			3,417
Agricultural products.....	2,311	2,504	\$83		7,482
Sundries.....	157	123	411	\$220	195
Total.....	196,361	75,904	494	220	84,432

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

According to the "Review of the River Plate" of June 30, 1905, the Paraguayan Legislature has reduced the import duty on flour by 6 per cent and abolished the import duty on wheat.

PERU.**MARKS ON IMPORTS.**

A recent letter from the American Minister at Lima, IRVING B. DUDLEY, furnishes the following translation of a supreme decree of June 2, providing that all material imported free of duty by virtue of any concession in force shall bear an indelible and visible mark, as therein described. The decree resulted from an inquiry of the general superintendent of customs regarding the manner of interpreting, for its exact execution, the supreme resolution of June 10, 1904, which provides that all material or any article which may in virtue of a concession in force be imported free of duty shall bear an indelible and visible mark, even when in use, together with the name of the company for which it is destined.

1. The mark to which the decree refers shall be affixed on the receptacles containing liquid materials subject to duty, and when two or more receptacles are contained in another made of wood the mark shall be branded on the latter.

2. Wire coils and bales of cotton waste shall have the mark painted on the wrapper, whether it be a whole or partial covering.

3. Wire or iron nails shall have the mark branded on the barrel or keg containing them.

4. Pieces of malleable iron, steel, or any other material permitting it shall be marked with a punch in various places, the marks being made at convenient spaces from each other and regard being had to the dimensions of the piece.

Castings, whatever may be their material, class, and number, must bear the mark in relief, which must be cast at the same time as the piece.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Under date of March 17 and 22, 1905, United States Minister IRVING B. DUDLEY, Lima, Peru, transmitted to his Government an article translated from "*El Comercio*" of that city, of March 14, relative to the construction of the Chimbote-Recuay Railway, and a translated copy of a contract for the construction of a railway from Sicuani to Checcacupe, which herewith follow:

"CHIMBOTE-RECUAY RAILWAY.

"There has been definitely organized in London a company which will take charge of the construction of the railroad from Chimbote to Recuay, the concessionaires of which were Messrs. SCHAEFER and ALEXANDER PUENTE. The construction of this railway will now become a fact, because the new company has come to an agreement with the Peruvian corporation, which hitherto had done nothing but place obstacles in the way of the building of the line.

"In accordance with the arrangement, equally satisfactory to both parties, and consequently to Peru also, the company now formed will only have to construct the railway, not as before intended, from Chimbote, but from Tablonas, which is situated at a distance of 57 kilometers (35.4 miles) from the first-named port. The gauge of the line is to be not the usual one of 144 centimeters (4.64 feet), but 91 centimeters (2.82 feet).

"It is unnecessary to say anything as to the immense importance of this line which will run through the fertile valley of Huaylas, the mineral wealth of which region has always astounded everyone who has traveled there."

RAILWAY FROM SICUANI TO CHECCACUPE.

The following is a translation of the agreement between the Minister of Fomento and the Peruvian corporation:

"ARTICLE 1. The Peruvian corporation will construct the section from Sicuani to Checcacupe of the railway from Sicuani to Cuzco for the Government, in accordance with the general and detailed plans and technical specifications of the engineer, Mr. ADRIAN BENTZOU, which were approved by the resolution of March 10, 1905.

"ART. 2. The price per kilometer shall be 2,300 libras (\$11,183 per 0.62 mile), for the line ready for traffic, with stations, telegraph lines, etc., with exception of the rolling stock.

"ART. 3. The Government will pay monthly to the Peruvian corporation an amount in proportion to the work done, but in no case more than 6,000 libras (\$29,199). The Peruvian corporation may suspend work if the Government shall omit paying one monthly dividend. The first payment shall be made on the signing of this contract.

"ART. 4. The section must be concluded so as to be handed over for traffic on March 31, 1906, at the latest, after the previous approval by the Government of the report of the inspecting engineer.

"ART. 5. The price of 2,300 libras (\$11,183) per 0.62 mile has been agreed upon in view of the salaries, cost of each cubic meter of cuttings, masonry work, the price of rails and sleepers, etc., set forth in the estimates of Engineer BENTZOU, and of the observations made by the corps of road engineers.

"If the next section shall be contracted for with the Peruvian corporation at so much per kilometer, the amount shall be fixed in view of the actual figures. A deduction shall also be made for the value of the instruments, tools, and building outfit purchased for the first section.

"ART. 6. The Government will appoint, from the commencement of the works, an inspecting engineer and an accountant, if the latter be necessary, in order to be able to form an idea as to the modifications which it may be necessary to introduce in the figures forming the amount per kilometer in the contracts for the following sections. To each one of these individuals the Peruvian corporation shall afford every class of facilities for the performance of his respective duties.

"ART. 7. The technical and administrative staff is to be preferentially Peruvian, and at least 75 per cent of the staff must be of that nationality.

"ART. 8. The Peruvian corporation obliges itself to employ a permanent medical man, with medicine chest and other elements, who shall attend the sick laborers, look after the hygiene of the camps, clothing, and food, and hand in reports at least weekly to the board of health.

"ART. 9. The Peruvian corporation must keep in order and repair this section during two years, in accordance with the conditions which in due time may be agreed upon.

"ART. 10. The expropriations which may be necessary shall be made by the Government and paid by the Peruvian corporation, as they are included in the price per kilometer agreed upon, to the amount of 2,728 libras (\$13,276), for the whole section."

According to "*Les Annales Diplomatiques et Consulaires*," of August 5, two great parallel movements indicative of progress are on in Peru at the present time. The one is commercial, the other auxiliary to commerce, manufactures, agriculture, and mining. They are the remarkable movements for railroad development and commercial expansion.

In 1896 Peru's imports amounted to about \$19,000,000; in 1903 they had increased to \$38,000,000. Great Britain ranks first in the list of countries from which Peru imports, with about \$16,000,000 in 1903; the United States follows with about \$5,300,000; Germany, \$4,000,000; France, \$1,400,000; Belgium, \$760,000. The exports went up also, but by no such bounds as the wealth of Peru would warrant. They amounted to \$19,200,000.

MOVEMENT OF THE PORT OF SALAVERY, 1904.

Shipments:		Shipments—Continued.	
Alcohol	gallons.. 390, 058	Samples	kilos.. 230, 525
Starch	kilos.. 192, 213	Ores	do.... 149, 403
Sugar	do.... 33, 313, 027	Gold	do.... 45
Coffee	do.... 58, 579	Silver	do.... 1, 510
Coca	do.... 304, 355	Rum	gallons.. 114, 994
Cocaine	do.... 1, 614	Sulphur	kilos.. 5, 883
Chancaea	do.... 334, 218	Miscellaneous	do.... 3, 697, 290
Wool	do.... 35, 867		

SALVADOR.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

I.—*Law of June 7, 1900, establishing an export duty on bovine animals.*^a[*"Diario oficial"* of June 28, 1904.]

ARTICLE 1. Bovine animals shall on exportation be liable to a duty at the rate of 5 *pesos* for males and 10 *pesos* for females.

ART. 2. In order to insure observance of this provision, civil or military authorities in charge of the transit, and more particularly frontier employees, will require the carrier to produce the voucher or pass showing payment of the tax, which shall be collected by the Treasury authorities nearest to the place of origin of the cattle.

ART. 3. Any person not complying with this formality will incur the confiscation without prejudice to a fine equal to double the duty hereinbefore provided.

ART. 4. The fines referred to shall be divided equally between the Treasury and the employee who effected the seizure or person who denounced the fraud.

II.—*Ordinance dated July 20, 1904, classifying incubators for duty.*[*"Diario oficial"* No. 170, of July 20, 1904.]

This ordinance provides that incubators are, by similitude to beehives, classed in tariff No. 82 at 1 *centavo* per kilogram.

^aThis law appeared in the tenth supplement to the first edition of Salvador Tariff, Ch. 11.

III.—*Ordinance of August 30, 1904, relating to "clariphos."*

[*"Diario oficial"* No. 204, of September 1, 1904.]

The liquid called "*clariphos*" used in clarifying cane juice and as a chemical fertilizer in cultivating the sugar cane is exempt from duties and taxes.

IV.—*Ordinance dated September 9, 1904, as to the importation of maize and beans.*

[*"Diario oficial"* of September 9, 1904.]

Importation of maize and beans shall be free of duty so long as the paucity of such articles prevails.

V.—*Ordinance of December 14, 1904, fixing the duty applicable to tinned or galvanized-iron goods.*

[*"Diario Oficial"* No. 293, of December 15, 1904.]

Iron in bars, rods, sheets, plates, and slabs, referred to in No. 102 of the tariff, shall be dutiable at the rate of 5 *centavos* per kilogram in case they are imported tinned or galvanized.

VI.—*Ordinance dated January 13, 1905, relating to the importation of rock salt.*

[*"Diario Oficial"* No. 12, of January 14, 1905.]

This ordinance repeals ordinance of the 13th December, 1904 (*"Diario Oficial"* No. 292, of December 14, 1904), which empowered the "*Junta Central de Agricultura*" to introduce rock salt ("*pedra de sal mineral*") duty free.

VII.—*Ordinance of March 18, 1905, relating to the importation of soap and candles from the Central American Republics.*

[*"Diario Oficial"* of March 18, 1905.]

The present ordinance provides that in the sea custom-houses there shall be levied on soap and candles manufactured from foreign raw materials, when proceeding from any of the Central American Republics, the duties and taxes corresponding to the raw materials introduced into this Republic for the manufacture of the same articles.

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 July, 1905, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the seven months ending July, 1905, as compared with the same period of the preceding 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 July, for example, are not published until some time in September.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Chemicals, etc.:				
Logwood (<i>Paocampeche; Pao de campeche; Campêche</i>):				
Central America.....			7,420	34,360
Mexico.....		873	876	873
Cuba.....				1,845
Coal, bituminous (<i>Carbón bituminoso; Carvão bituminoso; Charbon de terre</i>):				
Mexico.....			698	93
Cocoa (<i>Cacao; Caco ou cacao crú; Cacao</i>):				
Central America.....	8,323	2,480	149,209	20,994
Brazil.....	79,409	28,261	517,400	461,681
Other South America.....	196,361	288,147	997,067	1,161,459
Coffee (<i>Café; Café; Caffé</i>):				
Central America.....	199,607	331,588	4,102,114	5,060,909
Mexico.....	75,359	243,166	1,884,282	2,125,451
Brazil.....	2,927,364	1,745,746	27,205,429	26,611,174
Other South America.....	639,630	481,451	5,901,099	3,649,644
Copper (<i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i>):				
Mexico.....	163,605	307,565	1,070,917	1,873,070
South America.....		742	797	6,637
Fibers:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé</i>):				
South America.....	16,001	32,527	179,623	238,882
Sisal grass (<i>Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen</i>):				
Mexico.....	1,245,382	883,190	8,950,075	8,398,599
Fruits:				
Bananas (<i>Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes</i>):				
Central America.....	458,333	398,800	2,544,114	2,617,875
Cuba.....	271,150	128,994	1,402,786	1,090,253
South America.....	86,698	30,250	279,681	396,397
Oranges (<i>Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges</i>):				
Central America.....	14		1,222	104
Mexico.....	465	457	6,233	4,029
Cuba.....	4	5	680	1,240
Fur skins (<i>Pielas finas; Pelles; Fourrures</i>):				
South America.....	26,763	46,878	98,297	174,003

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IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Hides and skins (<i>Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America	40,633	55,832	310,774	322,119
Mexico	146,245	301,051	2,075,921	2,311,019
South America	1,260,378	1,560,885	6,970,537	8,064,011
India rubber, crude (<i>Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Caoutchouc</i>):				
Central America	42,839	43,869	461,658	533,192
Mexico	8,551	22,654	101,830	159,640
Brazil	774,815	653,359	15,380,227	18,710,358
Other South America	184,083	91,908	652,055	627,107
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (<i>Plomo en galdpagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em linguadlos, barras, etc.; Plomb en saumons, en barras, etc.</i>):				
Mexico	259,987	294,833	2,108,202	2,002,458
South America	278	780	14,225	9,589
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (<i>Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão holandez; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16</i>):				
Central America	23,469	3,107	86,334	44,728
Mexico	19,341	834,846	31,831	1,400,000
Cuba	4,154,685	4,276,517	47,091,474	56,232,335
Brazil			101,476	1,266,275
Other South America	56,573	174,907	625,914	924,973
Tobacco, leaf (<i>Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folha; Tabac en feuilles</i>):				
Mexico	4,073	239	16,837	8,038
Cuba	611,177	674,480	5,191,951	6,696,094
Wood, mahogany (<i>Croba; Mogno; Acajou</i>):				
Central America	30,165	15,581	406,547	268,756
Mexico	10,345	27,291	331,388	206,191
Cuba	8,711	1,658	117,983	35,637
South America	3,342	18,679	23,079	24,657
Wool (<i>Lana; Lã; Lainne</i>):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing)	64,962	333,275	2,543,762	8,133,241
Class 2 (combing)		8,423	86,405	499,810
Class 3 (carpet)	120,778	122,126	860,896	691,881

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements (<i>Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles</i>):				
Central America	1,554	1,167	6,348	10,327
Mexico	20,507	26,350	215,729	226,727
Cuba	7,924	16,944	79,923	156,172
Argentine Republic	826,087	706,405	2,129,742	2,574,690
Brazil	3,886	8,568	27,979	132,128
Chile	40,559	8,664	89,953	48,473
Colombia	610	287	1,366	1,094
Venezuela		114	445	723
Other South America	3,977	23,676	68,249	119,268
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (<i>Maiz; Milho; Maïs</i>):				
Central America	6,340	25,666	30,738	430,340
Mexico	5,736	74,230	63,817	338,340
Cuba	84,806	149,936	417,919	685,629
South America	831	2,671	12,274	144,300
Wheat (<i>Trigo; Trigo; Blé</i>):				
Central America	1,300	3,864	18,417	7,781
Mexico	30	40,240	15,224	57,970
South America		31	1,197	100
Wheat flour (<i>Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé</i>):				
Central America	122,483	188,581	820,919	1,267,490
Mexico	10,250	27,673	98,750	182,120
Cuba	170,738	230,866	1,690,808	2,010,979
Brazil	93,858	97,415	1,069,578	646,784
Colombia	36,139	71,869	301,358	268,000
Other South America	143,908	178,510	998,139	1,411,300

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Carriages, etc.:				
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of (<i>Carruajes, carros y sus accesorios; Carriages, carous e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	5,005	22,977	114,538	200,789
Mexico.....	110,093	111,807	1,469,613	722,596
Cuba.....	13,861	48,030	153,269	378,076
Argentine Republic.....	45,921	117,425	379,926	1,048,775
Brazil.....	2,355	12,368	17,674	56,049
Chile.....	3,525	2,522	34,782	75,611
Colombia.....	1,505	3,872	21,802	16,671
Venezuela.....	1,634	1,146	18,612	3,423
Other South America.....	6,989	10,097	81,812	73,305
Cycles, and parts of (<i>Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicyclos e accesorios; Bicyclettes et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	626	123	2,332	1,679
Mexico.....	3,187	5,554	26,249	34,586
Cuba.....	3,521	4,570	18,352	23,240
Argentine Republic.....	2,387	78	11,479	7,389
Brazil.....	2,133	552	8,409	8,566
Colombia.....	961	200	3,488	1,039
Venezuela.....	7	70	187	460
Other South America.....	1,086	249	8,484	7,550
Copper (<i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i>):				
Mexico.....	101,597	79,617	630,721	611,518
Cotton:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón non manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé</i>):				
Mexico.....	2,936	15,742	1,128,882	1,742,461
South America.....				
Cotton cloths (<i>Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodón; Coton, manufacturé</i>):				
Central America.....	114,716	120,844	795,469	939,086
Mexico.....	13,473	23,284	112,315	172,135
Cuba.....	70,245	108,922	335,628	633,301
Argentine Republic.....	14,371	10,088	136,105	283,063
Brazil.....	41,451	65,502	361,604	461,702
Chile.....	18,688	42,069	388,465	429,841
Colombia.....	63,987	23,283	438,687	295,997
Venezuela.....	19,464	24,908	201,602	242,130
Other South America.....	45,726	23,116	250,769	288,447
Wearing apparel (<i>Ropa de algodón; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton</i>):				
Central America.....	61,625	50,387	332,288	396,551
Mexico.....	37,728	40,545	295,192	373,114
Cuba.....	31,418	28,426	174,533	230,019
Argentine Republic.....	30,602	10,260	107,336	223,094
Brazil.....	3,780	4,598	61,230	44,383
Chile.....	1,030	741	11,247	11,173
Colombia.....	10,955	3,446	65,037	27,909
Venezuela.....	1,051	1,585	26,218	12,699
Other South America.....	5,223	4,761	28,381	30,515
Electric and scientific apparatus (<i>Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Appareils électriques e scientifiques; Appareils électriques et scientifiques</i>):				
Central America.....	7,962	17,420	111,166	88,160
Mexico.....	32,206	69,094	329,474	543,914
Argentine Republic.....	13,835	3,055	84,421	98,537
Brazil.....	36,943	36,230	204,607	273,481
Chile.....	8,321	6,361	46,133	52,206
Venezuela.....	5,740	4,904	47,591	65,948
Other South America.....	27,563	11,632	106,029	115,324
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (<i>Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier</i>):				
Central America.....	20,615	93,735	86,316	269,058
Mexico.....	105,539	171,696	441,843	767,687
South America.....	67,339	258,445	237,841	1,301,891
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.....	20,186	22,961	128,573	158,577
Mexico.....	52,348	81,119	466,688	562,504
Cuba.....	23,333	50,694	192,146	334,903

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EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Iron and steel, manufactures of—Continued.				
Builders' hardware, etc.—Continued.				
Argentine Republic.....	<i>Dollars.</i> 27,403	<i>Dollars.</i> 44,289	<i>Dollars.</i> 262,089	<i>Dollars.</i> 347,528
Brazil.....	21,046	25,882	157,891	218,062
Chile.....	6,241	11,967	91,312	82,538
Colombia.....	6,634	4,341	61,985	35,761
Venezuela.....	3,968	2,064	29,691	17,010
Other South America.....	13,269	14,091	118,678	136,276
Sewing machines, and parts of (Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Máquinas de coser e accesorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties):				
Central America.....	6,940	5,759	54,024	50,134
Mexico.....	50,497	36,076	362,146	314,312
Cuba.....	20,831	19,273	173,969	233,117
Argentine Republic.....	29,572	30,592	186,504	293,144
Brazil.....	9,246	14,991	66,149	83,816
Colombia.....	8,806	1,557	55,295	32,424
Other South America.....	21,337	22,254	168,349	198,382
Steam engines, and parts of (Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotivas e accesorios; Locomotifs et leurs parties):				
Central America.....			24,650	19,100
Mexico.....	100,302	55,703	1,673,077	163,121
Cuba.....			53,371	52,888
Argentine Republic.....			120,910	207,448
Brazil.....			84,266	98,900
Colombia.....	9,000		34,251	10,330
Other South America.....			118,152	54,133
Typewriting machines, and parts of (Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Máquinas de escribir e accesorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties):				
Central America.....	2,713	6,132	11,253	30,779
Mexico.....	17,928	31,020	132,767	195,073
Cuba.....	5,019	4,977	25,879	39,086
Argentine Republic.....	447	7,271	30,720	53,414
Brazil.....	2,322	3,675	12,731	23,550
Colombia.....	343	1,097	4,888	6,606
Other South America.....	7,025	8,844	60,808	98,945
Leather, other than sole (Cuero distinto del de suelo; Couro não para solas; Cuirs, autres que pour semelles):				
Central America.....	11,938	10,149	75,351	92,726
Mexico.....	5,460	4,353	39,616	49,966
Cuba.....	22,920	16,907	113,457	143,756
Argentine Republic.....	27,551	19,102	84,890	147,286
Brazil.....	10,307	10,501	64,266	70,528
Chile.....	2,251	7,054	23,919	27,097
Colombia.....	854	2,981	21,516	16,017
Venezuela.....	3,375	5,011	38,988	26,323
Other South America.....	6,078	9,114	30,336	44,690
Boots and shoes (Calzado; Calçado; Chaussures):				
Central America.....	25,192	24,422	145,611	153,113
Mexico.....	67,279	120,708	456,453	747,945
Colombia.....	8,808	6,452	68,756	38,921
Other South America.....	10,740	18,933	73,388	129,466
Naval stores:				
Rosin, tar, etc. (Resina y alquitrán; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron):				
Central America.....	2,542	3,525	10,341	11,132
Mexico.....	1,696	1,134	6,592	8,200
Cuba.....	3,418	4,956	32,999	36,782
Argentine Republic.....	6,100		57,843	53,146
Brazil.....	11,959	70,458	215,215	267,739
Chile.....	8	495	11,663	9,659
Colombia.....	2,046	2,302	12,088	9,339
Venezuela.....	3,419	1,449	16,704	16,940
Other South America.....	39,297	997	86,424	83,764
Turpentine (Aguarrás; Agua-ras; Térébenthine):				
Central America.....	1,613	1,860	11,774	13,330
Mexico.....	625	311	4,693	4,729
Cuba.....	2,916	3,991	33,675	37,106
Argentine Republic.....	13,955	6,811	117,512	71,000
Brazil.....	5,480	14,144	53,781	66,131
Chile.....	5,054	8,109	23,289	31,131
Colombia.....	428	221	3,864	3,244
Venezuela.....	634	319	5,679	3,701
Other South America.....	3,062	538	25,917	28,989

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven month ending July—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Naval stores—Continued.				
Oils, mineral, crude (<i>Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos minerales, crás; Huiles minerales, brutes</i>):				
Mexico	Dollars. 84,777	Dollars. 52,513	Dollars. 468,872	Dollars. 491,534
Cuba	19,004	18,619	269,720	280,489
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (<i>Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos minerales, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minerales, raffinées ou manufacturées</i>):				
Central America	22,354	19,665	188,705	181,842
Mexico	14,935	20,199	115,829	147,203
Cuba	7,507	27,954	134,668	211,938
Argentine Republic	322,459	167,608	1,295,543	1,131,153
Brazil	152,361	290,707	1,254,427	1,467,290
Chile	72,273	91,815	545,437	580,878
Colombia	13,219	9,160	82,445	70,696
Venezuela	13,342	11,755	88,840	83,653
Other South America	82,023	71,288	487,798	466,163
Oils, vegetable (<i>Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetales; Huiles végétales</i>):				
Central America	3,868	1,684	18,470	18,799
Mexico	64,911	59,451	858,972	442,151
Cuba	8,331	5,704	20,334	58,559
Argentine Republic	7,349	1,772	50,607	11,664
Brazil	19,148	4,533	219,371	112,313
Chile	1,493	1,174	8,727	21,769
Other South America	8,577	21,296	75,336	93,875
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (<i>Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conservé</i>):				
Central America	1,820	1,847	11,484	13,995
Mexico	1,445	1,613	9,854	22,727
Cuba	525	1,125	4,949	8,873
Argentine Republic			482	2,222
Brazil	281		4,087	2,833
Colombia	70	233	1,878	2,696
Other South America	1,834	989	16,337	13,428
Beef, salted or pickled (<i>Carne de vacca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou em salmoura; Bœuf salé ou en saumure</i>):				
Central America	5,135	7,204	27,743	44,872
Mexico	50	738	547	2,901
Cuba	91	304	941	1,463
Brazil	15	18	1,186	1,162
Chile			2,439	1,537
Colombia	611	1,596	6,594	7,613
Other South America	12,221	14,921	100,520	92,732
Tallow (<i>Sebo; Sebo; Suif</i>):				
Central America	9,066	15,686	59,856	66,158
Mexico	2,303	2,306	7,765	16,151
Cuba	2,813	165	20,268	2,984
Brazil	1,285		4,397	42
Chile	748	8,440	10,338	12,858
Colombia	120	2,432	6,373	5,692
Other South America	6,747	2,350	24,112	30,555
Bacon (<i>Tocino; Toucinho; Lard fumé</i>):				
Central America	3,955	1,023	17,037	5,367
Mexico	2,462	2,830	25,134	23,086
Cuba	27,391	34,834	178,200	233,976
Brazil	6,226	5,194	51,104	45,954
Colombia	245	18	1,483	321
Other South America	1,383	832	14,602	8,199
Hams (<i>Jamones; Presunto; Jambons</i>):				
Central America	3,333	5,991	25,565	41,836
Mexico	8,551	8,369	50,332	71,507
Cuba	21,850	34,197	259,947	257,405
Brazil	307	104	1,458	729
Colombia	649	461	5,447	4,096
Venezuela	3,485	3,157	18,680	17,328
Other South America	2,633	3,582	16,868	19,377
Pork (<i>Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc</i>):				
Central America	11,944	13,199	75,548	83,198
Central America	12,714	43,922	129,115	242,790
Brazil	1,806	75	14,712	27,942
Colombia	378	1,284	2,972	6,710
Other South America	13,427	11,459	148,261	129,274
Lard (<i>Manteca; Banha; Saindoux</i>):				
Central America	11,152	68,152	75,416	260,157
Mexico	29,321	37,248	105,651	216,105

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EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Provisions, etc.—Continued.				
Lard—Continued.				
Cuba.....	118,297	253,702	937,418	1,272,521
Argentine Republic.....	252	80	2,014	1,413
Brazil.....	16,769	9,122	152,248	72,353
Chile.....	4,232	4,841	26,746	42,431
Colombia.....	6,913	43,666	125,418	168,067
Venezuela.....	15,686	34,598	141,677	194,729
Other South America.....	37,343	43,705	187,548	206,384
Butter (Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre):				
Central America.....	5,675	5,865	38,064	49,915
Mexico.....	7,135	5,192	64,222	79,137
Cuba.....	962	1,768	12,071	16,714
Brazil.....	7,246	17,215	80,546	80,698
Colombia.....	1,016	866	8,606	7,079
Venezuela.....	7,190	4,323	51,999	31,467
Other South America.....	1,334	4,470	9,776	15,284
Cheese (Queso; Queijo; Fromage):				
Central America.....	2,891	4,496	18,119	33,281
Mexico.....	4,266	2,628	29,650	23,899
Cuba.....	1,056	941	8,295	11,625
Brazil.....			21	
Colombia.....	250	366	1,975	2,576
Other South America.....	98	40	509	45
Tobacco, unmanufactured (Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé):				
Central America.....	3,488	3,673	31,373	34,262
Mexico.....	23,259	8,445	98,593	65,575
Argentine Republic.....		5,177	21,796	24,075
Colombia.....		149	13,820	5,896
Other South America.....	5,426	12,796	42,469	49,909
Tobacco, manufactures of (Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué):				
Central America.....	7,124	7,603	56,612	61,137
Mexico.....	1,391	737	11,267	13,603
Cuba.....	4,730	9,063	74,716	62,282
Argentine Republic.....	1,175	2,853	1,175	5,537
Brazil.....				79
Colombia.....		84	2,932	6,499
Other South America.....	4,814	4,375	27,839	26,568
Wood, and manufactures of:				
Wood, unmanufactured (Madera no manufacturada; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut):				
Central America.....	13,043	21,958	64,738	218,885
Mexico.....	35,216	34,816	327,217	468,967
Cuba.....	2,372	14,703	6,471	36,179
Argentine Republic.....	346	23,205	27,650	47,201
Brazil.....	7,007		11,118	60
Chile.....	350	600	15,270	32,28
Colombia.....	268		714	12,54
Other South America.....	1,341	2,171	58,462	55,967
Lumber (Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction):				
Central America.....	21,906	75,151	122,398	273,419
Mexico.....	168,063	159,880	1,320,879	980,066
Cuba.....	95,694	136,593	782,683	1,001,671
Argentine Republic.....	155,047	303,428	1,679,309	1,216,813
Brazil.....	87,508	17,737	357,419	286,999
Chile.....	14,395	49,701	252,839	237,967
Colombia.....	10,729	7,717	36,705	35,116
Venezuela.....	962	893	12,427	4,775
Other South America.....	50,717	47,060	484,650	455,062
Furniture (Muebles; Mobília; Meubles):				
Central America.....	8,994	33,393	48,511	124,200
Mexico.....	42,146	52,296	363,110	407,600
Cuba.....	42,935	52,553	269,752	367,946
Argentine Republic.....	18,876	19,100	59,999	187,42
Brazil.....	3,333	4,708	18,631	16,579
Chile.....	3,875	6,197	15,403	30,28
Colombia.....	2,835	1,817	26,069	25,849
Venezuela.....	998	880	6,245	22,99
Other South America.....	8,664	2,796	42,171	58,44

CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS.

The following reports are furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics by the various Latin-American consular officers at the ports mentioned:

The Consul of Mexico at Philadelphia advises that the exports from Philadelphia to Mexico during the month of July, 1905, aggregated a value of \$17,465.25, and consisted of consignments of coal and sundry merchandise.

The exports of Mexican products from the Republic of Mexico to the United States through the port of Nogales, Arizona, during the month of July, 1905, according to the report of the Mexican Consul at Nogales, amounted to \$866,805 Mexican silver, and consisted of the following items:

Product.	Quantity.	Value, Mexican silver.
Cattle.....head..	31	\$340
Copper bullion.....pounds..	4,030,372	482,447
Fruits.....do.....	3,485	86
Hides.....do.....	30,323	4,201
Gold bullion and dust.....ounces..	4,119	87,380
Lead bullion.....pounds..	18,449	370
Leaf tobacco.....do.....	760	233
Mescal.....gallons..	37	31
Ores.....		229,873
Salt.....pounds..	3,000	18
Silver bullion.....ounces..	102,974	61,785
Soie leather.....pounds..	204	41
Total.....		866,805

The imports into Mexico from the United States through the port of Nogales during the month of July, 1905, aggregated a value of \$120,391.15, and consisted of the following articles:

Animal substances.....	\$11,370.30
Arms and explosives.....	6,812.00
Chemical products.....	3,307.20
Machinery and parts thereof.....	12,226.25
Mineral products.....	35,845.05
Paper and paper products.....	1,327.90
Spirituos beverages.....	1,407.30
Textile products.....	11,681.65
Vegetable products.....	25,855.00
Vehicles.....	4,987.00
Miscellaneous.....	5,571.50
Total.....	120,391.15
<i>Imports by countries.</i>	
Belgium.....	\$304.00
England.....	5,289.00
France.....	750.00
Germany.....	2,448.00
Japan.....	243.00
United States.....	111,357.15
Total.....	120,391.15

The exports of Mexican products from the Republic of Mexico to the United States through the port of Nogales, Arizona, during the month of June, 1905, according to the report of the Mexican Consul at Nogales, amounted to \$1,122,781 Mexican silver, and consisted of the following items:

Product.	Quantity.	Value, Mexican silver.
Cattle.....head..	650	\$8, 665
Copper bullion.....pounds..	525, 944	631, 104
Fruits.....do..	40, 310	3, 400
Hides.....do..	135, 655	1, 482
Gold bullion and dust.....ounces..	5, 099	101, 990
Lead bullion.....pounds..	36, 066	721
Leaf tobacco.....do..	1, 649	596
Lime.....do..	10, 400	26
Mescal.....gallons..	72	71
Oranges.....pounds..	147	1
Ores.....do..		270, 556
Salt.....pounds..	1, 000	1
Silver bullion.....ounces..	173, 392	104, 005
Total.....		1, 122, 781

The imports into Mexico from the United States through the port of Nogales during the month of June, 1905, aggregated a value of \$200,009.50 and consisted of the following articles:

Animal substances.....	\$13, 371.50
Arms and explosives.....	1, 412.00
Chemical products.....	6, 870.50
Machinery and parts thereof.....	71, 962.00
Mineral products.....	48, 855.50
Paper and paper products.....	2, 035.75
Spirituous beverages.....	687.25
Textile products.....	10, 729.50
Vegetable products.....	34, 160.25
Vehicles.....	4, 343.50
Miscellaneous.....	5, 581.75
Total.....	200, 009.50

Imports by countries.

Austria.....	\$525.00
Belgium.....	1, 229.00
Ecuador.....	960.00
England.....	7, 538.00
France.....	2, 646.00
Germany.....	1, 925.00
Panama.....	640.00
Spain.....	106.00
United States.....	184, 442.50
Total.....	200, 009.50

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York reports that during the month of July, 1905, 11 vessels proceeding from Mexican ports

entered the harbor of New York City, bringing 115,232 packages of merchandise. During the same month the vessels clearing from the port of New York numbered 11, carrying 149,923 packages of merchandise consigned to Mexican ports. The imports in detail from Mexico to New York in July, 1905, were as follows:

Article.	Quantity.	Article.	Quantity.
Alligator skins.....bales..	46	Heron plumes.....boxes..	1
Bones.....packages..	722	Hides.....bales..	2,788
Broom root.....bales..	1,699	Hides, loose.....	9,686
Cedar.....logs..	13	Honey.....barrels..	331
Chicle gum.....bales..	463	Itxle.....bales..	1,046
Cigars.....boxes..	62	Lead bullion.....bars..	57,676
Coffee.....sacks..	12,492	Logwood.....bales..	97
Copper bullion.....bars..	2,450	Metals.....boxes..	421
Deerskins.....bales..	116	Ores.....sacks..	4,311
Fustic.....logs..	6,867	Rubber, crude.....bales..	128
Garlic.....packages..	363	Sarsaparilla.....do..	56
Goatskins.....bales..	624	Sugar.....do..	924
Hair.....do..	26	Tobacco, leaf.....do..	185
Henequen.....do..	11,965	Vanilla.....boxes..	21

The Consul-General of Mexico at San Francisco, California, advises that the imports of Mexican products through the port of San Francisco during the month of July, 1905, aggregated an invoice value of \$95,905, made up of the following items:

	Mexican silver.
Gold bullion.....	\$56,466
Gold coin.....	1,200
Silver bullion.....	257,074
Silver ores.....	60,740
Total.....	375,480

The exports from San Francisco to Mexico during the same period amounted to \$167,091, of which sum \$13,857 was the value of American merchandise reexported. The exports of Mexican pesos to Hongkong and other Asiatic ports during the month of July, 1905, consisted of Mexican pesos to the number of 253,870.

The Consul-General of Uruguay at Baltimore, Maryland, advises as follows:

Imports from Uruguay into the United States for first six months of 1905.....	\$2,405,661.55
Exports to Uruguay for first six months of 1904.....	788,295.87
Excess of imports.....	1,617,365.68
Exports to Uruguay for six months ending June 30, 1905.....	1,507,577.44
Exports during same period in 1904.....	788,295.87
Excess of exports.....	719,281.54

The principal increase in the imports consisted of wool.

The Consul-General of Nicaragua at San Francisco, California, reports that the exports from San Francisco to the ports of Corinto

and San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, during the month of July, 1905, were as follows:

Article.	Corinto.			San Juan del Sur.		
	Pack-ages.	Weight.	Value.	Pack-ages.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Kilos.</i>			<i>Kilos.</i>	
Groceries	480	29,288	\$4,449.76			
Flour	4,818	238,236	17,204.45	820	55,710	\$7,411.8
Rice	3,665	92,959	6,337.65	487	20,082	1,356.8
Silks	57	2,270	5,388.83			
Machinery	47	3,228	1,011.94			
Tallow	261	54,870	5,788.76			
Cocoanut oil	72	14,712	2,025.77			
Cotton fabrics	41	5,219	2,525.19			
Lumber	292	23,064	468.33			
Sundries	471	36,401	3,412.37			
Total	10,204	590,247	48,643.05	1,307	75,792	4,768.6

FOREIGN COMMERCE, JULY, 1905.

According to the official figures contained in the bulletin for July of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, exports of "domestic products" from the United States during the seven months ended July 31 last, and including only breadstuffs, cattle, sheep and hogs, provisions, cotton, and mineral oil, amounted to a total of \$399,990,629. This total is greater by more than \$39,000,000 than the figure for the corresponding seven months of 1904, and it exceeds by more than \$29,000,000 the exports for the same period in 1902; but every other year since and including 1900 has exceeded the record of this year. The high tide of exports in these articles was reached in 1901, when the total was \$478,396,187. In 1900 it had been \$434,067,144. In 1902 it fell to the figures already given. In 1903 it rose to \$421,197,728.

This decrease is wholly accounted for in the single subdivision, "breadstuffs." Exports of these were valued during the seven months of this year at \$66,211,050. During the corresponding seven months of 1901, the "high-water" period already referred to, exports of breadstuffs were valued at \$163,907,596. This was \$97,696,546 more than the figures for 1905. The total exports for the seven months of this year were only \$78,405,558 less than the total for 1901. It will be seen, therefore, that there has been an increase of exports in other lines. This has come in cotton, of which 4,093,485 bales, valued at \$170,346,441, were exported during the first seven months of this year, compared with 3,147,505 bales, valued at \$144,238,292, in the corresponding period of 1901, a difference in favor of 1905 of \$26,108,149.

Exports of live stock show an increase compared with the seven months of 1901 of more than \$3,000,000, but are valued at less than those of a year ago, the only year to exceed 1905. The figures for the six years have been: In 1900, \$18,005,114; in 1901, \$21,687,250; in

1902, \$14,796,774; in 1903, \$21,853,158; in 1904, \$25,883,360; in 1905, \$24,834,653. Prior to 1902, however, sheep were not included in the totals.

The country exported in the seven months of this year provisions valued at \$95,535,606, or more than \$15,000,000 less than in 1901, the "high water mark" year. The comparative record of exports of provisions for the seven-month periods since 1900 is: In 1900, \$96,786,935; in 1901, \$108,757,318; in 1902, \$98,366,356; in 1903, \$93,417,163; in 1904, \$86,165,226; in 1905, \$95,535,606.

There is a marked increase, too, in exports of mineral oils. In gallons, shipments out of the United States were greater than ever before, though in estimated value this year was exceeded by that of 1900. The number of gallons in 1900 was 536,564,417, whereas in the seven months of 1905 it was 658,115,649. The value in 1905 was \$43,062,879, while in 1900 it was \$43,161,056, or 121,551,232 more gallons for 98,177 fewer dollars. Exports of this commodity this year, however, have exceeded those of the "high water mark" year by more than \$3,000,000, the comparative figures for the seven-month periods since 1900 being: In 1900, \$43,161,056; in 1901, \$39,805,731; in 1902, \$38,574,975; in 1903, \$37,525,634; in 1904, \$44,881,082; in 1905, \$43,062,879.

The following table presents an outline of the statement in question:

Groups.	Month of July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
IMPORTS.				
Articles of food and live animals	\$16,705,465	\$16,151,753	\$142,745,716	\$153,134,982
Articles in a crude condition, for use in manufacturing	20,772,594	26,210,440	196,233,457	244,270,084
Articles wholly or partially manufactured for use in manufacturing	10,171,826	13,713,846	75,978,662	88,084,500
Articles manufactured ready for consumption	13,469,329	15,899,935	90,764,757	101,033,615
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc	10,074,729	12,600,755	73,808,904	87,994,982
Total imports	71,193,943	84,576,729	579,531,496	674,518,163
DOMESTIC EXPORTS.				
Products of—				
Agriculture	31,321,730	50,479,529	382,669,128	433,172,377
Manufactures	40,946,675	43,564,143	285,491,159	324,894,850
Mining	4,562,690	4,322,319	26,778,069	29,147,942
Forest	6,695,990	6,461,319	40,476,872	36,317,891
Fisheries	249,229	373,962	3,840,920	2,660,080
Miscellaneous	101,170	212,860	3,751,920	5,284,984
Total domestic exports	82,977,184	105,414,132	743,008,068	831,478,124
Foreign merchandise exported	2,245,995	2,519,082	15,941,508	17,424,113
Total exports	85,223,479	107,933,214	758,949,576	848,902,237

INTERNAL-REVENUE RECEIPTS.

A preliminary report issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows the receipts from internal-revenue sources in detail for the fiscal year ending June 30 last, compared with the preceding year. The aggregate receipts for 1905 were \$234,187,976, against \$232,903,781

for 1904. The Commissioner gives a table showing the quantities of distilled spirits, wine made in imitation of champagne, fermented liquors, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, cigarettes, oleomargarine, filled cheese, adulterated butter, and process or renovated butter on which tax was paid during the last two fiscal years. The table follows:

Articles taxed.	1904.	1905.
Spirits distilled from fruits.....gallons..	1,637,303	1,595,021
Spirits distilled from materials other than fruits.....do.....	116,848,372	116,143,732
Wine, imitation of champagne, etc.....bottles (pint).....	6,875	6,875
Fermented liquors.....barrels.....	48,208,133	49,459,540
Cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand.....number.....	6,707,471,863	6,860,914,577
Cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand.....do.....	696,844,907	728,422,630
Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand.....do.....	3,226,682,261	3,368,212,740
Cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand.....do.....	8,421,610	8,420,933
Snuff.....pounds.....	20,157,580	21,131,861
Tobacco, chewing and smoking.....do.....	328,650,710	334,489,110
Oleomargarine.....do.....	48,071,850	49,891,644
Filled cheese.....do.....	324,323	-----
Adulterated butter.....do.....	8,659	3,671
Process or renovated butter.....do.....	54,747,736	61,366,596

ANNUAL RAILROAD STATISTICS.

From summaries which will be included in the Seventeenth Annual Statistical Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, prepared by its statistician as the complete report for the year ending June 30, 1904, the figures in this abstract are obtained.

The total single-track railway mileage in the United States on June 30, 1904, was 213,904.34 miles, having increased 5,927.12 miles in the year ending on that date. This increase exceeds that of any previous year since 1890. The 19 States and Territories for which an increase in mileage exceeding 100 miles is shown are Alabama, Arkansas, California, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Indian Territory, New Mexico, and Oklahoma. Most of the railway mileage of the country, excepting that of street lines, is covered by reports rendered to the Commission by the carriers.

For the year under consideration the operated mileage, concerning which substantially complete returns were made, was 212,243.20 miles, including 6,635.24 miles of line on which trackage privileges were exercised. The aggregate length of railway mileage, including tracks of all kinds, was 297,973.34 miles, being classified as follows: Single track, 212,243.20 miles; second track, 15,824.04 miles; third track, 1,467.14 miles; fourth track, 1,046.50 miles, and yard track and sidings, 66,492.46 miles. Thus it appears that there was an increase of 13,251.81 miles in the aggregate length of all tracks, of which 4,932.40 miles, or 37.22 per cent, were due to the extension of yard track and sidings.

The number of railway corporations included in the report was 2,104. Of this number 1,086 maintained operating accounts, 848 being classed

as independent operating roads and 238 as subsidiary roads. Of roads operated under lease or some other form of contract, 318 received a fixed money rental, 147 a contingent money rental, and 257 were operated under conditions not readily classified. In the course of the year railway companies owning 5,600.18 miles of line were reorganized, merged, consolidated, etc. For the year 1903 the corresponding item was 10,486.37.

The length of mileage operated by receivers on June 30, 1904, was 1,323.28 miles, showing an increase of 137.83 miles as compared with the previous year. The number of roads in the hands of receivers was 28, and at the close of the previous year 27—6 roads having been taken from the hands of receivers and 7 having been placed in charge of the courts.

June 30, 1904, there were in the service of the railways 46,743 locomotives, the increase being 2,872. As classified, these locomotives were: Passenger, 11,252; freight, 27,029; switching, 7,610. There were also 852 not assigned to any class.

The total number of cars of all classes was 1,798,561, this total having increased 45,172 during the year. The assignment of this rolling stock was to the passenger services 39,752 cars, to the freight service 1,692,194 cars, the remaining 66,615 cars being those employed directly by the railways in their own service. Cars used by the railways that were owned by private companies and firms not included in this statement. The aggregate number of locomotives and cars in the service of the railways was 1,845,304. Of this number 1,554,772 were fitted with train brakes, indicating an increase during the year of 92,513, and 1,823,030 were fitted with automatic couplers, indicating an increase of 52,472.

The number of persons on the pay rolls of the railways in the United States, as returned for June 30, 1904, was 1,296,121, or 611 per 100 miles of line. These figures, when compared with corresponding ones for the year 1903, show a decrease of 16,416 in the number of employees, or 28 per 100 miles of line. The classification of employees includes engineers, 52,451; firemen, 55,004; conductors, 39,645, and other trainmen, 106,734. There were 46,262 switch tenders, crossing tenders, and watchmen. With regard to the four general divisions of railway employment, it appears that general administration required the services of 48,746 employees; maintenance of way and structures, 415,721 employees; maintenance of equipment, 261,819 employees, and conducting transportation, 566,798 employees. This statement disregards a few employees of which no assignment was made.

The par value of the amount of railway capital outstanding on June 30, 1904, was \$13,213,124,679, which represents a capitalization of \$64,265 per mile for the railways in the United States. Of this capital \$6,839,890,329 existed as stock, of which \$5,050,329,469 was

common and \$1,289,369,860 preferred, and the remaining part, \$6,873,225,350, as funded debt, which consisted of mortgage bonds, \$5,746,898,983; miscellaneous obligations, \$723,114,986; income bonds, \$229,876,687, and equipment trust obligations, \$173,334,694. Current liabilities are not included in railway capital for the reason that this class of indebtedness has to do with the operation rather than with the construction and equipment of a road. Current liabilities for the year amounted to \$881,628,720, or \$4,288 per mile of line.

Of the total capital stock outstanding, \$2,696,472,010, or 42.53 per cent, paid no dividends. The amount of dividends declared during the year was \$221,941,049, being equivalent to 6.09 per cent on dividend-paying stock. For the year ending June 30, 1903, the amount of dividends declared was \$196,728,176. Of the total amount of stock outstanding (\$6,339,899,329) 5.80 per cent paid from 1 to 4 per cent, 14.65 per cent from 4 to 5 per cent, and 9.80 per cent from 7 to 8 per cent. The amount of funded debt (omitting equipment trust obligations) that paid on interest was \$300,894,215, or 4.49 per cent. Of mortgage bonds, \$175,817,862, or 3 per cent, of miscellaneous obligations, \$61,048,625, or 8.44 per cent, and of income bonds, \$64,027,728, or 27.85 per cent, paid no interest.

Of the total amount of railway stock outstanding, \$1,942,858,359 were reported as owned by railway corporations, and of the railway bonds, \$558,472,242 were so reported.

The number of passengers reported as carried by the railways in the year ending June 30, 1904, was 715,419,682, indicating an increase of 20,528,147 as compared with the year ending June 30, 1903. The passenger mileage, or the number of passengers carried 1 mile, was 21,923,213,536, having increased 1,007,449,655.

The number of tons of freight reported as carried (including freight received from connecting roads and other carriers) was 1,309,899,165, which exceeds the tonnage of the previous year by 5,504,842 tons. The ton-mileage, or the number of tons carried 1 mile, was 174,522,089,577, the increase being 1,300,810,584. The number of tons carried 1 mile per mile of line was 829,476, which figures indicate a decrease in the density of freight traffic of 25,966 ton-miles per mile of line.

The gross earnings of the 212,243.20 miles of States from the operation of 212,243.20 miles of line were, for the year ending June 30, 1904, \$1,975,174,091, being \$74,327,184 greater than for the previous year. Their operating expenses were \$1,338,896,253, or \$81,357,401 more than in 1903. The following figures give the gross earnings in detail, with increase of the several items as compared with the previous year: Passenger revenue \$444,326,991, increase \$22,622,399; mail \$44,499,732, increase \$2,790,336; express \$41,875,636, increase \$3,543,672; other earnings from passenger service \$10,914,746, increase \$1,093,469; freight revenue \$1,379,002,693, increase \$40,982,667; other

earnings from freight service \$4,568,282, increase \$101,257; other earnings from operation, including unclassified items, \$49,986,011, increase \$3,193,384. Gross earnings from operation per mile of line averaged \$9,306, the corresponding average for the year 1903 being \$48 less.

The operating expenses were assigned to the four general divisions of such expenses, as follows: Maintenance of way and structures, \$261,280,454; maintenance of equipment, \$267,184,739; conducting transportation, \$758,238,681; general expenses, \$51,579,196; undistributed, \$613,183. Operating expenses were \$6,308 per mile of line, having increased \$183 per mile in comparison with the preceding year. The statistical report contains an analysis of the operating expenses for the year according to the fifty-three accounts prescribed in the official classification of these expenses, with the percentage of each item of the expenses as classified for the years 1898 to 1904.

The income from operation, or the net earnings, of the railways amounted to \$636,277,838. This item, when compared with the net earnings of the year 1903, shows a decrease of \$7,030,217. Net earnings of per mile for 1904 averaged \$2,998; for 1903, \$3,133, and for 1902, \$3,048. The amount of income obtained from other sources than operation was \$212,933,990. In this amount are included the following items: Income from lease of road, \$109,694,361; dividends on stocks owned, \$44,969,794; interest on bonds owned, \$18,702,245, and miscellaneous income, \$39,567,590. The total income of the railways, \$849,211,828—that is, the income from operation and from other sources—is the amount from which fixed charges and similar items of expenditure are deducted to ascertain the sum available for dividends. Deductions of such nature totaled \$570,425,902, leaving \$278,785,926 as the net income for the year available for dividends or surplus.

The amount of dividends declared during the year (including \$115,546, other payments from net income) was \$222,056,595, leaving as the surplus from the operations of the year ending June 30, 1904, \$56,729,331, that of the previous year having been \$99,227,469. The amount stated above for deductions from income, \$570,425,902, comprises the following items: Salaries and maintenance of organization, \$453,341; interest accrued on funded debt, \$297,674,738; interest on current liabilities, \$13,945,009; rents paid for lease of road, \$110,857,803; taxes, \$61,696,354; permanent improvements charged to income accounts, \$38,522,548; other deductions, \$47,276,109.

STEAMSHIP TRAFFIC IN THE PHILIPPINES TO BE GIVEN TO COMMERCIAL LINES.

The Government monopoly of interisland steamship traffic in the Philippines has been broken, and hereafter the transportation of freight, mails, and passengers shall be given by contract to commercial lines, over routes which can support such lines. To points where there

is insufficient business to support a commercial line the old plan of carrying Government freight, mails, etc., by Government transports will be retained.

According to the last annual report of the Secretary of Commerce and Police of the Philippine Government there has been some complaint by owners of commercial steamers that the large use of Government vessels took so much of the business that the commercial lines could not find enough to do to afford a profit. A committee was appointed to investigate, and, according to an announcement made at the Bureau of Insular Affairs, the committee found in favor of the complainants.

The Philippine Government has been operating 17 steamers, called coast-guard cutters, in transporting Government supplies and officials. There were then 11 regular routes. In the future the use of Government steamers will be limited. The Government will make contracts with commercial vessels to carry supplies and officials over 21 regular interisland routes. The contracts will be for five years, and the Philippine Government agrees to discontinue the service of Government vessels competing with the contractor as regards the ordinary routine transportation of mails, passengers, and freight of the civil government so long as the contractor gives faithful and satisfactory service.

STATISTICS FOR COTTON CROP OF 1904-5.

The annual report of Secretary HESTER, of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, puts the cotton crop for 1904-5 at 13,565,885 bales, an increase of 3,554,511 over that of 1903-4.

Compared with last year, in round figures, Texas, including Indian Territory, has increased 708,000 bales. The group known as other Gulf States, consisting of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Missouri, Oklahoma, Utah, and Kansas, has increased 1,106,000 bales, and the group of Atlantic States, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, and Virginia, has gained 1,741,000 bales.

The average commercial value of this crop is placed at \$46.31 per bale, against \$61.68 last year, and the total value of the crop at \$628,195,359, against \$617,501,548 last year and \$480,770,282 the year before.

Referring to values, details of prices show that, taking the cotton belt as a whole, the highest figure for middling was $11\frac{3}{8}$ cents per pound, at the opening of the season in September, and the lowest $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents, on the 29th of December, but the crop as a whole averaged strict middling, and the average value per pound was 8.98 cents, compared with 12.15 cents last year.

In reference to weight, the average per bale is placed at 515.58 pounds, showing a gain over last year of 7.89. This crop, he says, is the heaviest in weight per bale of any recorded, the best previous

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weight having been 513.96 in 1898-99, the year of the largest previously reported crop.

Mr. HESTER puts the world's consumption of American cotton at 11,883,000 bales, against 10,193,000 last year and 10,876,000 the year before, an increase over last year of 1,690,000 and over the year before of 1,007,000. He makes the total visible and invisible supply of American cotton in the world at the close of August 2, 2,757,000 bales, against 1,031,000 last year, an increase of 1,726,000 over last year.

The actual growth for the season is given as 13,800,000 bales, and the statement is made that the recent report of the Census Bureau of cotton ginned does not cover the entire growth; that all of the year's growth has not been ginned, or, if ginned, full returns therefor have not been made.

URUGUAY.

WOOL EXPORTS.

The exports of wool from the port of Montevideo from August, 1904, to February, 1905, amounted to 10,810 bales. Of this amount 4,887 bales were sent to Bordeaux and 4,787 bales to Marseille, the remainder being shipped to Genoa, Hamburg, Dunkirk, Liverpool, and Antwerp.

CEREALS PRODUCED IN 1904.

Kind.	Quantity sown.	In cultivation.	Production.	Average per hectare.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Hectares.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Wheat	18,499,616	260,770	205,888,045	789
Flax	621,035	19,079	14,046,417	736
Oats	38,602	569	525,553	940
Barley	49,091	754	588,764	780
Alpiste	79,130	2,442	1,745,734	714
Total	19,287,474	283,604	222,875,513	.....

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The United States Consul at Montevideo, reports as follows concerning the latest figures of Uruguay's trade for 1904, compared with other years:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1891.....	\$18,978,420	\$26,998,270	1898.....	\$24,784,360	\$30,276,916
1892.....	18,404,296	25,351,819	1899.....	25,652,788	36,574,164
1893.....	19,671,610	27,681,373	1900.....	23,978,206	29,410,862
1894.....	23,800,370	33,479,511	1901.....	23,691,932	27,731,126
1895.....	25,386,106	32,543,644	1902.....	23,517,347	33,602,512
1896.....	25,530,185	30,403,084	1903.....	25,103,966	37,317,909
1897.....	19,512,216	29,319,753	1904.....	21,216,689	38,456,167

The falling off in imports in 1904 is due, the Consul says, to the disturbed conditions during nine months of the year.

The principal imports were:

Foods	\$5, 116, 380
Soft goods and materials	3, 579, 490
Raw material and machinery	7, 156, 082
Drinks, in general.....	1, 367, 994

The exports consisted largely of slaughter-house products, \$34,848,300; agricultural products, \$1,956,666, and live stock, \$995,000.

VENEZUELA.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

I.—*Resolution of February 28, 1905, determining the customs classification of "heratol."*

[*"Gaceta oficial,"* No. 9399, of February 28, 1905.]

The substance called "*heratol*," which is a mixture of siliceous earth with chromic acid and phenic chromate, used only for purifying acetylene gas before it reaches the burners, shall be ranged in the second class of the tariff.

II.—*Resolution dated March 16, 1905, classifying "Biosea's fire-extinguishing apparatus" and the substances completing the same.*

[*"Gaceta oficial,"* No. 9415, of March 18, 1905.]

Under this resolution, the first class of the tariff shall include "*Biosea's fire-extinguishing apparatus*" and the two substances completing the same, the one liquid and the other in powder, used in charging said apparatus, to enable their producing their effect. Such products must be mentioned in the manifest under the heading "*Charge for Biosea's apparatus.*"

III.—*Resolution of March 27, 1905, relating to the importation of spirit lamps, their accessories, heating apparatus, and spirit motors.*

[*"Gaceta Oficial,"* No. 9422, of March 27, 1905.]

From and after this date and for a period of two years, spirit lamps and all their accessories, as well as heating apparatus and spirit motors shall be admitted duty free in all the custom-houses of the Republic.

IV.—*Extract from the decree dated April 5, 1905, declaring the custom office of Pampatar to be a port of importation, exportation, and deposit.*

[*"Gaceta Oficial,"* No. 9430, of April 5, 1905.]

ART. 2. The custom-house of Pampatar shall only levy a 10 per cent ad valorem duty on customable goods imported for consumption

in that island, and as to the export of products of the island and the coasting trade with other ports of the Republic, the customs provisions of the Financial Code now in operation shall be complied with.

ART. 3. The Pampatar custom-house is empowered to establish a general depot for goods of any origin introduced under the requirements laid down for imports. These goods shall be allowed to remain in depot for six months, which is considered sufficient to enable the importers to withdraw them, subject to paying a warehouse due of 3 per cent ad valorem at the time of taking delivery.

ART. 10. If on the expiration of the warehousing term of six months the importer is not prepared to withdraw the goods, there shall be levied over and above the 3 per cent aforesaid a further tax of 1 per cent for every additional month of storage.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

Since the secession of Panama, Barranquilla has been the chief port of Colombia, and through it the bulk of the country's import and export trade is carried on. The city has undergone great improvement during the last few years, and the municipal council is making arrangements for the electric lighting of the city and for an electric tramway system. There is a good demand for men's underclothing, prints, and domestics, and for ready-made boots and shoes. Mining machinery is being continually required, and there is every prospect of large quantities being imported in the future, as new mines are being opened up and developed. Catalogues advertising goods should be printed in Spanish, the weights being given in kilograms and the prices stated in United States gold. Recently a large factory was established at Barranquilla for the manufacture of artificial sandstone bricks for building purposes. This industry promises to be one of the most important of the country, as the supply of raw material is inexhaustible, the geological formation for miles around Barranquilla being coral limestone covered with a stratum of sand varying from 4 to 10 feet in depth. The factory has a productive capacity of 1,000,000 bricks per month. In addition to the standard size brick, fancy brick, colored fancy tiles for flooring, tiles for roofing, and building material of every description can be supplied.

Improvements proposed for Buenos Ayres will make the city one of the most attractive in the world. For these improvements about \$30,000,000 gold is to be borrowed. The works comprise the general improvement of all the streets, the construction of a great avenue from north to south across the city, the construction of two great avenues from east to west, the development of an extensive park in the western part of the city, and the construction of 1,000 houses

for workmen, to be sold to them on installments, the funds received in payment to be reinvested in other houses. All the lands along Palmiero street, from the water front to one of the principal parks, will be condemned for the construction of a broad public promenade, and the Maldonado River will be made a navigable waterway. Extensions and improvements to the zoological gardens are also contemplated.

Among recent mining developments in Mexico which afford opportunities for the sale of American machinery are the following: The Zacatecas and Durango Mining and Smelting Company, recently organized at Los Angeles, California, to take over and operate mines at Chalchihuetes, will shortly increase the smelting facilities. The Cigarrero Mining Company, operating in Chihuahua, proposes building an electric trolley from their mine to Baca station on the Parral branch of the Mexican Central. The length of the line will be about 4 miles. The Rosa Amarilla copper mines in western Jalisco, owned by a Chicago company, has obtained a concession from the State government for an electric railroad from the mines to the Navidad, on the Pacific, and for the utilization of the waters of three rivers for power purposes.

Ex-Assistant Secretary of War GEORGE D. MEIKLEJOHN, of Lincoln, Nebraska, who has for several years been interested in various Mexican enterprises, proposes to organize a company to purchase and develop a plantation of 80,000 acres in the State of Oaxaca, which will be devoted to stock raising and the cultivation of tropical fruits and other products adapted to the soil and climate of that region. A feature of the enterprise will be the raising of blooded stock.

Plans for improvements on the Mexican Central have been announced which, when completed, will call for an expenditure of about \$10,000,000. The system, which has now a mileage of 3,100, will within eighteen months have a mileage of 4,100. About \$500,000 is being spent to change the equipment from coal to oil burning. The new mileage will consist of four new branches, the longest of which, the new short line from Taupico to Mexico City, is 264 miles.

A company known as the Asociación Financiera Internacional of the City of Mexico, having the indorsement of the Mexican Government, has been formed for the purpose of encouraging foreign investments in Mexico and to furnish reliable information on commercial affairs, and in particular credit reports. Hon. JOSÉ CASTELLÓ, member of the Mexican Senate, is the general manager, and among the directors are the Hon. SEBASTIAN CAMACHO, Senator and President of the Banco Nacional, and the Hon. JOAQUIN D. CASASUS, Ambassador to the United States.

The powerful Canadian contracting firm of MacKenzie, Mann & Co. has undertaken the construction of the waterworks and drainage sys-

tems for the city of Monterey, Mexico, and will begin work without delay. The dam to be built at the head of a canyon quite a distance from the city will be one of the highest and most massive on the American continent and will impound an ample supply of water to answer every legitimate requirement for many years to come.

A French bank, with a capital of \$25,000,000, is to be established in the Argentine Republic. French capitalists have of late shown great interest in that prosperous Republic. The French firm De Bruyu & Otamendi is constructing an extensive system of narrow-gauge railroads there. The new bank is styled "Banco-Franco-Argentino," and the Banque de Paris et Pays-Bas is one of its principal founders.

An American company with an authorized capitalization of \$10,000,000 has been organized to manufacture rubber in Mexico from the guayule plant. The recent discovery of the practical value of the plant named as a rubber producer has attracted much attention and is resulting in the establishment of many manufactories for its utilization. The future of the new industry can hardly be overestimated.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Entre Rios Railway Company, recently held at Buenos Ayres, it was decided to carry out within a period of three years four extensions or branches, amounting in the aggregate to 138 miles. A deep-water port is also to be constructed at Ibicuy and a ferry service maintained between there and Campana or some other wharf.

A railway is to be constructed to connect the capital of San Salvador with the cities of Santa Ana and Sonsonate, two important places at present rather isolated. It is stated that the engineers will soon begin surveying the route, and it is expected that important commercial developments will follow the construction.

Nearly \$1,000,000 is to be spent by the Mexican Government this year in the construction of light-houses on her Atlantic coast line. Among the places selected for the establishment of light-houses are Veracruz, Punta Delgada, Anton Lizards, and Bahia de la Ascencion. Work has been started on the Veracruz project.

Tenders have been asked for the construction of a railroad from Arica, Chile to La Paz, Bolivia. The road is one of the many to be built by the Chilean Government by agreement with Bolivia to recompense the latter for the loss of several seaports on the Pacific coast now belonging to Chile. The tenders will be opened on January 2, 1906.

The city of Iquitos, Peru, is showing commendable public spirit and enterprise. The following public works are projected in that city: A hospital building to cost \$50,000, an electric plant for lighting, a wireless telegraph station to communicate with Puerto Bermudez, and a railroad between Cerro de Pasco and the river Maraunon.

Mr. ARTHUR MOREIRA de OLIVEIRA, of Aracaju, State of Sergipe, Brazil, wishes to correspond with manufacturers of improved agricultural implements with a view to their introduction into Brazil.

A large central sugar factory is projected for the town of La Gloria, in Puerto Principe Province, Cuba, the mayor of that place having arranged with several United States capitalists to purchase a tract of sugar-cane land, comprising 26,000 acres, at Victoria de Cuñas.

The American Lithograph Company will shortly commence printing the largest order for cigarette labels ever given out in Mexico. They are for the La Gran Duquesa Company, of Mazatlan, and the order calls for 15,000,000 labels, to be finished this year.

The Chilean Government will shortly ask Congress for permission to expend \$2,500,000 for the construction of a railroad from Puerto Montt to Arica. It will take five years to complete the work, which it is intended to start early next year.

The Government of Uruguay is considering proposals for a railway between Paysandú and Rivera, and the city of Asuncion, capital of Paraguay, is to have an electric plant for furnishing light.

The Sinaloa and Durango Development Company has been incorporated under the laws of New York State to engage in mining and development work in Mexico. The capital of the company is placed at \$2,000,000.

An English syndicate has paid \$400,000 gold for the Los Candiles mines, about 25 miles distant from Guanacevi, in the Mexican State of Durango, and will, it is said, exploit them on a large scale.

The Portillo Sugar Company has been incorporated under the laws of New York to operate principally in Cuba. The capital of the concern is \$1,325,000.

The Magellan Company has established a steamship service between the ports of Talcahuane, Chile, and Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.

The Government railways of Chile have decided to adopt the electric-lighting system on all passenger trains.

Chihuahua, Mexico, is about to begin work on municipal buildings which will rank among the finest in the Republic.

The United States Development Company has acquired the timber tract of 2,500,000 acres in the State of Jalisco.

BOOK NOTES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the International Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the *Monthly Bulletin*.

From "*Der Tropenpflanzer*," of Berlin, is taken the following interesting article on cacao, which is one of the leading articles of export of Brazil:

"The principal ports in Brazil for the export of cacao are Bahia and Para. Bahia exports nearly four-fifths and Para one-fifth of the total exports of this product. The cacao exported from Para is not of so good a quality as that sent from Bahia. This difference in quality is entirely due to the lack of care in the planting and preparation of cacao by the natives of the extreme northern part of Brazil. The trees are allowed to grow very close together, and the process of drying the seeds is very primitive, so that not only the quality of the product suffers, but also the quantity, the cacao tree producing on an average not more than 500 to 600 grams of cacao, when it could be made to produce 2 kilograms.

The seed of the cacao grown in the Amazon region is flat and elongated, while that of the cacao produced in other countries is oval. The cacao which is exported from Para comes from two different regions. The innumerable islands of the delta of the Amazon furnish the cacao known as the "*cacao of the islands*." The other region from which cacao is obtained is situated half-way between Para and Manaus, in the zone where the Tapajos and Trombetas rivers unite to flow together into the Amazon, and in the localities of Obidos, Santarem, and Parintins. Exports of cacao are also made directly from Itacoatiara, at the mouth of the Madeira, and from Manaus. This last city may be considered as the limit of the cacao plantations. On the Madeira River, cacao has been gathered in small quantities from the forests from remote times. The seed of this wild cacao is exceedingly small and of inferior quality. The general crop is gathered from March until September. In certain years, however, there is a small collection made from December to February. The exports of cacao in the years 1902-1904, inclusive, were as follows:

	1902.	1903.	1904.
Para.....	3,567,902	4,369,842	4,265,843
Manaus.....	446,223	413,394	520,978
Itacoatiara.....	427,424	341,662	404,047
Total.....	4,441,549	5,124,898	5,190,868

"From this table it is seen that the exports increased 683,349 kilograms in 1903 and only 65,970 kilograms in 1904."

The "Scottish Geographical Magazine" for August, 1905, devotes the bulk of its contributions to a consideration of "Some of the Results of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition," the object of which was to specialize in oceanography and meteorology to the south of the South Atlantic Ocean between the tracks of the Swedish and German expeditions. The articles in reference are by WILLIAM S. BRUCE, leader of the expedition; R. C. MOSSMAN, Dr. J. H. HARVEY PIRIE, and R. N. RUDMOSE BROWN. Mr. BRUCE states that before the departure of the *Scotia* in November, 1902, there was absolutely no fixed knowledge of the depth, deposits, and biological conditions of the South Atlantic south of 39° S. Certain soundings had been made by previous expeditions under Dr. OTTO NORDENSKJOLD and Dr. GUNNAR ANDERSSON, but outside of these few soundings the whole of the present bathymetrical knowledge of these sections is derived from the data collected by the Scottish expedition. In the report of the first antarctic voyage of the *Scotia*, a somewhat detailed account was given of the meteorological work down to the end of October, 1903. The data further available includes (1) the observations made at Laurie Island, South Orkneys, from November 1, 1903, to December 31, 1904; (2) the observations made on the *Scotia* while at sea on her voyage to and from Buenos Ayres, and also from the South Orkneys to Coats Land, and thence to Cape Town, via Gough Island; (3) the observations made between Cape Town and home, and (4) complete data from a base station at Cape Pembroke, Falkland Islands, consisting of eye observations every four hours for the two years 1903 and 1904, supplemented by barograph and sunshine records.

The meteorological and magnetical station at Scotia Bay (Laurie Island) was handed over to the Argentine meteorological office on February 22, 1904, which office furnished the data subsequent to the period mentioned. In regard to Diego Alvarez, or Gough Island, it is stated that, looked at from an impartial standpoint, it may seem but a relatively insignificant rock in mid-ocean, lying, as it does, some 1,500 miles west by south of the Cape of Good Hope; but its very isolation makes it of great interest, and its further exploration is much to be desired for the reason that it may throw some light on the former continuity of the Southern Hemisphere and aid in the elucidation of various problems in biological distribution. The visit of the *Scotia* to this distant spot is interestingly narrated in the magazine in reference.

In a report received at the British Foreign Office concerning the Republic of Guatemala, the British consul, Mr. HERVEY, says that as far as actual volume of business is concerned, as shown in the imports and exports, there appears to have been a distinct improvement in the general trade of the country in the year 1904, compared with immediately preceding years. The imports were the largest for

the past seven years, being valued at £1,008,228, against £594,327 in 1903, while the exports were about average only. The revenue of the country shows a great improvement all around, being, in fact, nearly double that of 1903, the most important increases being shown in import and export duties, the former benefiting by the 50 per cent of their total payable in gold, and the latter by the tax of \$1 gold per quintal which has been collected throughout the year.

The outlook for the future is, on the whole, more favorable than it has been for many years. Peace has been preserved, and with increased prosperity the number of malcontents tends to decrease. The completion of the Guatemala Railway (northern) will shorten the distance from Europe and the United States and promote trade. Already German and British steamers are calling at Puerto Barrios in addition to those of the United Fruit Company. The breaking up of the monopoly hitherto enjoyed by the Panama Railroad Company in combination with American steamship and railway companies will also bring healthy competition into the trade via the Isthmus, and rates be reduced all around. The greater steadiness of exchange and the fall in the gold premium are further factors of importance in restoring confidence. With continued peace, and with it the prospect of increased labor facilities, so that the agricultural and mineral wealth to be won from the soil may attain to its fullest development, there is a fair chance of brighter days dawning for Guatemala.

In a recent report on the finances and trade of the Argentine Republic for the year 1904 and part of the year 1905, British "Diplomatic and Consular Reports, Annual Series, No. 3434," Mr. FREDERIC HARBORD, first secretary to His Majesty's Legation at Buenos Ayres, gives the following as the figures for the trade of the Argentine Republic with the principal countries in 1904:

Country.	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom	£12,903,420	£7,289,020
Germany	4,985,256	5,904,422
United States	4,894,776	2,042,993
Italy	3,825,580	868,900
France	3,421,913	6,119,312
Total	30,030,975	22,224,742

In United States currency the total imports would be over \$150,000,000 and the total exports over \$111,000,000. England's imports would be over \$61,500,000.

The increase of £3,934,000 in the imports from the United Kingdom is the more remarkable, following as it does on an increase of £1,566,250 in 1903. It is greatly due to the large imports of locomotives and railway plant for British-owned railways in the country, as well as the increased demand for all kinds of manufactured articles owing to

the prosperity of the country. The imports from the United Kingdom in 1904 were 34 per cent of the total import trade; the exports to the United Kingdom were registered as only 14 per cent, but including cargoes dispatched "for orders" they must have amounted, at £19,000,000, to about 35 or 40 per cent of the total exports—that is, three times more than those to Germany, the next on the list. The imports from the United Kingdom are also nearly three times those from Germany or the United States. As regards the import trade, the United States and Germany follow the United Kingdom with only 13 per cent each, and Italy 10 per cent, due in the latter case to the large Italian population. France has 9 per cent of the import trade. In the export trade the United Kingdom is followed by Germany and France, with 11 per cent each, and Belgium 6 per cent. In general, the figures for the five years 1900-1904 show that British trade with the Argentine Republic maintains its relative position in spite of increased competition.

The Dominican Republic has undertaken the publication of a monthly summary of commerce, similar to that now issued for the Philippines, which in turn is copied after the similar publication issued by the United States, and the first issue of the new summary has been given out by the Bureau of Insular Affairs in Washington. The new bulletin is for April, 1905, and contains a good deal of interesting information about the resources and finances of the island of Santo Domingo. On account of the latitude, differences of exposure, elevation above the sea, and soil, the character of the natural products and those which may be successfully cultivated is greatly diversified. Many vegetables, fruits, and cereals, indigenous to countries of the temperate zones, have been successfully experimented with and grown; thus practically all of the vegetables and fruits as well as the grains and staples of the Middle States may be profitably produced, especially in the northern portion of the island. The principal products of the country at present are sugar, tobacco, coffee, cacao, honey, wax, copra, tropical fruits, mahogany, lignum-vitæ, and dyewoods, which furnish as well the chief exports. All tropical fruits grow in profusion, and bananas are largely exported to the United States. The fact that strawberries and delicious grapes grow wild in the highlands indicates the unlimited possibilities of fruit culture. Wide forests of mahogany, satinwood, lignum-vitæ, oak, pine, and dyewoods are still untouched in various parts of the country from lack of transportation facilities to the seaboard. There are only two sawmills in operation in the country.

The summary also suggests the possibilities of the island in a commercial as well as in an agricultural way. Almost every field of commerce and industry is open to profitable occupation. A few of the business enterprises most noticeably wanting are railroads, coast-

ing steamers, banks, and sawmills. The present issue undoubtedly throws into compact form a good deal of information not heretofore available.

Parts II and III of Volume V of the "Reports of the Princeton University Expeditions to Patagonia, 1896-1899," have been received by the Columbus Memorial Library. The sections of research included in the volume cover the palæontology of the region, Part II bearing upon the Insectivora and Part III on Glires or Rodentia. As at the present time continental South America contains no representatives of the Insectivora, the material collected by MESSRS. HATCHER and PETERSON, in charge of the investigation, is of especial interest, confirming as it does the analogies between the African genus and the *Necrolestes* of the Santa Cruz beds which was discovered and announced by AMEGHINO in 1891. The resemblances between the *Necrolestidae* and the Cape golden moles of Africa (*Chrysochloridae*) are carefully traced, with the resultant conclusion that the isolated presence of this genus makes necessary, or at least probable, the assumption of a previous land connection between Africa and South America. There is no reason to suppose that the track of migration could have been by way of Europe and North America, for no trace of the family has ever been found in any of the northern continents. The general aspect of the Santa Cruz Rodentia is strikingly modern, and a hasty examination might easily lead to the conclusion that they were essentially the same as the recent forms. Such, however, is not the case, the genera being all extinct and a considerable number of them having left no survivors.

The "Daily Consular Reports" issued by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor are printing the letters of Mr. LINCOLN HUTCHINSON, one of the special agents assigned by the United States Government to investigate trade conditions in South America. Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Sao Paulo are covered by the reports forwarded by Mr. HUTCHINSON from the time of his departure up to July 29, 1905. From Pernambuco he reports the advantages enjoyed by European manufacturers and the large control of industrial enterprises by British capitalists. The report from Bahia is largely devoted to the native industries of cotton and sugar culture, the city being described as a place of some 200,000 inhabitants and situated on a magnificent bay which forms one of the finest harbors in South America. In his journey toward the south of the Republic he states the great impression made upon him of the vast possibilities and resources which lie in the country. It is to the southern subtropical regions that the manufacturers must look for their greatest opportunities, and in Rio de Janeiro, as well as the neighboring State of Sao Paulo, is found the densest and most progressive population and the greatest economic activity. The preference for British products is mainly due to the fact that British capital is largely invested

in Brazil, such investments naturally causing a preponderance of British commercial influence.

The prefect of the Department of the Upper Juruá, in the Acre Territory, has submitted to the Minister of the Interior a report covering the first six months of his administration, which contains important information on the revenue, population, and wealth of that region. The population of the Department is estimated at 6,974 inhabitants. The number of rubber plantations is 112. The exports of rubber from this Department from October, 1904, to March, 1905, inclusive, amounted to 3,313,372 kilograms, valued at 23,193,604 milreis, the average price of rubber being 7 milreis per kilogram. The revenue derived from the export tax on rubber was 4,083,521 milreis, while the expenses of administration of the Department did not exceed 600,000 milreis. The report is accompanied by tables and a geographical map of the Department.

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[The symbol = indicates a gift.]

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- Bolivia. Rules governing importations through Chilean territory.
- Brazil. Exports of rubber, 1901-1904; exports from Pernambuco, May, 1905; exports from Para, 1904.
- Chile. Extract of the President's message to the national Congress on June 1, 1905.
- Colombia. Government monopolies and new taxes; concession for rubber growing.
- Costa Rica. Statistical data; establishment of a new bank; free importation of leaf tobacco; economic conditions; duties on paper; the Inter-oceanic Railway of Costa Rica; population of the Republic.
- Cuba. Commercial conditions in 1905; electric traction in the Republic; Government calls for bids for important improvements at Havana.
- Dominican Republic. Customs duties, April and May, 1905; decree of the national Congress appropriating 30 per cent of the export duties for the construction of State railways.
- Ecuador. Customs tariff.
- Guatemala. Prolongation of commercial treaty with Germany; foreign trade in 1904.
- Haiti. Proposed revision of the tariff; customs tariff.
- Mexico. Foreign commerce in April, 1905; reduction of duty on wheat; Mexican peso in foreign equivalents; tax on textile factories, July-December, 1905; sale of public land first six months of 1904-5; custom-house receipts during April, 1905; bonded warehouses of Mexico; wheat growing in the Republic; shipments of Hawaiian sugar via Mexico.
- Nicaragua. Railway concessions; contract with Kosmos Steamship Line.
- Panama. Economic conditions in the Republic; erection of Government buildings; presentation of the Ambassador from the United States to the President of the Republic; visit of President Amador to Colon to lay the corner stone of a new church.
- Peru. Denouncement of commercial treaty with Brazil; regulation governing importation of certain seeds; mining and railway construction; banking laws of the Republic.

CONTENTS—continued.

- United States. Trade with Latin America; consular trade reports; foreign commerce, fiscal year 1904-5; tin production in 1904; termination of the contract between the Panama Railroad and the Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.
- Uruguay. Foreign trade in 1904.
- Venezuela. Election of President Castro; abolition of free imports of maize and beans; Government sanction of debt contract.
- Trade of America and Great Britain, first six months of 1905.
- Trade opportunities in Latin America.
- Book notes.
- Library accessions and files.
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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:

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*Boletín del Instituto Geográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres.
*Boletín Demográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
*Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
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Buenos Aires Handels-Zeitung. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
Buenos Aires Herald. Buenos Ayres. Daily and weekly.
*El Comercio Exterior Argentino. Buenos Ayres.
Monthly Bulletin of Municipal Statistics of the City of Buenos Ayres. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
La Nación. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
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ECUADOR.

- Anales de la Universidad Central del Ecuador. Quito. Monthly.
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- 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.
 La Géographie. Bulletin de la Société de Géographie. Paris. Semimonthly.
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- *Deutsche Kolonialzeitung. Berlin. Weekly.
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- *Diario de Centro-América. Guatemala. Daily.
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- Bulletin Officiel de l'Agriculture et de l'Industrie. Port au Prince. Monthly.
 *Le Moment. (Journal politique.) Port au Prince, Haiti. Weekly.
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 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.

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* Boletín de Agricultura, Minería é Industrias. México. Monthly.

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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.)

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Mexican Journal of Commerce. Mexico City. 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 Juarez, México. Semiweekly.

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* El Progreso de México. México. Weekly.

El Republicano. Aguascalientes. Weekly.

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* La Estrella de Panamá. Panamá. Weekly.

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Diario Oficial. Asunción. Daily.

* Paraguay Monthly Review. Asunción.

Paraguay Rundschau. Asunción. Weekly.

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- Auxiliar del Comercio. Callao. Bi-weekly.
 Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima. Lima. Quarterly.
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 *Revista Pan-Americana. Lima. Monthly.

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- La Correspondencia de Puerto Rico. San Juan. Daily.

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- Boletín de Agricultura. San Salvador. Semimonthly.
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 *Revista de Derecho y Jurisprudencia. San Salvador. Monthly.

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- La Propriété Industrielle. Berne. Monthly.

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- American Cotton Manufacturer. Charlotte, N. C. Weekly.
 American Druggist. New York. Semimonthly.
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 *American Historical Review. New York. Quarterly.
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 *El Americano. New York. Published every ten days.
 *Anglo-American Magazine. New York. Monthly.
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 Current Literature. New York. Monthly.
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 Dun's Review. International edition. New York. Monthly.
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Engineering and Mining Journal. New York. Weekly.
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 India Rubber World. New York. Monthly.
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 Literary Digest. New York. Weekly.
 *Manufacturer and Exporter. New York. Quarterly.
 Mexican Industrial Review. Chicago. Monthly.
 Miner and Manufacturer. El Paso, Tex. Monthly.
 Mining World. Chicago. Weekly.
 Modern Machinery. Chicago. Monthly.
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 Novedades (Las). New York. Weekly.
 Outlook (The). New York. Weekly.
 Patent and Trade Mark Review. New York. Monthly.
 Records of the Past. Washington, D. C. Monthly.
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 *Montevideo Times. Montevideo, Uruguay. Daily.
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El Fonógrafo. Maracaibo. Daily.
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BRAZIL.

O CACÁO.

São de "A Provincia do Pará," de Belem, os dados que reproduzimos a seguir, sobre o cacáo, um dos principaes productos de exportação do Brasil.

Como praças exportadoras de cacáo no Brasil, conforme noticia o "Monatschrift des Deutsch-Brazilianischen Vereins," somente a Bahia e o Pará têm importancia. A Bahia exporta cerca de quarta quinta parte, e o Pará uma quinta parte da colheita brasileira destinada ao estrangeiro. O cacáo exportado via Para não é de tão boa qualidade como o bahiano. Essa differença depende exclusivamente do pouco cuidado com que elle é plantado e tratado pelos naturaes do extremo norte do Brasil.

Em vez de influirem para que as arvores cresçam bem altas e fiquem regularmente isoladas, deixam formar-se muito compactas, des-cuidando-se por completo da limpeza do solo. O processo de secar as sementes é feito alli por methodos rudimentares ainda. Além da qualidade do producto, é tambem a quantidade d'elle que sofre com semelhaute relaxamento. Quando o cacaneiro poderia produzir 2 kilogrammas de cacáo, não fornece na media mais do que 500 a 600 grammas.

A forma da semente do cacáo da Amazonia é achatada e alongada, diferente, portanto, da forma conhecida em outros paizes, que é irregularmente angulosa ou oval.

O cacáo do merendo do Pará procede de duas regiões diferentes. As innumeradas ilhas do delta do Amazonas fornecem o cacáo das ilhas

e é para Gametá, na foz do Tocantins, que elle afflue. A outra região acha-se a meio caminho entre o Pará e Manáos, na zona onde ao sul o Tapajós e ao norte o Trombetas se reúnem ao Amazonas, e nas localidades de Obidos e Santarem como tambem em Parintis, que já pertence ao Estado do Amazonas, mas cujo producto é embarcado para a capital do Pará, donde segue para o estrangeiro. Além destas, exportam ainda cacáo directamente para o exterior, Itacoatiara, defronte da foz do Madeira e Manáos. Esta ultima cidade pode ser considerada como limite das plantações de cacauzeiros. No Madeira colhe-se tambem desde tempos remotos o cacáo da matta, porém em qualidades muito pequenas. A semente deste cacáo silvestre é demasiadamente pequena e de qualidade inferior.

A colheita geral affectua-se de Março até Setembro; em certos annos, porém, ha ainda uma pequena recolta de Dezembro a Fevereiro, chamada a dos macacos.

Nos annos de 1902-1904 foram exportados as seguintes quantidades:

	1902.	1903.	1904.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Do Pará	3, 567, 902	4, 369, 842	4, 265, 840
De Manáos	446, 223	413, 394	620, 974
De Itacoatiara.....	427, 424	341, 662	404, 067
Total	4, 441, 149	5, 124, 898	5, 190, 881

A exportação augmenta por conseguinte 683,349 kilos em 1903, e apenas 65,970 kilos em 1904.

A exportação nos ultimos treze annos em toneladas foi:

	<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>
1892	4, 402	1899	5, 653
1893	4, 984	1900	3, 085
1894	3, 591	1901	2, 867
1895	5, 225	1902	4, 441
1896	3, 328	1903	5, 125
1897	3, 675	1904	5, 191
1898	2, 663		

A exportação oscilla por conseguinte entre 2,663 toneladas em 1896 e 5,653 toneladas em 1899. Estas oscillações parecem ter um ponto culminante de quatro em quatro annos.

MOVIMENTO DO COMMERCIO EXTERIOR NO PRIMEIRO SEMESTRE DE 1904.

O valor do commercio exterior da Republica no primeiro semestre de 1904 (exclusive o de especie metallica) excedeu ao de 1903 em 5,664,833\$ ouro.

O valor das mercadorias exportadas foi menor que o do primeiro semestre de 1903, em 1,253,006\$ ouro, e o valor das mercadorias importadas excedeu ao de 1903 em 6,917,839\$ ouro.

O movimento de especie e notas metallicas foi como se segue:

[Em milreis ouro.]

	1903.	1904.
Exportação	805,075	23,817
Importação	3,556,160	3,624,617
Total.....	4,461,240	3,648,434

Juntando o valor das mercadorias ao das especies metallicas, o movimento da exportação comparado com o da importação é como se segue:

[Em milreis ouro.]

	1903.	1904.
Exportação	153,005,886	150,971,622
Importação	105,987,055	112,973,342
Saldo a favor da exportação.....	47,018,831	37,998,280

A importação e exportação, segundo classes, foi como se segue:

IMPORTAÇÃO.

[Em milreis ouro.]

Classes.	1903.	1904.
I. Animaes vivos e dissecados	1,577,750	733,494
II. Materias primas e artigos com applicação ás artes e industrias	18,544,422	19,333,343
III. Artigos manufacturados	5,592,846	50,816,326
IV. Artigos destinados á allimentação.....	36,715,868	38,466,562
V. Especie metallica e notas de banco estrangeiras.....	3,556,169	3,624,617
Total.....	105,987,055	112,973,342

Houve decrescimento na Classe I, principalmente no gado vaccum, cuja importação foi de 47,181 cabeças em 1903, contra 3,108 em 1904, apresentando uma differença para menos de 93.41 por cento.

EXPORTAÇÃO.

[Em milreis ouro.]

Classes.	1903.	1904.
I. Animaes e seus productos.....	10,246,963	13,783,856
II. Minerias e seus productos.....	3,786,916	4,149,560
III. Vegetaes e seus productos.....	138,166,928	133,014,389
Total.....	152,200,811	150,947,805

Houve augmento de 34.5 e 9.6 por cento, respectivamente, nas Classes I e II, e diminuição de 3.7 por cento na Classe III.

MOVIMENTO COMMERCIAL DO PORTO DE SANTOS, JANEIRO A JUNHO DE 1904.

Segundo os dados organizados pelo Serviço de Estatística Commercial do Rio de Janeiro, o movimento do commercio do porto de Santos com os paizes estrangeiros durante os primeiros seis mezes de 1904, comparado com o de igual periodo de 1903, foi o seguinte:

Classes.	Milrehs papel.		Milrehs ouro.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
IMPORTAÇÃO.				
I. Animaes vivos e dissecados	63, 739	44, 858	28, 056	20, 088
II. Materias primas e artigos com applicação ás artes e industrias.....	9, 549, 658	9, 214, 460	4, 219, 764	4, 104, 086
III. Artigos manufacturados	16, 934, 554	16, 179, 331	7, 488, 172	7, 195, 345
IV. Artigos destinados á alimentação e forragens.....	16, 880, 187	15, 902, 950	7, 475, 434	7, 076, 606
V. Moedas metallicas e fiduciarias.....	4, 339, 909	2, 411, 935	1, 941, 846	1, 072, 088
Total geral.....	47, 768, 047	43, 753, 584	21, 153, 272	19, 468, 115
EXPORTAÇÃO.				
I. Animaes e seus productos.....	369, 614	327, 816	163, 933	145, 996
II. Mineraes e seus productos	30, 145	56, 031	13, 350	24, 990
III. Vegetaes e seus productos.....	96, 851, 119	72, 753, 058	42, 784, 738	32, 677, 226
Total.....	97, 250, 878	73, 136, 905	42, 962, 021	32, 848, 217

CHILE.

A COMPANHIA SALITREIRA "PROGRESO DE ANTOFAGASTA."

Esta sociedade possui actualmente 63 salitres com 1,000,000 de metros quadrados cada um, ou seja um total de 63,000,000 de metros quadrados. Segundo informações de peritos todos esses terrenos são de primeira classe, cuja exploração permite esperar os mais lisonjeiros resultados.

O capital social é de £178,200, dividido em apolices de £1. Ao organizar-se a sociedade, cada acção era do valor de £10, mas posteriormente, em assemblea geral celebrada por seus accionistas o 10 de Abril proximo passado, foi accordada a subdivisão das acções na forma que fica indicada. Esta subdivisão ohedece, indubitavelmente, ao proposito de que as acções possam collocar-se em mãos de um maior numero de pessoas.

A installação das machinas continua fazendo-se com a maior actividade e em forma tal de correccão que se espera não haverão de apresentar-se difficuldades na exploração. Além destas machinas será ensaiado prompto um apparelho que pode elaborar facilmente 1,000,000 de quintaes por anno.

Si, como o espera a directoria da sociedade, com as machinas que se installarem e com o apparelho e processo especial, chegar a elaborar-se ao redor de 4,000,000 quintaes por anno, e tomando em consideração o preço actual do salitre, as utilidades da companhia podem resultar enormes.

COLHEITA DE TRIGO EM 1905.

A Officina Central de Estatistica publicou as seguintes informações referentes á ultima colheita de trigo da Republica do Chile. A produção total de trigo foi de 4,301,312 quintaes metricos, ou menos 1,153,049 quintaes do que em 1904. O consumo de trigo no paiz é calculado em 4,500,000 quintaes, e por conseguinte serão precisos mais 198,688 quintaes para satisfazer as exigencias do consumo nacional em 1905. Esta falta será supprida pela existencia de trigo da safra de 1904. A produção de 1904 foi de 1,000,000 quintaes metricos em excesso do consumo nacional. Deste excesso foram exportados 800,000 quintaes, ficando 200,000 quintaes da colheita de 1904 para o consumo de 1905.

O anno agricola de 1905 terminou desfavoravelmente para as dnas principaes zonas productoras de trigo, devido ás chuvas e á falta de adubos para as terras pobres e de cultivo cuidadoso.

CUBA.
DESENVOLVIMENTO DO COMMERCIO COM OS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Segundo os dados preliminares do commercio exterior de Cuba para o anno civil de 1904, organizados pela Repartição da Estatistica do Departamento do Commercio e do Trabalho, houve um consideravel augmento no commercio dos Estados Unidos com a ilha Republica. Como o tratado de reciprocidade com os Estados Unidos começou a reger no dia 27 de Dezembro de 1903, os dados dão idea da posição relativa do commercio americano com Cuba em comparação com a dos principaes paizes competidores da Europa.

IMPORTAÇÕES PROVENIENTES DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Os Estados Unidos contribuíram com 42.5 por cento para o total das mercadorias importadas durante o anno de 1904, contra 40.5 por cento no anno anterior. O Reino Unido, o mais forte concorrente dos Estados Unidos, contribuiu com 16.4 por cento, contra 17.5 por cento em 1903. A importação de mercadorias provenientes da Hespanha baixou de 14.3 por cento em 1903, a 12.6 por cento em 1903, ao passo que os algarismos da importação proveniente da Allemanha e França, mostram um consideravel augmento sobre os do anno anterior.

O seguinte quadro mostra o valor dos generos que Cuba importou dos principaes paizes durante os annos de 1903 e 1904:

Paizes.	1903.	1904.
Estados Unidos	\$25,703,100	\$32,742,000
Grã Bretanha	10,799,800	12,684,700
Hespanha	9,113,500	9,707,600
Allemanha	3,922,000	5,023,800
França	3,327,000	4,224,199
Paizes Americanos	8,337,500	9,686,500
Paizes Europeos	1,892,000	2,450,100
Outros paizes	324,600	563,300
Total	63,461,500	77,082,100

A importancia dos Estados Unidos como o principal mercado para os generos de exportação de Cuba é ainda maior que sua posição no commercio de importação de Cuba. O enorme augmento havido na exportação de generos Cubanos para os Estados Unidos durante o anno passado, tem tido o effeito de reduzir a exportação para os principaes paizes europeos. Assim, ao passo que as exportações para os Estados Unidos augmentaram de \$60,100,000 em 1903, \$74,500,000 em 1904, ou seja de 77.7 por cento a 83.7 por cento das exportações totaes, a porção deste commercio correspondente ao Reino Unido baixou de \$6,600,000 em 1903 a \$5,900,000 em 1904; a correspondente á Allemanha diminuiu de \$5,400,000 a \$4,000,000; a de Hespanha, de \$1,300,000 a \$731,000, e a correspondente á França baixou de \$100,100,000 a \$1,000,000. O seguinte quadro mostra o valor dos generos exportados por Cuba durante os ultimos dous annos, com os paizes de destino:

Paizes.	1903.	1904.
Estados Unidos	\$60,089,400	\$74,466,000
Grã Bretanha	6,590,800	5,002,500
Hespanha	1,273,200	731,000
Allemanha	5,370,800	4,032,300
França	1,132,700	1,008,300
Paizes Americanos	1,654,500	1,693,300
Paizes Europeos	811,400	703,200
Outros paizes	338,000	476,200
Total	77,260,800	89,012,800

A analyse dos algarismos da importação revela o facto que o augmento havido nas importações provenientes dos Estados Unidos foi realizado em diversos artigos, assim beneficiando grande numero de interesses americanos representados no mercado de Cuba. Assim, as importações de generos de algodão mostram um augmento de mais de 87 por cento, elevando-se de \$453,100 em 1903 a \$848,500 em 1904, mas não obstante este augmento, a percentagem deste commercio que têm os Estados Unidos não excede de 10.4, contra 54, que representa a percentagem do total supprida pelo Reino Unido, e 18.7 a supprida pela Hespanha.

Hoje quasi a metade das manufacturas de ferro e de aço importadas em Cuba são provenientes dos Estados Unidos. As importações desse genero de origem dos Estados Unidos, augmentaram em 1904 de cerca de \$500,000.

As importações de calçado proveniente dos Estados Unidos subiram de 37 por cento do total em 1903, a 40.3 por cento em 1904, sendo de \$1,202,200 o valor do calçado norte-americano importado em 1904, contra \$854,300 em 1903. A Hespanha, que, ha alguns annos contribuia com cerca de 80 por cento do total do calçado importado, correu em 1903 com 61.3 por cento das importações totaes de calçado e com 58.6 por cento em 1904. Os algarismos demonstrativos das importações de machinas, exclusive os machinismos com destino a engenhos de assucar e de destillação, mostram um augmento relativamente maior que os que correspondem aos Estados Unidos, não obstante a tarifa differencial de 20 por cento a favor das machinas norte-americanas. O progresso feito por machinas de manufactura dos Estados Unidos para uso em engenhos de assucar e fabricas de destillação é porem, mais satisfactorio, as importações desse genero em 1904 mostrando sensivel augmento sobre as de 1903, sendo de 73.2 por cento do total em 1904, contra 66.7 por cento em 1903.

Houve um augmento consideravel nas importações de papel e suas manufacturas. Do total desses generos importados em 1903, no valor de \$1,304,200, \$319,800 representam o valor dos suppridos pelos Estados Unidos, ao passo que em 1904 o valor total das importações de papel foi de \$1,367,000, contribuindo os Estados Unidos para este total com \$428,200, ou seja 31.3 por cento. As importações de manufacturas de lã e de fibras textis de fabricação norte-americana são ainda de pouca importancia, recebendo Cuba esses generos da Europa. As importações de tecidos de linho, juta e outras fibras têm diminuido consideravelmente durante o anno, ao passo que as importações de tecidos de lã mostram um sensivel augmento.

A melhora havida na situação economica de Cuba é provada pelo facto que as importações de productos alimenticios augmentaram de \$21,800,000 em 1903 a \$25,000,000 em 1904. Quasi todas as importações de farinha de trigo, milho e banha são provenientes dos Estados Unidos. Destes tres artigos de alimentação popular, as importações de farinha de trigo têm augmentado de \$2,085,000 a \$2,970,000; as de milho de \$606,600 a \$898,000, ao passo que as importações de banha diminiram de \$2,885,000 em 1903 a \$2,617,800 em 1904.

Convem accrescentar que os direitos que Cuba impõe sobre a farinha norte-americana (na razão de \$1 por 220 libras antes da reciprocidade) foram reduzidos a 70 centavos em virtude do tratado de reciprocidade, e depois augmentados a 91 centavos pelo acto do Congresso Cubano de 5 de Fevereiro de 1904. O imposto sobre as importações de milho norte-americano foi tambem reduzido de 30 centavos a 2 centavos por

220 libras, sendo mais tarde augmentado a 27.3 centavos. O imposto sobre a banha proveniente dos Estados Unidos foi reduzido em virtude do tratado de reciprocidade de \$2.80 a \$2.24 por 100 kilos, sendo mais tarde augmentado de 30 por cento pelo acto de 9 de Fevereiro de 1904.

A tarifa differencial de 20 por cento a favor do café de produção norte-americana tem sido de grande beneficio ao producto de Porto Rico, pois as importações em Cuba de café desta procedencia augmentaram de \$207,400 a \$711,400, constituindo 38.4 por cento das importações totaes de café em 1904, contra 18.6 por cento no anno anterior.

EQUADOR.

NOVA ESTRADA DE FERRO.

O Governo do Equador resoven construir um caminho de ferro desde Ambato ao Rio Curarey, um riachuelo que desembocca no Amazonas, cerca de Iquitos, a cabeça da navegação oceanica. O districto é rico em borracha que agora se exporta via o Valle do Amazonas para os Estados Unidos de America e Europa e figura nos mercados como borracha do Brazil. Esta estrada de ferro será construida com o objecto de facilitar a essa região a exportação de sua borracha e outros productos via Quayaquil. A ruta da linha está quasi a leste dos Andes, estando Ambato no gentro da cordilheira de montanhas, a uma elevação de uns 7,000 pés. O custo de construcção tem sido calculado em quatro milhões de pesos.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMMERCIO COM OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS.

RELAÇÃO MENSAL DAS IMPORTAÇÕES E EXPORTAÇÕES.

O quadro dado na pagina 819 é extrahido da relação compilada pelo chefe da Repartição de Estatistica do Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho, mostrando o commercio entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos. A relação corresponde ao mez de Julho de 1905, com uma relação comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os sete mezes findos em Julho, 1905, comparados com o periodo correspondente do anno anterior. Deve-se explicar que os algarimos das varias alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mez, são recebidos no Ministerio da

Fazenda até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte, e perde-se algum tempo necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por conseguinte, as estatisticas para o mez de Julho, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de Setembro.

GUATEMALA.

SITUAÇÃO FINANCEIRA EM 1904.

Os seguintes dados foram extrahidos da memoria apresentada pelo Secretario de Estado e do Despacho de Fazenda e Credito Publico, á Assembleia Nacional Legislativa, em suas sessões de 1905.

O producto total das rendas fiscaes no anno de 1904 chegou á somma de \$30,315,413.08, o que mostra um augmento de \$13,514,413.08 sobre a receita orçada. Comparando-se a receita de 1904 com a verificada em 1903, que foi de \$17,586,884.70, nota-se uma differença de \$12,728,528.38 em favor da de 1904.

A receita foi arrecadada sobre as rubricas seguintes:

Saldo o 1º de Janeiro de 1904.....		\$2, 539, 780. 66
Alfandegas.....	\$21, 177, 747. 33	
Licores e productos monopolizados.....	5, 851, 532. 37	
Contribuições diversas.....	2, 387, 956. 45	
Telegraphos.....	682, 282. 61	
Correios.....	215, 894. 32	
		30, 315, 413. 08
Rendas diversas.....	728, 781. 18	
Rendas provenientes de contractos.....	12, 597, 100. 46	
		13, 325, 881. 64
Total.....		46, 181, 075. 38

A despeza para o anno de 1904 foi fixada em \$16,798,565.59, ao passo que a verificada foi de \$22,930,739.10 em moeda nacional, e de \$1,148,565.59 em moeda de ouro. Este augmento na despeza foi o resultado do pagamento de consideravel somma por conta da divida publica, e á alta do cambio. A despeza foi distribuida pelos seguintes serviços:

Serviço no ramo de Governação e Justiça.....	\$2, 321, 650. 73
Fazenda.....	1, 681, 471. 32
Guerra.....	11, 354, 034. 73
Fomento.....	3, 052, 291. 64
Relações Exteriores.....	1, 461, 173. 21
Instrução Publica.....	1, 503, 826. 33
Classes Passivas.....	306, 831. 59
Credito Publico.....	1, 189, 459. 55
	\$22, 930, 739. 10

Despezas diversas.....	\$280,001.15
Credito Publico e Fomento.....	1,148,565.59
Cambios sobre ouro.....	16,079,918.26
Transferencias pendentes.....	64,156.55
	\$17,572,641.55
Total da despeza.....	40,503,380.65

O valor da exportação durante o anno de 1904 foi de \$7,551,865.94 ouro, enquanto que o da importação foi de \$5,041,142.41 ouro, existindo, portanto, um excesso de \$2,510,723.53 ouro, em favor da exportação. O valor da exportação durante os sete annos transcorridos de 1898 a 1904, foi de \$51,467,337.98, e o da importação, de \$28,024,098.79, o que mostra um excesso da exportação sobre a importação de \$23,443,239.19.

PREMIOS PARA O CULTIVO DO HENNEQUEN.

O Presidente Constitucional da Republica, no desejo de promover no paiz o cultivo, em grande escala, do hennequen cujo producto é valioso não só para a exportação para mercados estrangeiros onde a fibra alcança sempre preços remuneradores, mas tambem para o augmento da industria fabril nacional, accorda:

1º. Estabelecer um premio que se pagará aos cultivadores de dita planta nas proporções seguintes: \$2,000 para plantações de 10,000 a 30,000 mattas inclusive; \$4,000 para plantações de mais de 30,000 a 50,000 mattas inclusive; \$6,000 para plantações de mais de 50,000 a 100,000 mattas inclusive, e \$8,000 para plantações de mais de 100,000 mattas.

O pagamento do premio far-se-ha em duas prestações; a primeira, dous annos depois de feita a plantação, e a segunda quatro annos depois de plantada.

Cada interessado deve apresentar-se á Junta de Agricultura do Departamento respectivo solicitando a nomeação de uma commissão de peritos para examinar a plantação. Esta commissão deverá apresentar um relatorio em duplicata, archivando a Junta um exemplar e annotando-o em um registro especial que levará a Officina; e sobre o outro, que será entregue ao interessado, se fará constar que a plantação é credor ao premio.

No relatorio se consignará:

- (1) O nome do proprietario e o da plantação.
- (2) Situação exacta da plantação, sua altura sobre o nivel do mar, outros cultivos que comprehende e todos os demais detalhes que for possivel.
- (3) O numero de mattas plantadas, distancias que se adoptaram na plantação, e superficie que occupa esta.

Este documento será apresentado ao Ministerio de Fomento em cuja officina ficará archivado e annotado no registro geral que levará a Subsecretaria.

O Ministerio entregará bonus especiaes que serão accéitaveis no pagamento de qualquer renda nacional. Esses bonus serão previamente registrados na Direcção Geral de Contas.

2º. A exportação da fibra de hennequen de classe superior gozará assim mesmo de um premio de \$7.50 por cada quintal exportado, o qual será pago no Ministerio de Fomento com os mesmos bonus creados para os premios de cultivo e que tambem serão accéitos para pagamento de qualquer renda nacional.

Para fazer effectivo esse premio de exportação, os administradores das Alfandegas Maritimas e terrestres de fronteira, darão uma relação da fibra que se exportar pelo porto ou portos ou fronteiras de sua jurisdicção, na qual conste:

- (a) O peso e a qualidade da fibra.
- (b) Nome do exportador e o de seu consignatario.
- (c) Logar de procedencia da fibra e seu destino.
- (d) Nome e nacionalidade do navio em que se faça o embarque.
- (e) Data respectiva do embarque.

Sem prejuizo de archivar o talão da relação emittida, haverá na mesma Adaministração um registro especial em que se annotarão todos os dados da relação. Este documento será apresentado pelo interessado ao Ministerio de Fomento, onde será archivado e copiado em um registro que para este fim se levará; e em troca se entregarão os bonus que corresponde pelo valor da exportação.

O Ministerio de Fomento comunicará por officio á Direcção Geral de Contas as relações que se archivem.

3º. Declara-se livre de todo direito a importação das machinas destinadas ao beneficio do hennequen.

4º. Os cultivadores de hennequen terão direito a que se exceptuem do serviço militar ordinario a cinco moços por cada dez mil mattas de dita planta que representem sementeas em suas propriedades.

MEXICO.

CONSTRUCÇÃO DE UMA NOVA ESTRADA DE FERRO.

O Senhor CANADA, Consul dos Estados Unidos em Veracruz, informa ao seu Governo que o Governador do Estado de Veracruz approvou um contracto para a construcção de uma estrada de ferro entre as municipalidades de Orizaba e La Perla no condado de Orizaba. Pelos termos deste contracto fica autorizado o Senhor T. ALFRED KENNION

para construir esta estrada, com a opção da construcção de varios ramaes para pontos vizinhos, contanto que accete dentro de dous annos as condições impostas. A linha principal será da bitola de typo regular, como tambem os ramaes com a excepção unica do ramal para Texmala, que será ou da bitola estreita, ou de typo regular. O concessionario tem o direito de empregar a tração que julgar conveniente, e estabelecer e explorar uma linha telegraphica ou telephonica. O prazo do contracto é de 50 annos, findos os quaes, a linha com as estações, armazens e officinas reverterá á municipalidade de Orizaba, mas esta deverá comprar o material rodante, instrumentos e bens moveis da Companhia. Si a municipalidade resolver arrendar a estrada, a Companhia terá a preferencia em egualdade de condições.

O FUMO NA ARGENTINA.

De uma communicação que o Consul-Geral do Mexico na Republica Argentina dirigiu á Camara de Commercio de Mexico, e que vem estampada no Boletin de la Sociedad Agricola Mexicana, tomamos o que segue:

Pelos recortes que remetto-vos junto, podereis apreciar que o Governo argentino tem dado um golpe mortal á importação de tabacos, creando um imposto tão excessivo que difficulta a introdução estrangeira. O tabaco pagava já, entre alfandega e direitos internos, mais de seu custo em Mexico; seni embargo, o negocio, com sacrificios, resultava todavia proveitoso para os fabricantes mexicanos, mas agora é muito difficil obter resultados satisfactorios para os importadores.

A Argentina não produz tabaco de boa qualidade; todo o bom que aqui se consome é bahiano, mexicano e brazileiro; o do Paraguay é de qualidade deficiente.

Como idea da quantidade de tabaco que se introduzia e de seus direitos, basta saber que a Alfandega percebe annualmente de dous a tres milhões de pesos ouro, e que os tabacos pagam todavia, por impostos internos, quasi quatro vezes mais. O consumo é extraordinario, porque como a maior parte da população é estrangeira, fuma muito e prefere o melhor tabaco, e o bom de Mexico agrada e já tem credito devido á sua qualidade, boa apresentação e modestia. O tabaco nacional e estrangeiro produz, por direitos de alfandega e internos, a enorme somma de 14 a 15 milhões de pesos.

NICARAGUA.

SITUAÇÃO DO COMMERCIO EM 1903.

As estatisticas mais recentes do commercio exterior da Republica de Nicaragua correspondem ao anno findo em 31 de Dezembro de 1903.

e são contidas no relatório que o consul britânico dirigiu ao seu Governo no mez de Abril próximo passado. Segundo estas, o valor da exportação no anno de 1903 foi de \$21,913,742 (moeda nacional) e o da importação, \$2,460,922.

Os productos que se exportaram durante o anno em revista, com os seus respectivos valores, foram os seguintes:

Café	\$7, 140, 963. 70	Sal	67, 256. 89
Bananas	6, 242, 899. 56	Cacáo	55, 975. 80
Ouro	3, 430, 944. 04	Sabão	45, 367. 00
Couros	666, 622. 82	Anil	30, 463. 60
Borracha	1, 752, 150. 06	Banhra	15, 726. 00
gado	1, 353, 042. 00	Mineiro de ouro	17, 448. 70
Pelless de veado	235, 369. 68	Moeda de prata	14, 000. 00
Pelless de passaros	173, 739. 13	Milho e trigo	12, 370. 53
Cocos	111, 375. 28	Pelless de jacaré	10, 756. 00
Queijo	109, 179. 94	Tartaruga	6, 350. 39
Madeiras	110, 036. 44	Pennas de garça	1, 551. 00
Assucar	95, 191. 00	Artigos diversos	134, 997. 35
Algodão	73, 915. 17		
		Total	21, 913, 742. 08

Na lista supra as cifras correspondentes á exportação de madeiras representam sómente o valor das madeiras que se exportaram da costa do Pacifico, e não abrangem as exportações de mogno feitas pela firma GEORGE EMERY E COMPANHIA, de Boston, que tem uma concessão para a exploração do mogno na costa do Atlantico; porem, na estatística da renda arrecadada durante o anno pela Alfandega de Bluefields figura a verba de \$16,130, outro, paga pelos Senhores EMERY, e como, conforme seu contracto, esta firma ha de pagar um direito de exportação de \$1, ouro, por tóro, esta somma representaria uma exportação de 16, 130 tóros, cujo valor pode ser calculado em £10 por tóro, pelo menos, assim augmentando consideravelmente o valor total da exportação.

Os productos tiveram o seguinte destino:

Estados Unidos	\$13, 201, 057	Honduras ingleza	\$172, 124
Allemanha	2, 935, 278	Os Paizes Baixos	91, 461
Reino Unido	1, 804, 763	Austria-Hungria	45, 818
França	1, 717, 139	Suecia	35, 598
Costa Rica	1, 191, 263	Outros paizes	69, 657
Italia	248, 850		
Salvador	208, 159	Total	21, 913, 742
Honduras	192, 575		

Deste quadro se vê que os Estados Unidos recebem mais que a metade dos productos que Nicaragua exporta, cerca de quatro e meia vezes a quantidade exportada para a Allemanha que occupa o segundo lugar na lista e mais que sete vezes a quantidade enviada para o Reino Unido.

Os principaes generos que se exportam para os Estados Unidos, com seus respectivos valores, são os seguintes:

Bananas	\$6, 242, 899	Cocos	\$111, 375
Ouro	3, 329, 357	Assucar	29, 790
Borracha	1, 738, 297	Indigo	9, 570
Couros	664, 993	Productos diversos.....	80, 397
Café	592, 400		
Pelles de veado.....	228, 240	Total	13, 201, 057
Pelles de passaros.....	173, 739		

Das exportações totaes de Nicaragua, os Estados Unidos recebem todas as bananas, cocos e pelles de passaros exportados; quasi o total dos couros e borracha; 97 por cento do ouro e 97 por cento da exportação de pelles de veado; quasi a terça parte da exportação de indigo, e cerca a nona parte da exportação do café. O café é o unico producto que se exporta para a Allemanha, sendo enviado para este paiz cerca de 40 por cento da exportação total deste artigo. O café é enviado tambem para o Reino Unido e a França, constituindo o principal genero que se exporta para estes paizes. Outros paizes que importam café proveniente de Nicaragua são, na ordem da importancia da importação, Italia, Honduras ingleza, Hollanda, Austria-Hungria e Suecia.

Os generos importados pela Republica de Nicaragua durante o anno em consideração foram por valor de \$2,460,922 ouro, e foram recebidos dos seguintes paizes:

Estados Unidos	\$1, 457, 157	Hespanha	\$1, 233
Reino Unido	521, 604	Honduras	1, 065
Allemanha	259, 516	Costa Rica	651
França	137, 762	Equador	492
Salvador	23, 535	China	101
Italia	15, 759	Cuba	180
Guatemala	18, 742	Peru.....	81
Belgica	10, 553	Mexico	65
Cabo da Colonia	8, 580	Chile	63
Colombia	2, 230		
Honduras ingleza.....	1, 553	Total	2, 460, 922

Toda a farinha, petroleo, madeira de construcção, dynamite, fumo em rama, moinhos de vento, joias falsas chegam dos Estados Unidos de America, e tambem occupa este paiz o primeiro lugar em provisões e conservas alimenticias, machinas agricolas, ferragens, drogas, generos de seda, cordoalha, trillos para vias-ferreas, couros curtidos, cerveja, bebidas espirituosas, tintas, arame farpado, machinas de coser, velas, fumo manufacturado, guarda-chuvas e sal.

O Reino Unido sobresale em generos de algodão e lã, sabão, saccos e azeite lubrificante; Allemanha, em papel, chapéos, phosphoros, roupa feita, obras de crystal, cimento de Portland, louça de barro, azul de Prussia e pianos; e França toma o primeiro posto com vinhos e per-

fumaria. O Reino Unido apparece o primeiro na importação de armas de fogo, mas nesses dados não apparecem as armas introduzidas pelo Governo de Nicaragua para propositos militares, a maior parte das quaes chegam dos Estados Unidos.

Com relação á importação, é digno de nota o monopolio quasi completo de que gozam os Estados Unidos na venda de calçado. Até ha pouco, a maior parte do calçado introduzido em Nicaragua foi importado da Austria-Hungria, e em pequena escala do Reino Unido, França e Allemanha. O calçado de superior qualidade é hoje importado principalmente de Nova Orleans, ao passo que as botas de qualidade inferior para operarios são importadas de Boston.

A cerveja é importada dos Estados Unidos e Allemanha, e a maior parte do sabão de qualidade inferior provem do Reino Unido, mas ultimamente as importações deste genero têm sido muito reduzidas como resultado do estabelecimento no paiz de fabricas de sabão. Todo o sebo e a maior parte da materia prima empregada na fabricação de sabão provêm dos Estados Unidos.

As importações de couro, no valor de mais de £6,000, provêm principalmente dos Estados Unidos e Allemanha. As classes de couro que se importam são as usadas pelos sapateiros e selleiros. Quasi todas as machinas de coser que se vendem em Nicaragua são importadas dos Estados Unidos, occupando este paiz tambem o primeiro lugar em drogas e remedios privilegiados. O arame farpado é importado dos Estados Unidos, e os saccoes de juta, de que se emprega grande numero para os embarques de café, provêm principalmente do Reino Unido e Allemanha. Durante o anno de 1903 saccoes de café foram importados directamente da India.

As velas vêm em sua maior parte da Europa continental, mas velas de sebo são importadas em pequena escala dos Estados Unidos. Importam-se pianos dos Estados Unidos, mas os outros instrumentos musicos importados são provenientes, quasi todos, da Allemanha.

O principal genero de exportação é o café, exportando annualmente a Republica cerca de 165,000 quintaes. O café de Nicaragua é de excellente qualidade. As qualidades superiores são exportadas para a Europa, e as qualidades inferiores são enviadas em sua maior parte para os Estados Unidos. As bananas que têm sido cultivadas para exportação sómente durante os ultimos vinte annos, hoje figuram em segundo lugar na lista dos generos de exportação. Os cachos são entregues nos mercados de Nova Orleans dentro de oito dias depois de cortados. Os fructos são transportados nos vapores da Bluefields Steamship Company.

PANAMÁ.

ESCOLA PARA O ENSINO DO FABRICO DE CHAPÉOS.

O Consul Geral dos Estados Unidos em Panamá, em uma communição que dirigiu recentemente ao Departamento de Estado, diz que se está manifestando grande interesse neste paiz na manufactura de chapéos genuinos de Panamá. Foi estabelecida no districto de Arraijan uma escola central para o ensino do fabrico de chapéos e do cultivo e aperfeiçoamento da palha de toquilla. Esta escola foi estabelecida pelo Governo e será sob a jurisdicção do Ministerio das Obras Publicas. Haverá na escola 14 logares gratuitos, competindo dous a cada uma das sete provincias da Republica. Serão admittidos tambem na escola 36 alumnos externos.

Os candidatos aos logares gratuitos deverão ter pelo menos 15 annos de idade e fornecer provas de sua moralidade e boa saude, e deverão mostrar-se desejosos de aprender a arte de fabricar chapéos, e, si possivel, tiver tido alguma pratica na fabricação de chapéos com palha de toquilla. Em pagamento do ensino, os alumnos ficam obrigados a dar instrucção na mesma industria nos logares que forem designados pelo Governo. Si o alumno recusar a dar essa instrucção, o seu pae ou protector terá de pagar todas as despezas occasionadas com sua educação.

A escola foi aberta em 15 de Junho. Aos Governadores de todas as provincias foi expedida ordeni para receber as inscrições para a matricula na escola. Os tres instructores da escola já foram escolhidos e no dia 4 de Maio partiram para Equador (paiz em que se fabricam a maior parte dos chapéos chamados de Panamá) para contractar os serviços de pessoas entendidas na industria. Manifesta-se interesse geral nesta empreza e espera-se que daqui em diante os chapéos denominados de Panamá serão em realidade de fabricação deste paiz.

PERU.

TRATADO DE ARBITRAMENTO COM A ITALIA.

Sua Excellencia o Presidente da Republica do Peru e sua Magestade o Rei da Italia, animados do proposito de estreitar a cordialidade das relações existentes entre seus respectivos paizes, e de resolver ami-

gavelmente as questões que possam suscitar-se entre elles, concordaram em celebrar um tratado geral de arbitramento, e para este fim, nomearam seus plenipotenciarios:

Sua Excellencia o Presidente da Republica do Peru, o Senhor Dr. DOM JAVIER PRADO Y UGARTECHE, Ministro de Estado das Relações Exteriores; e

Sua Magestade o Rei da Italia, o Senhor TOMAS GARLETTI, Cavalleiro de San Mauricio e San Lázaro, Official da Coroa da Italia, etc., seu Enviado extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario perante o Governo do Peru;

Os quaes, havendo achado em boa e devida forma seus respectivos plenos poderes, convieram no seguinte:

ARTIGO 1. As Altas Partas Contractantes obrigam-se a submeter a arbitramento todas as controversias, seja qual for sua natureza, que por qualquer causa surgirem entre ellas, e que não tenham podido resolver-se amigavelmente, mediante negociações directas. Só se exceptuam do compromisso arbitral as questões que affectem a independencia e a honra nacionaes. No caso de houver duvida sobre isto, será resolvido tambem este ponto em juizo arbitral.

De um modo particular, não se consideram compromettidos, nem a independencia nem a honra nacionaes nas controversias sobre privilegios diplomaticos, jurisdicção consular, direitos de alfandega, de navegação, validade, intelligencia e cumprimento de tratados e reclamações pecuniarias, quaesquer que sejam sua origem e antecedentes, sendo entendido que o proposito dos dous Governos é dar a maior amplitude possivel á applicação entre elles do principio do arbitramento internacional.

O presente tratado será applicavel tambem ás controversias que tenham sua origem em factos anteriores a sua celebração; mas não podem renovar-se as questões que tenham sido já objecto de arranjos definitivos, entre ambas as partes, respeito das quaes o arbitramento será limitado exclusivamente ás divergencias que se suscitarem sobre interpretação e cumprimento dos ditos arranjos.

ART. II. Em cada caso que occorrer, as Altas Partes Contractantes designarão de commum accordo o arbitro que deva resolver-o. Si não puderem por-se de accordo sobre esta designação, a fará o Chéfe de um terceiro Estado que indicarão os dous paizes. Não pondo-se de accordo para esta ultima nomeação, a Italia o solicitará, a vontade, de Sua Magestade o Rei da Belgica, de Sua Magestade o Rei de Dinamarca, ou de Sua Magestade o Rei de Suecia e Noruega; e o Peru, de Sua Excellencia o Presidente dos Estados Unidos de America, de Sua Excellencia o Presidente da Republica Argentina, ou de Sua Magestade o Rei da Hespanha. As Altas Partes exercerão este direito em

ordem alternativa de casos, correspondendo á outra a faculdade de excluir um dos Chefes de Estado que possam ser solicitados para fazer a nomeação de arbitro.

Si a Alta Parte a que corresponda, segundo a ordem estabelecida neste artigo, exercer o direito de pedir o Chefe de um dos Estados indicados para designar o arbitro, não o fizer dentro do prazo de quatro mezes, de formulado por escripto, pelo outro paiz contractante, o convite para fazer a solicitação, terá então este paiz o direito de pedir algum dos Chefes de Estado designados neste artigo para fazer a nomeação de arbitro.

ART. III. O arbitro que se nomeie não poderá ser cidadão dos paizes contractantes, nem estar domiciliado nelles, nem ter interesse directo ou indirecto nas questões que sejam objecto do arbitramento.

ART. IV. Sempre que o arbitro, por qualquer razão, não acceitar o cargo para que foi nomeado, ou não puder continuar nelle, se procederá do mesmo modo para a nomeação de seu successor.

ART. V. Para cada caso, as Altas Partes Contractantes celebrarão uma convenção especial com o proposito de determinar o objecto preciso da controversia, a amplitude dos poderes do arbitro nomeado conforme aos artigos anteriores, e quaesquer outros pontos e circumstancias relativos ao juizo arbitral.

Á falta de tal convenção, e depois de haver-se acreditado por uma das Altas Partes que tem transcorrido quatro mezes desde que a outra parte foi convidada a celebrá-la, sem que a convenção, qualquer que seja a causa, se tenha podido concluir, corresponderá ao arbitro fixar, sobre a base das reciprocas pretensões das partes, os pontos de facto e de direito que deverão ser resolvidos para decidir a controversia.

Para qualquer outra determinação se applicarão, em defeito de convenção especial ou em caso de silencio da mesma, as regras enunciadas em seguida.

ART. VI. Em defeito de accordos especiaes entre as Partes, corresponde ao arbitro designar a epoca e o lugar de suas sessões, que não poderá ser o territorio de nenhuma das Altas Partes Contractantes; determinar o procedimento que se tenha de seguir; as formalidades e os termos que se prescreverão ás Partes, e resolver todos os pontos e difficuldades processuaes, e todas as questões prejudiciaes e incidentaes que puderem occorrer.

As Partes obrigam-se a por á disposição do arbitro todos os meios de informação que dellas dependam.

ART. VII. O arbitro terá faculdade para decidir sobre sua propria competencia, sobre a validade do compromisso e sobre sua interpretação.

ART. VIII. Um mandatario de cada uma das Partes representa

seu Governo em todos os assumptos que se relacionem com o arbitramento.

ART. IX. O arbitro deverá fallar de accordo com os principios do direito, a menos que o compromisso imponha a obrigação de regras especiaes, ou anctorize o arbitro a resolver como mediador.

ART. X. A sentença deverá decidir definitivamente cada ponto em litigio.

Será redactada em duplicata, firmada pelo arbitro e notificado a cada uma das Partes directamente, ou por meio de seu representante perante o arbitro.

ART. XI. Cada uma das Partes pagará as despezas proprias e a metade das despezas geraes de arbitramento.

ART. XII. A sentença legalmente pronunciada decide, dentro dos limites de seu alcance, a contenda entre as Partes. Ella deverá conter a indicação do prazo dentro do qual será executada. O mesmo arbitro que a pronuncia resolverá as questões que puderem surgir sobre a execução da sentença.

ART. XIII. A sentença é inappellavel, e seu cumprimento está confiado á honra das Nações signatarias deste pacto.

Sem embargo, será admittida a demanda de revisão perante o mesmo arbitro que tenha pronunciado a sentença, sempre que se interponha antes de que esta houvesse sido executada:

(1) Si se tem dictado sentença em virtude de um documento falso ou equivocado;

(2) Si a sentença tem sido, em todo ou em parte, a consequencia de um error de facto, positivo ou negativo, que resulte dos autos ou documentos da causa.

ART. XIV. O arbitro estabelecerá o procedimento da revisão, fixará os tramites e prazos breves e peremptorios em que ella se effectuará, limitando-a exclusivamente ao ponto que a motiva.

ART. XV. Este tratado regerá pelo prazo de dez annos, a contar desde a troca das ratificações. Si não for denunciado seis mezes antes de seu vencimento, será considerado renovado por um novo periodo de dez annos, e assim successivamente.

ART. XVI. O presente tratado será ratificado, e as ratificações serão trocadas em Lima ou em Roma na maior brevidade possivel.

ARTIGO TRANSITORIO. No primeiro caso de arbitramento que se occorra, sempre que as Partes não estejam de accordo para a designação do arbitro ou do Chefe de um terceiro Estado que deve fazel-a, o direito de fazer a designação, que para tal caso estabelece o Artigo II do presente tratado, corresponderá pela primeira vez áquelle dos dous Estados que antes tenha formulado por escripto a proposta de arbitramento.

Em fê do que, ambos os Plenipotenciarios firmaram o presente tratado e o sellaram com seus respectivos sellos, em duplicata, em castelhano e italiano, em Lima, aos dezoito dias do mez de Abril de mil novecentos e cinco.

[L. s.]

[L. s.]

J. PRADO Y UGARTECHE.

T. CARLETTI.

BULLETIN MENSUEL

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RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

L'INDUSTRIE LAITIÈRE.

On lit dans le "South American Journal," de Londres, que le Bureau de l'Agriculture de la République Argentine a publié une très intéressante brochure intitulée "La Industria Lechera en la Argentina." L'importance de cette industrie ne laisse plus de doute. Ses progrès ont été extraordinaires. En 1894 l'exportation du beurre était de 19½ tonnes; en 1895 elle s'élevait à 494 tonnes, et atteignait graduellement le chiffre de 1,510 tonnes en 1901, de 4,125 tonnes en 1902 et de 5,330 tonnes en 1903. De cette dernière quantité le Royaume-Uni a reçu 4,114 tonnes et l'Afrique 1,213 tonnes. Le recensement de 1895 a donné le chiffre des vaches laitières de toute la République Argentine, qui était de 1,800,799. La production du lait, dans les quatre principales Provinces, est estimée à 171,594,536 litres, et le rendement en crème et en fromage, comme suit:

	Crème.	Fromage.
	Tonnes.	Tonnes.
Buenos-Ayres.....	10,471	735
Santa-Fé.....	227	385
Entre-Ríos.....	357	8
Córdoba.....	211	60

Dans les quatre Provinces sus-indiquées il y a 310 établissements laitiers et 14 fabriques de beurre; le capital consacré à ces dernières est estimé à 1,464,275 piastres papier, avec un rendement de 8,835 tonnes de beurre. Ces chiffres, toutefois, ne sont qu'approximatifs.

LA SITUATION ÉCONOMIQUE DE L'ARGENTINE.

L'agriculture et l'élevage constituent des sources de richesse de premier ordre pour la République Argentine. Néanmoins, le sous-sol contient d'important gisements de minéraux de toutes espèces qui ont attiré tout récemment l'attention des capitalistes. Une société anglaise s'est formée pour l'exploitation de mines de cuivre argentine et aurifère. Dans la Terre de Feu, plusieurs laveries d'or fonctionnent avec succès; ces exploitations vont se syndiquer et augmenter leurs moyens d'action en vue d'obtenir de gros bénéfices. Dans la Province de Cordoba il y a plusieurs gîtes de mica, que l'on commence à exploiter rationnellement. Dans la même province il existe des carrières de marbre, tandis que des entrepreneurs belges viennent de commencer la mise en valeur de gisements de borax. Dans ces conditions il est permis de supposer que d'ici quelques années l'Argentine deviendra une nation industrielle, ce qui ne nuira en rien à sa situation de nation agricole.

Comme telle, cette République fait des progrès de plus en plus remarquables. L'an dernier, l'immigration a atteint 100,000 unités en chiffres ronds, ce qui est sans précédent. Ce sont surtout des Espagnols et des Italiens qui viennent se fixer dans le pays.

En 1895 il n'y avait que 5,000,00 d'hectares sous culture, alors qu'actuellement les surfaces cultivées dépassent 12,000,000 d'hectares. On estime la production en blé, maïs et graine de lin à 8,000,000 de tonnes; ce chiffre constitue sur l'année précédente une augmentation d'environ 1,000,000 de tonnes. L'élevage du mouton est très prospère, et il n'est pas téméraire de dire que l'Australie est désormais dépassée, au point de vue du nombre de moutons sur pied que l'on évalue à 120,000,000 de têtes. Malgré cela, il est curieux de constater que la production de la laine est en décroissance. En 1899 l'Argentine exportait 231,000 tonnes de laine, chiffre le plus élevé qui ait été constaté. En 1901 les sorties n'étaient plus que de 223,000 tonnes, tandis qu'elles tombaient en 1903 à 193,000 tonnes. La cause est dans l'augmentation de l'exportation des moutons vivants. En 1899 on avait exporté 2,500,000 de bêtes, alors qu'en 1903 on en a exporté 4,500,000.

Il reste à signaler les tentatives faites pour acclimater et cultiver le cotonnier. Les résultats ont été satisfaisants, aussi peut-on espérer que l'Argentine comptera en l'avenir parmi les pays producteurs du coton.

Le Gouvernement argentin a envoyé un message au Congrès avec un projet autorisant un contrat relatif à la construction d'un réseau de chemin de fer complémentaire de l'Etat et de lignes d'intérêt public. L'intérêt et l'amortissement du capital employé seront payés au moyen d'un pourcentage sur le produit, et, en ce qui concerne les lignes complémentaires, d'une partie du produit des lignes principales, la dette pouvant être ainsi amortie en vingt-cinq ans.

RÉCOLTE DU MAÏS.

La récolte du maïs, qu'on avait estimée, au début de la saison 1904-5, à environ 5,500,000 tonnes, ne sera pas supérieure, d'après des statistiques de source autorisée, à 65 pour cent de ce chiffre, soit 3,575,000 tonnes.

Il avait été ensemencé une superficie de 2,250,000 hectares, contre 1,741,000 en 1903. On escomptait une augmentation de produit à exporter d'environ 1,000,000 de tonnes. Mais durant les mois de janvier et de février, alors que le maïs était en pleine floraison une sécheresse prolongée a gravement compromis la récolte dans plusieurs parties des provinces de Santa-Fé et de Cordoba et dans toute la province de Buenos-Ayres.

La consommation annuelle à l'intérieur du pays étant évaluée à 1,500,000 tonnes, il resterait disponible pour l'exportation environ 2,000,000 de tonnes. D'après les statistiques de ces trois dernières années, les quantités exportées ont été de 1,192,829 tonnes en 1902, de 2,104,384 tonnes en 1903, et de 2,469,548 tonnes en 1904.

VOYAGEURS DE COMMERCE.

La Légation de Belgique à Buenos-Ayres a transmis au Département des Affaires Étrangères une note concernant les taxes auxquelles sont soumis les voyageurs de commerce exerçant leur profession dans la République Argentine.

Pour pouvoir exercer leur profession sur le territoire argentin, les voyageurs de commerce doivent se munir d'une patente.

Cette patente doit être prise dans la Capitale Fédérale, pour la ville de Buenos-Ayres et les territoires nationaux, ou dans les capitales des provinces. Les patentes provinciales sont valables seulement dans les provinces où elles ont été délivrées. Un voyageur désirant parcourir plusieurs provinces doit, par conséquent, prendre une patente dans chacune d'elles.

Le montant des patentes est fixé annuellement par les lois d'impôts; il est rare, cependant, que le chiffre en soit modifié.

Dans la plupart des provinces les patentes doivent être prises et payées pour l'année entière; certaines provinces admettent, cependant, que les patentes prises après le 1^{er} juillet ne paient que demi-droit.

Les taxes actuellement en vigueur sont les suivantes:^a

Capitale Fédérale (ville de Buenos-Ayres): Représentants de maisons étrangères, 500 piastres.

Territoires nationaux: Agents voyageurs, 100 piastres.

^a Les renseignements relatifs aux provinces dont le nom est précédé d'un astérisque n'ont pas été puisés à une source officielle. Toutefois, il y a tout lieu de croire qu'ils sont exacts.

Province de Buenos-Ayres: Employés ou commissionnaires-voyageurs, avec ou sans échantillons, 400 piastres.

Province de Cordoba: Voyageurs de commerce, 600 piastres.

Province de Santa-Fé: Voyageurs de commerce, avec ou sans échantillons, représentant des maisons établies hors de la province, 600 piastres.

Province de Tucuman: Agents, représentants ou voyageurs de maisons vendant des articles manufacturés, 100, 200 ou 300 piastres par trimestre, selon la catégorie.

Un agent ou voyageur représentant plusieurs maisons doit prendre une patente pour chacune d'elles.

Province d'Entre-Rios: Voyageurs de commerce, représentants des maisons établies hors de la province, 600 piastres.

Province de Mendoza: Agents et commissionnaires-voyageurs, avec ou sans échantillons, pour chaque maison étrangère qu'ils représentent, 400 piastres.

Province de San-Juan: Agents-voyageurs de maisons vendant sur échantillons, 100 piastres par trente jours (consécutifs).

* Province de San-Luis: Représentants de maisons de commerce, vendant sur échantillons, 100 piastres par trimestre.

* Province de la Rioja: Agents de maisons étrangères, vendant sur échantillons, 400 piastres.

* Province de Santiago del Estero: Voyageurs vendant plusieurs articles, 500 piastres.

* Province de Catamarca: Voyageurs ou représentants, avec ou sans échantillons, 265 piastres.

* Province de Salta: Représentants de commerce, pour chaque maison représentée, 600 piastres par semestre.

* Province de Jujuy: Voyageurs vendant des étoffes, de la quincaillerie, des articles d'épicerie, des vins et liqueurs, 200 piastres.

* Province de Corrientes: Représentants et commissionnaires-voyageurs, 350 piastres.

Les taxes dont il s'agit sont fixées en piastres-papier valant environ 2.20 francs.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR.

Le commerce extérieur de la République Argentine continue à progresser.

Les importations, qui avaient été de 43,300,622 piastres-or pour les trois premiers mois de 1904, se sont élevées pour la même période de 1905 à 47,823,727 piastres, augmentant ainsi de 2,500,000 de piastres-or.

Le mouvement progressif est encore bien plus prononcé pour les exportations, qui ont passé de 73,234,446 piastres-or à 89,137,327

piastres, s'avancant donc en trois mois de près de 16,000,000 de piastres-or.

Pour un seul trimestre, l'excédent des exportations va au-delà de 51,000,000 de piastres-or, ce qui doit faciliter singulièrement la réforme monétaire que projette le Gouvernement.

La douane de Buenos-Ayres a rapporté au Trésor un peu moins en avril dernier que pendant le même mois de 1904. De 6,857,843 piastres-papier et 384,819 piastres or en avril de l'année dernière, les recettes domaniales de la capitale ont baissé en avril 1905 à 6,635,945 piastres-papier et 306,580 piastres-or.

NOUVEAUX CHEMINS DE FER.

La nouvelle de la conclusion de l'accord négocié à Buenos-Ayres par le gouverneur UGARTE avec les Compagnies des chemins de fer du Sud et de l'Ouest a été accueillie à La Plata avec une grande satisfaction.

En plus des nouveaux embranchements prévus, dont la construction va prendre un certain temps, la Compagnie des chemins de fer du Sud se propose de réaliser immédiatement liaison par une voie de Elizalde à Altamirano.

Cette ville serait ainsi réunie directement à la ligne de l'Azul et avec presque tout le sud de la province.

Cet embranchement aura une grande importance, car il permettra de supprimer un long parcours pour se rendre de La Plata dans le Sud, voyage qui, aujourd'hui, ne peut encore se faire qu'en passant par Temperley pour rejoindre la tête de ligne de tous les embranchements qui vont vers le sud.

RICHESSSES MINIÈRES.

Parmi les richesses encore peu exploitées de l'Argentine, on peut compter celles du sous-sol. Cela provient évidemment de ce que les régions minières sont écartées et que, du reste, leur importance, tout en étant très grande, n'est pas de premier ordre.

Depuis quelque temps, cependant, des personnes entreprenantes s'en occupent. A la suite d'explorations et de recherches diverses un certain nombre de demandes de "cateo" (permission de recherches donnant un droit de préemption) ont été adressées au Ministère de l'Agriculture.

C'est ainsi que, peu à peu, s'ouvrent de nouvelles perspectives économiques.

NOUVELLES DIVERSES.

Une grande activité règne dans le service des travaux publics. Il a été construit dans l'année 394 kilomètres de télégraphes, 27 kilomètres de ponts, 180 écoles. Une moitié du chemin de fer transandin, qui

doit relier à travers la cordillère les réseaux ferrés argentins et chiliens, va être construite.

D'autres voies ferrées sont projetées sur une longueur de 238 kilomètres dans le sud et sur une étendue de 1,850 kilomètres dans le nord, jusqu'à Tacha.

Un fonds de conversion de 40 millions de piastres, soit 72 millions de francs, pour le rachat du papier-monnaie, a été accumulé.

Des projets de réforme des codes, du service consulaire, de la police, des plans d'irrigation, de développement de la marine marchande et d'encouragement à l'élevage du saumon ont été préparés par le Gouvernement.

On mande de Buenos-Ayres que le Sénat a adopté à une grande majorité le projet de conversion de la dette intérieure argentine.

BRÉSIL.

DISPOSITIONS PRISES PAR LE GOUVERNEMENT DE L'ÉTAT DE RIO DE JANEIRO EN VUE D'ENCOURAGER CERTAINES CULTURES ET INDUSTRIES DANS CET ÉTAT.

Le décret suivant du 13 octobre 1904 édicte les mesures prises par le gouvernement de l'État de Rio de Janeiro en vue d'encourager certaines cultures et industries dans cet État.

ARTICLE PREMIER. Les primes suivantes sont établies:

Section 1. Une de cinq "contos" de reis, une de deux "contos" de reis et une d'un "conto" de reis aux plus forts exportateurs de coton produit dans l'État, du 1^{er} janvier au 31 décembre 1905, la quantité exportée ne pouvant être inférieure à 50,000 kilogrammes.

Section 2. Une de cinq "contos" de reis au fabricant qui produira et exportera du 1^{er} janvier au 31 décembre 1905 la plus grande quantité de saindoux, la dite quantité ne devant jamais être inférieure à 100,000 kilogrammes.

Section 3. Une de cinq "contos" de reis au planteur qui le premier produira plus de mille pieds nouveaux de cacaoyers, au commencement de la production.

ARR. 2. Il est créé une subvention annuelle de douze "contos" de reis, pendant trois ans, en faveur de la première fabrique de confitures qui sera montée sur le territoire de l'État de Rio de Janeiro au capital minimum de 200 "contos," utilisant de préférence la matière première produite dans l'État et possédant à cet effet les appareils les plus perfectionnés pour la fabrication des compotes, pâtes de fruits sèches, bonbons et autres variétés du même produit, en état de rivaliser avec les similaires étrangers.

Section unique. Pendant la durée de la subvention, la fabrique jouira de l'exemption des impôts d'industrie et de profession (patente, licence et exercice).

ART. 3. Les dispositions contraires sont abrogées.

Le Secrétaire Général de l'État est chargé de l'application et de l'exécution du présent décret.

RECETTES PROVENANT DES IMPÔTS DE CONSOMMATION.

On vient de publier les tableaux officiels montrant les recettes provenant des impôts de consommation pour l'ensemble du Brésil pendant l'année 1904.

Pour les impôts sur le tabac, l'alcool, les bougies, les chaussures, les parfumeries, le vinaigre, les conserves, les cartes à jouer et les chapeaux, c'est l'État de São-Paulo qui a fourni la plus forte contribution.

Sa part dans l'impôt sur le tabac s'est élevée à 285,950\$000; sur l'alcool à 389,430\$; sur les conserves à 83,720\$000; sur les chaussures à 50,720\$000; sur les parfumeries, à 18,790\$000.

Avec les impôts sur les autres articles, le total s'est élevé à 1,046,440\$000.

En second lieu vient l'État de Minas avec un total de 448,440\$000.

En troisième lieu vient l'État de Rio Grande do Sul avec un total de 424,930\$.

Le total des impôts perçus dans tout le Brésil pendant le même temps s'est élevé à 31,196,710\$, soit 1,118,242\$ de plus que l'année antérieure.

Le décompte définitif du budget de l'État de São-Paulo pour l'exercice 1904 accuse 42,603,824 milreis en recettes ordinaires et 35,892,164 milreis en dépenses ordinaires. Ces recettes présentent sur les évaluations un excédent de 7,710,824 milreis, et les dépenses une augmentation de 2,477,903 milreis. L'excédent des recettes sur les dépenses s'élève à 6,711,660 milreis.

L'INDUSTRIE SUCRIÈRE.

D'après les renseignements suivants recueillis par M. FERNAND DORÉ, Conseiller du Commerce Extérieur de la France, et publiés dans le "Moniteur Officiel du Commerce," la production normale du sucre au Brésil est estimée à 4,000,000 de sacs de 60 kilog. chaque, soit 540,000,000 de kilogrammes.

La consommation est de 3,000,000 de sacs, ou 180,000,000 de kilogrammes.

L'exportation est de 1,000,000 de sacs, ou 60,000,000 de kilogrammes.

Production.—Les États producteurs (les grands producteurs, car tous les États du Brésil produisent quelque peu de sucre) sont: (1) Pernambuco, (2) Alagoas, (3) Sergipe, (4) Rio-de-Janeiro, (5) Bahia.

La production en 1901 fut importante et Pernambuco, à lui seul, offrit au marché 2,632,946 sacs, ou 157,967,760 kilogrammes de sucre. Les productions de 1902, 1903 et 1904 furent faibles en raison de la sécheresse du Nord, la production de Pernambuco ayant baissé ces années-là à 1,300,000 sacs, ou 78,000,000 de kilogrammes. La future production de 1905 va être abondante, et on estime qu'elle se répartira ainsi:

	Sacs.
Pernambuco	2,500,000
Alagoas.....	8,800,000
Sergipe.....	600,000
Rio-de-Janeiro.....	450,000
Bahia.....	250,000
Total.....	4,600,000

Ou 276,000,000 de kilogrammes.

Consommation.—Les nécessités de la consommation du pays, sont ainsi évaluées:

	Sacs.
Rio-de-Janeiro.....	1,500,000
Saint-Paul.....	1,000,000
Rio Grande do sul.....	250,000
Amazonas, Para, Ceara, etc.....	250,000
Total.....	3,000,000

Les prix qui descendirent beaucoup en 1901-2, se sont relevés ces dernières années. Le taux actuel est de 220 à 265 reis le kilogramme pour la cassonade, et de 320 à 330 reis pour le sucre blanc, ou de \$14.20 à \$15.90 le sac de cassonade et de \$19.20 à \$19.80 celui de sucre cristal blanc, sur le marché de Rio-de-Janeiro, qui est le plus important.

Par suite de la fondation d'une raffinerie à Rio, laquelle peut fournir au marché 1,000 sacs par jour, les petits raffineurs ont fait baisser le prix de 560 reis à 460 kilogrammes de sucre raffiné, créant ainsi une situation embarrassante pour cette importante usine: la lutte, cependant, ne durera que peu de temps et les prix reviendront, comme ils le font déjà, à 560 reis.

Exportation.—L'exportation de cette denrée ne se fait, que pour Liverpool et New-York; elle a été en 1900-1901 de 1,000,000 de sacs et en 1901-2 de 1,549,297 sacs. Ces chiffres se rapportent seulement à l'exportation de Pernambuco seul; nous n'avons pas de renseignements concernant celle des autres États, qui a dû être insignifiante. Le Brésil exportait jadis 8,000,000 de kilogrammes pour Montévidéo: ce marché a été cependant disputé et conquis par le sucre de la République Argentine, lequel jouissait de primes élevées. Celles-ci, dit-on, ont été supprimées dernièrement, pour obtempérer à la convention de Bruxelles. Le Brésil se livre actuellement à l'étude d'un traité de

commerce avec le Portugal qui lui ouvrirait ce marché dont la consommation est de 30,000,000 de kilogrammes.

De ce que nous venons de dire on peut conclure que l'industrie sucrière a un avenir certain au Brésil, et que les capitaux qui s'y trouvent employés y auront une rétribution sûre et avantageuse.

La convention de Bruxelles a protégé la culture de la canne menacée par la betterave. La lutte engagée entre ces deux produits force l'agriculture à améliorer ses procédés de culture de la canne et les usines à sucre à perfectionner le travail de fabrication. L'emploi industriel de l'alcool gagne de jour en jour du terrain. Les Etats du Brésil ne peuvent plus créer d'embarras à la circulation de ce produit, la taxation entre ceux-ci, aussi bien qu'entre les communes, ayant été défendue.

Les impôts d'exportation sont en voie de réduction. Grâce à la hausse du change, les bénéfices des entreprises pourront être remis à l'étranger d'une façon avantageuse.

La plupart des sucreries brésiliennes reprises par les capitaux français se trouvent dans l'Etat de Saint-Paul, non compris dans les grands Etat producteurs: ce sont Piracicaba, Villa-Raffard, Lorena et Porto-Feliz. Ces usines ne se trouvent pas dans la meilleure zone de production du Brésil, mais en compensation elles sont à côté du marché de Saint-Paul qui importe à lourds frets du sucre de Pernambuco.

Les producteurs brésiliens se sont réunis en congrès à Bahia en 1903 et récemment à Pernambuco. Ils décidèrent de demander aux pouvoirs publics la réduction des droits douaniers sur les sucres, afin d'avoir égard aux dispositions de la convention de Bruxelles, sans toutefois y adhérer. Ils ont encore pris la résolution de se réunir de nouveau en congrès à Campos l'année prochaine.

ENCOURAGEMENT À DIVERSES INDUSTRIES.

Le "Diario Oficial" du Brésil a publié le texte du budget des dépenses pour l'année 1905, approuvé par le Congrès le 31 décembre 1904. Les chapitres intéressants sont les suivants:

Le Ministère de la Marine est autorisé à dépenser 670,000 milreis ^a pour la construction de sous-marins, d'après les plans d'inventeurs brésiliens.

Le Ministère de l'Industrie des Chemins de Fer et des Travaux Publics est autorisé à dépenser 100,000 milreis pour la distribution de plantes et de graines; 200,000 milreis pour assurer le repeuplement des haras par des achats faits soit à l'étranger, soit au Brésil; 30,000 milreis pour favoriser l'application à l'industrie; 75,000 milreis pour l'achèvement du chemin de fer Thereza-Christina, et pour entrepren-

^a 1 milreis = environ 1.45 francs.

dre les études nécessaires pour la construction de la ligne Massiaumbé Ararangua; 35,000 milreis pour le dragage du port de Natac; 100,000 milreis pour l'établissement à Santa-Monica (Etat de Rio-de-Janeiro), d'une ferme d'expériences avec adjonction d'un laboratoire chimique pour l'analyse des terres, etc.; 10,000 milreis pour primes aux sériculteurs, qui seront accordées à raison de 1 milreis par kilogramme de cocons indigènes produits; 60,000 milreis pour encourager l'industrie séricicole y compris 45,000 milreis destinés aux deux premières fabriques qui n'emploieront que des cocons indigènes; 300,000 milreis pour l'amélioration des conditions de navigation sur plusieurs rivières.

Le Ministre de l'Industrie est en outre autorisé à contracter un emprunt pour le perfectionnement du service des eaux de la ville de Rio-de-Janeiro.

COLOMBIE.

ÉTABLISSEMENT DU MONOPOLE DES LIQUEURS ET SPIRITUEUX DES CUIRS ET PEaux, DES TABACS ET CIGARETTES ET DES ALLUMETTES.

Un décret No. 41 (3 mars 1905) du Gouvernement Colombien et dont les principales dispositions sont reproduites ci-après a établi au profit de l'Etat le monopole des liqueurs et spiritueux, le monopole de l'exportation des peaux de bœuf, le monopole de la vente du tabac, des cigares et cigarettes et le monopole de la fabrication et de la vente des allumettes.

ART. 1^{er}. Sont établies les recettes d'Etat ci-après: Des liqueurs, des cuirs et peaux, des tabacs et cigarettes, des allumettes.

ART. 2. La recette des liqueurs consiste dans le monopole de la production, de l'importation et de la vente des spiritueux; elle comprend:

(a) L'eau-de-vie de canne et ses composés:

(b) Le brandy ou Cognac, le whisky, le Champagne, les fines, la Chartreuse, les erênes, le curaçao, le kirsch et ses similaires, l'extrait de cognac, les essences concentrées pour la fabrication des liqueurs précitées.

ART. 3. La recette des cuirs et peaux consiste dans le prélèvement de la peau de chaque bête de race bovine abattue et mise dans la consommation sur le territoire de la République.

ART. 4. La recette de tabac et de cigarettes consiste dans l'impôt grevant la consommation du tabac et dans le monopole de la fabrication, de l'importation et de la vente des cigarettes.

ART. 5. La recette des allumettes consiste dans le monopole de la fabrication et de la vente de cet article, dans l'importation de ce même produit ainsi que des matières premières nécessaires à sa fabrication.

* * * * *

ART. 7. Il sera perçu à l'importation du tabac les taxes ci-après:
Cigares, 3 piastres par kilogramme; autre, à l'exception du tabac
haché et des cigarettes, 2.50 piastres par kilogramme.

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ART. 9. Le monopole des liqueurs n'est pas applicable—

1°. Aux vins étrangers importés pour la consommation nationale.

2°. Aux teintures, vernis, liniments, parfums et autres substances
médicinales où l'alcool entre comme composant dans les proportions
habituelles dans la pharmacie et les arts.

Pour les effets du monopole, on entend par *composés* le mélange de
matières ou substances non nocives, propres au vinage et à coloration
des vins et spiritueux.

ART. 10. Les détenteurs des produits faisant l'objet des monopoles
visés au présent décret ne peuvent les mettre en vente; mais le Gou-
vernement ou ses subrogés les achèteront au prix fixé par les experts
nommés par les intéressés et par un troisième expert désigné par les
dits subrogés en cas de désaccord; à moins que les détenteurs ne
s'entendent à l'amiable sur le prix de vente avec le Gouvernement ou
ses représentants.

ART. 15. Il sera établi des fabriques d'allumettes dans les localités
pouvant, d'après l'avis du Gouvernement, servir de centre de pro-
duction et de vente de cet article pour la consommation des différentes
régions du territoire national, sans préjudice de l'importation tempore-
raire à effectuer de ce produit pour la consommation en attendant
l'établissement des fabriques précitées.

ART. 16. A dater du jour qui sera indiqué par décret, sera interdite
à tout particulier l'importation des produits faisant l'objet des mono-
poles visés au présent décret, ainsi que des matières premières, ma-
chines et outils pour la fabrication de ces articles.

ART. 17. Jusqu'à ce que l'Etat pourvoie à son compte à la consom-
mation des cigarettes et des allumettes, on pourra mettre en vente les
réserves existantes, moyennant le paiement d'un droit de consomma-
tion à percevoir en or au taux ci-après: Cigarettes étrangères ou ciga-
rettes fabriquées dans le pays avec du tabac étranger, 1 piastre par
kilogramme net; cigarettes fabriquées sur le territoire avec du tabac
indigène, 1.50 piastres par kilogramme net; allumettes, par kilo-
gramme, 25 pour cent sur le tarif des douanes.

ART. 18. A partir de la mise en vigueur du présent décret, il
demeurera interdit à tout particulier d'établir de nouvelles fabriques;
toute fabrique existant avant cette date pourra continuer à fonctionner
jusqu'à ce que le gouvernement en décide autrement, mais seulement
pour l'élaboration des matières premières possédées ou commandées
par leurs propriétaires avant la date indiquée; le tout moyennant le
paiement des droits de consommation fixés à l'article précédent et
perçus sur les cigarettes mises en vente.

ART. 20. Le gouvernement a la faculté d'administrer ou d'affermir en adjudication publique les recettes visées au présent décret, en se conformant aux dispositions des décrets réglementaires à intervenir sur la matière.

* * * * *

ART. 22. En cas de soumission, l'adjudicataire est substitué à l'Etat pour percevoir la taxe, prévenir et surveiller la contrebande, de manière à exercer les droits que la République se réserve en qualité de propriétaire desdites recettes.

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ART. 29. Le gouvernement a la faculté d'importer ou d'autoriser l'importation des cigarettes aux conditions qu'il jugera nécessaires.

* * * * *

ART. 32 (transitoire). Le gouvernement a la faculté d'adjuger pour cinq années l'administration des recettes prévues au présent décret, en la forme qu'il jugera convenable.

CHEMINS DE FER.

Au Cauca, la ligne en exploitation qui existe dans la Colombie a seulement 22 milles, formant une section de la voie projetée qui doit aller du port de Buenaventura à Cali, soit une distance de 129 kilomètres.

Le département d'Antioquia a accordé une concession à deux américains pour construire un chemin de fer qui reliera la ville de Medellin avec la partie inférieure de la vallée de la Magdalena et avec le département de Cauca.

Cette ligne de chemin de fer fait partie du système intercontinental et courra depuis Santa Lucia, sur le Cauca, le long du fleuve Ponca, dans le district de Caldas.

Dans le projet de l'intercontinental en Colombie, figure une ligne qui, transversant les Andes, entrera dans la vallée de Cauca et se dirigera vers Antioquia; suivant cette riche vallée, elle desservira un grand nombre de villes et de villages jusqu'à son arrivée à Popayan, son point terminus.

Un embranchement arrivera jusqu'à Bogota, après avoir traversé la Cordillère centrale; la ligne principale continuera de Popayan jusqu'à la vallée de Patria, via Posto, et de là traversera Ipiales pour rejoindre l'Équateur.

On avait aussi pensé de construire un embranchement partant de la ligne principale à Cartagena, pour prendre fin dans la mer des Caraïbes.

MONOPOLE DE LA FABRICATION D'ALCOOL DÉNATURÉ.

Un décret du 26 janvier 1905 a établi le monopole de la fabrication du produit connu sous le nom d'alcool dénaturé.

Aux termes de l'article 3 de ce décret, les matières premières servant à la fabrication de l'alcool devront être des produits du pays. Seules pourront être importées les substances dénaturantes, telles que le méthylène ou tout autre produit remplissant le même but.

COSTA-RICA.**LA DETTE EXTÉRIEURE.**

La République de Costa-Rica vient de conclure un arrangement avec la maison SPEYER ET C^{ie}. de New-York, banquiers, pour le règlement de la dette extérieure. Au 1^{er} avril dernier, la dette s'élevait à \$15,283,550 or.

Voici comment elle se décompose:

Dette consolidée:	Or.
Dette extérieure.....	\$11,690,925.00
Dette intérieure.....	693,315.00
Titres du chemin de fer du Pacifique.....	1,449,000.00
Dette flottante.....	1,450,310.68
Total.....	15,283,550.68

En 1904 le produit des douanes s'est élevé à \$1,675,527 or, et le produit net de la vente des spiritueux à \$334,800 or.

D'après l'arrangement conclu, la République créera et émettra des titres 5 pour cent, dits de remboursement, pour une somme de \$1,500,000; ils seront datés du 1^{er} juillet 1905 et porteront intérêt à partir de cette date. Le principal et les intérêts seront payables au taux fixe de \$4.85 par livre sterling à Londres, New-York et Amsterdam. Les titres sont exempts de tous impôts et seront remboursables en 1955 ou avant; un fonds d'amortissement cumulatif de 1 pour cent au moins du montant nominal de l'emprunt assurera le service de remboursement partiel, qui aura lieu à partir de 1910 par voie de rachats ou de tirages.

L'emprunt constituera une obligation directe de la République et sera garanti par les recettes des douanes, et, si cela est nécessaire, par les recettes du monopole des alcools.

Un arrangement a également été conclu pour le retrait des titres actuels de la dette extérieure des séries A et B et leur remplacement par les nouveaux. Les porteurs de titres des séries A et B auront droit au paiement des arrérages d'intérêts en espèces ainsi qu'au nom-

bre de titres nouveaux nécessaires pour produire, à 4 pour cent, une somme d'intérêts égale à celle produite par les titres 5 pour cent, et ce conformément à l'arrangement de 1897.

Cet arrangement accordait 3 pour cent aux 525,000 livres sterling de titres série A, et 2½ pour cent aux 1,475,000 livres sterling de titres de la série B; de sorte que 100 livres sterling nominales série A recevront 60 livres sterling de nouveaux titres 5 pour cent, et que 100 livres sterling nominales de la série B recevront 50 livres sterling (en négligeant la différence du change).

Comme le dernier paiement de coupons a été fait le 1^{er} avril 1905, les arrérages dus le 1^{er} juillet 1905 sont de 12½ pour cent pour la série A et de 10¾ pour cent pour les titres B; il y aura donc à payer 66,937 livres sterling aux titres A et 156,718 livres sterling aux titres B.

ÉQUATEUR.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR EN 1904.

D'après les dernières statistiques, l'importation de l'Équateur, pendant l'année 1904 a été de 51,578,000 kilos et l'exportation de 61,301,000 kilos, la valeur globale de la première étant de 15,338,170 sucres et de la seconde de 23,294,903 sucres.^a

L'excès d'exportation a donc été de 9,783,000 kilos et de 7,946,023 sucres. On peut donc calculer à peu près à un tiers la différence de la valeur en faveur de l'exportation, ce qui est très éloquent pour apprécier la balance commerciale de l'Équateur et l'état de prospérité des finances nationales.

Dans le "Gordian," journal industriel de Hambourg, nous relevons que la production mondiale du cacao, en 1903, a été de 126,795,000 kilos, dont 23,238,000, c'est-à-dire beaucoup plus d'un cinquième, provenaient de l'Équateur.

On cherche maintenant, en Équateur, à trouver des nouveaux débouchés pour le cacao du pays, dont la production augmente de jour en jour. Et il semble qu'on tient beaucoup à se procurer le marché du Japon, et si l'on réussit à propager là-bas le chocolat, qui est une boisson saine et nourrissante, il sera donc de grande importance pour l'Équateur.

LE TRANSPORT DU CAOUTCHOUC.

On mande de Guayaquil que le Gouvernement vient de décider la construction d'un chemin de fer d'Ambato à la rivière Curarey, qui se jette dans l'Amazone près d'Iquitos. Ce district est très riche en

^a Le sucre équatorien de 0.900 de loi vaut 2.50 francs. L'unité monétaire est le "condor" en or, qui vaut 1 livre sterling.

caoutchouc, exporté jusqu'à présent par la vallée de l'Amazone, vers les États-Unis et l'Europe, sous le nom de caoutchouc du Brésil. Le chemin de fer permettra à cette région d'exporter son caoutchouc et d'autres produits via Guayaquil, réduisant ainsi de 3,000 milles la route qu'ils devaient parcourir par eau jusqu'à New-York via Iquitos et Para. Cette route est presque entièrement à l'est des Andes, puisque Ambato se trouve en plein cœur de la chaîne à 8,000 pieds d'altitude. Elle coûtera environ £800,000 et sa longueur sera d'environ 100 milles.

ÉTATS-UNIS.

COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 819 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 du Commerce et du Travail. Le rapport a trait au mois de juillet 1905 et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1904. Il donne aussi un tableau des sept mois finissant au mois de juillet 1905 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 juillet ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois de septembre.

MISE EN VIGUEUR DU TARIF DES ÎLES PHILIPPINES.

Le Ministère des Finances vient de décider que le nouvel acte du tarif philippin établissant des droits sur les marchandises importées dans les îles entrera en vigueur le 2 juillet prochain. Cet acte, approuvé le mars dernier, spécifie que les stipulations pour l'enregistrement de factures consulaires, etc., d'après la loi deviendront effectives dans un délai de soixante jours après la mise en vigueur de cet acte. D'après l'interprétation de ces stipulations cet acte entrera en vigueur 120 jours après la date de son approbation.

CONVENTION POSTALE ENTRE LES ÉTATS-UNIS ET PANAMA.

Le Ministre des Postes des États-Unis et Señor DON J. D. DE OBALDÍA, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Panama, ont signé le 19 juin 1905, une convention postale qui doit entrer en vigueur

le 19 juillet 1905. Ce traité confirme substantiellement l'ordre du Ministre des Postes du 28 février dernier au sujet des taux et conditions applicables aux articles à destination de la République de Panama.

Il établit aussi l'uniformité de ces taux et conditions avec ceux déjà en vigueur entre les Etats-Unis, le Canada, le Mexique et Cuba. A part quelques exceptions, tout article qu'on peut envoyer par la poste dans les Etats-Unis peut être envoyé par la poste à Panama au même taux et dans les mêmes conditions et tout article que l'on peut envoyer par la poste dans la République de Panama peut être envoyé également de Panama aux Etats-Unis dans les mêmes conditions postales nationales de Panama.

HAÏTI.

LOIS SUR LES DOUANES DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE ET TARIFS Y ANNEXÉS, PROMULGUÉE ET RENDUE APPLICABLE LE 19 SEPTEMBRE 1904.

TITRE I.

DISPOSITIONS GÉNÉRALES.

ARTICLE PREMIER. Les marchandises ou produits faisant l'objet de notre commerce extérieur et les navires qui servent à les transporter sont assujettis aux droits mentionnés et aux tarifs annexés à la présente loi et à ceux qui pourraient être prévus dans les lois spéciales.

ART. 2. Les douanes sont établies dans les ports ouverts au commerce étranger pour la perception de ces droits.

Ces ports sont: Port-au-Prince, Cap-Haïtien, Cayes, Gonaïves, Jacmel, Port-de-Paix, Jérémie, Petit-Goave, Saint-Marc, Miragoane, Aquin.

Néanmoins, il pourra être établi des bureaux de douanes sur telles parties de la frontière qui conviendront.

ART. 3. Il est défendu de faire passer ailleurs que par les douanes les marchandises ou produits de notre commerce extérieur.

Toutes marchandises ou produits de notre commerce extérieur qu'on essayera de passer en dehors des bureaux de la douane seront considérés comme contrebande et saisis.

ART. 4. Un an après la promulgation de cette loi, il sera facultatif au Pouvoir Exécutif de supprimer le droit d'échelle dans les ports où il le jugerait nécessaire.

Les droits de douanes continueront à être calculés à raison de cinq cents pieds de bois d'acajou, de deux milliers de bois de campêche et cinq cents livres de coton par tonneau.

ART. 5. Aucun navire ne peut opérer son chargement ou le compléter que dans des ports ouverts au commerce étranger ou jouissant du droit d'échelle.

Le navire qui aura pris son chargement, ou son complément de chargement, dans un port d'échelle ira se faire expédier dans le port de son arrondissement financier ouvert au commerce étranger.

ART. 6. Les navires étrangers ou haïtiens faisant le commerce au long cours ne peuvent, sous peine d'une amende de cinq cents à mille piastres en monnaie ayant cours, mouiller sur les côtes, à moins d'accident ou de cas de force majeure.

Le navire surpris déchargeant ou chargeant des marchandises ou denrées sur les côtes sera confisqué et vendu judiciairement, ainsi que ces marchandises ou denrées.

ART. 7. Toutes tentatives ou entreprises, dont le but est de frustrer les droits de l'État, seront recherchées, poursuivies et punies conformément à la loi.

Il n'y aura prescription qu'après cinq ans.

ART. 8. Les tentatives ou exécutions de contrebande à main armée seront passibles de peines édictées par les articles 326, 327 et 328 du code pénal.

ART. 9. Tout navire qui servira à faire de la contrebande sera passible d'une amende de cinq cents à mille piastres en monnaie ayant cours, et les marchandises ou denrées seront saisies, confisquées et vendues judiciairement.

Il en sera de même des navires, au cas où la valeur saisie dépassera mille gourdes, et les auteurs ou complices de la fraude seront punis d'un an à cinq ans d'emprisonnement.

ART. 10. Tout individu qui aura facilité une contrebande ou qui aura reçu sciemment en dépôt ou acheté des marchandises ou denrées provenant de contrebande sera arrêté, jugé et condamné à un emprisonnement de six mois à deux ans et à une amende de cent à cinq cents piastres en monnaie ayant cours.

ART. 11. La patente ou la licence sera retirée à tout commerçant condamné pour fait de contrebande.

ART. 12. Les agents des douanes demeurent autorisés à faire, s'il y a lieu, des recherches sur les personnes qui descendent des navires de long cours ou de cabotage et de confisquer comme contrebande les marchandises trouvées sur elles.

Les contrevenants seront arrêtés, jugés et condamnés à un emprisonnement de six mois à un an et à une amende de cinq cents piastres en monnaie ayant cours.

ART. 13. Le net produit de toute vente de marchandises ou de navires saisis et confisqués sera partagé en deux parties égales entre l'État et ceux qui les auraient dénoncés ou capturés.

ART. 14. Les poursuites contre les contrevenants à ces dispositions seront dirigées à l'extraordinaire par le ministère public du ressort, devant les tribunaux compétents, soit à la réquisition des directeurs

ou agents de douanes, soit à celle de l'autorité chargée de la police, soit enfin d'office.

ART. 15. Les marchandises soumises aux droits de douanes répondent intégralement des droits dont elles sont le gage.

ART. 16. Il ne peut être établi de franchise de droits que dans les cas déterminés par la loi; et dans ces cas, les articles affranchis payeront les droits de visa, de wharfage et de timbre. Les fournitures importées par les tiers pour le Gouvernement sont comme toutes marchandises assujetties aux droits de douane.

ART. 17. L'État n'est responsable ni des accidents de force majeure, ni des dégâts et détériorations occasionnés aux marchandises, avant leur entrée dans les dépôts ou pendant leur séjour en douane.

Il ne répond que des soustractions de marchandises survenues de leur vérification en douane à l'expédition du bordereau.

Les halles du pesage tant à l'importation qu'à l'exportation ne peuvent en aucun cas servir de dépôt.

ART. 18. Les voiliers ne peuvent prendre chargement que pour un seul port d'Haïti.

ART. 19. Le rhum, le tafia, le sirop, la mélasse, le sucre brut et terré sont prohibés à l'importation; ils seront confisqués et vendus au profit de l'État, et les ouvrages ou objets obscènes seront aussi confisqués et brûlés.

ART. 20. Les agents des steamers et les consignataires de voiliers sont responsables des amendes encourues par les capitaines.

TITRE II.

DES CONSULS.

ART. 21. Nul ne peut être consul d'Haïti s'il est commissionnaire.

ART. 22. Les postes consulaires dans les villes ou ports de mer, de plus de cinquante mille habitants, seront exclusivement occupés par des titulaires de nationalité haïtienne.

Néanmoins, les consulats établis dans les Antilles seront exceptionnellement gérés par des Haïtiens, sans qu'il y ait lieu de tenir compte du nombre de la population.

ART. 23. Les consuls viseront les connaissements, manifestes, factures et autres documents relatifs à l'expédition des navires.

Ces documents seront faits sur quadruple original.

Dans les ports où il n'y a pas de consul d'Haïti, ces documents seront visés par un notaire ou par un juge de paix.

ART. 24. Ils enverront par chaque navire au Secrétaire d'État des Finances et du Commerce (n) dupliquata des factures et manifestes qu'ils auront visés et chaque mois un état détaillé des denrées et autres produits d'Haïti composant les chargements d'exportation, avec désignation des ports d'expédition des navires, de la qualité et de la quantité et les noms des chargeurs.

Les consuls des îles et ports avoisinants seront tenus de fournir mensuellement à la Secrétairerie d'État des Finances un état détaillé du chargement de tous les navires ou embarcations d'Haïti arrivés dans leurs ports, ils signaleront d'une façon spéciale ceux qui auront débarqué des denrées d'Haïti ou qui seront soupçonnés de fraude.

ART. 25. Les consuls, sous peine de révocation, sont tenus de faire connaître, par pli spécial et par chaque navire, tant au Secrétaire d'État des Finances et du Commerce qu'à l'Administrateur des finances du lieu de destination, le nombre des connaissements à ordre qu'ils ont visés, en indiquant les marques, contremarques, numéros et poids de chaque colis, et les noms des mandataires préposés à leur réception.

ART. 26. Les consuls sont obligés de donner aux intéressés qui le réclameront connaissance des dispositions de la présente loi.

ART. 27. Ils refuseront de viser les manifestes et connaissements qui ne seront point dans les conditions exigées par la loi.

TITRE III.

DU CONNAISSEMENT.

ART. 28. Toute marchandise expédiée de l'Étranger pour un port d'Haïti doit être accompagnée d'un connaissement. Le capitaine, pour la partie de la cargaison qui lui appartient, n'est point dispensé de cette formalité.

ART. 29. Le connaissement indiquera en toutes lettres: Le nom du chargeur, le nom et l'adresse du destinataire, le nom et domicile du capitaine, le nom et tonnage du navire, le lieu de départ et celui de destination.

Il énoncera le prix du frêt, la nature, le poids brut ou le volume de la marchandise et présentera en marge les marques et numéros des colis.

ART. 30. Le connaissement aura un numéro d'ordre qui sera répété sur le manifeste consulaire, et le consul ouvrira un registre où il insérera ce numéro, en regard des noms du chargeur et du destinataire.

ART. 31. Chaque colis portera distinctement les initiales du destinataire, un numéro spécial et le poids de la marchandise si elle est taxée au poids.

ART. 32. Le consul refusera de viser tout connaissement qui indiquera un même numéro pour plus d'un colis.

ART. 33. Le connaissement, ainsi que la facture à ordre, doit indiquer le nom du mandataire ou de l'agent à qui le colis sera remis.

ART. 34. Le défaut de connaissement entraîne la confiscation de la marchandise et la condamnation du capitaine à une amende de cent piastres en monnaie ayant cours, peine qui sera prononcée par le Tribunal correctionnel à l'extraordinaire, et les consignataires seront responsables de l'amende.

TITRE IV.

DE LA FACTURE.

ART. 35. La facture est obligatoire pour toute marchandise expédiée en Haïti. Elle sera faite en quadruple original et visée par le consul d'Haïti du port d'expédition ou par un officier assermenté là où il n'y a pas de consul.

ART. 36. Cette facture indiquera les marques, contre-marques et numéros des colis, leur nombre, le contenu détaillé de chacun d'eux, le prix de la marchandise, le frêt, les frais et le nom du port d'expédition. Elle doit être la reproduction littérale des livres de l'expéditeur.

Si la marchandise est chargée à ordre, le nom du destinataire sera remplacé par la mention à ordre.

ART. 37. Toute facture présentée au visa du consul doit contenir au bas la déclaration suivante qui sera signée par le Commissionnaire ou toute autre personne dûment autorisée:

“J'affirme que cette facture est l'expression fidèle et sincère de la vérité, qu'elle est en tout conforme à mes livres, qu'aucune dénomination usuelle, ni le poids, ni la qualité, ni la quantité des articles qui y sont portés, ni la valeur n'ont été altérés.”

ART. 38. Le défaut de facture entraîne l'envoi du colis à l'exportation.

ART. 39. En cas de contestation entre l'expéditeur et le destinataire, la facture visée par le consul fera seule foi en justice.

TITRE V.

DU MANIFESTE DE BORD.

ART. 40. Tout navire venant de l'étranger avec ou sans chargement doit avoir un manifeste fait en quadruple expédition, signé par le capitaine, arrêté et visé par le consul d'Haïti ou le notaire ou le juge de paix prévus plus haut.

ART. 41. Le manifeste indiquera: les noms des chargeurs, ceux des destinataires, le nombre des colis, leurs marques, contre-marques et numéros, le volume de chacun d'eux, la nature de la marchandise, le poids, si elle est taxée au poids.

Il indiquera aussi les noms des mandataires chargés de recevoir les colis à ordre.

Les provisions de bord doivent, sous peine de confiscation, figurer sur le manifeste.

ART. 42. Le capitaine sera tenu de signaler sur le manifeste, avant de le soumettre aux autorités douanières, les colis portés sur les connaissements et qui n'auront pas été embarqués ou qui auraient été jetés à la mer dans le cours du voyage. Les colis non embarqués et dûment signalés pourront être embarqués sur un autre navire, sur le manifeste

duquel il sera fait mention qu'ils n'ont pas été embarqués sur le navire où ils étaient déjà manifestés.

ART. 43. Les quatre exemplaires du manifeste pour les steamers sont exigibles pour chaque port de destination.

ART. 44. Les capitaines des navires ou leurs représentants, au moment de faire viser leurs manifestes, prêteront le serment suivant qui sera transcrit par le consul au bas du manifeste :

“Je jure que ce manifeste contient exactement les colis embarqués à bord de mon navire; que les quantités sont conformes à celles portées dans les connaissements.

“Je déclare accepter toutes les pénalités que je pourrais encourir pour infraction à la loi des douanes.

“En foi de quoi, je signe le présent manifeste.”

ART. 45. Le défaut de manifeste entraînera l'envoi du chargement à l'exportation et contre le capitaine une amende de cinq cents piastres en monnaie nationale ayant cours, laquelle sera prononcée par la douane, et le consignataire en demeurera responsable.

TITRE VI.

DE L'ENTRÉE DES NAVIRES.

ART. 46. Nul, autre que le pilote, le médecin du port et les agents douaniers, ne peut monter à bord à l'arrivée d'un navire de commerce, avant l'accomplissement des formalités édictées par la loi.

ART. 47. Le pilote remettra au capitaine un livret où seront transcrites toutes les dispositions de la présente loi concernant les devoirs du capitaine.

Le chef des mouvements du port, sous peine de révocation, tiendra la main à l'exécution des prescriptions ci-dessus.

ART. 48. Dès l'arrivée du navire le Directeur de la douane désignera un contrôleur et un employé qui, assistés de l'interprète et du chef des mouvements du port, se rendront à bord. Ils réclameront du capitaine les manifestes, connaissements et acquits de douane et apposeront les scellés, si c'est un voilier, sur ses punneaux et écouteilles.

Ils dresseront procès-verbal d'apposition des scellés et inventaire des marchandises qui n'auraient pu entrer dans la cale, les feront signer par le capitaine et les remettront sans délai au Directeur de la douane avec les autres pièces ci-dessus énumérées.

ART. 49. Le directeur de la douane visera les manifestes, connaissements et acquits de douane en y indiquant les jour et heure auxquels il les aura remis à l'interprète.

ART. 50. Le capitaine aura quarante-huit pour faire sa déclaration d'entrée et, à cet effet, il se fera accompagner en douane par le consignataire. En présence du Directeur de la douane, d'un contrôleur et de l'interprète, il soumettra son registre de bord, d'où sera extrait le

tonnage du navire, et fera la déclaration suivante qui sera enregistrée, et qu'il signera avec le consignataire et les fonctionnaires sus-cités:

“Je déclare me soumettre aux lois du pays et à toutes les pénalités que je pourrais encourir par suite d'infraction à ces lois.”

ART. 51. Le capitaine qui n'aura pas fait sa déclaration d'entrée quarante-huit heures après son arrivée et qui voudra repartir pour l'étranger payera un droit d'ancrage de vingt-cinq piastres en monnaie ayant cours, sans préjudice des droits de port.

TITRE VII.

DU DÉCHARGEMENT.

ART. 52. Aucun voilier ne pourra commencer son déchargement avant la remise du manifeste de l'interprète et l'ordre du Directeur de la douane de lever les scellés.

Si les scellés ne sont pas trouvés sains et entiers, le capitaine tombera sous le coup des articles 207 à 214 du Code pénal.

ART. 53. Le Directeur de la douane désignera un employé qui recevra les colis sur le wharf.

Cet employé tiendra un registre sur lequel sera inscrite chaque jour la quantité en lettres et en chiffres des colis débarqués, avec leurs marques, contre-marques et numéros. Ce registre sera arrêté après chaque débarquement et signé par l'employé, le consignataire, l'agent ou le représentant.

ART. 54. Il est défendu aux canots, chalands ou autres embarcations d'accoster les wharfs et lieux affectés au débarquement des marchandises, sans l'autorisation du Directeur de la douane.

En cas de contravention, les délinquants seront dénoncés au chef des mouvements du port qui les fera arrêter. Ils seront jugés et condamnés à un emprisonnement de quinze jours à un mois et à une amende de vingt-cinq à cent piastres, en monnaie ayant cours.

ART. 55. Tout colis porté sur le manifeste et non débarqué payera les droits, et le capitaine sera passible d'une amende de cent piastres en monnaie ayant cours, dont le consignataire sera responsable, sauf le cas de force majeure dûment constaté.

Cette amende ne sera pas appliquée lorsqu'il s'agira d'un steamer, si l'agent prouve que le colis n'a pas été débarqué et prend l'engagement de le faire revenir dans un mois et en établissant l'identité.

Passé ce délai, les droits payés seront acquis à l'État.

ART. 56. Les agents des steamers, sous peine d'une amende de cinq cents piastres en monnaie ayant cours, sont tenus, vingt-quatre heures après le débarquement des marchandises, de remettre au Directeur de la douane la liste des colis non débarqués, en indiquant leurs marques, contre-marques et numéros.

ART. 57. Après le débarquement des voiliers, le Directeur de la douane désignera un contrôleur et un employé qui, assistés de l'inter-

prète et du chef des mouvements du port, opéreront une visite à bord pour s'assurer que toutes les marchandises ont été débarquées.

Celles trouvées à bord, et qui ne sont pas à l'usage de l'équipage, seront saisies et confisquées, et le capitaine sera passible d'une amende de cinquante à deux cents piastres, en monnaie ayant cours.

Le navire sera jaugeé selon le mode établi par la loi.

Procès-verbal en double expédition de chacune de ses opérations sera dressé sur un timbre du type de trente-cinq centimes. Ces procès-verbaux seront signés par le capitaine, les fonctionnaires et employés ci-dessus dénommés et remis immédiatement au Directeur de la douane.

TITRE VIII.

DE LA DÉCLARATION.

ART. 58. Dans les vingt-quatre heures de l'arrivée d'un navire, dimanche et jours de fête exceptés, les consignataires ou importateurs des marchandises remettront à l'interprète, avec les connaissements et factures, une déclaration de leur importation conforme à ces documents.

Néanmoins, l'importateur qui constatera une erreur sur sa facture pourra la signaler au bas de sa déclaration. L'interprète en fera mention dans son manifeste. Dans ce cas, la vérification sera faite comme pour les marchandises à l'exportation, mais il ne sera appliqué aucune amende.

Cette déclaration comprendra tous les colis débarqués ou non portés sur le connaissement.

Le consignataire ou l'agent du navire devra remettre dans le même délai, sur un timbre de trente-cinq centimes une déclaration de la quantité de tomes importés.

ART. 59. La déclaration sera faite sans ratures ni surcharges sur un timbre de vingt centimes et indiquera: le nom du navire, le lieu de l'expédition, la date de l'arrivée, le nom du consignataire, celui du destinataire des marchandises et le numéro des connaissements.

La mention suivante sera inscrite par l'importateur au bas de la déclaration: "J'affirme que la présente déclaration est conforme aux marchandises que j'ai reçues."

ART. 60. Si, à l'arrivée du navire, un importateur ne reçoit pas ses documents, il pourra demander à l'Administration des finances, sur un timbre de trente-cinq centimes, la permission de faire rentrer ses marchandises à l'importation, en s'engageant de remettre les documents à leur arrivée.

L'Administrateur des finances fera droit à la demande si les documents existent dans les plis consulaires. Il les remettra immédiatement à l'interprète pour la confection de son manifeste. Si cet importateur ne remet pas ces documents dans le délai d'un mois, il sera passible d'une amende de cent gourdes en monnaie ayant cours.

ART. 61. Les dénominations adoptées au tarif sont les seules dont on fera usage dans les déclarations.

Les articles non prévus seront désignés sous la dénomination la plus généralement admise dans le commerce.

ART. 62. La déclaration, à peine de nullité, doit être signée par un négociant importateur patenté ou son représentant dûment autorisé.

Il n'est fait exception que pour les marchandises ou effets contenus dans les malles des voyageurs.

ART. 63. L'importateur qui aura déclaré comme un seul colis plusieurs caisses ou balles réunies d'une manière apparente, sans en indiquer le nombre, sera passible d'une amende de cinquante gourdes en monnaie ayant cours.

ART. 64. Le défaut de déclaration entraîne l'envoi des colis à l'exportation.

TITRE IX.

DU MANIFESTE DE L'INTERPRÈTE.

ART. 65. L'interprète constatera l'authenticité des factures et connaissements, les collationnera avec les manifestes du bord et les déclarations et rédigera son manifeste.

ART. 66. Le manifeste indiquera le nom du navire, sa nationalité, son tonnage, son lieu d'expédition, sa date d'arrivée, le nom du capitaine et celui du consignataire et le montant total des factures.

En tête de chacune des déclarations qui auront servi à la confection du manifeste, il sera porté le nom de l'importateur et le numéro de son connaissement.

ART. 67. L'interprète inscrira d'office à l'exportation, au nom du mandataire ou de l'agent désigné sur le manifeste de bord, les colis à l'ordre qui n'auront pas été déclarés dans le délai légal.

ART. 68. Avant d'arrêter et de signer son manifeste, l'interprète fera viser par chaque importateur la partie qui le concerne.

ART. 69. Le manifeste doit être remis en douane par l'interprète dans les quarante-huit heures de l'entrée du navire.

ART. 70. Aucune addition, soustraction ou aucun changement ne pourra être fait au manifeste après qu'il aura été contrôlé et signé par le Directeur de la douane et l'Administrateur des finances.

ART. 71. Il sera fait par l'interprète, sur l'original de manifeste qui devra rester en douane, deux copies que le Directeur expédiera au Ministre des Finances et à l'Administrateur.

ART. 72. Sous peine de révocation, l'interprète demeure responsable de l'inexécution des prescriptions du présent Titre.

TITRE X.

DE LA VÉRIFICATION.

ART. 73. L'Administrateur des finances contrôlera immédiatement le manifeste et enverra l'ordre de vérifier. La douane ne pourra commencer aucune opération avant de recevoir cet ordre.

Quand l'Administrateur concevra quelque doute sur tout ou partie du manifeste, il sera tenu d'assister en personne aux vérifications.

ART. 74. Il sera établi dans les douanes des cahiers à souches affectés aux permis de vérification.

Les feuilles de ces cahiers seront frappés d'un timbre de dix centimes et divisées en deux parties par un talon de souches portant le nom de la douane où se fait la vérification.

L'une des parties, la souche, contiendra la demande de vérification et le nom du navire, le port d'expédition, la date d'arrivée et l'espèce de colis avec leurs marques, contre-marques et numéros: le tout daté et signé par l'importateur ou son agent dûment autorisé.

L'autre partie, qui constituera le permis et que le Directeur de la douane visera, contiendra toutes les indications sommaires de la souche et les détails mentionnés à l'article 78.

ART. 75. Chaque demande de vérification inscrite sur le cahier aura un numéro qui sera répété sur le permis, et les vérifications se feront dans l'ordre de l'inscription de ces demandes.

ART. 76. Chaque vérification, à peine de nullité, sera faite par un contrôleur et le Directeur de la douane ou un employé désigné par lui. Mais ce fonctionnaire sera tenu d'y assister, au cas où une différence entre la facture et le contenu d'un colis aura été signalée sur le manifeste.

En tête du permis, la désignation sera inscrite aussi sur le talon. Le Directeur de la douane peut toujours procéder à la contre-vérification.

ART. 77. Les vérifications auront lieu dans les bâtiments de la douane et publiquement, afin que chacun puisse les contrôler.

ART. 78. Le permis de vérification mentionnera le nom du navire, celui de l'importateur, le numéro de son connaissement, les marques, contre-marques et numéros de chaque colis; l'espèce, la qualité et la largeur de la marchandise, le nombre de pièces, l'aunage de chacune d'elles, le poids si la marchandise paie au poids, et, en général, toutes les indications de nature à justifier la taxe qu'on aura appliquée.

ART. 79. La vérification sera inscrite sur le permis et le registre de vérification séance tenante, colis par colis, et à mesure que se poursuit l'opération, puis arrêtée et certifiée par les contrôleur et employé qui la signeront avec l'importateur. Chaque colis vérifié portera à l'encre et en caractères apparents le mot: Vérifié.

ART. 80. Les marchandises régulièrement déclarées et dont l'importateur n'aura pas demandé la vérification dix jours après la remise du manifeste seront vérifiées d'office et sur simple commandement, en présence de l'Administrateur des finances.

ART. 81. La vérification des marchandises envoyées à l'exportation ne pourra avoir lieu qu'au préalable l'importateur ait remis à l'Administrateur des finances une déclaration appuyée des documents prévus en l'article 59. L'Administrateur fera enregistrer cette déclaration et désignera un de ses employés pour contrôler la vérification. Les quantités trouvées en plus seront frappées de double droit.

ART. 82. La marchandise envoyée à l'exportation sera frappée d'une amende de vingt pour cent prélevés sur le montant des droits fixes, sans préjudice des droits additionnels.

ART. 83. La marchandise à l'exportation et dont la vérification n'aura pas été demandée dans les vingt et un jours de son arrivée sera vérifiée d'office et tombera sous le coup des articles 82 et 84.

ART. 84. Les marchandises vérifiées d'office seront frappées d'une amende de cinquante gourdes, monnaie ayant cours.

ART. 85. Tous colis, futailles, balles, etc., non déclarés, seront saisis, confisqués et vendus à l'encan. Tous articles trouvés en plus dans les colis, balles ou futailles seront frappés de double droit.

Il en sera de même des articles déclarés pour d'autres moins taxés. Tous articles prohibés seront saisis et confisqués au profit de l'État.

La moitié des doubles droits et du net produit de la vente des marchandises saisies et confisquées sera distribuée aux employés de la douane ou autres personnes qui auront découvert ou dénoncé l'infraction.

TITRE XI.

DE LA RÉEXPORTATION.

ART. 86. Les marchandises destinées pour la réexportation seront déclarées comme il est prévu au Titre VIII. Elles seront inscrites au manifeste de l'interprète, ficelées, scellées et déposées dans une halle de la douane aux risques du destinataire.

Elles n'y pourront séjourner plus de six mois, et, avant leur embarquement, leur destinataire paiera une gourde par colis pour droit de dépôt, sans préjudice de droits de wharfage.

A l'expiration de ce délai, ces marchandises seront vérifiées d'office et vendues à l'encan, moyennant avis affichés à la principale porte de la douane, pendant quinze jours, et un commandement au destinataire publié au "Journal officiel."

Ce commandement sera fait à la requête de l'Administrateur.

Après la perception des droits et autres frais, l'excédent sera déposé au Trésor, aux ordres du destinataire, et sera acquis à la caisse publique, après délai de trois ans.

ART. 87. Le consignataire de la marchandise déclarée pour la réexportation, qui voudra la livrer à la consommation, en fera la demande à l'Administrateur des finances qui en ordonnera la vérification à l'exportation.

TITRE XII.

DES AVARIES.

ART. 88. Les avaries des marchandises seront déclarées par le consignataire vingt-quatre heures après leur débarquement, et ce au plus

tard, et constatées par le Directeur de la douane, le Commissaire du Gouvernement et trois négociants haïtiens patentés.

Procès-verbal sera dressé et expédié à l'Administrateur des finances qui ordonnera la vente. Cette vente sera faite à la criée publique et en présence de ce fonctionnaire, du Commissaire du gouvernement, du Directeur de la douane et d'un contrôleur.

Il sera prélevé sur le net produit de la vente la moitié des droits prévus aux tarifs annexés à la présente loi, sans préjudice des droits additionnels.

ART. 89. Les marchandises ou produits étrangers introduits dans un des ports ouverts de la République, par suite de naufrage, paieront les droits, s'ils doivent être livrés à la consommation. Dans ce cas, le réclamateur n'est astreint à remettre à l'interprète qu'une déclaration sommaire.

Ils paieront pour tout droit de dépôt une gourde par colis plus le droit de wharfage, si le propriétaire veut les réexporter.

Si, après six mois, ils ne sont pas réexportés, ou livrés à la consommation, ils seront vendus à la criée publique, conformément aux dispositions de l'article 86.

ART. 90. Au moment de l'embarquement des colis à réexporter, le Directeur et les propriétaires dresseront procès-verbal dont une copie sera envoyée au Ministre des finances et l'autre à la Chambre des comptes et les feront accompagner à bord par un employé et un officier du port, lesquels réclameront du capitaine un reçu indiquant les marques, contre-marques, numéros et l'espèce des colis.

Copie de ce procès-verbal sera expédié à l'Administrateur des finances.

TITRE XIII.

DE L'ASSIMILATION, DE LA PRÉEMPTION ET DU DROIT AD VALOREM.

ART. 91. La marchandise qui, par son espèce, sa qualité et son prix, pourra être assimilée à un article dénommé au tarif, paiera le même droit que cet article.

Quand l'assimilation pourra se faire avec plusieurs articles, la marchandise paiera le droit de celui le plus fortement imposé.

ART. 92. La marchandise, dont la qualité et les dimensions seront supérieures à la qualité et aux dimensions, paiera un droit proportionnel à celui fixé pour l'article similaire.

Ainsi, pour le quart, le tiers, la moitié en sus des dimensions prévues, la marchandise paiera le quart, le tiers, la moitié en sus.

ART. 93. Les marchandises qui ne présenteront aucun rapport d'identité avec celles spécifiées au tarif paieront vingt pour cent de leur prix de revient, sans préjudice des surtaxes.

Pour ces marchandises et toutes celles assujetties au droit ad valorem, ce prix de revient sera établi sur la valeur de l'article au lieu de pro-

duction, réduite en monnaie légale et majorée de dix pour cent pour tous frais.

ART. 94. Lorsque la douane jugera que le prix d'un article assujéti aux droits ad valorem est diminué, elle pourra le retenir au profit de l'État, moyennant le paiement immédiat du prix de revient majoré de dix pour cent, ou bien le faire expertiser.

Dans ce cas, il sera nommé trois experts: l'un par la douane, le second par l'importateur et le troisième par les deux premiers.

Les droits de douane seront perçus d'après leur évaluation.

ART. 95. Quand la douane usera du droit de préemption, elle dressera procès-verbal de cette décision et l'Administrateur des finances fera vendre la marchandise à la criée publique dans un délai de cinq jours.

TITRE XIV.

DU DROIT DE VISA.

ART. 96. Il sera prélevé par les douanes de la République un droit de visa comme suit: sur le montant des factures d'espèces monnayées un pour mille, sur le montant des factures de marchandises un pour cent.

Pour le manifeste de chaque port d'expédition 5 gourdes.

Pour la patente de santé de chaque navire 5 gourdes (cinq piastres) en monnaie ayant cours.

ART. 97. Les bordereaux pour ces droits seront dressés contre les agents et consignataires des navires, les importateurs ou toutes autres personnes. En conséquence, les consuls et agents consulaires d'Haïti viseront gratuitement les documents ci-dessus mentionnés.

TITRE XV.

DES MARCHANDISES ET EFFETS DES PASSAGERS.

ART. 98. La déclaration, sous peine de renvoi à l'exportation, est obligatoire pour les marchandises transportées par les voyageurs ou contenues dans leurs malles.

Il ne sera exigé par l'interprète d'autres documents que cette déclaration.

ART. 99. Les effets à l'usage exclusif du voyageur, seront vérifiés immédiatement après leur débarquement, affranchis de tous droits de douane et remis à leur propriétaire.

Le Directeur de la douane, dans les vingt-quatre heures, fera dresser une liste des colis contenant les marchandises et l'enverra à l'interprète.

Aucune vérification de ces marchandises ne sera faite avant la remise du manifeste.

TITRE XVI.

DU PAIEMENT DES DROITS.

ART. 100. Le Directeur de la douane est tenu, dans les trente-six heures de toute vérification, de faire dresser le bordereau des droits. Ce bordereau, qui sera fait sur un timbre de soixante-dix centimes, comprendra toutes les marchandises entrées au nom de l'importateur, les taxes, surtaxes et l'amende qu'encourra cet importateur.

Le Directeur de la douane, après avoir contrôlé ce bordereau, le signera avec le contrôleur et l'employé qui ont procédé à la vérification et l'enverra, avec le permis de vérification, à l'Administrateur des finances.

ART. 101. L'Administrateur des finances, dès la réception du bordereau, le fera contrôler et ordonnera immédiatement une contre vérification, si le contrôle révèle des irrégularités. Le bordereau sera ordonné, et le mandat d'encasement correspondant sera envoyé au service de la Trésorerie.

ART. 102. Le service de la Trésorerie remettra à l'importateur un récépissé qui sera visé par l'Administrateur.

La douane, sur la présentation de ce récépissé, donnera quittance et délivrera les marchandises.

ART. 103. Toute omission ou erreur relevée dans un bordereau donnera lieu à un bordereau supplémentaire ou de restitution, et les fonctionnaires et employés qui l'auront dressé, contrôlé et signé seront passibles de suspension ou de révocation.

ART. 104. Les droits doivent être payés et les colis enlevés de la douane dans les quarante-huit heures de la vérification.

Aucune vérification ne sera faite pour ceux qui, après ce délai, n'auront pas payé les droits.

ART. 105. Les marchandises dont les droits n'auront pas été payés dans les quinze jours de leur vérification seront dénoncées par le Directeur de la douane à l'Administrateur des finances qui en ordonnera la vente à l'encan jusq'au concurrence des droits dus et des autres frais et sans autre formalité qu'un commandement donné à l'importateur.

ART. 106. Tout paiement de droits fait en dehors des prescriptions du présent Titre sera répété contre l'importateur et entraînera la révocation des fonctionnaires qui l'auront ordonné.

TITRE XVII.

DE L'EXPÉDITION DES DENRÉES.

ART. 107. Tout expéditeur de denrées ou de produits doit faire en douane, sur un papier timbré du type de vingt centimes, la déclaration suivante:

Je, soussigné, déclare vouloir embarquer sur le ——— à destination
 ——— la quantité de ——— (marquées comme en marge).

Le Directeur de la douane visera cette déclaration, y apposera un numéro d'ordre et la fera enregistrer.

Le montant des droits sera, sur l'ordre de l'Administrateur des finances, versé au Trésor public, contre un reçu qui sera retourné à l'Administration pour être enregistré et visé.

Le Directeur de la douane enregistrera et visera ce récépissé, puis ordonnera le pesage des denrées.

ART. 108. Le peseur, sous peine de révocation, fera saisir et confisquer les denrées ou produits qui ne seront pas conformes à ceux déclarés.

ART. 109. La douane tiendra un cahier à souches, comme il est prescrit à l'article 74, affecté au pesage des denrées.

Le peseur transcrira sur la souche la déclaration d'embarquement et, sur la demi-feuille, il reproduira cette déclaration et inscrira les pesées partielles.

ART. 110. Après chaque opération, le peseur qui aura assisté au pesage, et sous peine de révocation, arrêtera le permis et le signera séance tenante avec l'exportateur et le contrôleur.

ART. 111. Le contrôleur, sous peine de révocation, prendra note de toutes les pesées sur un registre qui sera tenu sans ratures ni surcharges. Ce registre sera paraphé par l'Administrateur des finances.

ART. 112. La tare pour les futailles contenant des denrées sera prélevée à raison de quinze pour cent et, pour les sacs, à une livre et demie chacun.

ART. 113. Lorsque tout ou partie des denrées ou produits ne pourront être embarqués sur le navire pour lequel elles ont été déclarées, l'exportateur en donnera avis immédiat au Directeur de la douane qui, assisté d'un contrôleur, dressera procès-verbal. Une expédition de ce procès-verbal sera envoyée à l'Administrateur des finances qui permettra l'embarquement de ces produits ou denrées sur un autre navire.

ART. 114. Le peseur enverra au Directeur de la douane, avec les déclarations et les permis, les états de pesage qui seront collationnés et annexés aux bordereaux des droits.

ART. 115. Le Directeur de la douane, sous peine de suspension, fera dresser et expédier à l'Administrateur des finances, vingt-quatre heures après la remise de ces documents, le bordereau de chaque exportateur.

ART. 116. Le Directeur de la douane refusera la déclaration de "vouloir embarquer" de tout exportateur qui ne lui aura pas présenté son récépissé définitif cinq jours après le départ du navire.

ART. 117. Les agents et consignataires du navire sont tenus, sous peine d'une amende de mille gourdes, monnaie ayant cours, de remettre douze heures après le départ du navire, au Directeur de la douane, accompagné des commisements, le manifeste de chargement avec les noms des exportateurs, les marques, contre-marques, quantité, espèces des denrées et leurs poids.

TITRE XVIII.

DE L'EXPÉDITION ET DES DROITS AFFECTANT LE CORPS DES NAVIRES.

ART. 118. Tout steamer peut reprendre la mer immédiatement après son déchargement ou son chargement. Tout voilier doit, avant de quitter le port, se munir d'une expédition délivrée par la douane.

Le capitaine, accompagné de son consignataire, se présentera en douane, exhibera ses connaissements quand il y a chargement et attestera sur la foi du serment que la quantité de denrées indiquée sur ces connaissements est conforme à celle chargée à son bord.

ART. 119. Cette expédition énoncera les noms du navire et du capitaine, les ports de départ et de destination, la quantité de denrées et produits, les marques, contre-marques et numéros des sacs, colis ou futailles, ou indiquera si le navire est parti sur lest.

ART. 120. Le chef des mouvements du port, sur le vu de l'expédition, remettra au capitaine la carte de sortie.

ART. 121. Les agents et consignataires des navires sont responsables des droits de vigie, de pilotage, de visite sanitaire, de fontaine et de tonnage qui seront perçus conformément à la présente loi, ainsi que de ceux qui pourraient affecter le navire.

ART. 122. Le droit de tonnage est de une gourde, sans préjudice des droits additionnels, par tonneau de marchandises importées par steamer, et une gourde par tonneau brut pour les voiliers.

Les navires sur lest paieront le droit de tonnage.

Le tonneau par steamer sera déterminé au moyen des pesages ou mesurages qui auront servi à régler le fret, celui par voilier, d'après le mode établi par la loi.

ART. 123. Le tonneau légal est de deux milliers pesants ou de quarante-deux pieds cubes, mesure française.

TITRE XIX.

DU TRANSIT.

ART. 124. Le transit est permis pour tous les ports ouverts au commerce étranger.

ART. 125. La demande de transit sera faite à la douane du lieu de réception sur un timbre de trente-cinq centimes et avant la confection du manifeste par un négociant importateur.

Elle sera enregistrée et signée par l'importateur, le Directeur de la douane et un contrôleur.

ART. 126. L'autorisation de faire le transit ne sera pas accordée, si la demande n'est accompagnée des connaissements et factures des colis.

ART. 127. Le Directeur de la douane autorisera l'embarquement sur un navire caboteur et dressera sur timbre de soixante-dix centimes un procès-verbal qui énoncera le nom du navire, la marque, le numéro, les dimensions et le nombre des colis.

Trois copies de procès-verbal seront faites sur papier libre et expédiées au Ministre des finances, à l'Administrateur et à la Chambre des comptes.

ART. 128. Les colis en transit seront inscrits sur l'expédition du navire caboteur.

ART. 129. Les colis seront ficelés, scellés le jour de leur débarquement, et les scellés seront vérifiés au moment de leur embarquement, ce, sous la responsabilité du Directeur de la douane qui fera dresser un acquit à caution.

L'expéditeur, sous peine d'une amende de deux cents piastres en monnaie ayant cours, rapportera à la douane du port d'expédition, dans un délai de quinze jours, cet acquit à caution déchargé par celle du port de destination.

Le Directeur de la douane du port de destination expédiera à celui d'expédition cet acquit à caution déchargé.

ART. 130. Les marchandises en transit figureront pour mémoire sur le manifeste de l'interprète et sur le bordereau général du navire avec la mention "Expédiées en transit le (date, mois et année) par —."

ART. 131. Les factures, connaissements et l'acquit à caution seront adressés au Directeur de la douane du port de destination sous pli cacheté et confié directement au capitaine.

ART. 132. Un délai de vingt-quatre heures, les dimanches et jours de fête exceptés, est accordé au capitaine pour remettre ce pli avant d'opérer son déchargement. Il lui en sera délivré reçu. Passé ce délai, il sera condamné à une amende de cent piastres en monnaie ayant cours, et les marchandises en transit seront saisies et confisquées.

ART. 133. Le destinataire de la marchandise arrivée en transit se conformera aux dispositions du Titre VIII.

TITRE XX.

DU CABOTAGE.

ART. 134. Le cabotage ne peut être fait que par les navires haïtiens.

ART. 135. Les marchandises expédiées d'un port ouvert à un autre port ouvert, par des maisons faisant le commerce d'importation, doivent être en balles et en caisses comme à leur arrivée de l'étranger, avec marque et numéros, et accompagnées de toutes les pièces, factures et connaissements indiquant le navire par lequel ces marchandises sont entrées dans le port; les bordereaux de douane afférents à ces marchandises et les récépissés de la banque attestant que les droits ont été acquittés.

ART. 136. Les marchandises, denrées ou produits expédiés par le cabotage doivent être accompagnés d'une déclaration faite sur papier timbré de dix centimes qui énoncera les noms du navire, de l'expéditeur et du destinataire, les ports de départ et de destination, les marques

contre-marques, poids, quantités, mesures, espèces de denrées, marchandises ou produits.

Elle sera visée et enregistrée, et une copie sur du papier-libre sera envoyée par le navire même à l'Administration du lieu de destination.

ART. 137. Les préposés, agents administratifs ou douaniers, avant l'embarquement des colis, constateront si leur nombre, leurs marques et contre-marques correspondent à la déclaration.

Tout navire caboteur qui ne partira pas le lendemain, au plus tard, de la dernière date portée sur une déclaration d'embarquement, sera tenu de faire viser de nouveau ses déclarations par les agents douaniers ou préposés d'administration, sous peine d'une amende de cinquante gourdes en monnaie ayant cours.

ART. 138. Après le débarquement des colis, les agents de douane ou les préposés d'administration sont tenus de constater leur identité, et il leur est laissé la faculté de procéder à leur vérification.

Les marchandises ou denrées en plus ou dont l'espèce et la qualité ne seront pas conformes à celles mentionnées dans l'expédition, seront saisies, confisquées et vendues à la criée publique.

Il en sera de même de celles qui seront débarquées ou déposées ailleurs que sur les points où sont établis les bureaux de douane ou des préposés d'administration.

ART. 139. Tout expéditeur de denrées par cabotage est tenu, quinze jours après l'expédition, de remettre au préposé d'administration du port de départ une décharge sur papier libre, signée du Directeur de la douane du port d'arrivée et attestant que les denrées y ont été débarquées.

Le préposé donnera avis à l'Administrateur des finances si la décharge ne lui est présentée dans ce délai.

Dans ce cas, et à moins que le retard ne soit imputable à un accident de force majeure, l'expéditeur, le destinataire et le capitaine seront responsables solidairement des droits et passible d'une amende de dix gourdes, monnaie ayant cours, par sac de café, et cinq gourdes, monnaie ayant cours, par sac de cacao. Pour toutes autres denrées, il sera perçu une amende évaluée au triple des droits.

ART. 140. Les douaniers, agents administratifs et préposés d'administration, sous peine de révocation ne délivreront d'expédition pour le cabotage qu'aux capitaines haïtiens.

Le navire caboteur qui aura laissé un port haïtien sans expédition ni carte de sortie sera condamné à une amende de cinq cents dollars or.

Le navire pourra être saisi en garantie de l'amende.

ART. 141. Les préposés d'administration ou agents administratifs sont tenus, tous les huit jours, d'expédier à l'Administrateur des finances l'état des caboteurs qui sont entrés et qui en sont sortis, en y mentionnant les dates d'arrivée ou de départ, les noms du navire et du

capitaine, le lieu de destination, les denrées, marchandises ou produits composant la cargaison.

L'Administrateur fera vérifier et contrôler ces états et, à la fin du trimestre, il dressera un état général des mouvements du cabotage qu'il expédiera au Ministre des Finances et du Commerce.

ART. 142. Les navires faisant le cabotage sont affranchis de droits de tonnage et de port.

TITRE XXI.

DU SERVICE DE CONTRÔLE.

ART. 143. Il est établi dans les douanes de la République un service de contrôle.

ART. 144. Les inspecteurs et contrôleurs sont tenus, requis ou non, d'assister à toutes les opérations de la douane. Ils contrôleront spécialement le service de la comptabilité.

ART. 145. Ces fonctionnaires seront passibles de toutes les peines édictées par la loi, en cas qu'ils méconnaissent leurs devoirs et obligations.

TITRE XXII.

DE LA COMPTABILITÉ.

ART. 146. Le service de la comptabilité établi dans les douanes de la République est placé sous les ordres des chefs de bureau.

Sous peine de retenue de ses appointements, de suspension ou de révocation par chaque mois de retard, le chef de bureau est tenu de présenter au contrôle de la Direction la comptabilité d'un mois dans les quinze jours de son expiration. Ces peines sont aussi applicables aux employés placés sous les ordres du chef de bureau, s'il est démontré qu'ils sont cause du retard.

Cette comptabilité sera tenue en partie double.

Le Directeur de la douane fera établir tous les livres prévus dans la présente loi et tous autres reconnus indispensables.

ART. 147. Les livres de la douane seront cotés et paraphés par l'Administrateur des finances.

ART. 148. Le service de la comptabilité est distinct de celui de la vérification. Aucun employé à ce service ne pourra être désigné pour une vérification.

ART. 149. Le Directeur de la douane, sous peine de révocation, expédiera la comptabilité de chaque mois, dans les quarante jours de son expiration, au Secrétaire d'État des Finances, à l'Administrateur et à la Chambre des Comptes.

ART. 150. La comptabilité de chaque mois comprendra tous les navires entrés pendant ce mois.

En cas d'infraction à cette règle, le chef de bureau encourra l'une des peines prévues en l'article 146.

TITRE XXIII.

COMMISSION D'EXPERTISE.

ART. 151. Il est institué, près du Ministère des Finances et du Commerce, une Commission composée de trois experts.

Elle connaîtra de toutes contestations sur l'espèce, la qualité, l'évaluation et la taxe des marchandises.

Ses décisions seront sans appel.

ART. 152. Les réclamations seront adressées à l'Administrateur des finances qui les fera parvenir à la Commission d'expertise.

La réclamation ne suspend ni l'application ni le paiement de la taxe.

Un bordereau de restitution sera immédiatement dressé en cas de décision favorable au réclamateur.

ART. 153. La Commission enverra à l'Administrateur des finances les types sur lesquels elle aura à statuer, et ses décisions seront insérées au "Journal officiel" et serviront de règles pour cas analogues.

TITRE XXIV.

DE LA NATURALISATION.

ART. 154. Aucun navire ne pourra être naturalisé haïtien, si la propriété n'en a été transmise à un haïtien par acte authentique, selon l'article 134 et autres, comme il est prévu en la présente loi.

ART. 155. Le navire dont la naturalisation est demandée doit être jugé et acquittera les droits de tonnage, comme il est prévu à l'article 122.

ART. 156. Le propriétaire du navire présentera au Directeur de la douane la déclaration suivante:

"Je (nom, état, domicile) jure et affirme que (le nom du navire avec indication du port auquel il appartient) est un (espèce et description du navire suivant le certificat de la Commission du jaugeage) a été construit à l'étranger (énoncer la vente, sa date et le nom de l'officier qui l'a reçu; s'il a été pris, confisqué ou s'est perdu sur la côte, exprimer le lieu, la date des jugements); que je suis seul propriétaire du dit navire et conjointement avec (nom, profession et domicile des intéressés) et qu'aucune autre personne n'y a droit, titre, intérêt, portion ou propriété; que je suis haïtien, ainsi que les associés ci-dessus (s'il y en a)."

ART. 157. La demande de naturalisation, accompagnée du procès-verbal de la Commission du jaugeage, de la quittance des droits de tonnage et de la déclaration ci-dessus, sera adressée à la Secrétaire d'État des Finances et du Commerce avec toutes les pièces se rattachant au navire.

ART. 158. L'acte de naturalisation sera fait sur un papier timbré de quatre gourdes, fourni par le propriétaire du navire.

Il contiendra toutes les énonciations de la déclaration, la date et le numéro du récépissé, constatant le paiement des droits de naturalisation.

ART. 159. Les navires haïtiens doivent avoir les officiers et la moitié de l'équipage haïtiens.

ART. 160. Tout haïtien qui sera convaincu d'avoir prêté son nom à un étranger pour la naturalisation d'un navire sera contraint par corps et condamné par le Tribunal correctionnel au paiement d'une amende de deux mille gourdes, monnaie ayant cours; la nullité de la naturalisation sera prononcée par le même jugement, lequel sera publié sur le "Moniteur Officiel" de la République.

ART. 161. En cas de perte de l'acte de naturalisation, le propriétaire du navire se fera délivrer une expédition en payant les frais y afférents.

ART. 162. Sont maintenues, jusqu'à décision les surtaxes à l'importation de 50, 33 $\frac{1}{3}$, et celle de 25 pour cent en or prévue par la loi du 20 septembre 1901,^a ainsi que celles à l'exportation de 20 et 10 pour cent; le tout sous réserve des lois spéciales en vigueur relativement à certains produits.

DISPOSITIONS SPÉCIALES.

ART. 163. L'Administration supérieure se réserve le droit exclusif d'éditer la présente loi et les tarifs y annexés.

ART. 164. La présente loi abroge toutes lois ou dispositions de loi qui lui sont contraires. Elle sera exécutée à la diligence du Secrétaire d'État, des Finances et du Commerce.

Donné à la Chambre des Représentants, le 31 août 1898, an 95^e de l'Indépendance.

MONNAIES, POIDS ET MESURES.

Monnaies.—L'unité monétaire à Haïti est la gourde ou piastre qui se divise en 100 centièmes et vaut 5.33 francs.

Poids.—Tonneau=2,000 livres; quintal=100 livres; livre=500 grammes.

Mesures.—Aune=1.18 mètre; pied=0.32 $\frac{1}{2}$ mètre; 0.02 $\frac{1}{2}$ mètre; gallon=3.75 litres; pinte=0.931 litres.

TARIF No. 1.—Droits d'importation.^b

Nos.	Marchandises.	Droits fixes.
		<i>Gourdes.</i>
1	Abat-jour de toutes qualités.....	dozaine..... 0.10
2	Acides, borique,annique et autres. (Voir Drogues ou produits pharmaceutiques.)	.....
3	Tartrique. (Voir Drogues ou produits pharmaceutiques.)	.....
4	Sulfurique. (Voir Drogues ou produits pharmaceutiques.)	.....
5	Acier.....	100 livres..... 1.00
6	Agendas.....	dozaine..... .10
7	Agrafes de toutes qualités.....	mille..... .12
8	Aiguilles.....	pièce..... .25
9	Aiguilles fines, à coudre.....	mille..... .25
10	A voiles.....	id..... .25

^a La loi du 20 septembre 1901, publiée dans le 8^e supplément à la première édition du présent fascicule, fixe une surtaxe de 25 pour cent sur les droits réunis qui sera perçue en or américain.

^b Pour ce qui concerne les surtaxes, voir, à la page 16, l'article 162 de la loi sur les douanes de la République.

TARIF No. 1.—Droits d'importation—Suite.

Nos.	Marchandises.	Droits fixes.
		<i>Gourdes.</i>
11	Aiguillettes: en or fin	pièce 1.00
12	En argent	id. .75
13	En or et argent	id. .50
14	En sole	id. .10
15	En laine, fil ou coton	douzaine .50
16	Ail	100 livres 2.00
17	Aissantes, de sap.	mille .40
18	De cèdre, pitchpin, cèdre et autres bois	id. 1.00
19	Alambics, en cuivre complets	gallon .25
20	Sans serpent ni chapiteau	id. .12
21	En fer-blanc	pièce 2.00
	Albums avec couverture en peau unie sans être agrémentée d'aucuns dessins:	
22	Pour timbres-poste et photographes	pièce .50
23	De luxe, pour photographes	id. 2.00
24	Alènes montées	douzaine .12
25	Non montées	mille .25
26	Alumettes	grosse de boîtes .20
27	Aluminaux de toute qualité	cent 1.00
28	Alphabets	id. .25
29	Amandes douces ou amères. (<i>Voir Drogues ou produits pharmaceutiques.</i>)	
30	Anchois	12 polans .20
31	Aneres de navire	100 livres .50
32	Animaux vivants	Exempt.
33	Anis vert et étoilé. (<i>Voir Drogues ou produits pharmaceutiques.</i>)	
34	Anneaux pour rideaux, tentes, clefs, etc.	grosse .50
35	Appareils, chirurgicaux et médicaux	ad valorem 20 p. ct.
36	Loth à eau gazeuse	pièce .25
37	Appliques pour lampes, communes	douzaine .50
38	Flûtes	id. 2.00
39	Archets de violons	id. 1.00
40	Arçons de selles	pièce .25
41	Ardoises, pour colliers	douzaine .06
42	Pour mabors	mille 1.00
43	Argent faux, en feuilles	100 feuilles .50
44	Arrosoirs, en fer-blanc	pièce .25
45	En cuivre	id. .50
46	En tôle	id. .40
47	Arrow-root en poudre féculé de pomme de terre	livre .10
48	Articles de ferblanterie non dénommés	ad valorem 50 p. ct.
49	Assiettes, en porcelaine, autres que les assiettes en boucarts ou paniers, douzaine	40
50	En faïence	id. .12
51	En fer-blanc et en étain	id. .50
52	Atlas, d'hydrographie ou de géographie, reliés en peau	pièce .05
53	Cartonnés	id. .03
54	Brochés	id. .02
55	Attaches parisiennes	mille .10
56	Avirons	pièce .06
57	Avoine	baril .30
58	Bagnettes pour gants	douzaine .25
59	Baignoires en cuivre, grandes	pièce 4.00
60	Moyennes	id. 1.00
61	Petites	id. 1.00
62	Baignoires en fer-blanc ou en bois, grandes	id. 1.00
63	Moyennes	id. .75
64	Petites	id. .40
65	Balais en erin et en paille	douzaine .50
66	Balances, pour pharmacies, grandes ou moyennes	pièce .75
67	Les mêmes, petites	id. .50
68	A la romaine, à émines, etc., pouvant peser cinq mille livres et au dessus, id.	4.00
69	Pouvant peser deux mille et au-dessous de cinq mille livres	id. 2.00
70	Pouvant peser au-dessous de deux mille livres	id. 1.00
71	Riches, en cuivre doré ou argenté, avec plateaux montés sur colonne	id. 3.00
72	Balances, ordinaires, de boutique, à plateau de métal	id. .50
73	À plateaux de fer-blanc	douzaine 2.50
74	Pèse-lettres	pièce .25
75	Baleçons en fer	100 livres 2.00
76	Balustrades, en fer	id. .50
77	En bois	cent balustrades 5.00
78	Banquets (petites balles)	pièce .25
79	Barrattes	Exempt.
80	Barriques vides de 60 gallons, montées ou non	pièce .50
81	Barsac (pavés de), de toutes dimensions	id. .10
82	Bas, de sole ou de fil, pour hommes et femmes	douzaine 1.00
83	Les mêmes, pour fillettes et enfants	id. .75
84	Les mêmes, pour enfants	id. .50
85	De coton, pour femmes	id. .50
86	De laine	id. .75
87	Les mêmes, pour fillettes	id. .40
88	De coton, pour fillettes	id. .30
89	De laine et de coton, pour enfants	id. .20
90	Elastiques	id. 3.00

TARIF No. 1.—Droits d'importation—Suite.

Nos.	Marchandises.	Droits fixes.
91	Basanes.....	douzaine. 0.50
92	Basins, en cuivre.....	livre. .06
93	En étain, faïence ou porcelaine.....	pièce. .25
94	Bassines en cuivre.....	livre. .09
95	Batteries de cuisine, en cuivre.....	100 livres. 3.00
96	En tôle ou en fer.....	id. 2.00
97	Baudriers, mis.....	douzaine. 2.00
98	Galonnés ou brodés.....	pièce. 4.00
99	Béliers, en métal.....	douzaine. .50
100	En faïence et en porcelaine.....	pièce. .08
101	Bérets, de toutes qualités.....	douzaine. 1.00
102	Betteraves.....	baril. 1.00
103	Beurre.....	100 livres. 2.00
104	Beurriers de toutes qualités.....	pièce. .06
105	Biberons.....	douzaine. .25
106	Bicyclettes.....	pièce. 2.00
107	Bilions en fer-blanc.....	douzaine. 2.00
108	Bijouterie, fine.....	ad valorem. 10 p. ct.
109	Fausse, non dénommée.....	id. 30 p. ct.
110	Billes, pour billard.....	pièce. 5.00
111	En marbre, pour enfants.....	milie. .50
112	Bimbloterie (jouets et autres).....	ad valorem. 20 p. ct.
113	Biscuits.....	100 livres. 2.00
114	Sucrés.....	livre. .01
115	Biagues à tabac de toutes sortes.....	douzaine. 2.00
116	Blaireaux.....	id. .50
117	Blanc de céruse et d'Espagne.....	baril. .50
118	Bleu, d'outre-mer.....	livre. .05
119	En bouteilles pour blanchisseuses.....	id. .05
120	De Prusse.....	id. .10
121	Bocaux en verre, de toutes dimensions.....	pièce. .00
122	Bœuf, salé.....	baril. 3.00
123	Fumé.....	100 livres. 1.50
124	Boîtes, d'instruments de mathématiques.....	pièce. .50
125	De jeux de bête.....	id. 2.00
126	A sucre, thé, etc., en fer-blanc.....	id. .25
127	En cuir, pour chapeaux.....	id. .50
128	A rasoirs, avec peignes, glaces.....	id. .05
129	Vidés, pour pilules, pastilles, pains à cacheter.....	douzaine. .05
130	De couleurs.....	id. 1.00
131	Trousses ou étuis pour chirurgiens et dentistes, garnis d'instruments.....	ad val. 20 p. ct.
132	Les mêmes, sans instruments.....	pièce. .50
133	Bonbons en pâte, sucre cristallisé ou non, de toutes qualités.....	livre. .06
134	Bonnets, de soie ou de soie et coton, pour hommes.....	douzaine. 2.00
135	De coton, pour femmes.....	id. 1.00
136	De dentelles, pour femmes.....	id. 4.00
137	De mousseline, pour femmes.....	id. 1.00
138	De dentelles, tulle ou autres étoffes riches, pour enfants.....	id. 3.00
139	De mousseline, nansouck, etc., pour enfants.....	id. 1.00
140	Boissons, absinthie.....	12 bouteilles. 3.00
141	Amer Picon.....	id. 1.50
142	Bière, en baril de 60 gallons.....	baril. 3.00
143	En bouteilles.....	douzaine. .50
144	De gingembre.....	id. .50
145	Bitter (en bouteilles).....	id. 2.50
146	Cherry cordial (en bouteilles).....	id. 1.00
147	Cidre.....	barrique de 60 gallons. 3.00
148	En bouteilles.....	douzaine. .50
149	Cognac (en bouteilles).....	id. 3.00
150	En fûts.....	gallon. 1.50
151	Eau-de-vie de toutes qualités.....	12 bouteilles. 3.00
152	Genièvre, en futailles.....	gallon. 1.00
153	En potiches, liçons.....	douzaine. 2.00
154	Gulnolet (en bouteilles).....	id. 3.00
155	Kirsch (en bouteilles).....	id. 3.00
156	Liqueurs de toutes qualités.....	id. 3.00
157	Muscat.....	id. 3.00
158	Siroc.....	id. 2.50
159	Vermouth.....	12 litres. 4.00
160	Vins.....	barrique de 60 gallons. 4.00
161	(En caisses de 12 bouteilles).....	caisse. 2.50
162	De Malaga, de Malaga et autres de dessert en caisses de 12 bouteilles.....	id. 2.50
163	Les mêmes.....	gallon. 5.00
164	De Champagne, Porto, Rhin (en caisses de 12 bouteilles).....	caisse. 1.50
165	Whisky, en barriques.....	gallon. 3.00
166	En bouteilles ou potiches.....	caisse de 12 bouteilles. .25
167	Bouclons de liège.....	milie. .04
168	Boucles en métal autre que l'or et l'argent.....	grosse. .50
169	De sellerie, pliquées.....	id. .25
170	Id., non pliquées.....	id. 1.00
171	Bougeoirs.....	podre. .10
172	En nickel, cuivre, verre.....	id. .10

TARIF No. 1—Droits d'importation—Suite.

Nos.	Marchandises.	Droits fixes.
		<i>Gourdes.</i>
173	Bougles en blanc de balcine	livre 0.10
174	Bouillottes, en cuivre	id. 0.03
175	En potin ou fer-blanc	id. 0.10
176	Boutons de toutes dimensions	100 livres 1.00
177	Bourre pour sellier	id. 0.50
178	Bourses en collier, métal, cuir et étoffes communes	dozaine 0.50
179	En soie	id. 1.50
180	Boussoles pour navires	pièce 0.50
181	Autres	id. valorem 20 p. ct.
182	Bouteilles vides	cent. 0.50
183	Boutons, en métal, gravés, pour officiers	grosse 1.00
184	En métal, ou à balles, pour la troupe	id. 0.25
185	En métal, unis, plats, fins	grosse 0.40
185bis	En os, en fer ou en bois, pour pantalons	paquet de 12 rangs 0.10
186	En naere, agate, serge, soie ou bois, grands	grosse 0.20
187	Les mêmes, petits	id. 0.15
188	En fil ou verre	id. 0.10
189	Pour chemises, en verre, naere, porcelaine	id. 0.10
190	En argent et en or	dozaine de boutons 1.00
191	En os, naere,ivoire pour manchettes	12 paires 0.25
192	En argent, or, pour manchettes	id. 2.00
193	Bouts pour malles, en fer-blanc	grosse 0.25
194	Bouquets	12 paires 1.00
195	Bral	mail. 1.00
196	Brancards pour voitures	pièce 0.50
197	Bretelles, fines, brodées de soie, avec boneles dorées ou argentées	12 paires 1.00
198	Communes, à boucles de métal et en étoffes diverses	id. 0.75
199	Brides montées, avec mors plaqués	pièce 1.50
200	Sans mors, de toutes qualités	dozaine 6.00
201	Briques de toutes sortes	mille 3.00
202	Biueuses	<i>Exemptes.</i>
203	Broches de cuisine	pièce 1.00
204	Brosses, pour selliers	12 paires 0.25
205	Pour chevaux	dozaine 0.25
206	A dents et à angles	id. 0.25
207	A tête, à habit	id. 0.50
208	Pour parquets	id. 0.25
209	Ramasse-nilettes	id. 0.50
210	Bronettes en bois	pièce 0.75
211	En fer et tôle	id. 1.00
212	Pour magasins	id. 1.00
213	Bustes, au-dessus de 21 pouces de hauteur	id. 0.50
214	De 12 à 21 pouces de hauteur	id. 0.25
215	Au-dessous de 12 pouces de hauteur	dozaine 1.00
216	Câbles en chaînes de fer, pour navires	100 livres 1.50
217	Carburets, charrettes, breaks, tombereaux, grands	pièce 5.00
218	Petits et moyens	id. 3.00
219	Cademas, en cuivre, nickel ou acier, grands	dozaine 2.00
220	En cuivre, petits	id. 0.50
221	En fer, de toutes dimensions	id. 0.50
222	Cafetières, en argent	livre 2.00
223	En métal plaqué	pièce 0.50
224	En fer-blanc	dozaine 3.00
225	En faïence	id. 0.75
226	Cages assorties	id. 2.00
227	Cahiers indochinois ou livres de musique reliés	pièce 0.25
228	Les mêmes, cartonnés ou brochés	id. 0.15
229	Cahiers réglés pour musique	dozaine 1.12
230	A sonches, imprimés	id. 1.00
231	Pour céollers, brochés ou cartonnés	maille 0.25
232	Calceons, en toile	dozaine 5.00
233	En laine et en flamelle	id. 3.00
234	En coton	id. 1.50
235	Calendriers	maille 1.00
236	Calces, en argent ou plaqué	pièce 0.50
237	En or	id. 1.00
239	Campiro. (Voir Drogues ou produits pharmaceutiques.)	
240	Canevettes, garnies ou non	id. 1.00
241	Cannes, en jone, garnies en or ou argent	dozaine 0.50
242	A épée, de toutes qualités	pièce 0.50
243	En jone, garnies en écaille	dozaine 5.00
244	En fer, jone ou autres bols	id. 3.00
245	Cannelle	livre 1.00
246	Cannetilles, en or ou argent fins	livre 0.04
247	En or ou argent faux	id. 0.20
248	Capotes, pour femmes etillettes, de toutes qualités	dozaine 8.00
249	Pour enfants, de toutes qualités	id. 3.00
250	Capres	12 potsans 0.20
251	Capsules, à percussion	<i>Prohibées.</i>
252	Pour becaux	dozaine 0.25
253	Pour bouteilles	mille 0.25

TARIF NO. 1—Droits d'importation—Suite.

Nos.	Marchandises.	Droits fixes.
		<i>Gourdes.</i>
251	Caractères d'imprimerie.....livre.....	0.01
255	Carales, en cristal.....paire.....	.50
256	En verre fin.....id.....	.20
257	En verre commun.....id.....	.20
258	Carnassières.....douzaine.....	2.00
259	Carnets de poche, grands.....id.....	.20
260	Moyens et petits.....id.....	.15
261	A souches, imprimés, pour reçus et autres usages.....id.....	.50
262	Carreaux, à carreler, de toutes qualités.....mille.....	2.00
263	En marbre.....id.....	10.00
264	Carrelets pour chapeliers.....douzaine.....	.25
265	Cartes, à jouer (32 cartes par jeu).....grosse.....	3.00
266	De marine ou de géographie.....pièce.....	.25
267	D'auteurs haïtiens.....id.....	.25
268	De visite et autres imprimés.....mille.....	.25
269	Blanches, non imprimées, de toutes dimensions.....id.....	.25
270	Cartons, réglés pour musique.....douzaine.....	.25
271	Coupés, pour chapeaux ou modes.....id.....	.25
272	Pour chapeaux.....id.....	.25
273	En feuilles assorties.....100 feuilles.....	2.00
274	Casques, dorés ou argentés, pour officiers.....pièce.....	4.00
275	Pour la troupe.....douzaine.....	3.00
276	Casquettes, en étoffe, avec galons ou tresses, pour hommes.....id.....	4.00
277	En étoffe en cuir, unies, ordinaires, pour hommes.....id.....	1.50
278	Riches, de toutes qualités, pour enfants et cadets.....id.....	2.00
279	Ordinaires et communes, pour enfants et cadets.....id.....	1.00
280	Casseroles, en cuivre.....livre.....	.50
281	En fer étamé ou potin.....pièce.....	.50
282	Cassettes.....douzaine.....	1.00
283	Ceintures en cuir, pour femmes, fillettes et enfants.....id.....	.50
284	Ceinturons, d'officiers supérieurs, en galons d'or ou d'argent ou brodés sur velours.....pièce.....	4.00
285	En buffle pour officiers.....douzaine.....	.75
286	Tressés en fil d'or ou d'argent.....pièce.....	3.00
287	En maroquin, pour officiers.....douzaine.....	4.00
288	En cuir estampillé.....id.....	2.50
289	En cuir, pour hommes.....id.....	.50
290	Centimètres (mesures pour tailleurs).....id.....	.40
291	Cercles, pour selles, en cuivre doré ou argenté.....piéd.....	.40
292	Pour selles, en fer.....id.....	.20
293	Pour selles, en fer.....1,000 piéds.....	.20
294	Cercueils de toutes qualités et toutes grandeurs.....pièce.....	10.00
295	Chabraques, galonnées d'or.....id.....	5.00
296	Galonnées d'argent.....id.....	2.00
297	En drap et autres étoffes riches, pour militaires.....douzaine.....	15.00
298	En drap commun et autres étoffes.....id.....	12.00
299	Châles, en soie, tulle, dentelles.....pièce.....	2.50
300	En coton et fils de coton.....douzaine.....	1.50
301	En laine, cachemire, avec franges de soie.....id.....	3.00
302	En laine et coton, laine cachemire.....id.....	2.00
303	Chaines, pour arpenteurs.....pièce.....	.50
304	En fer, autres que les chaînes pour câbles.....livre.....	.50
305	En soie, pour montres.....douzaine.....	.25
306	Pour chevaux, chiens, etc.....id.....	.25
307	En acier, cuivre doré ou argenté, pour montres.....id.....	1.50
308	En nickel, pour montres.....id.....	.50
309	Chalnettes en cuivre ou fer.....id.....	3.00
310	Chandeliers, en argent.....livre.....	1.00
311	A plusieurs branches, en cuivre doré ou argenté.....paire.....	.50
312	Simple, en cuivre doré ou argenté.....id.....	.50
313	En cuivre.....id.....	.25
314	En cristal.....id.....	.50
315	En verre.....id.....	.25
316	En fer-blanc.....douzaine.....	1.50
317	Chapeaux, en paille de Maracaibo, coiffés.....id.....	2.00
318	Les mêmes, non coiffés.....id.....	1.00
319	Retapés, avec bordure en or ou argent.....pièce.....	4.00
320	Retapés, en soie, garnis de plumes et de fleches, pour officiers supérieurs.....id.....	3.00
321	Les mêmes, avec bordure en soie, garnis de fleches, pour officiers inférieurs.....pièce.....	2.00
322	A retaper (unls).....douzaine.....	2.00
323	De soie (haute-forme), pour hommes.....id.....	3.00
324	De feutre.....id.....	3.00
325	En laine ou en coton, pour hommes.....id.....	2.00
326	Pour cadets, en feutre.....id.....	2.00
327	En laine, pour cadets et enfants.....id.....	1.00
328	Communs, en osier ou paille.....id.....	1.00
329	En paille de Panama.....id.....	2.00
330	En paille fine ou en osier, pour hommes.....id.....	1.00
331	En paille, pour cadets, de toutes qualités.....id.....	.50
332	Garnis de plumes, fleurs ou dentelles, pour femmes et fillettes, de toutes qualités.....douzaine.....	6.00

TARIF No. 1.—Droits d'importation—Suite.

Nos.	Marchandises.	Droits fixes.
	Chapeaux, en paille de Maracaiibo, coiffés—Suite.	<i>Gourdes.</i>
333	Les mêmes, pour enfants et bébés.....douzaine..	3.00
334	En paille, non garnis, pour enfants, fillettes et femmes.....id.....	.50
335	Chapelets, en bols, coco, verre, etc.....grosse.....	.20
336	En or, argent ou uacore.....douzaine.....	1.00
337	Chapeaux pour alambies.....100 livres.....	3.00
338	Charbon, de terre.....1,000 livres.....	1.00
339	Préparé pour éclairage électrique.....ad valorem.....	20 p. ct.
340	Charnières, cu cuivre.....douzaine.....	.25
341	En fer.....id.....	.12
342	Charpentiers, de maisons en fer.....1,000 livres.....	1.00
343	De maisons en bois et autres pièces non nommées.....ad valorem.....	40 p. ct.
344	Chaudières.....	Exemptes.
345	En fer ou potru.....100 livres.....	3.00
346	A sucre.....id.....	.50
347	.....	Exemptes.
348	Chaussettes, en soie, fil ou laine, pour hommes.....douzaine.....	.50
349	Les mêmes, pour cadets.....id.....	.30
350	Les mêmes, pour eufants et bébés.....id.....	.20
351	En coton, pour hommes.....id.....	.25
352	Les mêmes, pour cadets.....id.....	.15
353	Les mêmes, pour enfants.....id.....	.10
354	Chaussures, bottes à l'écuycère.....paire.....	3.00
355	Bottes et demi-bottes pour femmes, de toutes qualités.....douzaine.....	3.00
356	Bottes pour fillettes.....id.....	1.50
357	Bottines à élastiques, pour hommes, fines, communes.....paire.....	.75
358	Bottines fines, à lacets, pour hommes.....id.....	.75
359	A lacets, pour la troupe.....id.....	.30
360	A lacets, pour cadets.....id.....	.15
361	Pour enfants, de toutes qualités.....douzaine.....	1.00
362	Pantoufles, mules et autres, fines.....id.....	2.50
363	En peau commune.....id.....	1.50
364	En laine, coton et autres tissus communs, de fantaisie, en caennir.....id.....	1.00
365	Dites espadrilles.....id.....	.75
366	En caoutchouc ou avec semelle en caoutchouc.....id.....	.75
367	Souliers pour hommes, fins et communs.....id.....	3.00
368	Les mêmes, pour femmes, de toutes qualités.....id.....	2.50
369	Les mêmes, pour cadets.....id.....	1.50
370	Les mêmes, pour fillettes.....id.....	1.25
371	Chemises, pour femmes.....id.....	12.00
372	Pour hommes, en batiste ou toile fine.....id.....	6.00
373	Les mêmes, avec faux-cols et manchettes détachés.....id.....	6.00
374	Pour hommes, avec devant en toile.....id.....	3.00
375	Les mêmes, avec faux-cols et manchettes détachés.....id.....	3.00
376	Avec devant en toile, pour cadets.....id.....	2.00
377	Les mêmes, avec faux-cols et manchettes détachés.....id.....	2.00
378	En batiste ou toile fine, pour enfants.....id.....	2.00
379	En laine ou coton, pour hommes.....id.....	2.00
380	Pour hommes, en coton ou percale.....id.....	1.50
381	Pour cadets, en coton ou percale.....id.....	1.00
382	Pour enfants, en coton ou percale.....id.....	.50
383	Cheveux (Touffes de).....id.....	.50
384	Chocolat.....livre.....	.25
385	Choucroute.....baril.....	.50
386	Cibolres.....pièce.....	1.00
387	Cierges.....livre.....	.10
388	Cigares.....cent.....	2.00
389	Cigarettes.....mille.....	3.00
390	Ciment.....baril.....	.50
391	Cirage, pour cuir, chaussures et harnais, en récipiens de fer-blanc de 1 de gallon.....douzaine.....	.50
392	Liquide, en bohaus.....id.....	.10
393	En petites bottles de fer-blanc.....id.....	.10
394	Cire à cacheter.....livre.....	.30
395	Ciseaux, pour maçon, enlats, menuisiers, tailleurs, etc., assortis.....douzaine.....	.25
396	Pour couturiers, fins.....id.....	.50
397	Communs.....id.....	.25
398	A découper la tôle, le fer-blanc, etc.....pièce.....	1.00
399	Ciefs, pour lits ou voitures.....douzaine.....	.50
400	De montres.....id.....	.12
401	Cioches, en cuivre.....100 livres.....	5.00
402	En fonte.....id.....	4.00
403	Ciochettes.....douzaine.....	.50
404	Clous assortis, en fer, de toutes qualités.....100 livres.....	1.00
405	En cuivre, de toutes qualités.....id.....	4.00
406	Dorés ou argentés.....id.....	.20
407	Coultar.....baril.....	.75
408	Cocardes de toutes qualités.....douzaine.....	5.00
409	Cofres forts, ayant jusqu'à 3 pieds de hauteur sur 1 1/2 de largeur.....pièce.....	5.00
410	Au dessus des dimensions susindiquées.....id.....	10.00

* Pointure: 1^o soulier d'enfant part de 16 pour fleur à 26; celui de fillette de 27 à 33; le soulier de cadet, de 27 à 36; le soulier d'homme, de 37 et au delà.

* Numéros: Jusqu'à 30 pour enfants, 31 à 36 pour cadets; 37 et au delà pour hommes.

TARIF No. 1.—Droits d'importation—Suite.

Nos.	Marchandises.	Droits fixes.
		<i>Gourda.</i>
411	Coiffes avec leurs cuirs, pour chapeaux.....	douzaine 0.50
412	Colle forte.....	livre .04
413	Colle, liquide en petits flacons.....	douzaine .25
414	De poisson.....	livre .05
415	Collerettes en dentelle.....	douzaine 3.00
416	Coiffiers, en corail.....	pièce .25
417	En verre, maille, rocaille, terre cuite.....	livre .10
418	Compas pour navigateur.....	pièce .25
419	En fer ou en cuivre pour charpentiers et cordonniers.....	douzaine .75
420	Compotiers en verre, porcelaine.....	paire .25
421	Confections, gilets galonnés d'or et d'argent.....	pièce 2.00
422	Pour hommes, de toutes qualités.....	douzaine 5.00
423	Gilets pour cadets, de toutes qualités.....	id. 4.00
424	Habits militaires, brodés d'or.....	pièce 10.00
425	Brodés d'argent.....	id. 3.00
426	Brodés, dolmans.....	id. 10.00
427	Habits en drap noir, fins et ordinaires.....	id. 3.00
428	Jaquettes, en diagonale, drap, cashmir, bombazin et toutes autres étoffes.....	id. 2.00
429	En drap, cashmir et autres étoffes, pour cadets.....	id. 1.00
430	Pantalons, pour hommes, de toutes qualités.....	douzaine 12.00
431	Pour cadets, de toutes qualités.....	id. 6.00
432	Redingotes, en drap, cashmir, diagonale et autres étoffes de laine.....	pièce 2.50
433	En bombazin, drill et autres étoffes légères.....	id. 1.50
434	En drap, diagonale, cashmir et autres étoffes de laine, pour cadets.....	id. 1.00
435	En bombazin, drill et autres étoffes légères, pour cadets.....	id. .75
436	Vestons, en diagonale, drap, cashmir, bombazin, drill et tous autres tissus, pour hommes.....	pièce 1.00
437	Pour cadets, des mêmes étoffes.....	id. .50
438	Vêtements complets, pour cadets, de toutes qualités ^a	id. 2.00
439	Pour enfants, de toutes qualités ^b	id. 1.00
440	Confitures.....	livre .50
441	Connaissances.....	miille 3.00
442	Conserves alimentaires de toutes qualités.....	12 boîtes 1.00
443	Les mêmes, en 4 ou 1 de boîtes.....	douzaine .50
444	Copie de lettres.....	id. 1.50
445	Corbillards.....	pièce 10.00
446	Corrages assortis.....	100 livres 1.50
447	Cordes pour violons et violoncelles.....	douzaine .50
448	Cordons en soie, pour montres, lorgnon, etc.....	id. .20
449	Cordonnets pour militaires, en or ou en argent fin.....	pièce 2.00
450	Pour militaires, en soie, or ou argent faux.....	id. 1.00
451	En fil ou coton.....	douzaine 1.00
452	En soie, pour robes.....	100 aunes .25
453	En coton, pour robes.....	id. .10
454	En laine, pour shakos.....	id. .15
455	Cornes pour chaussures.....	douzaine 1.00
456	Cornets à dés.....	pièce .25
457	Cornichons.....	12 pobans .20
458	Corsets.....	douzaine 2.00
459	Cosses pour voiles.....	cent 1.00
460	Coupe-papier, en os ou bois commun.....	douzaine .50
461	En ivoire, métal, etc.....	id. 1.00
462	Complets, en fer, de 2 à 6 pouces.....	12 paires 1.00
463	Les mêmes, de 7 à 12 pouces.....	id. 1.00
464	Les mêmes, de 13 pouces et au-dessus.....	id. 1.00
465	En cuivre.....	id. .50
466	Couronnes, par distribution de prix.....	cent .25
467	Mortuaires.....	100 vibreau 20 p. c.
468	De mariées.....	douzaine 1.00
469	De première communion.....	id. 2.00
470	Coussinets, pour porte-manteaux.....	douzaine 2.00
471	Coussins en peau et en étoffe.....	pièce .50
472	Couteaux, de chasse.....	douzaine 2.00
473	De table, à dessert, fins.....	id. .25
474	Les mêmes, communs.....	id. .20
475	A sarcler et à herbes.....	id. .20
476	Au-dessus de 12 pouces et couteaux-poignards.....	id. 3.00
477	De tonneliers (plumes).....	id. 1.50
478	Couteils.....	id. 1.50
479	Couvercles de fil de linon ou de composition.....	id. 1.00
480	Couvertures, de coton mêlé de soie.....	pièce 1.00
481	Piqués et ouvrés, fins.....	id. 1.00
482	Les mêmes, ordinaires.....	id. .50
483	En laine ou en coton, communes.....	id. .25
484	Pour boîtes.....	id. .20
485	Craie en boîtes de 100 bâtons.....	boîte .10
486	Cranaches, en badine.....	douzaine 2.00
487	En bois.....	id. 1.00

^a Le vêtement pour cadets va de 13 à 18 ans.

^b Le vêtement pour enfants va de 5 à 12 ans.

TARIF No. 1.—Droits d'importation—Suite.

Nos.	Marchandises.	Droits fixes.
		<i>Gourdes.</i>
488	Cravates, en soie ou satin, d'un pouce de largeur et au-dessous.....	douzaine 1.00
489	En coton, mousseline, batiste.....	id. .80
490	Autres, de toutes qualités, de plus d'un pouce de largeur.....	id. 1.00
491	Crayons, à dessiner et pour bureaux.....	grosse. .25
492	D'ardoise.....	mille. .50
493	Pour charpentiers et menuisiers.....	grosse. .50
494	Creusets.....	douzaine 1.00
495	Cribles.....	id. 1.00
496	Cries.....	pièce. .75
497	Criu.....	livre. .01
498	Crocs pour tentes.....	cent. .50
499	Crochets en cuivre, ayant jusqu'à 6 pouces de longueur.....	douzaine. .25
500	Les mêmes, de 7 à 12 pouces de longueur.....	id. .75
501	Les mêmes, au-dessus de ces dimensions.....	id. 1.50
502	En fer, ayant jusqu'à 6 pouces.....	id. .25
503	Les mêmes, de 7 à 12 pouces.....	id. .50
504	Les mêmes, au-dessus de ces dimensions.....	id. .75
505	Croix ou ornements, en cuivre, moyens et petits.....	cent. .25
506	Les mêmes, grands.....	id. .50
507	En os ou ivoire.....	douzaine. .25
508	En marbre, de toutes dimensions.....	pièce. .25
509	En bronze, fer.....	livre. .02
510	Croupières.....	douzaine 3.00
511	Criches (Alcurizas).....	id. 1.00
512	Cuillers, plaquées.....	id. 1.00
513	En argent.....	livre. 2.00
514	Plaquées, à polage.....	pièce. .80
515	Les mêmes, à café.....	douzaine. .50
516	En étain.....	id. .10
517	Les mêmes, à polage.....	pièce. .06
518	Les mêmes, à café.....	douzaine. .03
519	En fer battu.....	grosse. .40
520	Les mêmes, à café.....	id. .30
521	Les mêmes, à polage.....	pièce. .03
522	Cuirs pour chapeaux.....	douzaine. .50
523	Tannés (de côtes).....	id. 2.00
524	D'éperons.....	id. .50
525	Cuisines en fer et en fonte.....	100 livres. 2.50
526	Culvre.....	id. 1.00
527	Cure-dents.....	mille. 1.00
528	Cuvettes et pots, en fer-blanc et en tôle.....	douzaine. 6.00
529	En faïence ou porcelaine.....	id. 1.50
530	Dalles pour maisons, en fer-blanc, de 1 à 10 pieds de longueur.....	pièce. 4.00
531	En tôle, de 1 à 10 pieds de longueur.....	id. 5.00
532	En bois, de 1 à 10 pieds de longueur.....	id. 5.00
533	Dames-jeannes vides, de 1 à 3 gallons.....	id. .04
534	Au-dessus de 3 gallons.....	id. .06
535	Damiers, plaqués en ivoire ou en ébène.....	id. 2.00
536	En bois ordinaire.....	id. .25
537	Décennières.....	id. .25
538	Déchet de coton pour machines.....	100 livres. .50
539	Décolorations macromiques.....	nd valeur. 20 p. et.
540	Dés, à cuire en os, cuivre, fer.....	grosse. .15
541	À jouer.....	douzaine. 2.50
542	Pour volliers et tailleurs.....	id. .05
543	Devants de chemises, en toile et batiste.....	id. 1.50
544	En calicot.....	id. 1.75
545	Domino (Jeux de).....	pièce. .50
546	Donnes ou métrés en pitepin ou autres bois.....	cent. 1.00
547	Dragées de toutes espèces.....	livre. .10
548	Dragoines, en or ou argent, pour officiers supérieurs.....	pièce. .50
549	En or ou argent faux, pour officiers supérieurs.....	id. .40
550	En or ou argent fin, pour officiers inférieurs.....	id. .40
551	En or ou argent faux, pour officiers inférieurs.....	douzaine. .20
552	En soie, pour officiers inférieurs.....	id. .80
553	En laine, fil ou coton.....	id. .20
554	Drap de lit, en calicots.....	pièce. .40
555	En toile.....	id. .75
556	En toile avec broderie ou festons.....	id. 1.50
557	Drogues ou produits pharmaceutiques.....	nd valeur. 10 p. et.
558	Eaux minérales, médicinales. (Voir Drogues ou produits pharmaceutiques.)	
559	De table.....	douzaine. .30
560	Echarpes, pour officiers, en gros grains.....	pièce. 1.50
561	Les mêmes, en petits grains.....	id. 1.00
562	En soie.....	id. .75
563	En coton ou dentelle.....	id. .50
564	Echelles, jusqu'à 6 pieds de hauteur.....	id. 1.00
565	Jusqu'à 7 pieds et au-dessus.....	id. 1.50
566	Ecumoles, en cuivre.....	douzaine. .60
567	En fer, tôle, etc.....	id. .30
568	Egouilles assorties.....	id. 2.00

TARIF No. 1.—Droits d'importation—Suite.

Nos.	Marchandises.	Droits fixes.
		<i>Gourds.</i>
569	Elastiques, pour jarretières..... aune..	40 c.
570	Pour chausures..... id.	10 c.
571	Embaudoirs de boîtes..... paire..	1.0
572	Embouts de fonte, dorés ou argentés..... id.	1.0
573	Ordinaires et communs..... id.	1.0
574	Empêques pour chausures..... 12 paires..	1.0
575	Encens..... livre..	1.0
576	Enclumes..... 100 livres..	1.0
577	Encre, en potiches..... douzaine..	2.0
578	En potiches petites..... id.	1.0
579	De couleur en petits pots..... id.	1.0
580	A marquer le linge..... id.	1.0
581	D'imprimerie..... livre..	1.0
582	Encriers, en métal, liège et autres pour écoliers..... douzaine..	1.0
583	De toutes sortes, autres que ceux ci-dessus..... id.	1.0
584	Enseignes de toutes qualités et dimensions..... pièce..	2.0
585	Entonnoirs, en cuivre..... livre..	1.5
586	En fer-blanc ou tôle..... douzaine..	1.5
587	Entrées de serrure, en cuivre, pour armoires..... id.	1.0
588	En fer, pour armoires..... id.	1.0
589	En os ou nacre, pour armoires..... id.	1.0
590	Enveloppes de lettres, de toutes dimensions..... mille..	1.0
591	Épaulettes, en or fin, pour officiers supérieurs..... paire..	2.0
592	En argent fin, pour officiers supérieurs..... id.	4.0
593	En or ou argent faux, pour officiers supérieurs..... id.	2.0
594	En or fin, pour officiers inférieurs..... id.	2.0
595	En argent fin, pour officiers inférieurs..... id.	1.0
596	En or ou argent faux, pour officiers inférieurs..... id.	1.0
597	En fil, laine ou coton..... 12 paires..	1.0
598	Épées montées, en argent fin, avec fourreaux en cuivre argenté ou en argent..... pièce..	2.0
599	En argent fin, avec fourreaux en cuivre et embouts argentés..... id.	2.0
600	En cuivre doré ou argenté, avec fourreaux en cuivre et embouts en cuivre doré ou argenté..... pièce..	1.5
601	Éperons, en cuivre doré ou argenté..... douzaine..	1.0
602	En fer ou en cuivre soufflé, plaqué, poli..... 12 paires..	1.0
603	Éperviers..... pièce..	1.0
604	Épingles, diverses en paquets de 12 feuilles..... paquet..	1.0
605	En corne ou bois, pour coiffures..... douzaine..	1.0
606	En grenier..... livre..	1.0
607	Éponges, fines..... id.	1.0
608	Communes, pour chevaux..... id.	1.0
609	Équerres, en fer..... pièce..	1.0
610	En bois..... id.	1.0
611	D'arpenteurs..... id.	1.0
612	Escaliers, en fer..... 100 livres..	1.0
613	En bois..... ad valorem..	40 p.c.
614	Espagnolettes en fer, grandes..... douzaine..	1.0
615	Moyennes et petites..... id.	1.0
616	Esprit-de-vin..... gallon..	1.0
617	Esprit pour ébénisterie..... id.	1.0
618	Essence, de thérbenthine..... id.	1.0
619	De girofle, vanille et autres de toutes espèces..... bouteille..	1.0
620	Essieu en fer (assimilés aux fers en lattes)..... id.	1.0
621	Estule-pieds de toutes grandeurs et de toutes qualités..... douzaine..	1.0
622	Étain..... 100 livres..	1.0
623	Étaux, grands et moyens..... id.	1.0
624	A mains, pour orfèvres, et étaux en bois..... douzaine..	1.0
625	Étiquettes diverses..... mille..	1.0
626	Étoupes..... 100 livres..	1.0
627	Étriers, fins..... paire..	1.0
628	Ordinaires et communs..... 12 paires..	1.0
629	Étrilles..... douzaine..	1.0
630	Etrivières..... 12 paires..	1.0
631	Étuis, d'instruments..... ad valorem..	20 p.c.
632	De couturières..... id.	20 p.c.
633	Pour cigares et cigarettes..... douzaine..	1.0
634	Eventails, fins, en étoffe de soie ou lwoire..... id.	1.0
635	Ordinaires, en étoffes communes ou en papier supérieur..... id.	1.0
636	Communs, en papier peint..... id.	1.0
637	Extrait de viande, en pots ou boîtes de fer-blanc petits..... id.	1.0
638	Faïence, en paniers, caisses et fardoux de 1 à 3 pleis de longueur sur 1 à 3 de largeur..... pièce..	1.0
639	En paniers, caisses et fardoux de 3 à 5 pleis de longueur sur 1 à 3 de largeur..... id.	1.0
640	En boucauts ou tierçons..... douzaine..	1.0
641	En pièces..... id.	1.0
642	Faïtières..... 100 livres..	1.0
643	Fanaux, grands..... pièce..	1.0
644	Moyens et petits..... douzaine..	1.0
645	Pour voitures..... paire..	1.0
646	Pour navires..... id.	1.0
647	Fariue de toutes qualités..... baril..	1.0

TARIF No. 1.—Droits d'importation—Suite.

Droits fixes.		Nos.	Marchandises.	Droits fixes.
Gourdes.				Gourdes.
	1.00	648	Faux-cois.....douzaine.	1.00
	.30	649	Faux-foulards de coton.....id.	.30
	3.00	650	Fenêtres, en bois.....paire.	3.00
	2.00	651	En fer et fonte.....100 livres.	2.00
	.60	652	Fer en barres, en saumons et en lames.....id.	.60
	1.00	653	Fers, à repasser.....12 paires.	1.00
	.25	654	A varloppes et à rabots.....douzaine.	.25
	1.00	655	A ferrer les chevaux.....12 paires.	1.00
	1.25	656	Pour chapeliers ou tailleurs.....id.	1.25
	1.00	657	Fer-blanc en feuilles, de 24 pouces de long sur 20 de large.....100 feuilles.	1.00
	.50	658	Au-dessous des dimensions ci-dessus.....id.	.50
	50 p. ct.	659	Ferblanterie (articles de) non dénommés.....ad valorem.	50 p. ct.
	20 p. ct.	660	Feux d'artifice divers.....id.	20 p. ct.
	.75	661	Feuillards, en fer.....100 pds.	.75
	.403	662	En bois.....100 pds.	.403
	6.00	663	Floelle.....douzaine.	6.00
	2.00	664	Fichus et pélerines de toutes qualités, grands.....pièce.	2.00
	.12	665	Petits, et pélerines de soie ou autres étoffes riches, garnies.....livre.	.12
	.10	666	Fil blanc et de couleur, de Rennes.....id.	.10
	.02	667	De coton de couleur, par tête.....id.	.02
	.05	668	De coton blanc, à broder, en pelottes.....id.	.05
	.03	669	En pelottes.....id.	.03
	.08	670	A voile, à folle et à cordonnier.....id.	.08
	.25	671	De laiton ou de fer.....id.	.25
	.05	672	De soie.....livre.	.05
	.25	673	De coton, sur bobines.....grosse.	.25
	.05	674	Sainte-Claire (fil de laine), à tapisserie.....livre.	.05
	.10	675	Fillets pour brides.....pièce.	.10
	.25	676	Filières assorties.....id.	.25
	.50	677	Floes vides de toutes grandeurs.....cent.	.50
	.25	678	Filtres.....pièce.	.25
	1.00	679	Fleches pour voitures.....id.	1.00
	2.00	680	Fleurs artificielles, en bouquets garnis, avec cache-pot.....id.	2.00
	3.00	681	En bouquets ou en guirlandes.....douzaine.	3.00
	.25	682	Fleurêts montés ou non.....paire.	.25
	.60	683	Floches, pour officiers supérieurs.....id.	.60
	.30	684	Pour officiers inférieurs.....id.	.30
	.30	685	Foin.....balle.	.30
		686	Fontes et fourrages (article 91).	
	1.00	687	Fontaines de toutes qualités.....pièce.	1.00
	3.50	688	Fontes de toutes qualités.....paire.	3.50
	2.00	689	Formes, en bois ou en fer pour chapeliers.....douzaine.	2.00
	3.00	690	De souliers.....12 paires.	3.00
	4.00	691	Fondres pour garnitures d'habits.....id.	4.00
	4.00	692	Fouets de volleurs.....douzaine.	4.00
	2.00	693	Foulards, de soie ou de soie et coton.....id.	2.00
	2.50	694	De coton.....id.	2.50
	1.00	695	Fourchettes, en argent.....livre.	1.00
	1.00	696	Plaquées.....douzaine.	1.00
	.50	697	En étain.....grosse.	.50
	.04	698	En fer battu.....id.	.04
	.02	699	Fromages de toutes qualités.....livre.	.02
	1.00	700	Fruits, secs.....12 pobaus.	1.00
	.75	701	A l'eau-de-vie.....id.	.75
	.50	702	Au sirop et au jus.....id.	.50
	1.50	703	Comilts au vinaigre.....anne.	1.50
	.80	704	Gallons, en or fin, de plus de 18 lignes.....id.	.80
	.75	705	Les mêmes, de 12 à 18 lignes.....id.	.75
	.40	706	En argent fin, de plus de 18 lignes.....id.	.40
	.20	707	Les mêmes, de 12 à 18 lignes.....id.	.20
	1.00	708	En or et argent faux, de plus de 18 lignes.....id.	1.00
	.50	709	Les mêmes, de 12 à 18 lignes.....id.	.50
	.10	710	Les mêmes, au-dessous de 12 lignes.....id.	.10
	.06	711	En soie, larges.....id.	.06
	.05	712	Les mêmes, étroits.....id.	.05
	.03	713	En laine, larges.....id.	.03
	.25	714	Les mêmes, étroits.....id.	.25
	.30	715	Gallons, en enivre, mesures de toutes grandeurs.....pièce.	.30
	.25	716	En fer-blanc, mesures de toutes grandeurs.....id.	.25
	.30	717	Ganses en torsades et en gallons plats, en or fin.....id.	.30
	.20	718	En argent fin.....id.	.20
	.25	719	En or et en argent faux.....id.	.25
	1.50	720	Gants, de peau pour hommes et femmes.....douzaine.	1.50
	1.00	721	De peau, pour cadets, fillettes et enfants.....id.	1.00
	.40	722	De laine, fil ou coton.....id.	.40
	.25	723	Pour millinaires et eseriné.....paire.	.25
	1.00	724	De soie, pour hommes et femmes.....douzaine.	1.00
	.50	725	De soie, pour cadets, fillettes et enfants.....id.	.50

TARIF No. 1.—Droits d'importation—Suite.

Nos.	Marchandises.	Droits, fixes.
728	Garnitures, pour cercueils (poignées, croix, vls, plaques, etc.)	12 pièces. 1.00
729	De grenades, en or et en argent fin	id. .50
730	En or et en argent faux	id. .40
731	Pour cercueils de lit, en soie, avec brandebourgs	pièce. 4.00
732	Gazogènes	id. 1.00
733	Gibecières	douzaine. 3.00
734	Gibernes de toutes qualités	id. 2.00
735	Gilets, de flanelle ou de laine	id. 3.00
736	De coton	id. 1.50
737	Girofle	livre. .09
738	Glaces, avec ou sans dorure, encastrées ou non	pièce carrée. .01
739	Glands en or ou en argent, avec ou sans franges	pièce. .50
740	Globes ou sphères géographiques	pièce. .50
741	Pour lampes	douzaine. 1.00
742	Gomme, laque	ad valorem. 20 p.ct.
743	À rabique	livre. .02
744	À effacer	douzaine. .05
745	Gonds et pentures, en cuivre	livre. .05
746	En fer, de 5 pouces et au-dessous	12 paires. .50
747	De 7 à 12 pouces	id. .75
748	De 13 à 18 pouces	id. 1.05
749	De 19 pouces et au-dessus	id. 1.50
750	Goudron	baril. 1.00
751	Gouges assorties, pour charpentiers	douzaine. .30
752	Gourmottes pour mors de brides	id. .50
753	Graines pour serins	100 livres. 1.00
754	De jardinnage	id. Exempt.
755	De lin	100 livres. 1.00
756	Graphomètres	pièce. 1.00
757	Grattoirs, de bureau	douzaine. .50
758	Pour navires	id. 1.00
759	Gravures, moyennes et petites, communes, sans cadres	id. .12
760	Grandes, sans cadres	id. .25
761	Grèlons en cuivre doré ou argenté	grosse. .40
762	Grils	douzaine. 3.00
763	Grilles en fonte et en fer, pour clôtures	100 livres. 2.00
764	Guêtres, en toile ou coton	douzaine. 3.00
765	En drap, casimir et autres étoffes de laine	id. 5.00
766	Guinave (fleurs de)	id. .35
767	Haches de toutes qualités	douzaine. 1.00
768	Hachettes	id. .75
769	Hannets en soie	pièce. 3.00
770	En damassé	id. 1.00
771	Communs	id. .25
772	Hameçons assortis	maille. .50
773	Harengs	baril. 1.50
774	Saurs	caissette. .40
775	Journals, ordinaires pour voitures	jen. 3.00
776	Riches pour voitures	id. 5.00
777	Pour cabriolets	id. 2.00
778	Jaricots	baril. 1.00
779	Rausse cols	pièce. 1.00
780	Havre-sacs	douzaine. 1.50
781	Horloges pour églises et édifices publics	id. Exempt.
782	Houes	douzaine. .50
783	Houppes	id. .50
784	Housses, galonnées d'or	pièce. 4.00
785	Galonnées d'argent	id. 3.00
786	En soie et fil	id. 1.50
787	En coton	id. .30
788	Pour planches et solas	id. 1.00
789	Pour chaises et fauteuils	douzaine. 4.00
790	Huiles, d'olive en bouteilles	gallon. .50
791	La même en bouteilles	12 bouteilles. .75
792	La même en litres	12 litres. .75
793	De pétrole (kérosène) à 28° centigrades ou à 100° Fahrenheit	gallon. .40
794	La même au dessous de ces degrés	id. .40
795	De naphte	id. .40
796	De lin	gallon. .75
797	D'ammendes	id. .50
798	De ricin, de poissons, etc	id. .50
799	Pour barils	id. .50
800	De bois de mortier, en barils	12 barils. .50
801	De pore et autres, pour graisser les machines	gallon. .30
802	Huiles, en quart et demi-boîtes, en récipients de fer blanc ou en plomb	douzaine. 1.00
803	Images assorties	cent. 1.00
804	Petites et moyennes, encastrées	id. 1.00
805	Grandes, encastrées sous verre	douzaine. .50

Quand la glace sera de forme ovale, elle sera calculée comme suit: Multiplier la moitié de la plus grande hauteur par la moitié de la plus grande largeur, multiplier ce produit par 22 et diviser par 70.
 Quand la glace sera de forme carrée, elle sera calculée comme ci-après: Multiplier la plus grande hauteur par la plus grande largeur et diviser par 100 le produit obtenu.

TARIF No. 1.—Droits d'importation—Suite.

Droits fixes.	Nos.	Marchandises.	Droits fixes.
			<i>Gourdes.</i>
	806	Imprimés (bordereaux, etc.).....	cent.
	807	Indigo.....	livre.. 1.00
	808	Instruments médicaux et chirurgicaux.....	nd valorem.. .10
		Instruments de musique:	20 p. ct.
	809	Accordéons.....	pièce.. .25
	810	Altos.....	id..... 1.00
	811	Barytons.....	id..... 1.50
	812	Basque (Tambours de).....	id..... .25
	813	Basses.....	id..... 1.50
	814	Bassons.....	id..... .50
	815	Bugles.....	id..... 1.50
	816	Castagnettes.....	id..... 1.00
	817	Clairons en cuivre ou en nickel.....	dozaine.. .50
	818	Clarinets de toutes sortes.....	id..... 2.75
	819	Contretasses.....	id..... 1.50
	820	Contre-altos.....	id..... 1.00
	821	Cors de chasse.....	id..... 1.00
	822	Cornets à pistons.....	id..... 1.50
	823	Cymbales.....	pièce.. .50
	824	Dinasons.....	id..... .10
	825	Flûtes, en cuivre.....	id..... .50
	826	En fer-blanc, pour enfants.....	dozaine.. .25
	827	Fifes.....	pièce.. .25
	828	Flûtes.....	pièce.. 1.00
	829	Grosses-caisses pour musiques.....	id..... 3.00
	830	Guitars.....	id..... 1.00
	831	Harmodions.....	ad valorem.. 20 p. ct.
	832	Harmonioms.....	id..... 20 p. ct.
	833	Harpes.....	pièce.. 10.00
	834	Pianos.....	id..... 10.00
	835	Saxophones.....	id..... 2.00
	836	Haut-bois.....	id..... 1.00
	837	Mandolines.....	id..... 1.00
	838	Ophécédes.....	id..... 1.50
	839	Orgues de Barbarie.....	id..... 3.00
	840	Tambours.....	id..... 1.00
	841	Triangles.....	id..... .25
	842	Trombones.....	id..... 1.50
	843	Trompettes.....	id..... .75
	844	Violons, violoncelles.....	id..... 1.00
	845	Boîtes à musique.....	id..... 1.00
	846	Jambettes.....	dozaine.. .50
	847	Jambières.....	pièce.. .25
	848	Jambons.....	livre.. .02
	849	Jatonsdes (persiennes) en bois de toutes qualités.....	pièce.. 2.00
	850	Jarres, contenant des marchandises.....	pièce.. .25
	851	Vides, de toutes qualités.....	id..... .50
	852	Juets de toutes sortes.....	nd valorem.. 20 p. ct.
	853	Journaux en feuilles ou en volumes reliés, cartonnés ou brochés.....	pièce.. .25
	854	Jumelles, de théâtre et autres de toutes qualités.....	id..... .50
	855	de marine.....	pièce.. .25
	856	Jupons en coton ou de laine sans broderies, avec broderies ou dentelles, en fil ou en soie.....	pièce.. 1.50
	857	Képis, pour officiers supérieurs.....	id..... 6.00
	858	Pour officiers inférieurs.....	dozaine.. 3.00
	859	Pour la troupe.....	id..... 1.50
	860	Lacets, en soie.....	id..... .08
	861	En fil ou coton.....	id..... .06
	862	Lait condensé, en 4 et 1 de boîtes.....	id..... .50
	863	Lampes, complètes fines et lampes à trépied.....	pièce.. 2.00
	864	Id. ordinaire.....	id..... .75
	865	Id. communes.....	dozaine.. 2.00
	866	Id. petites.....	id..... 1.00
	867	Id. à suspension, fines.....	pièce.. 2.00
	868	Id. à suspension, ordinaires.....	id..... 1.00
	869	Appliques fines, avec accessoires.....	id..... 2.00
	870	Id. ordinaires, avec accessoires.....	id..... 1.00
	871	Id. communes, avec accessoires.....	id..... .50
	872	Langues, fumées.....	dozaine.. .12
	873	De morne, en 4 de boîtes ou en pots.....	pièce.. .75
	874	En saumure.....	baril.. .20
	875	Lanternes, grandes.....	pièce.. .06
	876	Moyennes et petites.....	dozaine.. .cent
	877	Ventilannes, de toutes grandeurs.....	pièce.. 1.00
	878	Layette.....	pièce.. 2.00
	879	Riches.....	livre.. .04
	880	Lignes de pêche.....	dozaine.. .50
	881	Limes.....	id..... .50
	882	Limonade gazeuse.....	id..... .50

TARIF No. 1—Droits d'importation—Suite.

Nos.	Marchandises.	Droits fixes.
883	Livres, d'auteurs haïtiens.....	<i>Gourdes.</i>
884	De musique, reliés.....	Exemptes.
885	Les mêmes, cartonnés ou brochés.....	0.25
886	Reliés, de tous formats.....	.15
887	De traités (earnets).....	.30
888	Cartonnés de tous formats.....	1.00
889	Brochés.....	.01
890	Longues-vues, de 2 pieds et au-dessus dans tout leur développement.....	2.00
891	Au-dessous de 2 pieds.....	1.25
892	Loquets.....	.50
893	Lorgnettes et lorgnons, en or.....	1.00
894	En argent, ivoire, écaïlle, buffle.....	.30
895	En cuivre doré, argenté.....	.40
896	Lots.....	.25
897	Louchets.....	.40
898	Loupes.....	.25
899	Lunettes, montées en or.....	.25
900	Montées en argent.....	1.00
901	Montées en écaïlle.....	.60
902	Montées en cuivre doré ou argenté.....	.50
903	Montées en fer.....	.50
904	Lustres.....	ad valorem
905	Macaroni.....	20 p. ct.
906	Machines, aratoires.....	.45
907	A coudre 1 fil.....	pièce
908	A coudre 2 fils.....	.30
909	A coudre avec table.....	.30
910	Mais en grains.....	baril
911	Malaguettes.....	livre
912	Mallies, vides de toutes dimensions.....	pièce
913	Contenant des marchandises.....	.25
914	Mallettes en cuir et en bois.....	douzaine
915	Manches, d'ânes.....	grosse
916	De hache, piquois, etc.....	douzaine
917	Manchettes (couteils), à manches de corne ou de bois.....	.30
918	Longues (salres) avec fourreaux.....	4.00
919	Manchettes de chemises, de toutes étoffes.....	12 paires
920	Mnège (Jeux de).....	jeu
921	Mannequins.....	pièce
922	Mantôgne (saïndoux).....	100 livres
923	Mantilles de soie ou de dentelles, pour dames et fillettes.....	pièce
924	Maquereaux.....	baril
925	Marbres, pour commodes, buffets, tables et autres meubles.....	pièce
926	Pour tombes, de 6 à 7 pieds de long, gravés.....	id.
927	Les mêmes, non gravés.....	2.00
928	Pour tombes d'enfants, de 3 à 4 pieds de long, gravés.....	id.
929	Les mêmes, non gravés.....	1.50
930	Les mêmes, au-dessous des dimensions ci-dessus.....	id.
931	Marmites, en fer ou en fonte.....	100 livres
932	En fer-blanc ou tôle.....	douzaine
933	Marreaux.....	id.
934	Masques, pour l'escrime.....	paire
935	De carnaval, en carton.....	douzaine
936	Les mêmes, en toile crêpe ou en fil de fer.....	id.
937	Masses.....	id.
938	Matelas, grands.....	pièce
939	Petits.....	id.
940	Moyens.....	id.
941	Mats de navire, moyens et petits.....	id.
942	Grands.....	id.
943	Mèches, à vitreouins.....	douzaine
944	Petites, dites brades.....	id.
945	Pour lampes.....	grosse
946	Les mêmes, en pièces.....	100 aunes
947	Médaïlles en cuivre pour chapelets.....	cent
948	Médicaments autres que ceux dénommés. (<i>Voir</i> Drogues et produits pharmaceutiques.)	cent
949	Meubles:	
	Armoires, en acajou, noyer, bambou, ou autres bois recherchés, avec glace, pièce.....	15.00
950	Les mêmes, sans glace.....	10.00
951	En bois commun ou chêne.....	5.00
952	Bancs de toutes qualités.....	1.00
953	Berceaux, en osier.....	id.
954	En fer, acajou, noyer et autres bois recherchés.....	1.00
955	En bois communs.....	.50
956	Bibliothèques, en acajou, noyer et autres bois recherchés.....	4.00
957	En bois communs.....	id.
958	Bidets garnis, fins.....	4.00
959	Ordinaires.....	1.00
960	Billard.....	id.

TARIF No. 1.—Droits d'importation—Suite.

Nos.	Marchandises.	Droits fixes.
Mobilier—Suite.		
	<i>Gourils.</i>	
961	Buffets (sideboard), en acajou, noyer ou autres bois recherchés pièce..	10.00
962	En bois communs..... id.	5.00
963	Bureaux, en acajou, noyer ou autres bois recherchés..... id.	8.00
964	En chêne, ou en bois communs..... id.	4.00
965	Cadres, pliants, à fonds bourrés et à ressort..... id.	1.00
966	En fer..... id.	.50
967	En fer, à fonds de toile..... id.	.50
968	Canapés ou sofas en bois divers, couverts d'étoffes de crins, maroquin, ou sole..... pièce..	5.00
969	À fonds en paille de rotin..... id.	2.00
970	Causeuses, à fonds de paille..... id.	2.00
971	À fonds bourrés..... id.	3.00
972	Chaises, pour enfants, fines..... douzaine.	2.50
973	Les mêmes, communes..... id.	2.50
974	Américaines et celles dites "Marseille" à fonds de paille, de bois, de rotin, ordinaires et communes..... douzaine.	2.00
975	Fines, en noyer, acajou ou autres bois recherchés..... id.	4.00
976	Rembourrées..... id.	8.00
977	Pereées, en bois peint, pour enfants..... id.	1.25
978	Longues..... pièce..	.75
979	Berceuses (dodilines)..... id.	.50
980	Divans..... id.	3.00
981	Encoignures en noyer, acajou et autres bois, ayant jusqu'à 2 pieds de hauteur, pièce..	.50
982	Au-dessus de ces dimensions..... pièce..	.75
983	Étagères en bois de toutes qualités..... id.	.25
984	Fauteuils à fond de crin, maroquin, dorés ou non..... id.	1.50
985	À fonds de paille, en acajou, noyer ou autres bois recherchés..... id.	1.00
986	En bois ordinaires..... id.	.75
987	Fins pour enfants..... douzaine.	2.50
988	Communs pour enfants..... id.	1.25
989	Pliants de toutes qualités..... pièce..	.75
990	Garde-manger, en bois et en fils de fer, grands..... id.	2.00
991	Moyens et petits..... id.	1.00
992	Guéridons en bois riches, avec ou sans dessus en marbre, grands..... id.	3.00
993	Petits..... id.	1.50
994	Lavabos..... id.	2.50
995	Lits, sculptés ou cannelés avec corniches..... id.	10.00
996	En acajou, noyer ou autres bois recherchés..... id.	8.00
997	De chêne, mis..... id.	6.00
998	De sapin ou pitchpin..... id.	4.00
999	En fer, grands..... id.	3.00
1000	En fer, moyens et petits..... id.	1.50
1001	Pour enfants, de toutes qualités..... id.	1.50
1002	De camp..... id.	1.00
1003	Porte-manteaux..... id.	.10
1004	Porte-serviettes..... id.	.10
1005	Porte-chapeaux et porte-casques avec ou sans glace..... id.	1.00
1006	Prie-Dieu..... id.	.30
1007	Pupitres pour écoliers..... id.	1.00
1008	Tables, en acajou, noyer ou autres bois, à extension ou de toilette..... id.	5.00
1009	Avec dessus de marbre, pour salons en acajou, noyer et autres bois recherchés..... pièce..	3.00
1010	De sap, sans marbre, pour salons..... id.	1.00
1011	À consoles, en noyer, acajou ou autres bois..... id.	3.00
1012	De nuit..... id.	1.50
1013	Tabourets pour pieds..... douzaine.	1.50
1014	De plintos et de bureaux..... pièces..	.50
1015	Vaisselle..... id.	2.00
1016	Moules à aiguiser, de dimensions assorties..... id.	.25
1017	Miroirs, de 7 à 10 pouces sur 12 à 15 pouces de hauteur, encadre en non, avec ou sans dorure..... douzaine.	1.50
1018	De 2 pouces sur 3, montés sur carton ou feuilles de bois..... id.	.04
1019	De 3 à 4 pouces sur 5 à 7, montés sur carton ou feuilles de bois..... id.	.08
1020	De 4 à 7 pouces sur 7 à 12, montés sur carton..... id.	.50
1021	Des mêmes dimensions, montés sur bois divers avec ou sans dorure..... id.	.70
1022	Sur pivot, montés sur bois de 6 pouces de diamètre et au dessus sur 10 à 15 de hauteur..... douzaine.	2.50
1023	Les mêmes, au-dessus, de 6 pouces de diamètre sur 6 à 10 de hauteur..... id.	.25
1024	Mitaines pour fillettes et enfants, de toutes qualités..... id.	.25
1025	Monuments funéraires en marbre, fer, fonte, bronze, etc..... ad valorem.	20 p. et.
1026	Mors, plaqués..... douzaine.	3.00
1027	Ordinaires et communs..... id.	2.50
1028	Mortiers, en marbre, avec ou sans pilons..... id.	2.00
1029	En cuivre..... livre.	.10
1030	En fer..... id.	.04
1031	Morne..... 100 livres.	1.40
1032	Mouchoirs, de linons, véritables..... pièce de 3 mouchoirs.	1.00
1033	Façon maïtras (faux)..... douzaine.	.30
1034	En fil, barges de 1 et au-dessus..... id.	.75
1035	En fil, tins, blanes, de 1 et au-dessus..... id.	1.00

TARIF No. 1.—Droits d'importation—Suite.

Nos.	Marchandises.	Droits fixes.
	Mouchoirs, de madras, véritables—Suite.	<i>Gourdes.</i>
1036	Communs, blancs, de $\frac{1}{2}$ et au-dessus.....	douzaine.. 0.50
1037	Bleus, dits flux romal.....	id. .15
1038	En organdi, blancs et de couleur.....	id. .50
1039	En toile, pour la poche.....	id. .60
1040	En mousseline ou coton, ordinaires, étroits, blancs ou de couleur, pour la poche, dits à vignettes.....	id. .50
1041	En mousseline fine, pour la tête.....	douzaine.. .20
1042	En mousseline commune, pour la tête.....	id. .50
1043	En mousseline, brodés, pour la tête.....	id. .50
1044	En mousseline, brodés, pour la tête.....	id. .50
1045	En batiste, brochés, de $\frac{1}{2}$ et au-dessus.....	id. 5.00
1046	Imprimés ou festonnés.....	id. 3.00
1047	Imprimés, sans festons, pour la tête.....	id. 2.00
1048	Imprimés, pour la poche.....	id. 1.50
1049	En soie, au-dessus de $\frac{1}{2}$	id. 1.50
1050	De $\frac{1}{2}$ et au-dessous.....	id. 1.00
1051	Moules de toutes sortes.....	id. 1.00
1052	Moulins, pour canne à sucre.....	Exempt.
1053	A mais.....	douzaine.. 1.00
1054	A désertifier le coton et le café.....	Exempt.
1055	A moudre le poivre et le café.....	douzaine.. 1.00
1056	Mouleurs en bois de toutes sortes pour maisons.....	ad valorem.. 50 p. ct.
1057	En tôle de toutes sortes pour maisons.....	id. 20 p. ct.
1058	Moustiquaires en guipure, dentelles, tulle et autres étoffes de mêmes espèces.....	pièce.. 2.00
1059	Moutarde en pots et en pots.....	douzaine.. 1.00
1060	Moutardiers, en verre.....	id. .20
1061	En cristal et en métal.....	id. .50
1062	Muselières.....	id. .50
1063	Muscades.....	livre.. .08
1064	Nappes damassées, en fil, pour vingt-quatre couverts et au-dessus.....	pièce.. .75
1065	En fil, pour douze couverts et au-dessous.....	id. .50
1066	En fil et coton, pour vingt-quatre couverts et au-dessus.....	id. .50
1067	Les mêmes, pour douze couverts et au-dessous.....	id. .20
1068	En coton, pour douze couverts et au-dessous.....	id. .20
1069	Nattes en paille, en pièces larges de $\frac{1}{2}$ et au-dessus.....	anne.. .25
1070	Au-dessus de ces dimensions.....	id. .15
1071	De 3 pieds sur 6 pieds.....	pièce.. .15
1072	Au-dessus de ces dimensions.....	id. .25
1073	Nécessaires, garnis de leurs objets, pour couturières, grands.....	id. 1.00
1074	Les mêmes, petits et moyens.....	id. .50
1075	Pour hommes, grands.....	id. 2.00
1076	Les mêmes, moyens et petits.....	id. 1.00
1077	Noir, de fumée.....	livre.. .01
1078	Animal.....	100 livres.. .75
1079	Nolsettes.....	livre.. .75
1080	Nougat.....	livre.. .06
1081	Osere jaune et rouge.....	100 livres.. 1.00
1082	Osillons pour souliers.....	livre.. .12
1083	Oignons.....	100 livres.. 1.00
1084	Oiseaux empalés et ailes d'oiseaux pour chapeaux.....	douzaine.. .25
1085	Olivres.....	12 pots..... .75
1086	Ombrelles, de soie, pour fillettes et dames.....	pièce.. .08
1087	De soie, pour enfants.....	id. .08
1088	D'alpaga et autres étoffes de laine, pour fillettes et dames.....	id. .10
1089	D'alpaga, laine ou coton, pour enfants.....	id. .10
1090	De coton.....	id. .20
1091	Oreillers.....	id. .50
1092	Or faux en feuilles.....	100 feuilles.. 1.00
1093	Ornements d'église.....	ad valorem.. 20 p. ct.
1094	Onate.....	livre.. .02
1095	Préparée pour usage médical. (Voir Drogues ou produits pharmaceutiques.).....	
1096	Paille de rotin.....	livre.. .02
1097	Paillettes en or ou argent, fins.....	id. .75
1098	Paux.....	id. .50
1099	Pains à cacheter.....	id. .25
1100	Palettes de peintres, enivoire.....	douzaine.. .25
1101	En bois divers.....	id. .25
1102	Paniers, vides, de toutes dimensions.....	id. 2.00
1103	Petits, à anses, assortis.....	id. .25
1104	Panoramium.....	pièce.. .02
1105	Papier sablé.....	100 feuilles.. .25
1106	Pour dessin, plums, cartes.....	id. 1.00
1107	Mbistre.....	rame.. 1.00
1108	Commun, pour écosses.....	id. .75
1109	A lettres, grand format.....	id. .50
1110	Moyen et petit.....	id. .50
1111	D'emballage.....	id. .25
1112	Pour impression de journaux, brochures, affiches, etc., de tous formats.....	id. .25
1113	Pour factures et bordereaux, sans entêtes.....	id. .25
1114	Avec entêtes, de toutes sortes.....	100 feuilles.. 2.00
1115	Parchemin.....	12 feuilles.. .75

TARIF No. 1.—Droits d'importation—Suite.

Nos.	Marchandises.	Droits fixes.
	Papier sablé—Suite.	<i>Gourdes.</i>
1116	Imperméable et papier buyard.....100 feuilles..	0.40
1117	À cigarettes, en petits cahiers.....100 cahiers..	.50
1118	De musique.....maint.	.12
1119	Peint, riche, velouté, en rouleaux de 6 à 8 aunes.....rouleau..	.25
1120	Fin, de 6 à 8 aunes.....id.	.18
1121	Ordinaire, de 6 à 8 aunes.....id.	.06
1122	Commun, de 6 à 8 aunes.....id.	.03
1123	Pampulutes et pansols, de soie, de toutes grandeurs.....pièce..	.60
1124	D'alpaga et autres étoffes de laine.....id.	.30
1125	De coton.....id.	.20
1126	Parfumerie, cosmétiques.....douzaine..	.25
1127	Eau de toilette, en 1 de flacons.....id.	.50
1128	Eau de quintine, en 1 de flacons.....id.	.40
1129	Eau de Cologne ou de lavande, en crânes ou litres.....id.	1.00
1130	En bouteilles.....id.	1.00
1131	En flacons ou pots.....id.	.50
1132	Eau de Floride.....12 demi-bouteilles..	.25
1133	Essences et extraits divers, en petits flacons.....douzaine..	1.20
1134	Huiles diverses pour les cheveux et la barbe.....id.	.25
1135	Pommades diverses, en petits pots.....id.	.25
1136	En grands pots.....id.	.50
1137	Poudre de riz.....livre..	.02
1138	Poudre dentifrice.....12 boîtes..	.40
1139	Savons de toilette.....douzaine..	.55
1140	Passants ou passements en or ou argent, fins.....paire..	.10
1141	Passes rasoirs.....douzaine..	.50
1142	Pâtes diverses.....livre..	.03
1143	Pastilles (boubons).....id.	.06
1144	Peaux, de vache.....pièce..	.64
1145	Vernis pour couvertures de fontes.....douzaine..	3.00
1146	De vent.....id.	2.00
1147	De chèvre.....id.	.50
1148	Maroquin.....id.	1.00
1149	De daim ou de chamols.....pièce..	.30
1150	De mouton, blanches, ou chamoisées.....douzaine..	.50
1151	De cochon ou de phoque.....id.	3.00
1152	Cirées, non dénommées.....pièce..	.30
1153	Peignes, en culvre doré, avec pierres, à chignons.....douzaine..	7.00
1154	En ivoire ou en file, à chignons.....id.	4.00
1155	Fus, en corne, bulle et imitation d'écaille, à dégrasser et à démêler.....id.	1.00
1156	Petits, en imitation d'écaille, à chignons.....id.	.50
1157	Ordinaires, en corne, bulle et imitation d'écaille, à dégrasser et à démêler.....douzaine..	.50
1158	Communs, en corne et imitation d'écaille, à dégrasser et à démêler.....id.	.25
1159	Pour chevaux.....id.	.50
1160	Peintures de toutes couleurs.....livre..	.02
1161	En boules.....id.	.05
1162	Composées et préparées.....gallon..	.15
1163	Pêlerines en étoffes de toutes qualités, grandes.....douzaine..	3.00
1164	Moyennes et petites.....id.	1.50
1165	Pelles, en fer.....id.	.75
1166	En bois.....id.	.40
1167	Phosphore blanc et rouge.....livre..	.04
1168	Peluche, de soie, pour chapeaux.....anne..	.12
1169	De coton, pour chapeaux.....id.	.06
1170	Pendules, belles, en bronze, culvre, marbre.....pièce..	8.00
1171	Ordinaires, des mêmes matières.....id.	2.00
1172	Communes, en bois, etc.....id.	1.00
1173	Peltes, dites réveil-matin.....id.	.50
1174	Peintures, et goud, en culvre.....livre..	.08
1175	En fer, de 6 pouces et au-dessous.....12 palmes..	.50
1176	De 7 à 12 pouces.....id.	.75
1177	De 13 à 16 pouces.....id.	1.00
1178	De 19 pouces et au-dessus.....id.	1.50
1179	Pertes fausses.....masse..	.50
1180	Perruques.....pièce..	1.00
1181	Persiennes en bois, pour fenêtres.....paire..	2.00
1182	Pour portes.....id.	3.00
1183	Pise liqueurs.....douzaine..	.50
1184	Pâtards de toutes qualités.....grosse..	.10
1185	Pièces à eau et à l'alcool, corcèles en bois.....gallon..	.01
1186	Cercles en fer.....id.	.02
1187	Pieds de roi.....douzaine..	.25
1188	Pieds et oreilles de cochon.....baril..	1.50
1189	Pierres à attiler.....pièce..	.03
1190	À filtrer.....id.	.75
1191	Pierre de toutes sortes pour constructions, pavage ou carrelages.....mille..	3.00
1192	Pinceaux de grandes assorties.....douzaine..	.50
1193	Pinceaux d'orfèvres et de cordonniers.....id.	.40
1194	Pinceaux.....id.	1.00
1195	Pincettes à sucre.....id.	.50
1196	Pioches, piquois.....id.	1.00

TARIF No. 1.—Droits d'importation—Suite.

Nos.	Marchandises.	Droits fixes.
1197	Pipes, en écume de mer et autres, riches.....	pièce.....
1198	En faïence.....	grosse.....
1199	En bois ou en terre.....	id.....
1200	Pitons pour tentes.....	cent.....
1201	Plans de villes et autres, d'auteurs illustres.....	.....
1202	Planches de toutes qualités.....	.....
1203	Plateaux plaqués en argent et plateaux en argent.....	nd valorem.....
1204	En métal pour carafes.....	.....
1205	En fer-blanc ou papier mâché, de 1 pied et au-dessous de diamètre.....	.....
1206	En fer-blanc ou papier mâché, au-dessous de cette dimension.....	.....
1207	Plâtres en fer (pour faire la cassave).....	.....
1208	Plâtre.....	.....
1209	Plumes, d'ole à écrire.....	.....
1210	En acier à écrire.....	.....
1211	Pour chapeaux.....	.....
1212	Pour lits ou oreillers.....	.....
1213	Plumeaux, grands et moyens.....	.....
1214	Petits.....	.....
1215	Plumets et panaches pour militaires.....	.....
1216	Poches et poëlons.....	.....
1217	Poids, en cuivre.....	.....
1218	En fer.....	.....
1219	Poudre de toutes espèces.....	.....
1220	Pommes, d'arbre.....	.....
1221	De terre.....	.....
1222	De terre en petits paniers et petites cuises.....	.....
1223	Pommeaux de selles.....	.....
1224	Pommes-elles pour voiliers.....	.....
1225	Pompes, pour navires.....	.....
1226	A incendie.....	.....
1227	Pour puits et jardins.....	.....
1228	En cuivre pour guildiveries.....	.....
1229	En fer-blanc pour guildiveries.....	.....
1230	En bols pour guildiveries.....	.....
1231	Pompons, en or ou en argent pour officiers.....	.....
1232	En soie et en argent.....	.....
1233	En laine ou coton.....	.....
1234	Ponceaux en fer ou en acier, avec accessoires.....	.....
1235	Pore.....	.....
1236	Porcelaine, opaque.....	.....
1237	Fine et commune.....	.....
1238	Portes-cigares (étuis), de toutes qualités.....	.....
1239	(Coffrets ou vases).....	.....
1240	De toutes autres qualités.....	.....
1241	Porte-cigarettes.....	.....
1242	Porte-crayons, en or et en argent.....	.....
1243	En cuivre ou en métal de composition, etc.....	.....
1244	Porte-épées.....	.....
1245	Porte-fenilles, dite à Ministros.....	.....
1246	De poche, de 6 pouces et au-delà.....	.....
1247	De poche, au-dessous de 6 pouces.....	.....
1248	Porte-fusains, petits communs, pour écumeurs.....	.....
1249	Porte-huiliers en bois ou en fer blanc peints, sans carafes.....	.....
1250	Avec carafes.....	.....
1251	Porte-ligueurs et porte-huiliers, finement plaqués, avec carafes en cristall.....	.....
1252	Avec carafes en verre.....	.....
1253	Porte-voix.....	.....
1254	Porte-manteaux pour selles, de toutes qualités.....	.....
1255	Porte-montres.....	.....
1256	Porte-plumes, fins et de fantaisie.....	.....
1257	Ordinaires et communs.....	.....
1258	Porte-couteaux, en verre.....	.....
1259	En métal et en cristal.....	.....
1260	Porte-monnaie de tous genres.....	.....
1261	Porte, en plumes (volets et contre-vents).....	.....
1262	Fer ou fonte.....	.....
1263	Portraits de famille.....	.....
1264	Pots à glace, en ruolz.....	.....
1265	A boire, en fer-blanc.....	.....
1266	Pour jardins, en terre cuite, porcelaine, fer, fonte, etc.....	.....
1267	Potasse.....	.....
1268	Poterie de toutes qualités.....	.....
1269	Poudre, de litharge d'or ou d'argent.....	.....
1270	De fer.....	.....
1271	De sulfitez et de soda water.....	.....
1272	De fermentation (dite d'élevation).....	.....
1273	Pouilles, simples en bols, de grandeurs assorties.....	.....
1274	Doublets, en bols, de grandeurs assorties.....	.....
1275	En cuivre.....	.....
1276	En fer.....	.....
1277	Pompes de toutes grandeurs.....	.....
1278	Préarts de toutes dimensions.....	.....

Gourdes.

Exempto.

20 p.c.

Exempto.

Exempto.

20 p.c.

TARIF No. 1.—Droits d'importation—Suite.

Nos.	Marchandises.	Droits fixes.	
1279	Presse-papier.....douzaine.	Gourdes. 0.50	
1280	Presses, hydrauliques.....	Exemptes. 10.00	
1281	À imprimer, grandes, Marinouli.....pièce.	10.00	
1282	À imprimer, moyennes, Marinouli.....id.	6.00	
1283	À imprimer, petites, Marinouli.....id.	3.00	
1284	À relier ou à timbrer.....id.	1.50	
1285	À copier.....id.	1.00	
1286	À coton.....	Exemptes.	
1287	Produits chimiques.....ad valorem.	30 p. ct.	
1288	Pruves et pruneaux.....livre.	.02	
1289	Phosphore blanc et rouge.....id.	.04	
1290	Quenes de billard.....douzaine.	1.00	
1291	Quilles (jeux de).....jou.	1.00	
1292	Rabots, avec fer.....douzaine.	.75	
1293	sans fer.....id.	.50	
1294	Raisins secs.....livre.	.02	
1295	Râpes.....douzaine.	.30	
1296	Rapporteurs en cuivre, ivoire ou corne.....id.	.60	
1297	Rasoirs.....paire.	.30	
1298	Râtenaux.....pièce.	.12	
1299	Ratibres.....douzaine.	.50	
1300	Réclutade.....pièce.	.25	
1301	(Dits foyers pour voyageurs).....jou de 4.	1.00	
1302	Registres, au-dessus de 24 pouces de largeur.....pièce.	1.50	
1303	De 19 à 24 pouces de largeur.....id.	1.00	
1304	De 13 à 18 pouces de largeur.....id.	.30	
1305	De 7 à 12 pouces de largeur.....id.	.15	
1306	De largeur moindre que les dimensions ci-dessus.....douzaine.	1.00	
1307	Règles pour bureaux.....id.	.30	
1308	Résine.....baril.	.50	
1309	Ressorts, pour voitures.....ad valorem.	20 p. ct.	
1310	Pour montres.....id.	20 p. ct.	
1311	Réverbères.....pièce.	.50	
1312	Rideaux en soie, mousseline, guipure, dentelle, etc.....douzaine.	2.00	
1313	Rigoles.....id.	.25	
1314	Rivets.....100 livres.	1.50	
1315	Riz.....id.	1.40	
1316	Robes de soie en étoffe de toute sorte, pour femmes et fillettes.....pièce.	3.00	
1317	Pour enfants.....id.	3.00	
1318	Robinets, en cuivre pour service hydraulique.....livre.	.03	
1319	En bois.....id.	.25	
1320	En cuivre pour grosses pièces, bassines, barriques.....livre.	.03	
1321	En plomb ou en fer pour les mêmes.....id.	.02	
1322	Ronds de serviettes, en bois, cuir, etc.....douzaine.	.25	
1323	En métal.....id.	.50	
1324	Ronces métalliques.....100 livres.	.25	
1325	Rôtissoires.....pièce.	1.00	
1326	Roues de voitures et cabrouets.....paire.	2.00	
1327	Roulettes, en cuivre.....douzaine.	.40	
1328	En fer.....id.	.25	
1329	En bois.....id.	.05	
1330	Rubans, de soie, satin, velours de soie, larges de 1 1/4 pouce et au-dessous.....anne.	.01	
1331	Les mêmes, au-dessus de cette dimension.....id.	.02	
1332	En laine, fil, fil et coton, de 1 pouce et au-dessous.....id.	.01	
1333	Au-dessus de 1.....id.	.06	
1334	Russie, large de 1.....id.	.05	
1335	Sabliers.....douzaine.	.50	
1336	Sabres, fins pour officiers.....pièce.	1.50	
1337	Ordonnés.....id.	1.00	
1338	De cavalerie.....id.	.50	
1339	D'infanterie.....id.	.25	
1340	Sacs, de colette et autres toiles à charges.....cent.	2.50	
1341	De voyage en mosquette avec malette.....douzaine.	3.00	
1342	De voyage.....id.	4.00	
1343	Les mêmes, sans malette.....id.	1.50	
1344	De voyage, en quatre fils.....id.	1.00	
1345	Vides pour oreillers.....id.	1.00	
1346	(Carissidés).....id.	.75	
1347	Pour coussins.....id.	.25	
1348	Sachets en papier pour épiceries, de toutes dimensions.....mille.	.50	
1349	Sacoches, pour selles.....paire.	2.00	
1350	De voyage, de toutes dimensions.....douzaine.	1.00	
1351	Sallères, en verre.....id.	.25	
1352	En métal.....id.	.25	
1353	Sangles.....paire.	.25	
1354	En pièces.....pièce.	.05	
1355	Sargines.....anne.	.03	
1356	Sardines à l'huile.....boite.	Exemptes.	
1357	Les mêmes, en 1/4 et 1/2 de boîte.....id.	.10	
1358	Sauces.....id.	.05	
1359	Saucesons.....12 potans.	.12	
		livre.	.00

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TARIF No. 1. — Droits d'importation—Suite.

Nos.	Marchandises.	Droits fixes.
1360	Saumon.....	baril
1361	En seaux.....	seau
1362	Savon a.....	100 livres
1363	Soies assorties de grandeur.....	douzaine
1364	Seaux (boquilles), en tôle, fer-blanc.....	id.
1365	En bois.....	id.
1366	En cuir.....	pièce
1367	Séateurs.....	douzaine
1368	Scines.....	pièce
1369	Sel marin, en grains.....	baril
1370	Pulvérisé.....	100 livres
1371	Selles complètes ou non.....	pièce
1372	Serpes.....	douzaine
1373	Serpentins (couleuvres), en cuivre.....	livre
1374	En étain.....	id.
1375	Serpettes.....	douzaine
1376	Serrures, en cuivre, de plus de 6 pouces de largeur.....	pièce
1377	Les mêmes, au-dessous de 6 pouces.....	douzaine
1378	En fer pour portes, ayant jusqu'à 4 pouces.....	id.
1379	Les mêmes, au-dessus de ces dimensions.....	id.
1380	Pour nattes, armoires et tiroirs.....	id.
1381	Services à découper, plaqués et soufflés.....	service
1382	Serviettes, damassées, en fil.....	douzaine
1383	En fil et coton, damassées.....	id.
1384	En coton, damassées.....	id.
1385	Eponges b.....	id.
1386	D'avoats.....	pièce
1387	D'écoliers.....	douzaine
1388	Sommiers pour lits.....	pièce
1389	Son.....	baril
1390	Sondes en fer-blanc.....	douzaine
1391	Sorbetières.....	pièce
1392	Soufflets, pour forgerons ou bouehers.....	id.
1393	Pour cuisine.....	douzaine
1394	Sourcières.....	id.
1395	Sous-plats, en paille.....	id.
1396	En métal.....	id.
1397	Soutanes.....	pièce
1398	Statues, en plâtre, de 2 pieds de hauteur et au-dessus.....	id.
1399	Les mêmes, au-dessous de 12 poices de hauteur.....	id.
1400	En marbre ou bronze.....	id.
1401	Statuettes de toutes qualités.....	nd valorem
1402	Stores.....	pièce
1403	Sucre, candi, de pomme et d'orge.....	livre
1404	Raffiné.....	id.
1405	Sulf (chandelles de).....	id.
1406	Pour machines.....	id.
1407	Tabacs en tous genres.....	id.
1408	Tabatières, en or.....	pièce
1409	En argent, éaille.....	id.
1410	En cuir, bois, étain, plomb, corne.....	douzaine
1411	Tableaux peints à l'huile, gravés, coloriés ou non, avec ou sans cadre.....	nd valorem
1412	Tales d'oreillers de toutes qualités.....	douzaine
1413	Tapis à farine.....	douzaine
1414	Tapis, de billard.....	id.
1415	(Descentes de lit), de 3 pieds au plus de largeur sur 6 de longueur.....	id.
1416	Au-dessous de ces dimensions.....	id.
1417	De pieds, de 4 à 6 pieds sur 6 à 8.....	id.
1418	Au-dessus de ces dimensions.....	id.
1419	En moquette ou autres tapis imprimés, pour tables.....	id.
1420	Clrés, de 4 et au-dessous, pour tables.....	douzaine
1421	En peau d'ours, buffle, tigre, lion et autres animaux.....	pièce
1422	Taploca.....	livre
1423	Targettes, en cuivre.....	douzaine
1424	En fer.....	id.
1425	Tarrières assorties.....	id.
1426	Télescopes.....	pièce
1427	Tenailles.....	id.
1428	Tentes.....	id.
1429	Ternilles.....	12 pièces
1430	Têtes de scion.....	baril
1431	Tétières.....	pièce
1432	Thé de la Chine.....	livre
1433	Tiges de bottines ou de hottes.....	12 paires
1434	Tiges pour charpentiers.....	douzaine
1435	Timbales en métal dit de composition.....	pièce

Gourdes.

a En vertu d'une loi du 20 septembre 1898, le surtaxe de 25 pour cent prévue par la loi du 16 décembre 1897 ne sera point prélevée sur le savon.
 b Suivant le même régime les serviettes de coton, à barres de couleur, étroites, petites et communes. (Circulaire no. 165 du 15 novembre 1901.)

TARIF No. 1.—Droits d'importation—Suite.

	Nos.	Marchandises.	Droits fixes.
			<i>Gourdes.</i>
	1436	Timbres gravés, estampes ou sceaux, en cuivre ou en fer	pièce 0.25
	1437	En caoutchouc ou en bols	id. 10
	1438	Tire-bottes	donzaine 1.00
	1439	Tire-bouillons de toutes qualités	id. 50
		Tissus:	
	1440	Alpaga de 30 pouces et au-dessous	aune 08
	1441	Bandes, de mousseline, percale et organdi, brodées	id. 06
	1442	De batiste, brodées	id. 08
	1443	De mousseline, percale et organdi, brodés doubles	id. 12
	1444	De batiste, doubles	id. 15
	1445	Bazou mousseline, de 1 et au-dessous de large	id. 05
	1446	Bazou piqué, croisé, lin, de 24 pouces et au-dessous	id. 06
	1447	Au-dessous	id. 04
	1448	Batiste, de fil, de 30 pouces et au-dessous	id. 10
	1449	De coton (dit de maison batiste)	id. 06
	1450	Bombazin, de soie et de laine et autres étoffes de mêmes espèces, de 30 pouces et au-dessous	aune 08
	1451	De laine ou de coton, de 30 pouces et au-dessous	id. 06
	1452	Brabant, jusqu'à 30 pouces	id. 03
	1453	Bretagne, large de 1, en fil ou en fil et coton	id. 06
	1454	Au-dessous de 1, en fil et coton	id. 05
	1455	Caehemire, double de largeur	id. 15
	1456	Calicot, coton gris et blanc, au-dessous de 24 pouces	id. 01
	1457	De 14 à 30 pouces	id. 01½
	1458	De 31 à 35 pouces	id. 02
	1459	De 37 à 42 pouces	id. 02½
	1460	De 43 à 50 pouces	id. 03
	1461	De 51 à 60 pouces	id. 03½
	1462	Dit toile de coton fine, de 30 pouces et au-dessous	id. 04
	1463	Le même, au-dessous de 30 pouces	id. 03
	1464	Canevas de 1 et au-dessous de 30 pouces	id. 02
	1465	Casimir en laine, croisé, de 1 et au-dessous	id. 25
	1466	Casimir en laine ou coton croisé, de 1 et au-dessous	id. 20
	1467	Casinettes de 30 pouces et au-dessous	id. 10
	1468	Check (ottis), de 22 pouces et au-dessous	id. 01½
	1469	De 23 à 26 pouces	id. 02
	1470	De 27 à 30 pouces	id. 02½
	1471	De 31 à 36 pouces	id. 03
	1472	De 37 à 42 pouces	id. 03½
	1473	Collette blanche, ml-blanche et grise, jusqu'à 30 pouces	id. 03
	1474	Coton, couleur, de 26 pouces et au-dessous	id. 04
	1475	Le même, de 27 à 30 pouces	id. 02
	1476	Coutil, de fil ou de fil et coton, de 4 à 1	id. 06
	1477	De coton pur, large de 4 à 1	id. 05
	1478	Crêpe, large	id. 08
	1479	Étroit	id. 04
	1480	Banans, de soie	id. 10
	1481	De laine et de laine et coton	id. 07
	1482	De coton	id. 05
	1483	Dentelles, de fil ou de soie, en étoffes, pour robes	id. 25
	1484	De coton	id. 16
	1485	Entre-deux et en rubans de fil ou de soie, large de plus de 4 pouces	id. 08
	1486	Entre-deux et en rubans de fil ou de soie, large de plus de 3 pouces jusqu'à 4 pouces	aune 05
	1487	Entre-deux de rubans de coton, large de 1 à 3 pouces et au-dessous	id. 02
	1488	En or ou en argent fins, en galons assortis	id. 40
	1489	En or ou en argent faux, en galons assortis	id. 08
	1490	Entre-deux et en rubans de fil ou de soie, de 1 à 3 pouces	id. 03
	1491	Entre-deux et en rubans de fil ou de soie, au-dessous de 1 pouce	id. 02
	1492	Deuil de 30 pouces et au-dessous	id. 06
	1493	Diablementfort de 1 et au-dessous	id. 05
	1494	Diagonale de laine et coton de 1 et au-dessous	id. 20
	1495	Drap de toutes qualités de 1 et plus de 1 et au-dessous	id. 60
	1496	Drill fin et check, de fil et de fil et coton, de 30 pouces et au-dessous	id. 07
	1497	Drill de coton	id. 04
	1498	Drill bleu, dit Denims, de 22 pouces et au-dessous	id. 02
	1499	De 23 à 30 pouces	id. 02½
	1500	De 31 à 36 pouces	id. 03
	1501	Drill militaire, de fil ou de fil et coton, de 30 pouces et au-dessous	id. 04
	1502	Estampilles	id. 06
	1503	Etamine, large	id. 04
	1504	Étroite	id. 02
	1505	Étoffes, pour robes de laine, autres que celles dénommées, jusqu'à 30 pouces, aune	id. 08
	1506	De laine et coton, dites satinettes, pour robes, de 30 pouces et au-dessous, aune	id. 05
	1507	Pour pantalons, de coton ou de fil et coton, jusqu'à 30 pouces	id. 04
	1508	De laine, au dessus de 1, autres que casimir et diagonale	id. 25
	1509	De laine et coton, au-dessous de 1	id. 20
	1510	Flanelle de 30 pouces et au-dessous	id. 08
	1511		

TARIF No. 1—Droits d'importation—Suite.

Nos.	Marchandises.	Droits fixes.
Tissus—Suite.		
1512	Franges, en soie.....	aune.
1513	En coton.....	1d.
1514	En or ou argent fins.....	1d.
1515	En or ou argent faux.....	1d.
1516	Gaze, de soie et fil, pour robes.....	1d.
1517	De coton, de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....	1d.
1518	Ginga, au-dessous de 21 pouces.....	1d.
1519	De 25 à 30 pouces.....	1d.
1520	De 31 à 36 pouces.....	1d.
1521	De 37 à 42 pouces.....	1d.
1522	De 43 pouces et au-dessus.....	1d.
1523	Indienne cretonne, percale, de 27 à 30 pouces.....	1d.
1524	De 26 pouces et au-dessous.....	1d.
1525	Jaconas, de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....	1d.
1526	Linon, de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....	1d.
1527	Lustrine, de laine et soie (doublure pour tailleurs).....	1d.
1528	De coton.....	1d.
1529	Madras, réels, de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....	1d.
1530	Faux, de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....	1d.
1531	Mérluos, petite largeur.....	1d.
1532	Grande largeur.....	1d.
1533	Morlaix, de fil et de fil et coton, au-dessous de 26 pouces.....	1d.
1534	De fil et de fil et coton, au-dessous de 26 pouces.....	1d.
1535	De coton pur, au-dessous de 26 pouces.....	1d.
1536	De coton pur, de 26 à 32 pouces.....	1d.
1537	Mousseline et mousselinette, de 26 pouces et au-dessus.....	1d.
1538	Nankinette, de 22 pouces et au-dessous.....	1d.
1539	De 23 à 26 pouces.....	1d.
1540	De 27 à 30 pouces.....	1d.
1541	De 31 à 36 pouces.....	1d.
1542	De 37 à 42 pouces.....	1d.
1543	Nansouk, au-dessus de 1 de large jusqu'à 1.....	1d.
1544	Au-dessous de 1 de large.....	1d.
1545	Oxford, de 26 à 30 pouces.....	1d.
1546	Au-dessus de ces dimensions.....	1d.
1547	Percale, de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....	1d.
1548	Platiie, blanche, fine, de fil ou de fil et coton, large de 1 et au-dessous.....	aune.
1549	Blanche, ordinaire, commune, de fil ou de fil et coton, au-dessous de 1.....	1d.
1550	Grise, de toutes qualités, de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....	1d.
1551	Pouidine, de 25 à 30 pouces.....	1d.
1552	Satin, jusqu'à 30 pouces.....	1d.
1553	De laine, de 1 et au-dessus.....	1d.
1554	Serice, de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....	1d.
1555	Siam, croisé, jusqu'à 30 pouces.....	1d.
1556	De couleur, jusqu'à 22 pouces.....	1d.
1557	De couleur, de 22 à 26 pouces.....	1d.
1558	De couleur, de 27 à 30 pouces.....	1d.
1559	De couleur, de 31 à 36 pouces.....	1d.
1560	De couleur, de 37 à 42 pouces.....	1d.
1561	Sole pour robes, jusqu'à 30 pouces.....	1d.
1562	Soierie légère, pour robes, jusqu'à 30 pouces.....	1d.
1563	Tarlatane, jusqu'à 30 pouces.....	1d.
1564	Toile, fine, de fil ou de fil et coton à chemises, de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....	1d.
1565	Commune, comme ci-dessus, de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....	1d.
1566	Grise ou crème, fine, de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....	1d.
1567	Grise commune, de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....	1d.
1568	A draps, jusqu'à 1.....	1d.
1569	A draps, de 1.....	1d.
1570	Damassé, de fil ou de fil et coton, large de 1 à 1.....	1d.
1571	Damassé, de fil ou de fil et coton, au-dessous de 1.....	1d.
1572	De coton, de 1.....	1d.
1573	A voile, de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....	1d.
1574	Tulle, jusqu'à 30 pouces.....	1d.
1575	Velours, de soie.....	1d.
1576	De coton.....	1d.
1577	Vieily (toile de), jusqu'à 30 pouces.....	1d.
1578	Zéphir, de 1 et au-dessous.....	1d.
1579	Toile, à sacs, de 1 de large et au-dessous.....	1d.
1580	Clrée, de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....	1d.
1581	Tole.....	100 livres.
1582	Tours de lils, en soie.....	pièces.
1583	En gimpure, dentelle, tulle et autres tissus.....	1d.
1584	Traversés.....	1d.
1585	Tresses, en or ou en argent fin pour gilets.....	aune.
1586	En or ou en argent faux pour gilets.....	1d.
1587	En sole pour gilets.....	1d.
1588	En laine, fil ou coton, pour souliers, nattes, etc.....	12 aunes.
1589	Truelles.....	douzaine.
1590	Tuiles.....	1d.
1591	Tuniques, en drap pour officiers.....	pièce.
1592	En toile, coton drill ou autres tissus de fil ou coton, pour l'armée.....	1d.

Gourda

TARIF No. 1.—Droits d'importation—Suite.

Nos.	Marchandises.	Droits fixes.
		<i>Gourdes.</i>
1593	Tuyaux, en fer ou en fonte..... 100 livres..	1.00
1594	En caoutchouc ou toile..... pied..	.01
1595	Varlopes, avec fers..... douzaine..	1.50
1596	Sans fers..... id.....	1.00
1597	Vases en terre cuite, porcelaine, fer ou fonte pour jardins..... paire..	.50
1598	Véielieuses..... pièce..	.10
1599	Vélocipèdes..... id.....	.50
1600	Vermicelles..... livre..	.03
1601	Vernis..... bouteille..	.12
1602	Verres, fins à eau, à champagne..... douzaine..	.50
1603	Fins à vin et à liqueurs..... id.....	.25
1604	Communs à eau, à vin et à liqueurs..... id.....	.20
1605	De lampes..... id.....	.25
1606	De montre..... cent..	2.00
1607	De lunettes ou de lognois..... id.....	1.50
1608	Verrines..... paire..	.25
1609	Vertous..... douzaine..	.30
1610	Villebrequins, avec mèches..... id.....	1.00
1611	Sans mèches..... id.....	.50
1612	Vinaigre..... gallon..	.02
1613	En bouteilles..... douzaine..	.12
1614	Vis, en fer, jusqu'à 2 pouces de longueur..... grosse..	.10
1615	En fer, au-dessus de cette dimension..... id.....	.40
1616	En cuivre, de dimensions assorties..... id.....	.50
1617	Vitres..... ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
1618	Vitrines de toutes grandeurs..... id.....	20 p. ct.
1619	Voiles, de dentelles, de fil, de tulle ou de soie..... pièce..	2.00
1620	De gaze ou de tulle usseline, coton..... id.....	.75
1621	Pour navires..... ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
1622	Voitures, à 4 places (landaus, victorias et autres de même espèce)..... pièce..	25.00
1623	A 2 ou 4 places et plus (buss, bugrys, chars à banes, cabriolets, coupés, tilburys, phaetons et autres de même espèce)..... id.....	10.00
1624	D'enlans, de toutes qualités..... id.....	1.00
1625	Vrilles..... douzaine..	.25
1626	Zinc en feuilles..... livre..	.02

TARIF No. 2.—Droits de pesage à l'importation.

Les droits de pesage à l'importation se prélèvent sur toutes les marchandises taxées au poids, à l'import leur désignations, à raison de cinquante centimes par millier (C. 0.50).

TARIF No. 3.—Droits de wharfage à l'importation.

		Gourdes.
Acler.....	100 livres..	0.06
All.....	id.....	.04
Absoutes de toutes qualités.....	millie..	.50
Alambres avec ou sans accessoires.....	pièce..	2.00
Ancre de navires.....	100 livres..	.06
Ardoises pour couvertures.....	millie..	.50
Avirons.....	douzaine..	.66
Armoires de toutes qualités.....	pièce..	1.00
Baignoires.....	id.....	.50
Balançes grandes et moyennes, avec chaînes et plateaux à la romaine.....	id.....	1.00
Balcans en fer ou en fonte.....	100 livres..	.06
Balles de marchandises non dénommées en général.....	pièce..	.25
Balustrades en fer.....	100 livres..	.06
Balustres en fer.....	id.....	.06
Banes en bois.....	pièce..	.15
En fer.....	id.....	.25
Barats pleins.....	id.....	.12
Barriques pleines de 60 gallons.....	id.....	.25
Vides.....	id.....	.06
Barsacs et autres grosses pierres pour carrelage ou construction.....	cent..	2.00
Berceaux montés, en bois ou en osier.....	pièce..	.25
En fer, acajou ou bois recherché.....	id.....	.50
Bibliothèques.....	id.....	1.00
Billards.....	id.....	2.00
Bols équarris de toutes dimensions.....	millie..	.25

	Gourdes
Boissons et liquides de toutes qualités, en caisse de 12 bouteilles, litres, flacons ou pobans	caisse.. 0.0
Bouteaux, non montés	pièce.. .0
Plein	id.. .5
Braucards	id.. .0
Briques	mille.. .0
Bronnettes de toutes qualités	pièce.. .0
Bureaux	id.. 1.0
Buffets	id.. .0
Cadres (lits)	douzaine.. .0
Caisses de marchandises, de 2-3 pieds de long	pièce.. .5
De plus de 3 pieds	id.. .5
Canapés divers	id.. .0
Carreaux, de marbre	mille.. 2.0
Ordinaires à carreler	id.. .0
Cercueils	pièce.. 2.0
Chaises diverses, montées	douzaine.. 1.0
Non montées	id.. .5
Charpentes, en fer	100 livres.. .0
En bois	pièce.. 5.0
Chaudières, à sucre	id.. .5
En cuivre, fer ou potin, de toutes dimensions	100 livres.. .0
Cloches en fonte ou en cuivre	id.. .0
Clous de toutes qualités	id.. .0
Coffres-forts, moyens et petits	pièce.. 1.0
Grands	id.. 2.0
Cordages divers	100 livres.. .0
Cuisines en fer ou fonte	id.. .0
Culvre	id.. .0
Dames jeannes vides ou pleines de toutes grandeurs	pièce.. .0
Enclumes	id.. .5
Enseignes	id.. .0
Eseliers, en fer ou en fonte	100 livres.. .0
En bois	pièce.. 2.0
Etaux	id.. .5
Faïence en bouquets, paniers, caisses ou fardeaux	id.. .0
Fauteuils divers, montés	douzaine.. 1.0
Non montés	id.. .0
Fûches pour voitures	pièce.. .5
Foin	balie.. .5
Fromages de toutes qualités	100 livres.. .0
Fruits à l'eau-de-vie et autres, en pobans ou flacons	caisse.. .0
Garde-manger	pièce.. .5
Grilles pour clôtures	100 livres.. .0
Harengs saurs	caissette.. .0
Harmouiums	pièce.. .0
Horloges	id.. 1.0
Jarres de toutes dimensions	id.. .0
Lavabes	id.. .0
Lits, en acajou, noyer, chêne et autres bois recharnés	pièce.. 1.0
En fer	id.. .0
De camp	douzaine.. 1.0
Machines à coudre, en fardeaux de 1 machine	pièce.. .0
Mattes vides ou pleines	id.. .0
Marbres, pour tombes, de 6-7 pieds de long	id.. .0
Pour tombes d'enfants	id.. .0
Marchandises en général, non dénommées, taxées au poids	100 livres.. .0
En caisses, balles ou fardeaux	pièce.. .5
Matelas	id.. .0
Mâts de navires, de toutes dimensions	id.. 1.0
Moules assorties	douzaine.. 1.0
Monuments funéraires	caisse.. .0
Moulins, pour enlever sucre et autres accessoires	pièce.. .0
A vanner et à plier le café	id.. 1.0
A passer et à peigner le coton	id.. 1.0
A tondre	douzaine.. .0

		Gourdes.
Orgues.....	pièce..	.50
Paniers en osier, vides, de toutes dimensions.....	douzaine..	.25
Pelles.....	ld.....	.15
Pianos.....	pièce..	2.00
Pièces à eau et à guildiveries.....	ld.....	.25
Planches de toutes qualités.....	mille..	.25
Pompes, à incendie.....	pièce..	2.00
Pour navires, puits, jardins, guildiveries.....	ld.....	.25
Persiennes.....	paire..	.50
Pierres pour constructions, pavages ou carrelage.....	cent..	2.00
Pommes de terres, en baril.....	baril..	.12
En paniers ou caissettes.....	pièce..	.03
Ponceaux en fer ou en acier.....	100 livres..	.06
Porcelaine.....	boucaut..	.50
Portes et fenêtres, en planches.....	paire..	.50
En fer ou en fonte.....	ld.....	1.00
Poterie.....	12 pièces..	.06
Préclarts.....	pièce..	.50
Presses hydrauliques.....	ld.....	1.00
A imprimer et à carton.....	ld.....	1.00
Pupitres.....	ld.....	.25
Réchauds en fer.....	douzaine..	.25
Roues de cabronets et de voitures.....	paire..	.50
Secrétaires en acajou, noyer, chêne ou autres bois.....	pièce..	1.00
Soufflets de forge et de boucherie.....	ld.....	.25
Tables, à extension, de toilette, avec dessus en marbre, consoles pour salons.....	ld.....	.50
De sap.....	ld.....	.25
Terralles, en bœnents ou paniers.....	ld.....	.50
En grenier.....	100 pièces..	.50
Tôles.....	100 livres..	.06
Tuiles.....	mille..	.50
Tuyaux en fer ou en fonte.....	100 livres..	.06
Vaiselliers.....	pièce..	.50
Vases pour jardin.....	paire..	.10
Voitures de toutes sortes.....	pièce..	2.00
Zinc.....	100 livres..	.06

TARIF No. 4.—Droits d'exportation.^a

		Gourdes.
Acajou.....	1,000 pieds..	3.00
Anes.....	tête..	2.00
Argent en lingots ou en barres.....		Prohibé.
Bœufs.....	tête..	8.00
Bois de campêche.....	1,000 livres..	1.50
De cèdre.....	ld.....	1.00
De gaine.....	ld.....	1.00
Jaune ou de fustet.....	ld.....	1.00
De teinture non dénommés.....	ld.....	1.00
Cabris.....	tête..	1.00
Chano.....	100 livres..	1.75
Café.....	ld.....	3.00
Cafés triages.....	ld.....	2.00
Chevaux.....	tête..	5.00
Cire.....	100 livres..	.50
Cochons.....	tête..	4.00
Cuir de bœuf.....	livre..	.02
Coton.....	100 livres..	6.10

^a Pour ce qui concerne les surtaxes applicables à l'exportation, voir à la page 15 l'article 162 de la loi sur douanes de la République.

Aux termes de l'article 3 de la loi budgétaire pour l'exercice 1901-5, tous les droits perçus au litre de l'exportation, à l'exception des droits d'échelle et de pilotage, seront payés en or américain. (Voir le "Moniteur" du 1^{er} octobre 1901.)

En vertu de la loi du 1 mars 1901, est prohibée l'exportation des monnaies nationales d'argent, de bronze et de nickel.

^b En vertu de la loi du 5 octobre 1881, le coton est exempt de tout droit à l'exportation, sauf un droit de statistique de 10 centimes par 100 livres.

Culvre (vieux).....	livre..	Courds	.0
Ecaille.....	Id.....		.0
Fer (vieux).....	1,000 livres..		1.0
Graines de coton.....		Exemptes	.0
Gomme de gaïac.....	100 livres..		.0
Montons.....	tête..		1.0
Mulets.....	Id.....		5.0
Peaux, de bœuf.....	100 livres..		1.0
De chèvre.....	Id.....		1.0
De cabris, cochons, moutons, cheval.....	livre..		.0
Or en lingots ou en barres.....		Prohibé	
Pite.....	1,000 livres..		1.0
Plomb.....	Id.....		2.0
Racines de campêche.....	Id.....		1.0
Sirop de miel.....	gallon..		1.0
Sucre brut.....	100 livres..		.0

TARIF No. 5.—Droits de wharfage à l'exportation.^a

Acajou.....	1,000 pieds..	Gourds	0.0
Cacao.....	sac.....		.0
Café.....	Id.....		.0
Coton.....	balle..		.0
Graines de coton.....	sac.....		.0
Gomme de gaine.....	caisse..		.0
Sirop de miel.....	baril..		.0
Toutes denrées autres que celles ci-dessus désignées.....	100 livres..		.0

TARIF No. 6.—Articles affranchis de droits à l'importation.

Animaux vivants.	Meulins pour canne à sucre.
Barattes.	Moulin à décortiquer le coton et le café.
Binenses.	Pompes à incendie.
Cartes d'auteurs haïtiens.	Portraits de famille.
Charrues.	Presses à coton.
Chaudières à sucre.	Presses hydrauliques.
Graines de jardinage.	Plans de villes et autres d'auteurs haïtiens.
Horloges pour églises ou édifices publics.	Sergines.
Journaux en feuilles, volumes, brochés, reliés ou cartonnés.	Effets à l'usage des agents diplomatiques.
Livres d'auteurs haïtiens.	Articles exempts de taxes douanières par contrat revêtu de la sanction législative. ^b
Machines aratoires.	

TARIF No. 7.—Articles prohibés à l'importation.

Armes à feu, de tous genres.	Mélasses.
Bouches à feu, de tous genres.	Munitions de toutes qualités.
Capsules à percussion.	Projectiles.
Cartouches de toutes sortes.	Rhom.
Huile de naphthé.	Sirop de canne.
Huile de kérosène au-dessous de 38 degrés centigrades ou de 100° Fahrenheit.	Sucre brut ou terré.
Livres, gravures, tableaux, estampes ou tous ouvrages obscènes et contraires à la morale publique.	Tafia.

^a Les droits de wharfage à l'exportation doivent être acquittés en monnaie nationale sous préjudice des surtaxes de 20 et 10 pour cent. (Circ. du Secrétariat d'Etat au Département des Finances et du Commerce, du 21 octobre 1904.)

^b Par dérogation à l'article 16 de la loi, les articles exempts de droits en vertu d'un contrat conclu par une loi sont exonérés des droits de wharfage et de visa. (Circ. du 14 novembre 1904.)

HONDURAS.

LE COMMERCE AU HONDURAS.

Les renseignements suivants sont tirés d'un rapport du Consul anglais à Tegucigalpa:

Les progrès réguliers de la production des bananes sur la côte septentrionale du Honduras, une activité un peu plus grande dans les transactions sur le bétail et quelques autres influences naturelles ont provoqué une augmentation d'environ 92,000 livres sterling dans les exportations de ce pays pendant les douze mois finissant au 30 juin 1904, leur valeur totale étant de 443,568 livres sterling, contre 351,012 livres sterling l'année précédente. A l'exception des deux branches mentionnées plus haut, les variations sont de peu d'importance et n'attirent aucune remarque. Le commerce des bananes est celui qui présente l'aspect le plus encourageant dans le mouvement commercial de la contrée; il en est ainsi depuis plusieurs années, et c'est seulement sur ce point qu'il y a un progrès ininterrompu.

Comme d'habitude, les principaux produits vont aux Etats-Unis qui reçoivent environ les trois quarts des exportations totales du Honduras. Sur le montant global des exportations de l'année sur ce pays, c'est-à-dire sur 330,337 livres sterling, les bananes entrent pour 188,763 livres sterling; celles-ci vont nécessairement aux ports les plus proches et presque tous les fruits exportés ont probablement la même destination. Les exportations pour l'Europe consistent principalement en métaux et en peaux.

L'augmentation des importations a été supérieure à celle des exportations; de 287,401 livres sterling en 1903, elles se sont élevées à 444,827 livres sterling en 1904. Les importations d'Europe ont presque doublé dans l'année, tandis que celles des Etats-Unis ont augmenté de 50 pour cent; il y a également une augmentation très importante dans les expéditions des autres pays. L'augmentation s'est étendue à tous les ports, aussi bien à ceux de la côte septentrionale, où les affaires ont été animées, qu'à ceux de la côte du Pacifique, où les affaires ont semblé stagnantes. L'augmentation la plus forte ressort à La Ceiba, qui est relativement un port nouveau situé sur la côte septentrionale entre Puerto Cortes et Trujillo, à deux ou trois jours de voile de la Nouvelle-Orléans. Il y a dix ans, Trujillo était un port beaucoup plus important que La Ceiba; mais maintenant, ce dernier importe trois fois plus que le premier et ses exportations ont augmenté dans la même proportion. Les terrains qui entourent La Ceiba sont très appropriés à la culture de bananes et c'est au développement de ce commerce qu'est dû le progrès rapide de ce district, qui attire beaucoup d'immigrants des Etats-Unis.

En général, les marchandises importées au Honduras comprennent tout ce qui est bon marché et de première nécessité, sauf les produits alimentaires, et une certaine quantité d'articles de luxe et de fantaisie, qui vont indubitablement en plus grand nombre sur la côte, prospère du nord que dans les autres districts. Parmi les objets de première nécessité figurent les cotonnades les meilleur marché, qui, certainement, pour celles d'Europe, viennent principalement de Manchester.

Dans le tableau des importations qui figure ci-dessous, il y a probablement, comme toujours, quelque incertitude dans la distribution des marchandises d'origine européenne, par suite de l'expédition par les ports d'un pays de marchandises fabriquées dans un autre.

La plus grande partie des marchandises de provenance européenne sont principalement destinées aux villes qui sont desservies par le port du Pacifique Amapala, mais sur la côte septentrionale les États-Unis, en raison de leur proximité, ont prépondérance considérable.

Valeur des importations de marchandises, de juillet 1903 à juin 1904 avec pays d'origine, comparée à celle de l'année précédente.

[En livres sterling.]

	De juillet 1902 à juin 1903.			De juillet 1903 à juin 1904.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Autriche-Hongrie.....				86	2	11
Iles de la Baie.....	345	3	9	4,575	8	7
Belgique.....	580	12	0	4,575	8	7
Belise.....	15,345	5	1	28,959	0	4
Chili.....				121	10	0
Chine.....				363	12	0
Colombie.....	84	7	7			
Costa Rica.....	26	13	2	18	10	0
Cuba.....				123	15	0
Danemark.....				77	19	0
Equateur.....				60	0	0
Espagne.....	4,364	8	4	3,800	15	0
Etats-Unis.....	202,076	0	2	363,723	9	2
France.....	7,203	7	1	10,140	4	0
Allemagne.....	23,688	4	9	42,843	7	0
Royaume-Uni.....	20,592	6	4	35,574	16	7
Guatemala.....	5,031	6	0	1,642	19	0
Pays-Bas.....				54	0	0
Indes.....	53	0	0			
Italie.....	1,075	10	1	995	17	0
Jamaïque.....	157	6	6			
Mexique.....	6	13	4	39	11	0
Nicaragua.....	7,449	7	5	9,132	15	0
Panama.....				698	4	7
Russie.....				24	0	0
Salvador.....	253	15	0	1,781	8	4
Pays divers.....	66	10	0			
Total.....	287,401	16	7	414,827	5	1

Le taux du change est généralement resté assez constant pendant l'année écoulée, avec des fluctuations occasionnelles qui n'ont pas causé de très sérieuses dépréciations. Le commerce des bananes cause une demande régulière de dollars-argent sur la côte septentrionale, où ils sont en usage, le prix payé pour ceux-ci a varié entre 41 et 45 centavos or, tandis qu'à l'intérieur du pays la prime payée sur l'or a varié de 130 à 140 pour cent, la moyenne ayant été d'environ 140 pour cent, ce qui équivaut à 1s. 8d., ou \$12 pour 1 livre sterling.

Quoique les statistiques démontrent une reprise des affaires après quelques années de calme, les progrès n'ont pas été appréciables dans la plus grande partie du pays. La paix n'a pas été interrompue depuis la brève guerre civile de 1903 qui a amené au pouvoir le gouvernement actuel.

Un déficit important dans les récoltes a eu une influence nuisible sur le commerce dans ces derniers mois, et le maïs a été acheté au Nicaragua en quantités considérables.

Les prix élevés que la population a été obligée de payer pour subvenir à sa nourriture ont diminué la demande pour les autres articles et occasionné un certain préjudice aux affaires.

La difficulté des transports entrave le développement du Honduras et tant que des chemins de fer ou tout au moins des routes ne traverseront pas le pays sur une vaste étendue, il n'y aura aucune chance d'attirer, soit les capitaux, soit les immigrants nécessaires pour réaliser un progrès sensible.

Les parties les plus fertiles de la contrée, lorsque la chute des pluies est quelque peu ralentie, ne produisent pas suffisamment pour l'alimentation de la population. Sauf pour partie de la côte septentrionale, qui produit une quantité toujours croissante de bananes et un bon nombre de noix de coco, les districts agricoles n'augmentent que peu sensiblement leur production.

La culture du caoutchouc progresse lentement, mais il ne fait aucun doute qu'avec des terrains aussi appropriés, elle pourrait être plus importante.

La longueur de temps nécessaire entre la plantation et la récolte est un obstacle, mais le climat et le sol des régions qui ont comparative-ment un accès facile à la côte sont excellentement adaptés à cette branche de culture.

Il y aurait certainement plus de plantations de café si l'on ne rencontrait pas de difficulté pour s'assurer une main-d'œuvre suffisante. Les travailleurs ne quittent pas volontiers leur contrée pour une autre quand ils cherchent du travail, de telle sorte que pendant que dans un district la population se plaint du manque de travail, dans d'autres les agriculteurs ont dû abandonner, par suite de la rareté de la main-d'œuvre, la culture d'une plante qui a donné tant de preuves de succès au Honduras. Un pays voisin ayant la même étendue, la même population et les mêmes conditions naturelles et qui a le seul avantage sur le Honduras, d'avoir de bonnes communications par fer, produit trente fois plus de café.

La salsepareille est exportée en quantités qui augmentent très lentement. Le bois de construction est coupé et exporté en quantités variables mais peu souvent importantes; le reste des produits végétaux est insignifiant.

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DÉCOUVERTE D'UNE MINE DE CUIVRE.

M. W. ALGER, Consul d'Amérique, à Tegucigalpa, annonce la récente découverte d'un riche gisement de cuivre dans le département de Joro. Le minerai serait en abondance et très riche de 15 à 60 pour cent de cuivre. Les prospecteurs ont pu déterminer l'existence de 8 filons bien caractérisés et dont les affleurements se suivent sur 4 milles; deux de ces filons auraient 12 pieds de large, un 10 pieds et un autre, 14 pieds. La contrée est très boisée et à 40 kilomètres environ se trouve un gisement de charbon. Il faut parcourir 40 milles pour arriver à la rivière navigable Ulua, qui est reliée par des canaux à la baie de Puerto-Cortes.

MEXIQUE.

LA RÉFORME MONÉTAIRE.

Par décret en date du 25 mars 1905 a été promulguée la loi concernant la réforme monétaire au Mexique, qui est entrée en vigueur le 1^{er} mai 1905.

En voici les principaux articles:

ARTICLE 1^{er}. L'unité théorique du système monétaire des Etats-Unis mexicains est représentée par 75 centigrammes d'or pur et s'appelle "peso" (piastre).

Les monnaies légales seront—

Monnaies d'or: 10 piastres, 5 piastres, au titre de 900 millièmes d'or pur et 100 millièmes de cuivre, du poids de 8.333 $\frac{1}{3}$ grammes et 4.166 $\frac{2}{3}$ grammes.

Monnaies d'argent: (a) Une piastre, au titre de 902.7 millièmes d'argent pur et 97.3 millièmes de cuivre, du poids de 27.07 $\frac{3}{4}$ grammes; (b) les pièces de 50 centavos (50 centièmes de piastre), de 20 centavos et de 10 centavos, au titre de 800 millièmes d'argent pur et 200 millièmes de cuivre, du poids (respectivement) de 12.5, 5, et 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ grammes.

Monnaies de nickel: Pièce de 5 centavos, de nickel commercialement pur, du poids de 5 grammes.

Monnaies de bronze: Pièce de 1 et de 2 centavos, au titre de 95 pour cent cuivre, 4 pour cent étain, 1 pour cent zinc, du poids de 3 et 6 grammes.

Suivant l'article 9 "la frappe appartient exclusivement au Pouvoir exécutif, les particuliers cessant de jouir du droit d'introduire pour la frappe des métaux or et argent dans les hôtels de monnaies."

"ART. 21. Les monnaies d'or de toute valeur et les monnaies d'argent d'une piastre ont un pouvoir libératoire illimité."

Pour les monnaies divisionnaires, leur admission n'est obligatoire pour les monnaies d'argent que jusqu'à concurrence de \$20 et pour celles de nickel et de bronze que jusqu'à \$1, dans un même paiement.

"ART. 22. Les monnaies étrangères n'ont pas cours légal dans la République, sauf dans les cas où la loi détermine expressément le contraire."

Les obligations de paiement en monnaies étrangères contractées dans le pays ou au dehors pour être remplies dans la République, le seront par le versement de l'équivalent en monnaie nationale au type du change sur la place et au jour où le paiement devra être rendu effectif.

"ART. 27. Il est créé un fonds ayant pour but de faciliter l'adoption de la circulation monétaire, en ce qui concerne la quantité de monnaie, aux exigences de la stabilité du change sur l'étranger."

Ce fonds sera formé d'une première dotation de \$10,000,000, qui pourra être portée à \$15,000,000 si cela est jugé à propos. Puis des différentes ressources provenant de cette même loi: bénéfices sur la frappe de monnaies divisionnaires, bénéfices pouvant résulter des opérations de change sur l'étranger, etc.

"ART. 32. Un décret spécial instituera la Commission des changes et monnaies. Cette Commission surveillera tout ce qui est relatif à la fabrication, à l'émission et au change des monnaies, et elle sera chargée de la manipulation du fonds régulateur (art. 37).

"Art. transitoire No. 2. Pendant qu'elles ont cours légal, les pièces d'or existantes d'une valeur nominale de \$20 seront admises pour \$39.48 argent, \$10 seront admises pour \$19.74 argent, \$5 seront admises pour \$9.87 argent, \$2.50 seront admises pour \$4.73 argent, \$1 seront admises pour \$1.97 argent.

En résumé, il y a la piastre argent, 27.073 grammes, au titre de 902.7 millièmes, avec une valeur légale et théorique de 75 centigrammes d'or pur. Cette taxation correspond à 2.58½ francs, soit à un rapport de 1 à 32.54½ entre l'or et l'argent.

Un droit prohibitif empêchera la rentrée au Mexique des piastres exportées.

La limitation de la frappe et de l'émission de piastres a été réservée à l'Etat. En outre, un fonds spécial (régulateur) de \$10,000,000 à \$15,000,000 servira à des opérations de trésorerie ayant pour objet d'envoyer, dans une certaine limite, tout au moins les conséquences d'une baisse éventuelle du métal argent et par suite de la hausse du change.

SERVICE DE MANDATS-POSTE ENTRE LE MEXIQUE ET L'ALLEMAGNE.

Par décret en date du 27 mai publié dans le "Diario Oficial" de même date, M. le Président de la République a ratifié une convention con-

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clue avec l'Allemagne pour la création d'un service de mandats-poste entre les deux pays.

La valeur maxima de ces mandats sera de \$100 pour ceux tirés du Mexique sur l'Allemagne et de 200 mares pour ceux tirés d'Allemagne sur le Mexique.

EXPOSITION DES PRODUITS MEXICAINS.

Ou organise à la Nouvelle-Orléans une exposition complète de produits mexicains, sous la direction du consul de la République Mexicaine de cette ville.

Un vaste local a été préparé spécialement pour recevoir les produits animaux et végétaux des différentes zones mexicaines, qui seront placés dans d'élégantes vitrines.

Cette exposition aura un caractère permanent.

Les transactions que les commerçants y feront seront régies par un tarif spécial.

Parmi les produits exposés figurent les bois précieux, le caoutchouc brut, les résines et les gommes, la houille, le coaltar, la salsepareille, la pita de Oaxaca et différentes autres plantes textiles et matières premières.

IMPORTATIONS EN FRANCHISE DANS LE TERRITOIRE DE QUINTANA ROO.

Par décret publié dans le "Diario Oficial" du 30 mai, les marchandises étrangères importées dans le territoire de Quintana Roo et devant y être consommées sont exemptées de toutes sortes de droits d'importation et de port.

Cette exemption prendra effet le 1^{er} juin et sera valable pour un an. Elle s'applique exclusivement aux marchandises devant être consommées dans le Quintana Roo.

LA DOUANE VERACRUZ.

Relevé des recettes perçues en mai par la douane de Veracruz:

Pour droits d'importation	\$1, 222, 301. 65
Pour droits d'exportation	4, 469. 03
Pour droits additionnel y compris le 2 pour cent municipal et le 15 pour cent sur l'alcool	100, 600. 43
	1, 327, 371. 11

LA DETTE PUBLIQUE.

Le "Diario Oficial" a publié le décret ratifiant la loi qui autorise le gouvernement à faire, pendant l'année fiscale en cours, le service des intérêts, d'amortissement et dépenses de la dette de 4 pour cent or 1904.

LES EXPORTATIONS DE HENEQUEN EN 1904.

D'après le journal "Le Mexique," de Mexico, le stock de henequen à Progreso était de 41,516 balles au 31 décembre 1903. Pendant l'année 1904, 608,209 balles ont été reçues et 11,251 balles ont été détruites par le feu; 33,258 balles restaient en magasin au 31 décembre 1904.

Les expéditions de henequen à Progreso sont distribuées sur tous les mois de l'année. En juillet, le minimum a atteint 42,000 balles; en novembre, le maximum a atteint 71,000 balles. On peut dire qu'aucune plante au monde ne fournit de récolte pendant les quatre saisons avec une telle régularité: 627,000 balles ont été exportées en 1904, dont 313,000 Progreso. Les expéditions de Campêche n'ont été que de 22,484 balles.

Voici les principales destinations: New York, 167,524 balles; Boston, 160,001; Nouvelle-Orléans, 112,394; Mobile, 104,030; Galveston, 32,512; Texas City, 30,945; Pensacola, 8,231—total pour les États-Unis, 617,640 balles—Cuba, 8,010; Angleterre, 1,950; Allemagne, 100—total général, 627,700 balles.

UNE NOUVELLE PLANTE TEXTILE.

Les journaux du Yucatan parlent d'une nouvelle plante textile qui pourrait devenir aussi célèbre que le henequen. Comme lui, elle est spontanée au Yucatan. Elle ressemble au lis. Sa croissance est si rapide qu'en un an ses feuilles atteignent un mètre de longueur. Ses fleurs sont blanches; ses feuilles d'un vert foncé fournissent une fibre solide fine et longue, supérieure en qualité à celle du henequen. Mille feuilles donnent 5 kilos de fibres.

M. LOPEZ POMPEYO, de Mérida, a fait un champ d'essai, qui a parfaitement réussi. Les bulbes ont été plantées très près les unes des autres. Mille feuilles ont été coupées sur une aire de 7 mètres carrés. Un hectare produirait donc 890 kilos de fibre.

La "chirinilla" pousse au Yucatan en beaucoup de lieux incultes.

L'INDUSTRIE AU YUCATAN.

D'après un rapport publié dernièrement, il existe aujourd'hui dans l'État de Yucatan 120 fabriques diverses; 18,000 ouvriers y sont employés. La moyenne des salaires est de \$1.50 à \$3 par jour pour les hommes, de \$0.50 à \$1.50 pour les femmes.

PRODUCTION MINIÈRE.

Voici, d'après une première statistique, les chiffres globaux de la production minière du Mexique en 1904:

Argent	\$82,200,000
Or	32,500,000
Cuivre.....	19,700,000
Plomb.....	6,000,000
Total.....	140,400,000

LES PROCHAINES RÉCOLTES DE BLÉ.

Les rapports reçus des principaux États qui produisent cette céréale—Puebla, Michoacan, Queretaro, Guanajuato et Coahuila—permettent d'espérer que ces récoltes seront de 25 ou 30 pour cent supérieures à celles de l'année dernière. La qualité du grain promet d'être exceptionnelle.

On attribue ces résultats aux pluies de l'automne et de l'hiver qui ont été plus abondantes que d'habitude.

En général, c'est en mai que les premiers arrivages de blé sont reçus sur le marché de Mexico, mais l'état avancé des récoltes permet de croire qu'ils auront lieu cette année dans le courant d'avril.

Le cours moyen du blé, pendant ces trois derniers mois, a été de \$17 à 17.50 la charge de 161 kilos. Les existences de l'année dernière sont suffisantes jusqu'au 1^{er} mai. On s'attend à une baisse assez forte à partir de cette date.

NOUVELLE CONCESSION.

Une concession vient d'être accordée à M. W. GREENE, président de la Camanea, pour employer les eaux de l'Arras, près de Guaynopa, sur 20 kilomètres de longueur, à raison de 10,000 litres par seconde. Les travaux devront être commencés avant six mois. Un inspecteur sera nommé aux appointements de \$250 par mois, payables par le concessionnaire. Les terrains sont accordés pour tous les canaux qui seront nécessaires, avec six mètres de chaque côté du canal. Tous télégraphes ou téléphones nécessaires pourront être établis. Le matériel est exempt de droits d'importation. Le capital est exempt de tout impôt, sauf celui du timbre. Un dépôt de \$5,000 en bons de la dette 3 pour cent a été fait par le concessionnaire à la Banque Nationale, en garantie d'exécution.

Le rio de Arras est le nom que porte le Yaqui dans la Sierra Madre qu'il traverse dans un cañon formidable.

M. GREENE enverra la force électrique produite de Guaynopa à ses scieries, à sa mine de Mulatos et à la Camanea.

PARAGUAY.

SYSTÈME MONÉTAIRE.

On sait que le BULLETIN MENSUEL avait reproduit le rapport du Ministère des Finances au sujet du système monétaire du Paraguay. Ce rapport disait que ce pays n'a pas de monnaie d'or ou d'argent, mais

que la piastre d'argent des autres Républiques de l'Amérique du Sud y circulait librement au même taux que celui fixé par les pays de son origine.

Le 20 mai 1905, le vice-Consul des Etats-Unis à Assomption écrit qu'il est bien vrai que le Paraguay n'a pas de monnaie d'or ou d'argent, mais il ajoute qu'aucune piastre d'argent étrangère ne circule dans le pays. Le papier-monnaie émis par le Gouvernement est la seule monnaie ayant cours au Paraguay.

L'étalon d'or nominal est la piastre or argentine, d'une valeur de 96½ cents, en monnaie des Etats-Unis. Par conséquent le dollar américain vaut \$1.036 en or argentin et à Buenos Ayres il est accepté à ce cours. Mais au Paraguay par une anomalie curieuse le dollar américain ne vaut que \$1.02 or argentin. Ceci devrait être changé et le sera sans doute par suite de l'augmentation des relations commerciales entre le Paraguay et les Etats-Unis.

La piastre or argentine vaut environ \$10 de papier-monnaie du Paraguay. Des variations légères ont lieu fréquemment, les plus notoires s'étant produites pendant la révolution de 1904. Au commencement de l'année 1904, le taux du change de l'or était de 875, c'est-à-dire que \$100 or argentin valaient \$875 de papier-monnaie du Paraguay ou \$1 d'or argentin valait \$8.75 de papier-monnaie du Paraguay. Ce taux a été maintenu artificiellement jusqu'au commencement du mois de mars. A cette époque le cours de l'or était de 900. A la fin du mois de juin et au commencement du mois d'août il était coté au même taux. Ces taux sont les taux officiels publiés par la Chambre de Commerce d'Assomption, mais ils indiquent seulement d'une manière générale et un peu vague le taux véritable. Réellement l'or se vendait à 20, 50 et même 100 points au-dessus des cours de la Chambre de Commerce.

Au mois d'août la révolution a éclaté et on a proclamé un état de siège. La valeur de l'or a monté rapidement, et à la fin d'août le cours était de 1.200. En septembre il montait à 1.230, en octobre, à 1.245, et au 1^{er} novembre à 1.250.

Jusqu'au 17 novembre l'or a monté constamment, atteignant à cette date le point le plus élevé pendant la période entière. Mais, comme je l'ai déjà dit, ces cotes sont optimistiques. Dans ces jours-là le cours de l'or a atteint le chiffre de 1.540, et dans un certain cas il a même monté jusqu'à 1.580. À cette époque la prépondérance du parti révolutionnaire paraissait assurée, et alors le cours de l'or continua à baisser lentement, atteignant 1.300 le 30 novembre et 1.200 le 10 décembre, deux jours avant la déclaration de la paix. Deux jours après la ratification de la paix l'or descendait à 1.040, et à la fin de décembre 1904 le taux était de 1.020. À la date du 20 mars 1905 le taux était de 1.060.

VOYAGEURS DE COMMERCE.

Le "Bulletin du Musée Commercial de Bruxelles" public, dans son numéro du 13 mai, la note suivante, émanant de la Légation de Belgique à Buenos-Ayres et relative à l'exercice de la profession de voyageur de commerce dans la République du Paraguay.

Les commissionnaires de l'étranger, vendeurs ou représentants de maisons étrangères, doivent se munir à la municipalité de l'Assomption, au commencement de chaque semestre, d'une patente industrielle de 1.200, 800 ou 550 piastres-papier, selon la catégorie dans laquelle ils sont rangés par la loi actuellement en vigueur.

Les patentes des voyageurs de commerce arrivant après le 31 janvier ou le 31 juillet jouissent d'une réduction proportionnelle au temps écoulé depuis le commencement du semestre.

Cette patente est valable seulement pour la ville de l'Assomption. Les autres municipalités peuvent en établir également, mais généralement elles n'usent pas de ce droit.

Les patentes doivent être présentées, sur réquisition, aux employés de la municipalité ou de la police.

Les échantillons sans valeur ne sont pas sujets à des droits d'entrée.

La douane autorise généralement l'entrée des échantillons qu'elle considère comme ayant de la valeur, moyennant la garantie des droits dont ils sont passibles; en cas de réexportation dans la limite du terme fixé, circuler librement d'un port à l'autre, comme toute autre marchandise nationalisée.

Le montant des patentes est fixé par la loi d'impôts, qui n'est pas révisée régulièrement chaque année.

PÉROU.

PRODUCTION MINIÈRE.

L'argent se trouve au Pérou assez répandu à l'état d'argent vierge. Les localités comme Cerro de Pasco, Yauli, Cayllom, Hualgayoc, etc., sont connues depuis longtemps par leurs gisements. La production du cuivre est présentement très importante, particulièrement à Cerro de Pasco et à Yauli. À Cerro de Pasco, par exemple, un syndicat d'Américains du Nord produit annuellement 30,000 tonnes de cuivre. Il est bon de citer aussi les exploitations à Carabay où se trouve la mine célèbre de Santo Domingo, qui est exploitée pareillement par un syndicat américain. On trouve aussi au Pérou de grands gisements,

de sel, de houille, de tourbe, de pétrole, des eaux minérales, du borax, entre autres.

L'après le code du 6 juillet 1900, chacun, sans distinction de nationalité, peut être acquéreur d'une concession minière.

SALVADOR.

MESSAGE PRÉSIDENTIEL.

À l'occasion de l'ouverture de la session législative ordinaire, le Président P. JOSÉ ESCALÓN a adressé à l'Assemblée Nationale un message dans lequel l'éminent chef de l'Exécutif rend compte aux mandataires de la nation des principaux actes de son administration pendant l'année 1904.

En voici un bref résumé :

Le Président exprime tout d'abord sa haute satisfaction de la situation actuelle du Salvador, qui continue à jouir de la paix la plus complète à l'abri de ses institutions libérales, aujourd'hui respectées par tous, grâce à la tranquillité publique et soigneusement maintenue; et, libéré d'autre part de tout souci en ce qui concerne les éventualités extérieures, le Gouvernement, au cours de l'année qui vient de s'écouler, a pu consacrer tous ses efforts au développement de la richesse publique et au bon fonctionnement des services nationaux et municipaux. C'est ainsi que l'Administration de l'Intérieur a pu prendre à sa charge diverses dépenses incombant aux municipalités, ce que ces dernières n'auraient pu faire, faute de ressources suffisantes. De la sorte, tous les services concernant la sécurité et le bien-être des citoyens ont été, en grande partie, assurés par le Trésor National. En outre, le Département de Fomento, au moyen d'un fonds de réserve légué par l'exercice antérieur, a fait d'importants travaux de canalisation et d'adduction d'eau potable en faveur de plusieurs centres de population et a payé également de ses deniers la construction et l'entretien d'un grand nombre de chemins vicinaux.

Suivant la voie tracée par l'administration précédente, qui a créé des comités agricoles dotés de ressources propres, le Gouvernement actuel, par décret en date du 4 mai dernier, a concentré lesdites ressources dans les mains d'une commission centrale et ordonné la construction d'un institut agronomique, placé sous le contrôle de cette commission. De plus, une commission spéciale a été chargée de la rédaction d'un projet de code d'agriculture plus en harmonie avec les nécessités actuelles de cette importante branche de l'activité nationale.

Le message parle ensuite de l'Exposition nationale qui a eu lieu à San-Salvador dans le courant de l'année dernière et rappelle les résul-

tats favorables qu'elle a donnés. Encouragé par cet heureux précédent, le Gouvernement se propose d'organiser dans un avenir prochain de nouvelles fêtes du travail et fait appel au patriotisme de l'Assemblée pour lui en fournir les moyens. Le Président expose plus loin un projet de grande importance et dont l'exécution intéresse au premier chef l'agriculture, l'industrie et le commerce du pays. Il s'agit du prolongement du chemin de fer de la Union jusqu'à San-Miguel. À cet effet un contrat est, dit-il, sur le point d'intervenir avec un syndicat de capitalistes de la métropole orientale. La reconstruction du Palais national, détruit par un incendie mémorable, est également à l'ordre du jour. Cette réédification est dans les vœux de la nation, et le Président, qui l'avait inscrite dans son programme gouvernemental, a pris à cœur de la réaliser au cours de sa période constitutionnelle.

Dans le domaine des affaires extérieures le message constate que les relations avec les autres États centro-américains se sont conservées inaltérables, grâce à une bonne volonté réciproque. En vue de cimenter davantage encore cette harmonie et de dissiper tout nuage qui pourrait venir le troubler, une conférence, à laquelle assistèrent en personne les Présidents du Honduras, du Nicaragua et du Salvador, ainsi qu'un délégué du Président de Guatémala, a été tenue l'année dernière au port de Corinto. Les heureux résultats de cette entrevue se manifestent aujourd'hui d'une façon évidente par la cordialité sans réserve qui préside à leurs rapports.

Comme suite à la constitution de l'ancien Département de Panama en Etat indépendant, le Salvador y a nommé un représentant consulaire chargé de veiller aux intérêts commerciaux salvadoriens dans l'Isthme.

Pour tout ce qui touche aux rapports du Salvador avec les autres nations le message fait ressortir leur caractère amical.

L'instruction publique a particulièrement sollicité l'attention du Gouvernement, qui n'a rien négligé pour favoriser son développement. Convaincu qu'il est que c'est surtout par l'instruction que les peuples peuvent s'élever à la compréhension de leurs devoirs. L'École normale centrale, instituée à Santa-Tecla, fonctionne régulièrement, ainsi que les établissements d'enseignements secondaire et professionnel.

Le message présidentiel, parlant des Administrations des Postes et Télégraphes, de la Justice et de la Guerre, expose longuement les améliorations réalisées dans ces départements. Il mentionne, à propos de la Justice, la mise en service de la nouvelle codification et l'organisation au Pénitencier central et à celui de Santa-Anna d'ateliers d'arts et métiers. Quant à l'armée, elle est, déclare le Président, à la hauteur de la mission qui lui est dévolue et la République peut compter sur toute sa constance sur son dévouement aux institutions et son abnégation patriotique.

Le Président aborde ensuite la situation financière du pays, l'état de la dette publique et les ressources dont dispose le Gouvernement pour faire face aux dépenses des différentes branches de l'administration. On sait que le Salvador n'a d'autre dette extérieure que celle résultant de la réclamation BURRELL, en paiement de laquelle furent émis les bons dits d'indemnité nationale. Le montant de cette dette est de \$363,145.59 en principal et de \$99,889.72 pour intérêts reconnus. Le 8 mai dernier le Salvador, par l'entremise de son Consul à San-Francisco de Californie, a fait à l'Union National Bank de Oakland, fiduciaire, un premier versement de \$56,503.29 or américain.

La dette extérieure convertie en bons du Salvador s'élevait au 31 décembre 1904 à \$4,946,665.65 en diminution de \$936,598.25 par rapport au montant figurant à la date correspondante de l'exercice précédent. Le montant des divers autres bons émis par le Trésor National était au 31 décembre 1904 de \$3,763,549.08 en diminution de \$858,779.96 sur le montant de la circulation au 31 décembre 1903.

Les revenus se sont élevés en 1904 à \$9,141,026.28 et les dépenses à \$8,810,021.06. En les comparant aux chiffres correspondants de l'exercice précédent, on obtient une différence de \$1,268,643.36 en faveur des recettes de l'année 1904.

Par les chiffres qui précèdent, on voit que la situation financière actuelle du Salvador est assez satisfaisante, l'examen détaillé du budget faisant ressortir une augmentation de tous les revenus de l'Etat. Cette situation accense un notable accroissement de la vitalité du pays, qui paraît être sur le point de sortir de la crise aiguë qu'il traverse depuis plus de huit ans. Plus que tout autre, le Président José ESCALÓN, digne continuateur du général T. REGALADO, aura contribué par sa prudence et par sa fermeté à dissiper le malaise qui pesait sur la nation salvadorienne et à donner à celle-ci l'essor qui doit la conduire au plein épanouissement de ses forces.

URUGUAY.

IMPORTATION DU BÉTAIL.

Un décret en date du 10 avril 1905 contient les dispositions suivantes:

“Comme il ressort des informations statistiques dont est chargé le Directeur de l'Institut Expérimental d'Hygiène que l'état sanitaire de certaines régions d'élevage de France et d'Allemagne, en relations commerciales avec nos éleveurs, n'offre aucun danger de contamination pour notre troupeau si on observe rigoureusement au sujet de l'admission des animaux, surtout en ce qui concerne la race ovine, les mesures de précaution établies par le décret du 29 janvier 1903, et

“Considérant que l'article 3 du décret dont il s'agit porte que la désignation du pays dont les importations de bétail sont interdites sera maintenue jusqu'au jour où le Pouvoir Exécutif estimera que cette interdiction pourra être levée sans qu'il existe aucun danger d'introduire dans le pays les maladies qui ont justifié la prohibition, le Président de la République décrète:

“ARTICLE PREMIER. Il est dérogé aux dispositions de l'article 3 du décret du 29 janvier 1903, interdisant les importations de bétail de France et d'Allemagne.

“ART. 2. Le commerce d'importation de bétail avec ces pays sera réglementé par les dispositions prohibitives ou permissives du décret susvisé, étant entendu que les déclarations auxquelles fait allusion l'article 4 au numéro 2 des paragraphes C D et E concernant la région et non le pays.”

L'INDUSTRIE MINIÈRE.

Le domaine minier, aujourd'hui en exploitation, comprend quatre groupes de mines reliées aux usines de traitement par un transporteur aérien de 11 kilomètres et complètement équipées. Les usines de traitement, du type le plus moderne, comportent 60 pilons d'une puissance de broyage de 100 tonnes par jour. Elles ont déjà plus de 500 kilos d'or, représentant 1,500,000 francs environ. De récentes prospections ont mis à nu un filon énorme dont l'épaisseur varie de 4 à 12 mètres et plus de 80,000 tonnes de minerai, représentant environ 3,000,000 de francs, sont prêtes à être abattues. C'est à la mise en exploitation de ce nouveau gîte que sera affectée la majeure partie du montant des obligations émises.

Le domaine territorial a une superficie de plus de 2,000 hectares. Il comporte de nombreux bâtiments d'exploitation, des villages et un chemin de fer de 4½ kilomètres.

Nous verrons si les nouveaux capitaux appelés permettront de mettre cette mine en état de donner les résultats positifs qu'on attend depuis longtemps.

VÉNÉZUÉLA.

RÉCOLTE DU CACAO ET SITUATION DU MARCHÉ DE PUERTO CABELLO À LA MI-MARS 1905.

On lit dans un récent journal de commerce que la récolte du cacao, appelée récolte de la Saint-Jean, en juin 1904, a été abondante; par contre, celle appelée récolte de la Noël, en décembre dernier, a été exceptionnellement faible.

La prochaine récolte de juin, d'après l'avis des cultivateurs, promet d'être bonne, on est cependant d'avis qu'elle se fera plus tard qu'à l'ordinaire.

Les prix payés actuellement pour les différentes qualités, par fanega de 110 livres espagnoles = 46 kilogrammes, sont les suivants:

	Ocumare.	Canoaba.	San Felipe.
Première qualité.....	<i>Bolivars.</i> 76 à 78	<i>Bolivars.</i> 84	<i>Bolivars.</i> 92
Deuxième qualité.....	52	60	60
Troisième qualité.....	40	44	44

Les bonnes qualités de premier choix ont atteint comme prix jusqu'à 160 bolivars la fanega.

L'exportation s'est élevée en 1904 à 15,867 sacs d'un poids de 879,159 kilogrammes d'une valeur de 1,206,700 bolivars.

Il faut remarquer que la récolte de 1903, qui avait été satisfaisante, est comprise dans ces chiffres.

PORT FRANC DE PAMPATAR.

Un décret en date du 5 avril 1905 dispose notamment:

ARTICLE. 1^{er}. Dans l'île de Margarite, est déclaré seul port ouvert à l'importation et à l'exportation celui de Pampatar; il y sera établi une douane avec un personnel et un poste de surveillance semblables à ceux de la douane de Porlamar; cette dernière douane sera fermée dès que l'autre aura été inaugurée. En conséquence, les ports de Juan Griego et de Porlamar ne feront à l'avenir que le commerce de cabotage.

ART. 2. La douane de Pampatar, à raison de l'importation faite par elle pour le consommation de l'île percevra seule, sur les produits frappés de droits de douane, 10 pour cent sur le montant de ceux-ci; en ce qui concerne l'exportation de ses produits et le cabotage fait avec les autres ports de la République, elle demeurera en tout soumise aux dispositions du code des finances en vigueur sur le régime douanier.

ART. 3. Il sera établi à la douane de Pampatar, un entrepôt général de marchandises de toute provenances; lorsqu'elles seront importées avec les formalités requises par la direction des douanes, elles pourront séjourner dans l'entrepôt pendant six mois, délai suffisant pour permettre aux importateurs d'en effectuer le retrait, moyennant le paiement d'un droit de magasinage de 30 pour cent *ad valorem*, avant le retrait.

* * * * *

ART. 10. A l'expiration du délai de six mois d'entrepôt des marchandises, si l'importateur n'en opère pas le retrait, il sera perçu, en

outre, des 3 pour cent indiqués comme droits de magasinage, 1 pour cent chaque mois pendant la durée du dépôt.

ENTRÉE EN FRANCHISE D'APPAREILS À ALCOOL.

En vertu d'un décret en date du 27 mar 1905, les lampes à alcool et leurs accessoires, les appareils de chauffage et les moteurs à alcool sont déclarés exempts de droits à l'entrée au Vénézuéla pendant un délai de deux années à partir de la date du décret précité, c'est-à-dire, jusqu'au 27 mars 1907.

O

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