

THE

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Bureau

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American Republics

WASHINGTON, U. S. A.

OCTOBER, 1896.

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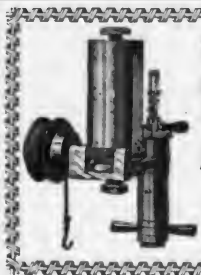
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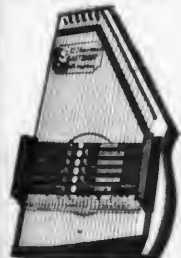
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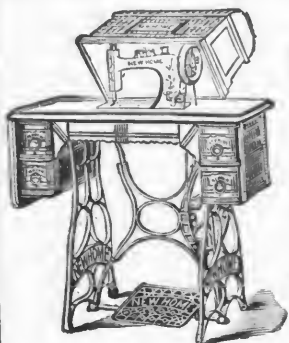
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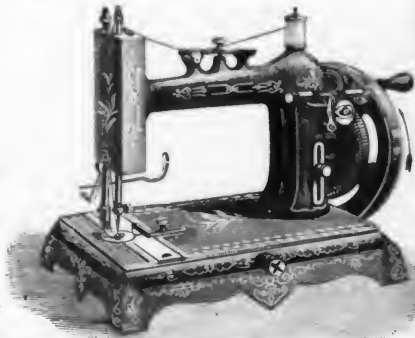
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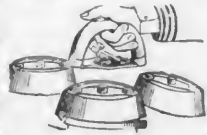


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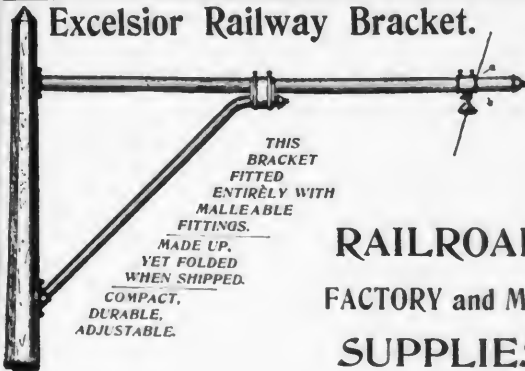
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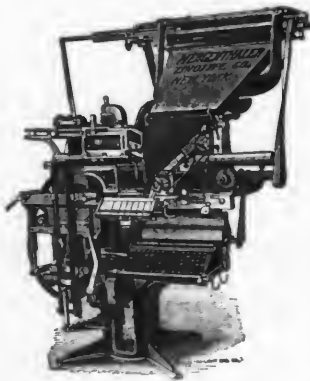
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| | Port of Montevideo—Cost of Handling Products. Reduction in the Cost under New Rules. Trade with the United States for the Six Months Ending July 1. Bank of the Republic—Preliminary Steps for Opening. | | |
| XVI.— | VENEZUELA, | - - - - - | 1041 |
| | New National Loan of 50,000 bolivares, negotiated in Berlin. | | |

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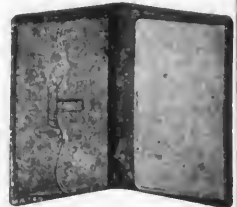
No. 27

Portaplumas Surtidos.



No. 1083

Borradores de goma con corchetes



No. 660

Carteras de bolsillo.

MIEMBRO DE LA ASOCIACIÓN NACIONAL DE FABRICANTES DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BULLETIN.

There will be noted in this issue of the Bulletin a new feature in the form of advertisements. It had happened in the course of the work of the Bureau that the distribution of general information as to the natural opportunities and needs of the different republics had been followed by many inquiries for more specific details. Such inquiries involved in most instances, if replied to, advertising parties engaged in manufacture or commerce, and it became apparent that it would be largely to the interests of all parties if the Bureau of American Republics were to follow the plan adopted in many other countries, of placing proper advertisements in its publications. The matter was submitted to the representatives of the governments composing the International Union and, with the unanimous consent of all parties, the policy has been adopted. While it is expected that an addition will be thus made to the funds at the disposal of the Bureau, it is not intended that such funds shall take the place of, but rather supplement, the sums appropriated by the different governments for this work. Nor is it intended that the cash receipts from this source shall be the only desideratum in thus extending the contents of the Bulletin. In this case, as in the sale of the Bureau publications for a nominal price, the object is to preserve equal justice to all by giving to no one service without proper payment.

The number of advertisements to be accepted by the Bureau is necessarily limited. Applications for space may be addressed to the Bureau at Washington, or to Advertising Department, Bureau of American Republics, room 81, Times Building, New York.

ANUNCIOS EN EL BOLETÍN.

Con este número comienza la novedad de publicar anuncios en el Boletín. Se había observado en el curso de los trabajos de la Oficina que á la distribución de sus informes generales sobre las necesidades de las Repúblicas americanas y las oportunidades que ofrecen al comercio y la industria se seguían comunmente numerosas preguntas en solicitud de pormenores específicos, que ó tenían que dejarse sin responder, ó que envolvían en su respuesta el anuncio de algún comerciante ó fabricante determinado. Ocurrió naturalmente, en esta virtud, que se podrían favorecer los intereses de todos, si la Oficina de las Repúblicas americanas, siguiendo el ejemplo que se da en otros países, insertase los anuncios en sus publicaciones. El pensamiento fue sometido á la aprobación de los Señores representantes de los Gobiernos que componen la Unión Internacional, y con el unánime consentimiento de todas las partes interesadas comienza á ponerse en práctica.

Es de advertirse que aunque es cierto que con esto han de aumentarse los fondos de que la Oficina puede disponer, también lo es que no por ello se intenta disminuir las cuotas con que ha de contribuir cada Gobierno para el sostenimiento de la Oficina. El dinero allegado por el nuevo sistema se ha de entender adicional y complementario.

Tampoco ha de pensarse que al incluir los anuncios en el contenido del Boletín, ensanchando de este modo su esfera, se atiende únicamente al resultado pecuniario de dicha especie de publicaciones. En esto, como en la venta de los Boletines á precios nominales, se tiene por objeto hacer justicia á todos igualmente, sin prestar servicio á nadie que no pague por él lo que es debido.

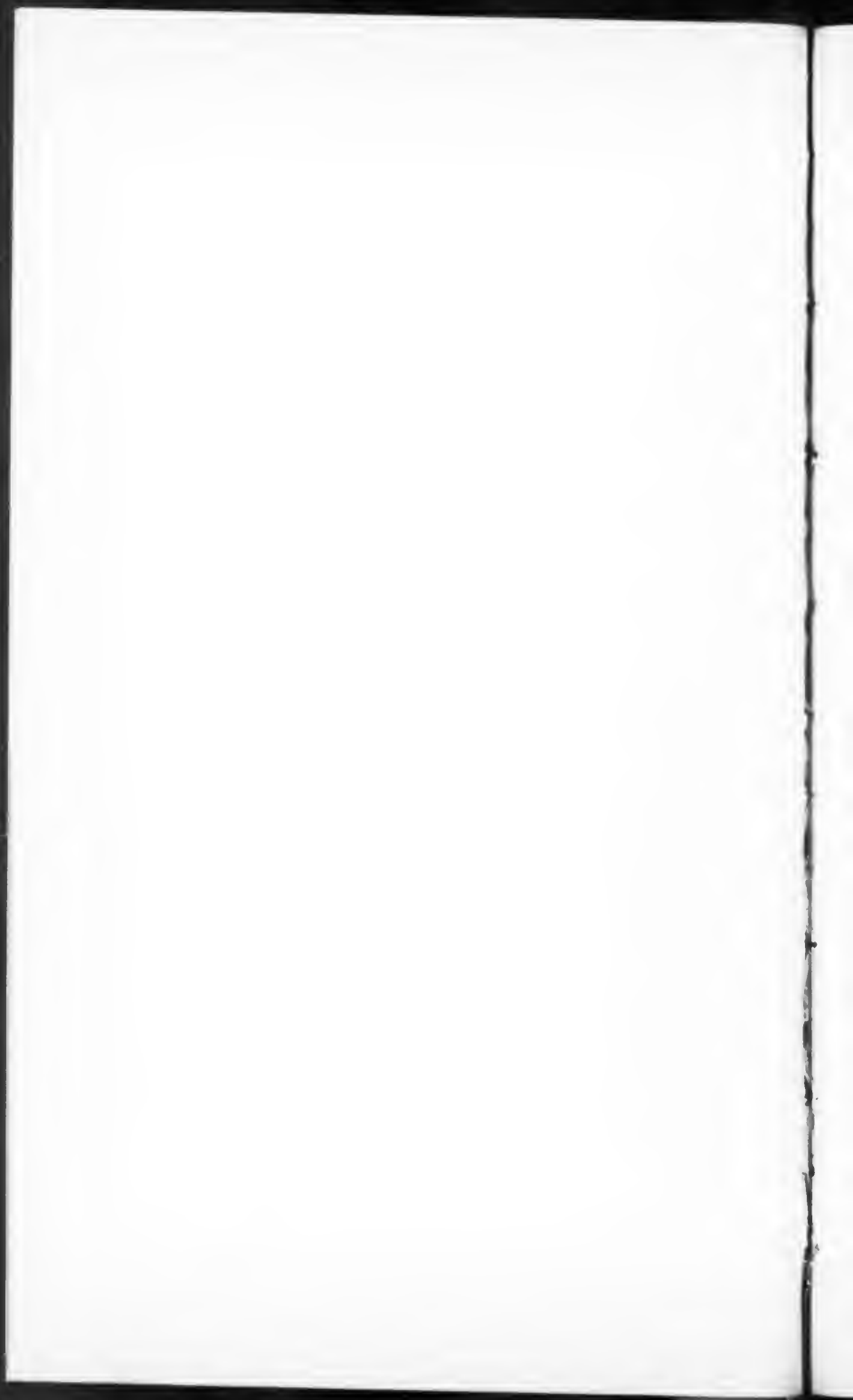
El número de anuncios que la Oficina se encargue de publicar tiene por necesidad que ser limitado. Las solicitudes que al efecto se presenten habrán de dirigirse, bien á la Oficina misma en Washington, ó al Departamento de anuncios de la Oficina de las Repúblicas americanas, cuarto No. 81, Edificio del Times, en New York.

ANNONCES DANS LE BULLETIN.

On remarquera dans ce numéro du Bulletin, une nouvelle modification dans la forme des annonces. Il est arrivé, dans le cours des travaux du Bureau, que la distribution d'informations générales relatives aux besoins, ainsi qu'aux occasions que présentaient les différentes républiques, était suivie d'un grand nombre de demandes de renseignements plus détaillés. Ces demandes, la plupart du temps, si on y répondait, nécessiterait l'envoi d'une liste des fabricants ou des négociants qui ont souscrit pour leurs annonces. Il devint donc évident, dans l'intérêt de toutes les parties que, si le Bureau des Républiques Américaines suivait le plan adopté par beaucoup d'autres pays, celui d'introduire des annonces désirables dans ses publications, le résultat ne manquerait pas d'être avantageux.

Cette question fut soumise aux représentants des gouvernements qui composent l'Union Internationale, et c'est avec leur consentement unanime que cette mesure a été adoptée. Bien qu'on espère, par ce nouveau moyen, que les fonds à la disposition du Bureau augmenteront en conséquence, on ne s'attend pas à ce qu'ils remplaceront les sommes allouées par les différents gouvernements pour défrayer ses travaux, mais qu'ils les compléteront. On ne propose pas non plus, que les recettes provenant de cette source, deviennent le seul but désirable pour répandre les informations du bulletin. Dans ce cas-ci, comme dans la vente des publications à un prix nominal, l'objet en vue est d'être juste envers tout le monde, et d'être rémunéré pour les services rendus.

Le nombre d'annonces que le Bureau peut accepter est, nécessairement, très limité. S'adresser pour les demandes d'espace, au Bureau à Washington, ou au Département des Annonces du Bureau des Républiques Américaines; office No. 81, Times Building, New York.



THE MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

OCTOBER, 1896.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

FOREIGN COMMERCE FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1896.

The Department of National Statistics has just published the report on the foreign commerce of the Argentine Republic for the first quarter of 1896.

The total of the commercial movement amounts to 71,029,817 piastres in gold for the first three months of the present year, while for the corresponding period of 1895 it was but 59,461,811, giving in favor of 1896 a balance of over twelve millions and a-half piastres in gold. The amount of imports rose to 32,272,099 piastres, and that of exports to 38,757,718 piastres.

The following tables of comparison show the amounts of imports and exports during the first three months of 1895 and 1896:

| | Imports. | |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | 1895. | 1896. |
| Articles subject to duty..... | 21,347,597 | 23,960,059 |
| Articles free..... | 2,552,828 | 3,805,038 |
| Specie..... | 1,680,365 | 4,507,002 |
| Total..... | 25,580,790 | 32,272,099 |

| | Exports. | |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------|
| | 1895. | 1896 |
| Articles subject to duty..... | 17,712,125 | 21,872,848 |
| Articles free..... | 16,163,565 | 16,827,515 |
| Specie..... | 5,331 | 57,355 |
| Total | 33,881,021 | 38,757,718 |

It will be seen by the above that the increase has been general, and is chiefly produced by the articles liable to duty.

From a recent edition of Dr. Zeballo's work on "Agriculture in Both Americas," the following comparative statement of the exportation of wheat and maize from Argentina is taken :

| | WHEAT. | MAIZE. |
|-----------|-------------|------------|
| 1877..... | 199 tons | 9,187 tons |
| 1887..... | 237,865 " | 361,844 " |
| 1890..... | 327,894 " | 707,281 " |
| 1892..... | 470,109 " | 445,934 " |
| 1893 .. | 1,008,137 " | 84,513 " |
| 1894..... | 1,608,249 " | 200,000 " |
| 1895..... | 1,100,000 " | 580,000 " |

MODIFICATIONS IN THE FORMALITIES FOR CONSULAR INVOICES.

The *Board of Trade Journal* contains the following on the subject of the regulations respecting consular invoices for goods destined for Argentine ports :

"A despatch dated 25th June last has been received from Mr. Edward Thornton, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Buenos Aires, stating that the regulations respecting consular invoices for goods destined for Argentine ports, which required the specifications of the weight and measurement of each package on bills of lading and manifests, were found impossible to carry out, and that a decree has now been issued as follows :

"The Argentine consuls, upon legalizing the general manifests of vessels, shall not exact the specification of the weight

and measurement of each package, but shall, instead, require from the shippers in the respective sets of 'bills of lading' the weight or the measurement, according as the freight is paid, of each package, when the cargo consists of merchandise (manufactured goods) in cases or bales, and in other cases the weight or measurement in bulk.

"The custom-houses of the Republic shall not pass any merchandise if the bills of lading accompanying each request for delivery do not fulfill the conditions by law as set forth in this decree."

STOCK RAISING IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

[From the "Bulletin Commercial" of Brussels.]

The Argentine stock breeders have shipped abroad for some time past large numbers of cattle on the hoof, especially to England, where an attempt has been made to restrain that importation by slaughtering the animals on their arrival, thus diminishing their value materially.

The enumeration recently made in the Argentine States furnishes certain data which, though incomplete, enables one to appreciate in what proportion the Argentine product can affect European markets.

The following is a summing up of the information thus obtained :

There are in the province of Buenos Aires 7,194,767 horned cattle, 52,206,672 sheep, 1,679,225 horses, 180,653 hogs, 16,535 goats, 18,842 mules, and 2,471 asses.

In the province of Cordoba there are 1,946,223 horned cattle, 259,822 sheep, 421,683 horses, 50,138 hogs, 784,686 goats, 54,596 mules, and 17,225 asses.

In the Pampa the herds and flocks comprise 519,465 bovine animals, 5,273,585 sheep, 220,294 horses, 2,459 hogs, 86,453 goats, and 2,713 mules.

In the Neuquen the stock raisers own 163,701 horned cattle, 351,537 sheep, 60,456 horses, 1,047 hogs, 73,611 goats, 4,884 mules.

In the Rio Negro, it is stated that there are 101,205 bovine animals, 1,184,542 sheep; 44,842 horses; 357 hogs; 1,800 goats; 861 mules; 976 asses.

The results of the enumeration in the other provinces are but imperfectly known, save that relating to the number of mules and asses, of which a general estimate has been made. The province containing the largest number of mules is that of Cordoba, then follows in order La Rioja, 27,594; Buenos Aires, 24,445; San Juan, 20,020; Tucuman, 32,275; Catamarca, 16,280; Corrientes, 10,104; Mendoza, 15,733; Salta, 13,767; Santa-Fé, 16,535; Entre Rios, 7,376; Jujuy, 7,545; Neuquen, 4,884; Misiones, 3,470 and some other localities having only a few hundred mules.

In the province of Jujuy the breeding of asses receives particular attention. It contains 39,650; the province of Salta, 21,773; Tucuman, 20,882; Santiago, 19,433; La Rioja, 19,410; Cordoba, 17,255.

Stock raising constitutes one of the greatest resources of the Argentine Republic, and is the most practical means of utilizing at present the immense national territory too sparsely populated to be exploited differently. The preceding figures offer, consequently, a double interest both to local and foreign commerce.

BOLIVIA.

TREATIES OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP, AND OF
COMMERCE, BETWEEN THE REPUBLICS OF
BOLIVIA AND CHILE, CONCLUDED AT SAN-
TIAGO (CHILE), MAY 18TH, 1895, AND
PROMULGATED BY CHILE ON MAY
1ST, 1896, AND BY BOLIVIA ON
JUNE 26TH, 1896.

I.

TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP.

The Republics of Chile and Bolivia, desiring to affirm by a final Treaty of Peace the political relations which connect both countries, to consolidate thereby in a lasting and permanent manner the bonds of sincere friendship and good understanding, which happily exist between them, and to give practical form to the aspirations and purposes in favor of concord entertained by the high contracting parties ever since the conclusion by them of the truce of April 4, 1884, have decided to conclude a Treaty of Peace and Friendship, and to that effect have appointed their plenipotentiaries as follows :

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Chile; Don Luis Barros Borgoña, Minister of Foreign Relations, and His Excellency the President of the Republic of Bolivia; Don Heriberto Gutierrez, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Bolivia in Chile:

Who, after having exchanged their respective full powers and found them in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles :

Article First.

The Republic of Chile shall hereafter hold perpetually as absolute owner the territory held and governed by her up to this date under the agreement of truce of April 4th, 1884. The sovereignty of Chile is, therefore, recognized over the territories south of the River Loa, from its

mouth on the Pacific to the 23d parallel south, bounded on the east by the series of straight lines agreed upon in the Second Article of the above mentioned Truce—that is to say: A straight line starting from Zapalegui, at the intersection of the said territories with the frontier of the Argentine Republic, and ending at the Lincancaur volcano; another straight line starting from this place and ending at the top of the extinct volcano called Cabana, or the hill called Del Cajón; another straight line starting from this place and ending at the springs, south of the Ascotan lake; another straight line starting from these springs, crossing the lake lengthwise and ending at the Ollagua volcano, and another straight line direct from this place to the Túa volcano, and following thereafter the dividing line between Bolivia and the Department of Tarapacá.

Article Second.

The Government of Chile assumes the obligations recognized by the Government of Bolivia in favor of the mining enterprises of Huanachaca, Corocoro and Oruro, and binds itself to pay the same as well as the balance of the Bolivian loan raised in Chile in 1867, after deducting therefrom all the sums of money which, under Article Sixth of the Truce, are to be allowed in the settlement of this account. It binds itself furthermore to pay the following debts which encumbered the Bolivian littoral, namely: the bonds issued for the construction of the Mejillones and Caracoles Railroad; the credit of Don Pedro Lopez Gama, now represented by the firm of Alsop & Co., of Valparaiso; the credit of Don Enrique G. Meiggs, represented by Don Edward Squire, founded on contract of May 20th, 1876, entered into between the above named Meiggs and the Government of Bolivia, for the farming out of the fiscal nitrate beds at Toco, and the credit recognized in favor of Don Juan Garday.

All these credits shall be individually liquidated, item by item, in a protocol supplementary to the present treaty.

Article Third.

The Government of Chile does not recognize any obligations or responsibilities of any kind, whatever their nature or origin may be, affecting the territories which are the subject of this treaty, different from those which have been enumerated in the preceding article. The Government of Chile is also exempted from the obligations contracted under Article 6th of the Truce: the yieldings of the Arica Custom-house shall be entirely free: and Bolivia shall be at liberty to establish her own Custom-houses at such places and in such forms as she may deem to be advisable.

Article Fourth.

Should any difficulty arise out of the demarcation of the boundary between the two countries, the high contracting parties shall appoint a

Commission of Engineers, whose duty shall be to determine by actual survey on the ground, the points enumerated in Article First of this Treaty. The boundary already surveyed, or hereafter to be surveyed, between the Chilean Province (formerly Department) of Tarapacá and the Republic of Bolivia shall be determined in the same way. If unfortunately the engineers entrusted with these operations find it impossible for them to reach an agreement, and the difficulty arising therefrom cannot be arranged by the governments themselves directly, the question shall be submitted to the decision of a friendly Power.

Article Fifth.

The ratifications of this treaty shall be exchanged within the period of six months, and the exchange shall take place at the city of Santiago.

In testimony whereof we, the Minister of Foreign Relations of Chile and the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Bolivia, affixed our signatures and seals to the present Treaty of Peace and Friendship, executed in duplicate, at the city of Santiago, on the eighteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

(L. L.)
(L. L.)

LUIS BARROS BORGÑO.
H. GUTIERREZ.

II.

TREATY OF COMMERCE.

The Governments of Chile and Bolivia being equally animated by the desire of strengthening and extending the commercial relations between the two countries, have decided to conclude a Treaty of Commerce, wherein the foundations adequate to secure that result may be laid down, and to that effect have appointed their Plenipotentiaries as follows :

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Chile; Don Luis Barros Borgoño, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and His Excellency the President of the Republic of Bolivia; Don Heriberto Gutierrez, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, who, after having exchanged their full powers and found them in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles :

Article First.

The commercial relations between the Republic of Chile and the Republic of Bolivia are established upon the footing of a reciprocal and ample freedom.

The citizens of either nation shall enjoy, in the territory of the other, in matters relating to the exercise of commerce or industry, the same

rights as are enjoyed there by the citizens of the same nation, and no tax different or heavier than that levied there shall be levied upon them.

Article Second.

Chileans in Bolivia and Bolivians in Chile shall enjoy all the guarantees for the protection of their persons and property which the laws of either country grant to their own citizens. They shall have, furthermore, the right to acquire and to hold property of all kinds, and to dispose thereof, exactly in the same way as if they were citizens of the country, without being subject on account of their foreign nationality to the payment of any tax, or burden whatsoever, not levied upon the citizens.

Article Third.

The high contracting parties do hereby declare that they mutually recognize in favor of the commercial, industrial, or financial companies and institutions established or authorized under the laws of either nation, the faculty of exercising their rights and appearing before the courts, subject to no other condition than conforming themselves to the laws of the respective nation.

Article Fourth.

Chileans in Bolivia and Bolivians in Chile shall be exempted from compulsory military service, whether in the army, in the navy, or in the national militia. Their property, whether real or personal, shall not be subject to any burden, restriction, tax or import which is not levied upon the citizens of the country.

Article Fifth.

The high contracting parties desiring to remove all causes of possible disturbances of their friendly relations, do hereby agree not to interfere officially through their respective diplomatic representatives in any claim or complaints of private parties, on matters which belong to the jurisdiction of the courts, whether civil or criminal, unless in cases of denial of justice, or when a manifest disregard or violation of the rules of international law, public or private, generally accepted by civilized nations, appears involved in the case.

It is furthermore stipulated that neither of the contracting parties shall have the power to present to the other any claim for damages arising out of injuries, losses or exactions done to, or sustained by their respective citizens, by rioters or rebels during political disturbances produced by insurrection or civil war, unless the public authority has been negligent in the fulfillment of its duties, or has failed to display due vigilance, or taken proper precautions.

Article Sixth.

Natural products of Chile as well as articles manufactured from Chilean raw material, and natural products of Bolivia as well as articles manufactured from Bolivian raw material, which may be imported respectively into the territory of each high contracting party, shall be exempted from all fiscal or municipal duty, different from the duty which, previously to the conclusion of the present treaty, was ordered to be levied on the similar productions of the respective countries.

The enumeration of the products included in this exemption, and the explanation of the proceedings to be taken in the respective Custom-houses previous to their admission, shall be made by a special protocol. In the meantime the provisions of Article VII of the Protocol of May 30th, 1885, shall remain in force.

Article Seventh.

Chilean alcohols shall not be included in the exemption granted in the foregoing article; but in no case a duty heavier than the one levied on the alcohols of other countries shall be levied on them. Should the Bolivian Government grant some exemption or privilege in this respect to any State whatever, Chile shall at once become entitled to the same exemption or privilege. For the purposes of this provision the word "alcohol" includes all kinds of *aguardiente* of over 25°.

Article Eighth.

All favors or immunities which each high contracting party may grant a third Power, in matters of commerce, shall be immediately and unconditionally extended to the other. Furthermore, no prohibition or additional burden shall be made or imposed by either contracting party on the importation, exportation, or transit of merchandise of their respective countries, which shall not be applicable at the same time to merchandise of all the other countries. This provision shall not include, however, such special measures as each country reserves the right to take for sanitary purposes, or in the event of war.

Article Ninth.

The Chilean ports, which are in communication with Bolivia, through which the importation and exportation of merchandise, into or from, the said Republic is made, shall be free.

Article Tenth.

In order to facilitate the commerce between the two nations the high contracting parties bind themselves to promote the establishment of companies for the construction of railroads connecting with each other

their respective bordering provinces, and to efficiently protect and guarantee the companies already established, so as to make them build branches and extend their lines to the centres of greatest importance. They shall promote specially the continuation of the railroad from Antofagasta to Oruro.

Article Eleventh.

Locomotives, cars and wagons, sleepers, rails, nails, eclisas, and all other railroad material introduced through Antofagasta, or any other port of Chile, destined to the line from Oruro to La Paz, shall be exempted from storage and wharfage dues, and from all fiscal duties. The contracting governments shall fix by an agreement the extent of this concession and the time it shall last.

Article Twelfth.

Private correspondence interchanged between Chile and Bolivia shall be sent, postage prepaid, from the respective country, but it shall circulate freely in the country of destination without being subject to any additional postage.

Article Thirteenth.

The official correspondence of the two governments and their respective diplomatic and consular agents, official publications, reviews and magazines, opuseles and newspapers shall be mailed, free from postage, at the country of origin, and shall be exempted from postage in the country of destination.

Article Fourteenth.

When the correspondence and publications above mentioned are taken in transit through either of the two contracting countries, it shall be the duty of the latter to see that they reach their destination, and, if it were necessary for that purpose to prepay their postage, the payment shall be made by the government to which the transit postoffice belongs without responsibility on the part of the other government.

Article Fifteenth.

The two governments bind themselves to establish such a mail service between them as to have the same number of mails on the days and by the ways which may be agreed upon between them.

Article Sixteenth.

The high contracting parties shall accredit respectively, with the government of each other, such consular functionaries as may be deemed necessary for the development of commerce and the protection of the rights and interests of their citizens. Said functionaries shall enjoy all

the privileges, exemptions, immunities and treatment belonging to the consular position which they may fill.

Consular archives and the archives of the Chancellor's office of each Consulate are inviolable. No person shall have the power to visit them. These privileges shall not be extended, however, to the archives of Consuls who are engaged in commercial business, or other business foreign to the Consulate, unless a complete separation is made and preserved by them of all that belongs to their Consular functions.

Article Seventeenth.

It is agreed, furthermore, by the high contracting parties, that independently of the preceding stipulations, the diplomatic and Consular agents, the citizens, and merchandise of either nation, shall reciprocally enjoy all the franchises, immunities and privileges which may be granted to the most favored nation, gratuitously, if the grant is gratuitous, and upon the same compensation if the grant was conditional.

Article Eighteenth.

The present treaty shall be in force for ten years, to be counted from the date of the exchange of the ratifications. At the expiration of this period it will be optional for any of the high contracting parties to give notice to the other of its desire to put an end to the treaty; but the treaty shall not actually cease until after the expiration of one year, to be counted from the date of the notice. If no notice is given the treaty shall continue in existence indefinitely.

Article Nineteenth.

The ratifications of this Treaty shall be exchanged within six months at the city of Santiago.

In whose testimony, we, the Secretary of Foreign Relations of Chile and the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Bolivia in Chile, have affixed our signatures and seal to the present Treaty of Commerce, executed in duplicate, at the City of Santiago, on the eighteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.]

[L. S.]

LUIS BARROS BORGONO.

H. GUTIERREZ.

TRATADOS DE PAZ Y AMISTAD Y DE COMERCIO
ENTRE LAS REPÚBLICAS DE CHILE Y BOLIVIA
CELEBRADOS EN SANTIAGO DE CHILE EN
18 DE MAYO DE 1895, Y PROMULGADOS
POR CHILE EN 1° DE MAYO DE 1896,
Y POR BOLIVIA EL 26 DE JUNIO
DEL MISMO AÑO.

I.

TRATADO DE PAZ Y AMISTAD.

La República de Bolivia y la República de Chile, descosas de afirmar en un tratado de paz las relaciones políticas que unen á los dos países, y decididas á consolidar por este medio y de una manera estable y duradera los vínculos de sincera amistad y buena inteligencia que existen entre las dos naciones; y realizando, por otra parte, el propósito y anhelos de concordia perseguidos por las Altas Partes Contratantes desde que ajustaron el Pacto de tregua de 4 de Abril de 1884, han determinado celebrar un tratado de paz y amistad, y al efecto han nombrado y constituido por sus Plenipotenciarios, á saber:

S. E. el Presidente de la República de Bolivia á don Heriberto Gutierrez, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Bolivia en Chile, y S. E. el Presidente de la República de Chile, á don Luis Barros Borgoño, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores,

Quienes después de haber cangeado sus plenos poderes y habiéndolos hallado en buena y debida forma, han acordado los siguientes artículos:

Artículo 1.

La República de Chile continuará ejerciendo en su dominio absoluto y perpétuo la posesión del territorio que ha gobernado hasta el presente conforme á las estipulaciones del pacto de tregua de 4 de Abril de 1884. En consecuencia, queda reconocida la soberanía de Chile sobre los territorios que se extienden al Sur del río Loa, desde su desembocadura en el Pacífico hasta el paralelo 23° de latitud Sur y que reconocen por límite

oriental la serie de líneas rectas determinadas en el artículo II del pacto de tregua, ó sea, una línea recta que parta de Zapalerí desde la intersección de aquellos territorios con el deslinde que los separa de la República Argentina, hasta el volcán Licaneaur. Desde este punto seguirá una recta á la cumbre del volcán apagado Cabana ó cerro llamado del Cajón. De aquí continuará otra recta hasta el ojo de agua que se halla más al Sur en el lago Ascotan, y de aquí otra recta que cruzando á lo largo de dicho lago termine en el volcán Ollagua. Desde este punto otra recta al volcán Tía, continuando después la división entre el Departamento de Tarapacá y Bolivia.

Artículo II.

El Gobierno de Chile se hace cargo y se compromete al pago de las obligaciones reconocidas por el de Bolivia á favor de las empresas mineras de Huanchaco, Corocoro y Oruro y del saldo del empréstito boliviano levantado en Chile el año 1867, una vez deducidas las cantidades que hubieren sido de abono á esta cuenta, según el artículo 6º del pacto de tregua. Se obliga, asimismo, á satisfacer los siguientes créditos que pesaban sobre el litoral boliviano: el que corresponda á los bonos emitidos para la construcción del ferrocarril de Mejillones á Caracoles, el crédito á favor de Pedro Lopez Gama, representado en la actualidad por la casa Alsop & C^a de Valparaiso, el de don Enrique G. Meiggs, representado por don Edward Squire, procedente del contrato celebrado por el primero con el Gobierno de Bolivia en 20 de Mayo de 1876 sobre arrendamiento de las salitreras fiscales de Toco, y el reconocido á favor de la familia de don Juan Garday.

Estos créditos serán objeto de particular liquidación y de una especificación detalla la en un protocolo complementario.

Artículo III.

Fuera de las obligaciones precedentemente enumeradas, el Gobierno de Chile no reconoce crédito ni responsabilidades de ninguna clase que afecten á los territorios que son materia del presente Tratado, cualquiera que sea su naturaleza y procedencia. Queda asimismo exonerado el Gobierno de Chile de las obligaciones contraídas por la cláusula 6ª del Tratado de tregua, absolutamente libre el rendimiento de la Aduana de Arica, y Bolivia con la facultad de establecer sus Aduanas en el lugar y forma que le pareciese conveniente.

Artículo IV.

En caso de suscitarse dificultades sobre el límite entre los dos países, se nombrará por las Altas Partes Contratantes una comisión de ingenieros que proceda á demarcar en el terreno la línea fronteriza, que determinan los puntos enumerados en el artículo 1º del presente Tratado. De igual

modo se procederá al restablecimiento de los linderos que existan ó á la fijación de los que corresponda señalar en el límite tradicional entre el antiguo departamento, hoy provincia chilena de Tarapacá y la República de Bolivia. Si por desgracia ocurriese entre los ingenieros demarcadores algún desacuerdo que no pudiese ser allanado por la acción directa de los Gobiernos, se someterá la cuestión al fallo de una potencia amiga.

Artículo 17.

Las ratificaciones de este Tratado serán canjeadas dentro del plazo de seis meses y el canje tendrá lugar en la ciudad de Santiago.

En fé de lo cual el señor Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de Bolivia y el señor Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de Chile firmaron y sellaron con sus respectivos sellos y por duplicado, el presente Tratado de Paz y Amistad, en la ciudad de Santiago, á 18 días del mes de Mayo de 1895.

[L. S.]

[L. S.]

H. GUTIERREZ.

LUIS BARROS BORGÑO.

II.

TRATADO DE COMERCIO.

Igualmente animados los Gobiernos de Chile y de Bolivia del propósito de consolidar y estudiar las relaciones comerciales entre los dos países, han resuelto ajustar un tratado de comercio que consulte bases adecuadas á dicho efecto, y han nombrado por sus Plenipotenciarios, S. E. el Presidente de la República de Chile al Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores don Luis Barros Borgoño, y S. E. el Presidente de la República de Bolivia al Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario don Heriberto Gutiérrez, quienes, después de canjeados sus plenos poderes y habiéndolos hallado en debida forma, han acordado los siguientes artículos:

I.

Las relaciones comerciales entre la República de Chile y la República de Bolivia se establecen bajo el régimen de una libertad amplia y recíproca.

Los ciudadanos de una y otra nación tendrán en el territorio de la otra, en cuanto al ejercicio del comercio y de la industria, los mismos derechos que los propios nacionales, sin que pueda sujetárseles á ningún impuesto diferente ó más elevado que el que grave á éstos.

II.

Los chilenos en Bolivia y los bolivianos en Chile, gozarán de todas las garantías que las leyes otorgan á sus respectivos nacionales en protección de sus personas y de sus propiedades. Tendrán asimismo el derecho de adquirir y de poseer bienes de todas clases y de disponer de ellos de la misma manera que los nacionales, sin estar sujetos por su calidad de extranjeros á ningún pago ó impuesto que no alcance á los nacionales.

III.

Las Altas Partes Contratantes, declaran reconocer mutuamente á todas las compañías y demás asociaciones comerciales ó financieras constituidas ó autorizadas en conformidad á las leyes particulares de cada uno de los dos países, la facultad de ejercer todos sus derechos y de comparecer en juicio ante los tribunales, sin más condiciones que la de conformarse á las disposiciones legales de los respectivos Estados.

IV.

Los chilenos en Bolivia y los bolivianos en Chile están exentos de todo servicio militar compulsivo en el ejército ó armada y en las guardias ó milicias nacionales, y no podrán estar sujetos por sus propiedades muebles ó inmuebles, á otras cargas, restricciones, contribuciones ó impuestos, que aquellos á que estén sometidos los mismos nacionales.

V.

Las Altas Partes Contratantes en el deseo de apartar todo aquello que pueda turbar sus relaciones amistosas, convienen en que cuando hayan reclamaciones ó quejas de particulares concernientes á materias que son del resorte de la justicia civil y penal y que se hallen sometidas á los tribunales del país, no intervendrán oficialmente por conducto de sus representantes diplomáticos, á menos de tratarse de una denegación de justicia ó infracción manifiesta de las reglas del derecho internacional público ó privado generalmente reconocidas por las naciones civilizadas.

Que la asimismo establecido que por ninguna de las dos partes podrán deducirse reclamaciones contra la otra, para hacerla responsable de los daños, perjuicios ó exacciones que sus respectivos nacionales pudiesen sufrir en los casos de trastornos políticos producidos por insurrección ó guerra civil, y que fuesen causados por los amotinados ó rebeldes, á menos que la autoridad pública haya sido renuñada en el cumplimiento de sus deberes ó no haya empleado la vigilancia ó precauciones necesarias.

VI.

Los productos naturales de Chile y los elaborados con materia prima chilena, así como los productos de Bolivia y los elaborados con materia

prima boliviana, que se importen respectivamente á los territorios de cada una de las Altas Partes Contratantes, serán libres de todo derecho fiscal ó municipal que no sea el gravamen fijado con anterioridad al presente tratado, á los productos similares del país donde se hace la importación.

Un protocolo especial hará la enumeración de los productos comprendidos en esta liberación y determinará, á la vez, el procedimiento que en su internación deban seguir las aduanas respectivas. Entretanto, continuará en vigencia la articulación sétima del protocolo de 30 de Marzo de 1885.

VII.

Los alcoholes de Chile no se comprenden en la exención de la cláusula anterior, pero en ningún caso podrá imponerse sobre ellos una cuota mayor que la del impuesto con que estén gravados los alcoholes de otros países. Si el Gobierno de Bolivia acordase alguna excepción ó privilegio en favor de algún Estado, Chile quedará incluido en esa excepción ó privilegio. Para los efectos de esta disposición se entiende por alcoholes el aguardiente que pase de 25°.

VIII.

Todo favor ó inmunidad que una de las Altas Partes Contratantes conceda á una tercera Potencia en materia de comercio, se hará extensiva inmediatamente y sin condición á la otra. Además, ninguna de las Partes Contratantes someterá á la otra á una prohibición ó recargo de importación ó de tránsito que no se aplique al mismo tiempo á todas las otras naciones, salvo las medidas especiales que los dos países se reservan establecer con un fin sanitario ó en la eventualidad de una guerra.

IX.

Serán libres los puertos de Chile que estén en comunicación con Bolivia, para el tránsito de la importación y exportación de mercaderías procedentes de esta República ó destinadas á ella.

X.

En el propósito de dar facilidades al comercio entre las dos naciones, se comprometen las Altas Partes Contratantes á estimular la formación de sociedades ó compañías constructoras de líneas férreas que unan sus provincias limítrofes y á proteger ó garantizar eficazmente las que actualmente existen para que extiendan sus ramales á los centros mas importantes. En especial procurarán la continuación de la línea férrea que une Antofagasta con la ciudad de Oruro.

XI.

Quedan exonerados de todo derecho de almacenaje, muellaje y de cualquier otro gravamen fiscal las máquinas de ferrocarril, carros, durmien-

tes, rieles, pernos, eclisas, y demás accesorios que se introduzcan por Antofagasta ó cualquier otro puerto de Chile y que estén destinados á la prolongación del ferrocarril de Oruro á La Paz. Por acuerdo entre los Gobiernos Contratantes, se determinará el monto y plazo de esta concesión.

XII.

La correspondencia que se cambia entre la República de Chile y la de Bolivia, será necesariamente franqueada en el país de su procedencia y circulará libremente y exenta de todo porte por las estafetas del país á que vaya dirigida.

XIII.

La correspondencia oficial de los dos Gobiernos y la de sus respectivos agentes diplomáticos y consulares, las publicaciones oficiales, las revistas, opúsculos y periódicos, serán libres de franqueo y estarán exentos de todo porte en el país á que fueren destinados.

XIV.

Cuando las correspondencias y publicaciones antes mencionadas pasaren en tránsito por uno de los dos países, estará este último obligado á encaminarlas á su destino, y si para ello hubiere necesidad de franquearlas, el franqueo será de cuenta del Gobierno á que pertenezca el correo de tránsito, sin responsabilidad del otro.

XV.

Los dos Gobiernos se obligan á sostener igual número de correos, en los días y para las vías en que convinieren, para la conducción de las balijas de ambos países.

XVI.

Las Altas Partes Contratantes acreditarán respectivamente los funcionarios consulares que estimen convenientes para el desenvolvimiento del comercio y para la protección de los derechos é intereses de sus respectivos nacionales. Dichos funcionarios gozarán de los privilegios, exenciones, inmunidades, y tratamientos anexos al cargo consular que invistan.

Los archivos y Cancillerías Consulares son inviolables. No podrán ser visitados por persona alguna. Estas franquicias no se extenderán, sin embargo, á los archivos de Cónsules que al mismo tiempo ejerzan el comercio ú otras funciones extrañas al Consulado, á menos que mantengan una separación completa de todo lo que concierna á sus funciones consulares.

XVII.

Conviene asimismo las Altas Partes Contratantes, que independientemente de las estipulaciones precedentes, los Agentes Diplomáticos y Consulares, los ciudadanos de uno y otro país y las mercaderías de una

y otra nación, gozarán recíprocamente de cualesquiera franquicias, inmunidades y privilegios que se concedan en favor de la nación más favorecida, gratuitamente, si la concesión es gratuita, y con la misma compensación si la concesión es condicional.

XVIII.

El presente tratado tendrá una vigencia obligatoria de diez años, contados desde la fecha del canje de las ratificaciones. Vencido este plazo, cualquiera de las Altas Partes Contratantes podrá notificar á la otra el desahucio del Tratado; pero deberá mediar el término de un año entre el anuncio y la cesación del Tratado indefinidamente en vigencia, si no se hiciera el precitado desahucio.

XIX.

Las ratificaciones de este Tratado serán canjeadas dentro del plazo de seis meses y el canje tendrá lugar en la ciudad de Santiago.

En fé de lo cual, etc., etc.

(Firmado)—I. BARROS BORGONO.

(Id.)—II. GUTIÉRREZ.

Santiago, 12 de Mayo de 1895.

NEW MINISTRY.

From information received from La Paz, under date of the 23rd inst., it is learned that President Fernandez Alonzo has announced the following as his cabinet :

| | |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| SEÑOR SANJINÉS, | <i>Minister of the Interior.</i> |
| SEÑOR GOMEZ, | <i>Minister of Foreign Affairs.</i> |
| SEÑOR OBLITAS, | <i>Minister of War.</i> |
| SEÑOR PINILLA, | <i>Minister of Justice.</i> |
| SEÑOR GUTIERREZ, | <i>Minister of Finance.</i> |

BRAZIL.

COFFEE TRADE OF SANTOS.

From a recent report by the French Consul to his Government on the subject of the coffee trade of Santos during the year 1895-96, the following facts are summarized :

The exportation of coffee for the year, from July 1st, 1895, to June 30th, 1896, amounted to 3,141,183 bags, weighing 60 kilograms each, against 3,889,664 bags in the year 1894-95. This difference, amounting to 750,000 bags, may be partly attributed to the yellow fever epidemic which attacked the population of that most productive coffee region, interfering with the production and shipping of this staple article.

The following table will show the comparative shipments of coffee from the port of Santos for the last ten years ; the bags are estimated to weigh 60 kilograms each :

| | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1885-86..... | 1,657,270 |
| 1886-87..... | 2,478,354 |
| 1887-88..... | 1,318,350 |
| 1888-89..... | 2,538,191 |
| 1889-90..... | 2,060,953 |
| 1890-91..... | 2,992,129 |
| 1891-92..... | 3,036,680 |
| 1892-93..... | 3,289,721 |
| 1893-94..... | 1,722,769 |
| 1894-95..... | 3,899,694 |
| 1895-96..... | 3,141,183 |

It will be seen by these figures that the season of 1895-96 is far above the average of the past ten years.

This commerce is carried on by twenty-six principal exporting houses as follows : French, 1 ; German, 8 ; United States, 8 ; English, 5 ; Brazilian, 2 ; Swiss, 1 ; Austrian, 1.

Regarding the distribution of this business the report states:

In regard to the trade with the United States it has lost, together with France, approximately 700,000 bags of the exports of 1895-96 compared with those of 1894-95. In fact, the American ports which, the year before, had received 1,344,000 bags out of the total of 3,899,000, or 34 per cent., received only 1,050,000 bags out of 3,141,000 in 1895-96; it is true that the proportion remains the same, and shipments to the United States continue to represent a third of the whole export of coffee from Santos.

ARTIFICIAL MANURES.

The *British Trade Journal* publishes the following report from the Belgian Consul at Sao Paulo, capital of the State of the same name, under date of February 6th, 1896:

Various artificial manures, imported from abroad, are now being used in connection with the cultivation of coffee; those already used have given every satisfaction. Still, to enable their use to become more general, their prices must be made more accommodating to the farmers.

The soil of many plantations is now quite exhausted, and requires some artificial refertilizing medium. Phosphate of lime is most largely employed.

Messrs. Lupton (Rue St. Bento), Upton (Rue Florencia de Abreu), Lion & Co. and Camille Levy are the Sao Paulo firms engaged in the sale of phosphates.

Manufacturers of phosphates and other fertilizers should examine this market and combat the hesitation of planters, many of whom are ignorant of the quality and nature of the manures to be used, and also of the method of using them.

SIGNATURES OF CONSULAR AGENTS.

Mr. Arthur S. Raikes, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Rio de Janeiro, has enclosed to his Government the following translation of an official decree regarding the signatures of consular agents of Brazil:

The President of the United States of Brazil, considering that the attestation, at the Bureau for Foreign Affairs, of the signatures of Brazilian consular agents attached to documents, issued

in foreign countries, intended to be made effective in the States of the Union, prejudices the parties interested owing to the delay in the arrival of such documents at their destination in consequence of the great area of the Republic.

Considering, moreover, that by virtue of the decision of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the 31st of January, 1890, Brazilian Consular Agents transmit to the Governor of the State of Pará the autograph of their signatures which are there recognized, and considering that the continuance of this custom is detrimental to the Federal revenue.

Decrees :

ARTICLE 1. The inspectors of Custom-houses are authorized to recognize the signatures of Brazilian Consular Agents attached to documents issued in foreign countries intended to be made effective within the State in which their respective Custom-house is established, and to levy the stamp tax, to which such documents are liable.

For this purpose only stamps of the Union may be used.

ART. 2. In any State where there is no Custom-house this service devolves upon the Fiscal Commissioners of the Federal Government.

ART. 3. All contrary enactments are hereby revoked.

PREMIUMS FOR CACAO OR COFFEE TREES.

For each lot of 1,000 cacao or coffee trees suitably planted, and each lot of 2,000 rubber trees planted, the State of Para is offering liberal premiums.

COASTING TRADE.

The Board of Trade Journal is authority for the statement that a decree, dated July 2nd, 1896, has been signed by the President of the Republic, putting into force the law of 11th of October, 1892, which restricts the coasting trade of Brazil to Brazilian vessels.

The law will go into operation on the 5th of December next, having been suspended for two years from December, 1894.

COMMERCE DU CABOTAGE.

Le "Board of Trade Journal" publie la nouvelle qu'un décret daté de Juillet 1896, a été signé par le Président de la République, mettant en vigueur la loi du 11 Octobre 1892, qui limitait le commerce du cabotage du Brésil aux navires de cette République.

La loi sus-nommée sera appliquée le 5 Décembre prochain, après avoir été suspendue depuis Décembre 1894.

CHILE.

It is rumored that the Government will shortly ask for tenders for working the guano deposits of the north coast of Chile.

Señor Don Federico Errazuriz has been formally proclaimed the duly elected President of Chile. The new president was born in 1849, and is at the present time a Senator. His father was a former president of Chile.

The *Diario Oficial* of the 13th of February contains a decree which exempts for a period of five years all import duties on cotton, flax and woolen yarns imported into Chile. After the expiration of those five years the articles referred to shall pay a duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem.

The operation of this law is confined to the materials used in the manufacture of tissues, &c., and does not extend to sewing thread.

CHILI.

Le bruit court que, sous peu, le Gouvernement invitera des soumissions pour l'exploitation des gisements de guano qui se trouvent sur la côte nord du Chili.

Don Federico Errazuriz a été formellement proclamé et élu Président du Chili. Le nouveau Président est né en 1849, et est actuellement Sénateur. Son père a été autrefois président de la République.

Le "Diario Oficial" du 13 Février, contient un décret qui exempte de droits, pendant cinq ans, le coton, le lin et la laine filés importés au Chili. Ce délai une fois expiré, les articles sus-mentionnés paieront 15 pour cent. *ad valorem*.

L'application de ce décret est limitée aux matériaux employés dans la fabrication des tissus, &c., mais pas au fil à coudre.

COLOMBIA.

THE ESPIRITU SANTO GOLD MINE.

The *South American Journal*, speaking of the above mine and its development, says :

“ With only five rammers 480 tons of mineral were mined in one month, which produced 1,200 ounces of gold valued at £5,000. Twenty more rammers are about to be put in operation, which, together with the five now working, will produce some 6,000 ounces of gold in one year, the value of which is estimated at £300,000.

WHARFAGE DUES AT COLON.

Mr. C. C. Mallet, Her Majesty's Consul at Panama, has advised the Foreign Office that vessels coming to the port of Colon under contract with the Canal Company are required to pay to the Panama Railway Co. for the use of their docks, dues at the rate of \$35, United States gold, per day.

It appears that in several instances recently ships arriving, coal laden, have been under the impression that vessels discharged alongside of a dock belonging to the Canal Company are not liable for wharfage, and as no mention was made in the charter-party concerning the payment of these dues, the shipmasters found themselves compelled to pay large sums to the railway company for the use of the wharf, thereby greatly reducing the profits of the voyage.

The attention of shipowners and masters is called to this matter.

From information received from Panama it is learned that the Pacific Steam Navigation Company (British) and the Compañia Sud Americana (Chilian) propose establishing an independent line of steamships to ply between San Francisco and Europe, via the Straits of Magellan.

This proposed line will touch at all the principal ports in Central America, as well as at the present touching ports between Panama and Valparaiso.

This action is the result of the difficulties that the two lines have had with the Panama Railroad in obtaining from that company speedy transport for their freights between Colon and Panama.

New and fast steamers are at present being built in Europe for the two companies interested, and it is the intention to place those vessels in the service of the new line.

COSTA RICA.

By Decree No. 4, enacted by the National Congress on the 18th of August, ultimo, approved by the President on the day following, and published in the *Gaceta Oficial*, No. 196, on the 23d of the same month, the following provision regarding apparel and articles of personal use, placed on the free list, is made: "In addition to personal apparel, the following articles of personal use shall be admitted free from duties, to wit: A watch and its chain, one kilogram of snuff, tobacco leaf, or tobacco manufactured, one revolver, a fowling piece (if not of precision, the importation of which is forbidden), the appurtenances thereof, and caps or cartridges not exceeding one hundred, and a musical instrument, not a piano, organ, or harmonica."

Dr. Elias Rojas has been sent by the Government to Bogota, Colombia, to study Doctor Carrasquilla's seroterapic treatment of leprosy. (*Gaceta*, No. 196.)

The Costa Rican Consul at Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Canary Islands, has called the attention of his Government to the favorable opportunity which has now presented itself in those islands, owing to the revolution in Cuba, to secure immigrants useful to Costa Rica. (*Gaceta*, No. 196.)

The Government of Costa Rica has received from Havana, from many farmers and laborers of the Vuelta Abajo districts of

Cuba, conversant with all the operations necessary for the cultivation of the tobacco, the offer of their services. (*Gaceta*, No. 198.)

By decree No. 6, enacted by the National Congress on August 25th, ultimo, approved by the President on the same date and, published on the 27th (*Gaceta*, No. 196), the *aguardiente* monopoly is abolished, and the distillation of liquors is permitted, subject to certain rules.

By contract entered into with the Atlantic Railroad Company no lines of the said Railroad shall run through the streets of the city of Limón, and provisions are made for certain services and improvements in the port of that name. (*Gaceta*, No. 200.)

The treaty between Costa Rica and France for the protection of trade-marks was approved by the National Congress, on August 28th ultimo, by Decree No. 7, approved by the President on the following day, and published on September 1st. (*Gaceta*, No. 203.)

Decree No. 9, enacted by the National Congress on August 30th ultimo, approved by the President on the 2d of September, and published on September 4th, approves a contract entered into with the Company of the "London Bank of Central America, Limited," for the establishment of a new commercial bank, or branches thereof in Costa Rica. (*Gaceta*, No. 206.)

An important communication of the Minister of Costa Rica in Washington, on the subject of immigration, has been published.

COSTA RICA.

Por decreto no. 4 del Congreso Nacional, emitido el 18 de Agosto próximo pasado, sancionado por el Poder Ejecutivo el día siguiente, y publicado en "La Gaceta," Diario Oficial, no. 196, de 23 del mismo mes, se determinan los artículos de equipaje, libres de derechos de importación, como sigue: "Se considerarán como de uso, además de la ropa, y se despacharán libres de derechos, el reloj de bolsillo con su cadena, un kilogramo de rapé, tabaco en rama ó labrado, un revolver, una escopeta de cacería (siempre que no sea arma de precisión, cuya introducción está prohibida) con sus accesorios y hasta 100 cartuchos, y un instrumento de música que no sea piano, órgano ó armonium."

El Dr. Elias Rojas ha sido comisionado por el Gobierno para estudiar en Bogotá, Colombia, el procedimiento seroterápico del Dr. Carrasquilla para la curación de la lepra. (*Gaceta, No. 196.*)

El Cónsul de Costa Rica en Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Islas Canarias, ha llamado la atención del Gobierno á la oportunidad que con motivo de la revolución en Cuba se presenta en dichas islas para obtener inmigrantes útiles á Costa Rica. (*Gaceta, No. 196.*)

De la Habana se han ofrecido al Gobierno de Costa Rica muchos trabajadores procedentes de los distritos de Vuelta Abajo, inteligentes en la preparación de la tierra, siembra, cultivo, cura y demás operaciones del tabaco. (*Gaceta No. 198.*)

Por decreto no. 6 emitido por el Congreso Nacional el 25 de agosto, sancionado por el Poder Ejecutivo en la misma fecha, y promulgado el 27 del mismo mes, Gaceta no. 199, queda abolido el Monopolio del aguardiente, y se establece la forma en que es permitida la destilación de licores.

Por un contrato con la Compañía del ferrocarril al Atlántico, queda convenido que ninguna de las vías correrá por las calles de la ciudad de Limón y se fijan varios servicios y mejoras en aquel puerto, relacionados con la expresada Compañía. (*Gaceta No. 200.*)

La Convención entre Costa Rica y Francia, sobre protección de las Marcas de Fábrica ó de Comercio fué aprobada por el Congreso Nacional el 28 de agosto, y el decreto respectivo no. 7, sancionado por el Poder Ejecutivo el 29 del mismo mes, proclamado el 1° de Septiembre corriente, está en el no. 203 de "La Gaceta."

Por decreto no. 9 emitido por el Congreso el 30 de agosto, sancionado por el Poder Ejecutivo el 2 del corriente y publicado en el no. 206 de "La Gaceta" del 4, queda aprobado un contrato con la compañía "London Bank of Central America, Limited," para el establecimiento de un nuevo banco mercantil, ó de la sucursal ó sucursales que dicho banco establezca en Costa Rica.

Ha sido publicada una importante comunicación del Ministro de Costa Rica en Washington, sobre asuntos de inmigración.

COSTA RICA.

En vertu du Décret No. 4, passé par le Congrès National, le 18 Août dernier, approuvé par le Président le lendemain, et publié dans la *Gaceta Oficial*, No. 196, le 23 du même mois, les articles suivants destinés à un usage personnel, sont admis en franchise de droits :

Outre les vêtements ordinaires, une montre avec la chaîne, un kilogramme de tabac à priser, du tabac en feuilles ou manufacturé, un revolver, un fusil de chasse (l'importation d'armes de précision est prohibée) accompagné de ses accessoires, des capsules ou des cartouches dont la quantité ne dépasse pas une centaine, un instrument de musique, excepté un piano, un orgue ou un harmonium.

Le Docteur Elias Rojas a été envoyé en mission à Bogotá (Colombie), en vue d'étudier le traitement sérothérapique du Dr. Carrasquilla, pour la guérison de la lèpre. (*Gaceta*, No. 196.)

Le Consul de Costa Rica à Santa Cruz de Ténériffe (Iles Canaries), a appelé l'attention de son gouvernement sur l'occasion favorable qui se présente actuellement, par suite de la révolution dans l'Ile de Cuba, d'obtenir une excellente classe d'immigrants ténériffiens qui seraient très utiles au développement des ressources agricoles de Costa Rica. (*Gaceta*, No. 196.)

Le Gouvernement de Costa Rica a reçu des offres de service d'un grand nombre de fermiers et de cultivateurs de la Vuelta-

Abajo et d'autres districts de la Havane, pour toutes les opérations qui se rapportent à la cultivation du tabac. (*Gaceta, No. 196.*)

En vertu du Décret, No. 6, passé par le Congrès National, le 25 Août dernier, approuvé le même jour par le Président, et publié le 27 suivant, dans la *Gaceta, No. 199*; le monopole des spiritueux est aboli, et leur distillation, soumise à certains réglemens, est dorénavant permise.

Par un Contrat avec la Compagnie du Chemin-de-fer de l'Atlantique, aucune ligne de ladite Compagnie ne passera par les rues de la ville de Limón; des dispositions ayant été prises pour certains travaux d'amélioration pour le service du port du même nom. (*Gaceta, No. 200.*)

Le traité entre Costa Rica et la France, relatif à la protection des marques de fabrique, été approuvé le 28 Août dernier, par un Décret du Congrès National, signé par le Président le jour suivant, et publié le 1^{er} Septembre. (*Gaceta, No. 203.*)

Le Décret No. 9, passé par le Congrès National, le 30 Août dernier, signé par le Président le 2 Septembre, et publié le 4 suivant, approuve le Contrat avec la Compagnie "*London Bank of Central America, limited,*" pour l'établissement d'une nouvelle Banque Commerciale, ou de plusieurs succursales à Costa-Rica. (*Gaceta, No. 206.*)

Une importante communication relative à l'immigration, transmise par le Ministre de Costa Rica, à Washington, vient d'être publiée.

GUATEMALA.

GENERAL TRADE.

The following statistics, published in the *Mouiteur Officiel du Commerce*, of the imports and exports of Guatemala, show the growing importance of the trade of that country :

| | —IMPORTS.— | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1891. | 1894. | 1895. |
| From England..... | \$1,837,395 | \$1,680,045 | \$1,530,439 |
| “ United States... | 1,524,673 | 1,803,955 | 2,627,045 |
| “ France..... | 899,535 | 465,531 | 856,634 |
| “ Germany | 1,007,269 | 918,704 | 1,643,209 |
| “ Various..... | 2,537,858 | 2,069,363 | 1,124,998 |
| Total..... | \$7,806,730 | \$6,937,598 | \$7,782,325 |

The exports from Guatemala for the above periods were as follows :

| | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1891..... | \$14,175,392 |
| 1894..... | 20,324,989 |
| 1895..... | 26,534,394 |
| Total..... | \$66,753,116 |

HAITI.

INDUSTRIES.

Speaking of the industries of Haiti, the *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce*, in a recent number, says :

Since 1893 a soap factory has been established and has met with gratifying success. With machinery of forty horse-power, it produces monthly 50,000 boxes of twelve pounds each.

The importation of that article from the United States has ceased completely, owing to the fact that the Haitian product is equal to it in quality, and cheaper. This factory, built with foreign capital, paid last year 40 per cent. dividend to its shareholders. Another, for the manufacture of artificial ice, with a machine of fifty horse-power, produces 100 tons of ice monthly, and paid 30 per cent. dividend.

The owner of an extensive tile-kiln has established a steam bakery and a wax candle factory, which are very successful.

Various works of public utility, undertaken last year by the government, are almost completed, and well constructed.

The factories and establishments referred to, have been constructed by French engineers and with materials imported exclusively from France or Belgium.

The language of the country being French, it would be advantageous for American manufacturers desirous of introducing machinery, merchandise, &c., to use that language in their catalogues and correspondence in offering their services.

H A Ï T I.

INDUSTRIES.

Le Moniteur Officiel du Commerce, dans un récent numéro, donne les renseignements suivants sur la situation industrielle de cette République :

Une fabrique de savons établie depuis 1893, opère avec succès. Avec une machine de 40 chevaux, elle produit chaque mois une moyenne de 50,000 caisses de 12 livres.

L'importation de cet article des États-Unis, a complètement cessé, car le produit haïtien l'égalé en qualité, et est meilleur marché. Cette fabrique, établie avec des capitaux étrangers, a payé à ses actionnaires 40 pour cent. de dividende en 1895.

Une autre fabrique, de glace artificielle, disposant de 50 chevaux-vapeur, fournit 100 tonnes de glace par mois ; elle a donné 36 pour cent. de dividende.

Le propriétaire d'une très importante tuilerie a installé une boulangerie à vapeur et une fabrique de bougies, qui réussissent très-bien.

Divers travaux d'utilité publique entrepris l'année dernière par le Gouvernement, sont presque terminés et d'une bonne exécution.

Les fabriques et les établissements mentionnés ci-dessus, ont été construits par des ingénieurs français, et avec des matériaux importés exclusivement de France et de Belgique.

La langue du pays étant le français, il serait avantageux pour les fabricants et industriels qui désireraient introduire des machines, des marchandises, etc., d'employer cette langue dans leurs catalogues, dans leur correspondance et dans leurs offres de service.

MEXICO.

PRODUCTION OF CANAIGRE AND RAMIE.

From an extended report on the vegetable products of Mexico by Sir Henry Dering, Her Majesty's Minister to Mexico, addressed to the Foreign Office, the following, relating to the cultivation of canaigre and ramie, is taken :

CANAIGRE.

This plant, which grows extensively throughout Mexico and in certain portions of the United States, is becoming famous as a tanning material of great value.

The species now known under the Spanish name of "Canaigre" bears the specific botanical name of *Rumex Hymenosepalus*. It is found growing wild in the valleys and depressions of Western Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Mexico and California. It is found for the most part on sandy loam, and is most luxuriant when in moderately moist localities. The root is described in the "Encyclopædia Britannica" as "many-headed, black externally, and yellow within." It contains from 23 to 33 per cent. of tannic acid, and has been fully demonstrated to be a fine material for leather-making. It has also some value among the Indians and Mexicans for medicinal purposes, acting as a purgative when taken in large quantities. To some extent the leaves are used by them as food, having something of the general taste and properties of rhubarb or "pie plant" (*rumex alpinus*.)

The roots or tubers of the canaigre plant have the general external appearance of sweet potatoes, there being from three to a dozen to each plant, varying from 2 to 18 ozs. in weight. Though for years canaigre has been used by the Mexicans, both for medical and tanning purposes, it has but recently attracted the attention of the outside commercial world as a valuable source of tannic acid. As above stated the tubers at one year old have from 23 to 33 per cent. of this ingredient, whereas oak and hemlock bark only contain from 8 to 10 per cent. Numerous analyses have been made by Government agricultural departments and institutions both in Europe and America, as well as by private scientists, all of which tend to show the great value of this plant to the leather industry.

The result of these investigations has been to create a great demand for canaigre in the tanning business of European countries, and more recently in the leather making centres of the United States.

The only supply now to be obtained of this plant is from the wild growth along the rivers and valleys of Western Texas, New Mexico and this Republic

Careful estimates show that an acre of canaigre properly cultivated will yield from 20 to 30 tons of green roots, equal to 7 to 10 tons of the dried material, ready for shipment. Prices in Europe have been from 60 to 80 dollars (gold) per ton, and in the United States from 25 to 30 dollars. At the lowest estimate of both yield and price, an acre of canaigre would bring 175 dollars. Probably 225 dollars would be a safe and reasonable estimate of the value per acre.

The value of canaigre as a tanning medium is settled, the only question now is to get enough at satisfactory prices. As has been stated, it is native to many parts of America, and, besides those places already mentioned, it grows well in Utah and in the Indian Territory.

It appears in February, just after the rainy season, ripens rapidly, and is ready to harvest at the end of May. Sometimes it begins to grow in the autumn, continues growing during the winter—of course, in countries where the winter is not severe—and gives in the spring a very strong plant.

The plant has seed and root, but it is reproduced from the latter, because no experiments have so far succeeded in doing anything with the seeds. The roots yield the most tannic acid. Their growth depends mostly on soil and rain. The old roots, hard as wood, and almost black, are especially rich in tannic acid. The stalks, stems and leaves have tannic material also, enough to pay for harvesting. The cell juice in roots and leaves gives a pronounced reaction when touched with iron sulphate or double chromic acid kali. Touch a thin cut in the root with either of these reactionary agents and a precipitation takes place as soon as the cell juice is met. Age adds to the roots an excellent coloring essence, as well as tanning material.

The one year roots yield from 20 to 25 per cent., the older roots 25 to 40 per cent. Out of 6 centners (1 centner equals 112 lbs.) of fresh, one gets 2 centners of dry or 1 centner of extract. By taking the extract from roots and leaves where it grows, much money might be saved and losses due to transport spared. The refuse could be used to burn, or as cattle fodder, for which purpose it equals wheat straw. In extracting the tannin it is best to cut up the roots and to use a diffusion method similar to that used in extracting sugar from cane or beet root. It is necessary to use copper kettles, as the canaigre influences, and is influenced by, iron. It is good also when extracting by means of lye and when steaming to use vacuum pans, otherwise the tannic acid runs the risk of becoming gallic acid. By steaming under small pressure there is no loss of

tannin and one gets an excellent extract of a bright color, easily soluble in water.

The demand for tannin all over the world is very large. In every continent new plants containing tannin are being sought. A fear has been felt for some time that with the constantly increasing demand the present sources of supply must become exhausted. Most American leathers are tanned with oak and hemlock, the best known barks. Even America with its almost boundless forests of oak and hemlock, imports tannin in large quantities. In 1891 there were imported 15,000 tons (300,000 centners) of gambier, worth \$1,500,000. A centner of canaigre extract equals a centner of gambier; besides it has coloring and finishing qualities as above indicated, fitting it for special needs. One million eight hundred thousand (1,800,000) centners of canaigre could keep out the 300,000 centners of gambier. Many practical tanners say gambier must go—that canaigre is destined soon to replace it. Large quantities are already finding their way into the world's markets, and are being warmly welcomed. As has been said canaigre is rich in tannin, it dissolves and gives out its acid even in cold water; and that which it does not give out can easily be extracted by hot water or steam. By grinding the dry roots or plant, one gets a very good material to mix with tannin bark, oak, hemlock, etc. Canaigre gives leather a soft, bright color, often a clear bright orange. The leather comes out full, smooth, and with a good grain.

Canaigre, which is especially suited to upper, saddler, and fancy leathers, was actually used by the Jesuits for tanning purposes some 200 years ago in Lower California, but not with very brilliant results, as they found the root contained too much tannin, and were unable to ascertain precisely how much of it should be used.

RAMIE.

Ramie was first introduced into Mexico in 1867 by a Swiss botanist, Benito Boezl, who imported a few specimens from the Island of Java. For many years afterwards it abounded in the States of Vera Cruz and Puebla in a wild state. Thanks to the indefatigable exertions of General Pacheco (then Minister of Public Works) in 1887, a large number of those plants were planted on the Motzorongo estate, State of Vera Cruz, which served as an incentive to farmers throughout the country.

In the State of San Luis Potosi, a company was some time ago organized to raise the ramie plant and extract its fibre. On the Guadalupe farm, in the State of Michoacan, several successful attempts have been made to raise it, and from the districts of Uruapan, Apatzingan, Ario, and Tacambaro, in the same state, samples were sent to the Paris Exposition

of 1889, that were declared to be as good as the best specimens of China or India.

In Mexico the ramie plant is known by the names of "ortiga," "chinchicastle," &c. In China it is called "tchounia," in Japan "osjo karao," and in England "chinagrass."

The actual production is not great here at present, but the probabilities are that it will largely increase in the near future.

As is well known, the plant yields a valuable fibre, but as yet no very successful machine has been invented for extracting it. As a consequence hand labor has hitherto been mainly used for the purpose.

Everything that concerns the knowledge and cultivation of this plant is so interesting, and Mexico is so well adapted for it, that certain details cannot be passed over.

There are two plants, viz: China-grass (*Boehmeria nivea*), and ramie, or rhea (*B. tenacissima*), the stalks of which reach 3 to 5 feet in height. The most propitious climate for its cultivation is that which has a mean temperature of 2° Centigrade, or about 36° Fahrenheit, and an altitude of about 800 feet above sea level. The land must be damp or easily irrigated, rich in humidity, and perfectly permeable, so that the accumulated dampness may not rot the roots. All scientific authorities agree in declaring the ramie fibre to be superior to any other vegetable fibre in length, strength and beauty, as it is fine, silky and brilliant. It lends itself not only to the manufacture of ropes, and the like, but also to the weaving and manufacture of handkerchiefs, curtains, carpets, bonnets, tablecloths; in fine, it can be used as a substitute for cotton and flax. It can be mixed with wool for the manufacture of merinos, and sheets can also be made from it.

The general conditions of climate and latitude cannot be more favorable for the cultivation of this plant than in the Republic of Mexico. It is true that the latitude is one of the most important factors for the development of the plant. Its length varies under that influence, and two degrees of latitude will cause that length to vary 100 per cent. Thus, at Avignon, France, at 44 degrees latitude, the length of the fibre is 0.88 of a yard, and at Gerona, Spain, at 42 degrees, it is 2.10 yards. In Mexico, which lies between the 15th and 42nd degrees of latitude, the ramie fibre can attain an enormous length.

The richness of the humus in Mexican lands, especially along the coasts, leaves nothing to be desired. The irrigation and permeability of the soil are secured on the coasts, which are protected by the mountains, and are convenient for the cultivation of the plant. It is easy to find at the bottom of innumerable and fertile valleys of the Cordillera the most favorable lands for its cultivation.

There is nothing simpler and more economical than the cultivation of ramie, which, besides, has been already fully described in several special treatises. As the plant is persistent, once developed it can produce

crops for many years; and not only the fibre does not lose in age, but, on the contrary, it gains in fineness and, above all, in strength to the extent that the first crop is hardly ever utilized. The number of crops per year varies with the climate. In warm countries this number may reach up to four or five, the minimum in Mexico being three crops. In General Pacheco's hacienda, called Montzorongo, which I have visited when in Mexico, six crops were easily obtained in the twelve months.

The estimate of cost and profits which can be obtained by the cultivation of this plant is made according to the documents published by the Department of Public Works of the Republic of Mexico, for one square league, producing a mean of 1,936 tons of ramie :

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Preparation of lands, planting of roots, and cleaning work during development of plant.... | \$29,537 40 |
| Cutting and cleaning of stalks..... | 67,989 81 |
| Carriage of stalks to the machiues..... | 30,250 00 |
| Salaries | \$7,548 00 |
| Fuel..... | 2,000 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 9,548 00 |
| Packiug... .. | 10,164 00 |
| Carriage to railroad (1,936 tons).... | 5,782 00 |
| Railroad to Vera Cruz..... | 13,126 00 |
| Shippiug expenses..... | 1,936 00 |
| Freight, Vera Cruz to New York.... | 32,254 00 |
| Assurance against sea risks.... | 2,420 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total cost of crop trausported to New York.. | \$203,007 21 |

Results.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Product of sale of 1,936 tons of ramie, at \$250 per ton..... | \$484,000 00 |
| Premium of gold on New York in bills at 60 days, 15 % | 72,600 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$556,600 00 |
| To deduct commission and guarantees of sale, etc..... | \$ 27,830 00 |
| Cost of production, etc..... | 202,078 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$229,908 00 |
| Net profit..... | \$326,692 00 |

According to the official documents we will now see what is the necessary capital to obtain these profits :

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Preparation, planting, cultivation, extraction, carriage, etc..... | \$203,007 21 |
| Machines for extracting and cleaning the fibre, two small steam motors, pumps, presses, etc.... | 30,000 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total capital..... | \$233,007 21 |

The profits amount therefore to 145 per cent. on the working capital. Assuming that the square league of land has cost \$100,000, a very exorbitant sum even for the State of Vera Cruz, and passing half the net profits to amortization, *i. e.*, \$47,307, the capital would be paid back in two and a-half years, and during that time a net revenue of 11 per cent. would be obtainable on the total capital. At the expiration of three years a plantation is possessed, which gives a revenue of \$94,000, or 22 per cent. of the capital employed, which capitalized at 6 per cent. is worth \$1,500,000.

The hectare of first-class national lands is worth \$2.75 in Vera Cruz; the price of a square league (1,752 hectares) is therefore \$4,829.72; on that price the payment to the Government of, say one-half the amount, can be made in bonds of the interior debt, for their nominal value, which is worth, say 31 per cent., thereby reducing to a considerable extent the first outlay. A *bona fide* solvent company could obtain even other advantages, which the Government is ever ready to grant to capital advanced for the increase of public wealth, especially if a combination is presented in which colonization enters for a good part.

In such conditions people may wonder that the cultivation of ramie is not undertaken on an extensive scale, and that experiments and trials should only yet be made. And it is not that such experiments have not met with satisfactory results. On the contrary, wherever ramie has been planted in Puebla, Vera Cruz, or in Sonora, everything that could be desired has been obtained.

The cause of its remaining yet at the stage of experiment is—first, that ramie is an export product, and, therefore, must not be planted far away from the coast, and after that, no one has ventured to risk sufficient capital for an industrial cultivation.

The honor of a first serious attempt on a large scale, and with sufficient capital, is due to the late General Carlos Pacheco, the then Secretary of Public Works, Agriculture, &c., who formed a Mexican company in 1889, with a capital of \$300,000, in which the names of distinguished persons, active and intelligent men are prominent.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

The following is an extract from a circular issued by Manuel Fernandez Leal, Secretary of Fomento, respecting the "Metric Law of Weights and Measures," which went into effect in Mexico on the 16th of September:

Taking into account not only the importance of this law but also the absolute necessity of its proper fulfillment, we would call your attention

to the following conditions which may tend, as much as possible, to verify the data presented to this office by the government agents in the different branches of agriculture, mining, etc., besides those otherwise published.

The articles of every day consumption, of more or less importance, are sold to the consumer by measures of capacity, weight or length according to the customs of the various localities and districts. For these measures the weights have been the pound, arroba and hundred weight; capacity, cuarteron, almud (peck), faega and carga; those for liquids being the cuartilla (pint), jarra, cubo and barril. This diversity of weights and measures, indifferently employed, has caused great difficulty, to say the least, in figuring the market value of any product.

The new law provides for the measures, whether of length, weight or capacity, that shall be used as, through usage, certain articles are measured by weight and others by capacity. By using the metric system it will be easy to determine the value of any article whether sold by weight or measure of capacity.

It would be better to use, as much as possible, the kilogram instead of measures of capacity, as recommended by the chambers of commerce throughout the country, as by this means the exact amount of any article can be learned, whereas, by measures of capacity, the difference in size of the article (such as potatoes, etc.) at different times, will cause a difference, and this method is also more liable to error.

In view of these considerations you are requested to send to this department, before the 16th of September, the prices of the staple article of consumption, at the ruling market prices, using only the metric system of weights and measures.

Your goodwill and co-operation being given, and taking into consideration the attention that you have always shown to the requests of this department, it is to be hoped that considering the importance of the matter that the object of this circular will be fulfilled.

NICARAGUA.

From the *South American Journal* of August 29, 1896, it is learned that President Zelaya has issued a decree prohibiting the exportation of rubber from Nicaragua for the next ten years, with the exception of such as is taken from cultivated trees. The amount of crude rubber imported from the Republic into the United States during the fiscal year 1894-95 was 907,242 pounds, which, doubtless, comprised the entire Nicaraguan product.

NEW CABINET.

The Cabinet of President Zelaya as now composed is as follows :

Minister of Foreign Affairs, SEÑOR DON MANUEL MATRES,
Minister of Finance, SEÑOR DON PONCIANO GOMEZ,
Minister of Public Works, SEÑOR DON LEOPOLDO RAMIREZ,
Minister of the Interior, SEÑOR DON N. CALDERON,
Minister of War, SEÑOR GENERAL SILVA.

PERU.

PETROLEUM DEVELOPMENTS.

From the *South American Journal* of a recent date the following facts regarding the existence and development of newly discovered oil fields in Peru is taken :

“ It is scarcely known to the world at large that there exist in South America other important oil fields which may yet have to be reckoned with by the Nobles and Rockefellers. Petroleum is known to exist in Venezuela and on the eastern slope of the Andes in the Argentine Republic, though these deposits are not yet worked to any extent. By far the most important field, however, is in the northern part of Peru, in the provinces of Tumbes and Paita. Mention of this oil field has been occasionally made in our columns, and in the reports of the directors of the Peruvian Corporation it has been stated that the petroleum from this source is now being employed for the locomotives of several of their railways. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company have also tried it on some of their steamers. About six years ago, a company, styled the London and Pacific Petroleum Company, was formed to exploit the wells, the moving spirit of the enterprise being Mr. Herbert W. C. Tweddle, an American gentleman, whom we interviewed when he was last in England. But upon the whole very little public attention has been called to the matter. The *Revue Diplomatique*, of Paris, in its issue of the 2nd inst., states that another company is now being organized in Europe, with a capital of £600,000, with the object of exploiting these fields, but we have been unable, up to the present, to ascertain what amount of truth

there is in this rumor. However it would apparently be a very promising enterprise if all that is reported with regard to the district be true. We have been favored by the Consul-General of Peru in London with the copy of a work entitled "Petroleum in Peru, from an Industrial and Commercial Point of View," written by Señor Don Federico Moreno, ex-Prefect of Piura in 1891. From this it appears that the area of the petroleum beds known in 1866 was about 7,200 square miles, according to an exploration survey made by an experienced American engineer, Mr. E. P. Larkin, the length of the district being 120 miles and the breadth 60 miles. Subsequent discoveries, however, indicate that the oil-bearing field is much greater than was explored by the American engineer, and it is to-day estimated to extend over no less than 16,000 square miles. This is a much less area than that of the Russian beds, which cover 200,000 square miles, but much greater than those of Pennsylvania, which are only about 120 miles in length, with a breadth varying from 1 to 20 miles. The value of the Peruvian field may be estimated when it is known that the United States beds yield about 40,000,000 barrels per year, the total output from 1860 to 1884 having been 266,000,000 barrels, valued at \$443,991,380.

PÉROU.

DÉVELOPPEMENTS DU PÉTROLE.

Le Journal "South American," d'une date récente, publie les faits suivants relatifs à l'existence, et au développements des sources de pétrole nouvellement découvertes :

"C'est à peine si l'on sait qu'il existe dans l'Amérique du Sud, de vastes et importants gisements d'huile avec lesquels les Noble et les Rockefeller devront compter à l'avenir.

On n'ignore pas qu'il y en a au Vénézuéla et sur les versants ouest des Andes dans la République Argentine, bien qu'ils ne soient pas beaucoup exploités. Les plus importants de tous, se trouvent au nord du Pérou, dans les provinces de Tumbes et de Païta. Nous avons souvent mentionnés ces derniers dans nos colonnes ; et d'après les rapports des Directeurs de la Compagnie Péruvienne, il paraîtrait que le pétrole provenant de ces localités, est maintenant employé comme combustible pour les locomotives sur plusieurs de leurs lignes.

La Compagnie de la Navigation à vapeur du Pacifique, l'a aussi essayé sur ses steamers. Il y a environ six ans, qu'une Compagnie portant le nom de "Compagnie de Pétrole de Londres et du Pacifique," fut créer pour en exploiter les puits. M. Herbert W. C. Trueddle, un Américain, avec qui j'ai eu une entrevue lors de son dernier passage en Angleterre, en était l'esprit dirigeant. En somme, l'attention publique a été peu attirée sur cette question.

La "*Revue Diplomatique*" de Paris, dans son Numéro du 2 Courant, dit qu'il se forme en ce moment, une autre compagnie, en Europe, avec un capital de £600,000 pour exploiter

ces sources d'huile ; mais, jusqu'à présent, nous n'avons pu nous assurer de ce qu'il y avait de vrai dans cette rumeur. Cette enterprise, cependant, serait apparamment très profitable si, ce que l'on rapporte au sujet de ce district, était authentique.

Le Consul-Général du Pérou, à Londres, a bien voulu nous donner un exemplaire d'un ouvrage intitulé " Le Pétrole au Pérou, au point de vue commercial et industriel," par Señor Don Federico Moreno, ancien Préfet de Piura, en 1891. D'après ce livre, il paraît que la superficie des gisements de pétrole connus en 1866, était d'environ 7,200 milles carrés ; selon l'exploration faite par M. E. P. Larkin, ingénieur américain distingué, la longueur du district était de 120 milles sur une largeur de 60 milles. Des découvertes subséquentes indiquent, toutefois, que les terres contenant de l'huile sont d'une étendue beaucoup plus grande que celles qu'avait explorées l'ingénieur américain, car, aujourd'hui, elles ne couvrent pas moins de 16,000 milles carrés. Cette superficie est plus petite que celle des gisements russes, qui est de 200,000 milles carrés ; et plus grande que celle de la Pennsylvanie qui n'est que de 120 milles de long sur une largeur variant de 1 à 20 milles.

La valeur des terrains huileux péruviens peuvent être facilement calculée lorsque l'on sait que ceux qui sont exploités aux États-Unis, produisent environ 40,000,000 barriques par an, et que le rendement total depuis 1860 jusqu'à 1883, a été de 266,000,000 barriques évaluées à \$443,991,380 = 2,219,956,900 francs."

SALVADOR.

TREATY WITH GUATEMALA.

The Government has approved the new treaty of Peace, Friendship, Arbitration, Commerce and Extradition recently celebrated between Salvador and Guatemala.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

Recent advices from Salvador announce the completion of the work of extending the railway line from the port of Acajutla to Santa Ana, the commercial metropolis of the country. Until recently the road reached only as far as Ateos.

The work of extension was begun in 1892 by Mr. A. J. Sherzer, under a contract with the Government, and the occasion of its completion and public inauguration was celebrated with much official ceremony. The gauge of the line is three feet and is equipped with steel rail of $54\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

It is understood that the work of constructing the branch line to San Salvador, the national capital, has been undertaken by Mr. Sherzer, to be completed by next June.

PROLONGATION D'UNE LIGNE DE CHEMIN DE FER.

D'après les dernières nouvelles reçues du Salvador, les travaux de la prolongation de la ligne du chemin de fer du port d'Acajutla à Santa Ana, métropole commerciale du pays, sont terminés.

Ces travaux, dont la fin est annoncée, furent commencés en 1892, par M. A. J. Sherzer qui en avait obtenu la concession du Gouvernement. L'inauguration a eu lieu dernièrement avec des cérémonies officielles, et en présence d'une grande foule.

La voie de la ligne est de 3 pieds de large, et les rails d'acier pèsent $54\frac{1}{2}$ livres. On nous informe aussi, que la construction d'un embranchement de la ligne jusqu'à San Salvador, capitale de la République, a été entreprise par M. Sherzer qui compte l'achever le mois de Juin prochain.

SANTO DOMINGO.

ABROGATION OF TREATY.

According to the *London Gazette* of August 21st last, the Dominican Republic, through its Minister for Foreign Affairs, notified the English Government, under date of July 14th, that the treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation signed between Great Britain and Dominica would be abrogated. This notification has been accepted by Her Majesty's Government, and the stipulations of the treaty, except those relating to peace and friendship between the two countries, will cease accordingly, on the 14th of July, 1897.

INCREASE OF IMPORT DUTIES.

According to the *Bollettino di Notizie Commerciali* (official organ) the duties upon goods imported into the Republic of Santo Domingo have been increased six per cent.

Port and coast dues are not subject to the above increase.

SAINT DOMINGUE.

ABROGATION D'UN TRAITÉ ENTRE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE ET L'ANGLETERRE.

D'après la Gazette de Londres, du 21 Août dernier, la République Dominicaine a notifié le Gouvernement Britannique, le 14 Juillet précédent, que le Traité d'Amitié, de Commerce et de Navigation conclu entre les deux Gouvernements, allait être abrogé. Cette déclaration a été acceptée par le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté; et les stipulations contenues dans ce Traité, sauf celles relatives à la paix et à l'amitié des deux pays, cesseront d'être en vigueur le 14 Juillet 1897.

AUGMENTATION DE DROITS D'IMPORTATION.

D'après le "Bolletino di Notizie Commerciali" (Organe Officiel), les droits d'entrée sur les marchandises importées à Saint Domingue, ont été augmentés de 6 pour cent.

Les droits de port et de côtes ne sont pas soumis à l'augmentation ci-dessus mentionnée.

URUGUAY.

THE PORT OF MONTEVIDEO.

The following article, relating to the port of Montevideo, is taken from the *Buenos Aires Handels-Zeitung*, a newspaper published in German and Spanish in the city of Buenos Aires:

At present the loading and unloading of vessels at the port of Montevideo is done by means of lighters. The unloading of a ton of merchandise from a ship at anchor in the outer bay and its transportation to the custom house warehouses costs now \$2.20, as follows:

| | |
|---|--------|
| Transportation from the vessel to the wharf..... | \$1 40 |
| Slinging dues..... | 40 |
| Transportation from the wharf to the warehouse..... | 40 |
| Total..... | \$2 20 |

If the vessel is at anchor in the inner bay the expense becomes reduced to \$1.50, as the freight in the lighters is then about 50 per cent. less.

The figures above given do not include the expense incurred in the movement of the merchandise inside the warehouse, or any other expenses subsequent to its admission therein.

The unloading of a ton of merchandise at the port of Marseilles only costs 2 francs and 10 centimes, this amount including all the expenses inside the warehouse during 12 days. Out of these 2 francs and 10 centimes, 1 franc and 60 centimes belong to the operation of unloading, and 50 centimes to the depositing in the warehouses. These rates are charged when the ship is alongside the wharf; but when lighters are employed the cost is raised to 2 francs and 70 centimes.

To make an exact comparison between the figures at Marseilles and Montevideo it will be necessary to deduct from the former 10 centimes, corresponding to expenses not included in the Montevideo rates. The correct statement will be therefore 1 franc and 10 centimes when the vessel is alongside the wharf, and 1 franc and 70 centimes when lighters are to be used. On account of the difference existing between the rates of wages in both ports these figures must be increased 70 per cent, the result being 1 franc 87 centimes in the former case, and 2 francs 89 centimes in the latter.

The sum of \$2.20 required in Montevideo, represents in Marseilles, at the rate of 5 francs 40 centimes per dollar, 11 francs 88 centimes: and therefore the difference between the cost in Marseilles and in Montevideo represents 9 francs when lighters are used and 10 francs in the other case.

The port of Marseilles is one of those in which operations of this kind are less costly, but the difference will not be less striking if the comparison is made between Montevideo and any other port. Take, for instance, the port of Barcelona in Spain, where the unloading of a ton of merchandise costs 2 pesetas (40 cents), to which 10 centimes are to be added for taking care of the bundles while on the wharf. By adding to this cost 90 per cent representing the difference in the rates of wages, it will be seen that the amount required in Barcelona (3 fr. 19 centimes), although higher than the amount required at Marseilles, is, nevertheless, far less (8 francs 60 centimes) than the amount of Montevideo. It must be noticed that Barcelona finds itself in similar conditions to Montevideo. It is above all an intermediate port, where vessels destined to other ports must touch. Barcelona meets all the expenses required for the preservation and improvement of this port, with the port dues established in it. These port dues for the European commerce are 3 pesetas and 25 centimes per ton for imports, and 1 peseta for exports; and for the American commerce, 4 pesetas and 50 centimes for imports, and 2 pesetas for exports. For the Spanish possessions, 1 peseta and 35 centimes for imports, 50 centimes for exports; and for the coastwise trade, 70 centimes for imports and 50 centimes for exports. Travelers pay from one-half peseta to 1¼ pesetas each, according to the places from which they come and to which they go.

No correct idea can be formed of the financial aspect of the enterprise without first knowing, approximately at least, the movement of merchandise in the port of Montevideo.

According to estimates of the Uruguayan Bureau of Statistics, based upon the tonnage of the vessels which arrived into that port, or left it, in 1894, and upon the average amount of merchandise brought in or taken out of the same port in the same year, the total movement was 1,195,323 tons.

Another estimate made by us privately upon the figures given in the declarations of imports and exports, filed in the Custom House, gives the following figures, which do not include the weight of the live cattle:

| | |
|------------|-----------------|
| 1892 | 637,516 tons. |
| 1893 | 715,590 tons. |
| 1894 | 1,030,348 tons. |

Information derived from other sources shows the movement of Montevideo to be from 800,000 to 1,000,000 tons.

The increase in the last years was due to the increase of the exports. The latter represented almost two-thirds of the amount given for 1894.

The money to be saved in the unloading of the merchandise, when the port is improved, taking as a basis of calculation the Barcelona or Marseilles rates, will be from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per ton in Uruguayan money.

Accepting these figures, and levying, as it is done at Barcelona, a port due, not on the ships, but on the merchandise, which might be, for instance, \$0.50 per ton for exports and \$1.50 per ton for imports, the sum of \$700,000 would be realized per year. That sum would not include the movement of about 100,000 travellers, who now pay for being taken ashore in boats at the average rate of \$0.50 per head.

This sum of \$700,000 per year, possible to be raised in this way, besides constituting a revenue of some importance, will add nothing to the present burdens of commerce. It is now paid in another form, as lighters are now to be used to load and unload the ships. There is at present the additional disadvantage, which the improvement of the port would cause to disappear, consisting in the damage possible to be sustained by the merchandise while in the lighters, or when being placed in or taken out of them. The time now wasted in consequence of the necessity of the use of lighters would also be saved.

It appears from the above that the port can be improved, and given, as projected, sufficient capacity for the trade, without burdening the national treasury or drawing from it the sums required to pay the debt, which must necessarily be contracted to undertake the work. The revenues of the nation will not need to be touched to meet any expenses of this kind unless during the first years of the construction, when no profit can be derived from the work done. But shortly afterwards the yieldings of the port will be enough to meet the liabilities in the proper way.

The increase in the movement of commerce will cause new wharves and docks to be built at the localities marked in the published map. Judging from what has been noticed in the last years, the belief that the building of those new wharves and docks will be necessary within three or four years is perfectly justified.

The calculations contained in this paper are based upon irrefutable facts, and upon the teachings of experience in other works of analogous character. They are perfectly reliable, and no doubt is entertained, therefore, that the steps to be taken in the European markets to raise such funds as are necessary to undertake the work will prove successful.

EL PUERTO DE MONTEVIDEO.

JUICIO DE UN COLEGA EXTRANJERO.

Del diario *Buenos Aires Handels-Zeitung*, publicación en alemán y castellano que ve la luz pública en Buenos Aires, tomamos lo siguiente de un interesante artículo relativo al Puerto de Montevideo :

Después de haber bosquejado en el número anterior la faz técnica del futuro puerto, dedicáremos ahora todavía algunas observaciones á su faz comercial y financiera.

Actualmente, todo el embarque ó desembarque de mercaderías tiene que efectuarse por medio de lanchas. El desembarque de una tonelada de mercadería desde un buque fondeado en la rada exterior hasta la entrada en los depósitos de Aduana cuesta hoy día \$2.20 que se reparten así :

| | |
|---|--------|
| Lanchaje del buque al muelle..... | \$1 40 |
| Eslingaje hasta el piso del muelle... .. | 0 40 |
| Trasporte hasta la puerta de los depósitos..... | 0 40 |
| Total..... | \$2 20 |

Si el buque estuviera fondeado en la rada interior el costo quedaría reducido á 1.50 pesos porque el lanchaje solo cuesta la mitad poco más ó menos. En los precios indicados no están incluidos ni la operación de desarrimar en la bodega, ni las operaciones que se efectúan en ésta, ni el eslingaje al pié del guinche á bordo del buque.

El desembarque de una tonelada de mercadería en el puerto de Marsella cuesta 2f.10 con inclusión de la operación de desarrimar, de la puesta en depósito bajo tinglado, de la custodia durante un plazo que puede alcanzar á 12 dias y con inclusión también de las operaciones que requiere la entrega de las mercaderías. De esos 2f.10 corresponden, 1f.60 á la operación de desembarque, y f.050 á los gastos de depósito bajo tinglado. Estos precios rigen cuando el buque se halla al costado del muelle. Cuando en las operaciones de desembarque se emplean embarcaciones que reciben allí el nombre de *mahomes*, el costo es de 2f.70. De estos corresponden f.0.50 á gastos de depósito bajo tinglado.

Para establecer una comparación exacta sobre esos precios y los de Montevideo, es necesario deducir los f.o.50 que importa la operación de conducir la mercadería desde la estiva hasta la escotilla y los f.o.50 de gastos de depósito bajo tinglado.

Estos gastos no están incluidos en los de desembarque en Montevideo. Quedan, pues, 1f.10 en el primer caso y 1f.70 en el segundo, que, por razón de la diferencia que existe en el precio de la mano de obra, deben ser aumentados en un 70%, lo que da así un resultado de 1f.87 y 2f.89. El precio de \$2.20 en Montevideo al cambio de 5f.40 importa 11f.88. Excede pues, en 9f. al precio de Marsella, en el caso de utilizarse el launchaje, y de 10f. en el caso contrario.

El puerto de Marsella es uno de aquellos en que las operaciones son menos costosas; pero aun cuando se tome como punto de comparación un puerto en que dichas operaciones exigen mayores gasto, esa comparación no resultará menos concluyente. Tomemos como ejemplo el puerto de Barcelona en España. El desembarque (no incluyendo la conducción de la mercadería de la estiva á la escotilla) cuesta 2 pesetas por tonelada.

Agregando á este precio el derecho de custodia en los muelles ó sean, 0 pesetas 10, resulta 1 franco 68 al cambio de 0.80. Aumentando ese precio en un 90 % en razón de la diferencia que existe en el precio de la mano de obra, se llega al costo de 3 francos 19, que si bien excede en 1 franco 32 del precio de Marsella, es inferior en 8 francos 69 al precio de Montevideo.

Barcelona está en condiciones análogas á las de Montevideo. Es ante todo un puerto de escala. Barcelona cubre los gastos que requiere la conservación y el mejoramiento de su puerto, con derechos que percibe con motivo de las operaciones que se efectúan en él. Estos derechos son de 3,25 y de 1,00 pesetas, por tonelada, para la importación y exportación respectivamente en el comercio con países europeos; 4,50 y 2,00 pesetas respectivamente para el comercio con América; 1,35 y 0,50 pesetas respectivamente para el comercio con posesiones españolas; y finalmente, 0,70 y 0,50 respectivamente para el cabotaje nacional. Los pasajeros pagan de $\frac{1}{2}$ á $1\frac{1}{4}$ pesetas cada uno, según la procedencia y destino.

Para emitir un juicio acerca de la faz financiera, es preciso en primer lugar determinar aproximadamente el movimiento de mercaderías en el puerto.

Según cálculos hechos por el departamento de estadística de la vecina república, basados sobre el tonelaje de los buques entrados y salidos y un coeficiente empíricamente averiguado de la parte de su carga que respectivamente dejan ó llevan en Montevideo, las mercaderías importadas y exportadas por buques de cabotaje ó de ultramar, debían haber alcanzado á 1.198.323 toneladas en 1894.

Nosotros hicimos de nuestra parte otro cálculo independiente, sobre la base de las cifras declaradas de importación y exportación, aplicándoles

en los casos en los que se declaraba solo el valor y no el peso, coeficientes de peso medio tomados de las estadísticas de otros países, en las que quedan consignados tanto el valor como el peso de las distintas categorías de mercaderías.

De este modo llegamos á las siguientes cantidades del movimiento total (sin contar el peso de los ganados en pié):

| | toneladas. |
|-----------|------------|
| 1892..... | 637.516 |
| 1893..... | 715.590 |
| 1894..... | 1.030.348 |

Informes particulares estiman el movimiento de Montevideo de 800,000 á 1 millón de toneladas. El aumento en los últimos años es debido al crecimiento de la exportación, á la que correspondieron casi las dos terceras partes de la cifra de 1894.

Según vimos más arriba, la ventaja que se realizará sobre el costo actual del desembarque será de $1\frac{1}{2}$ á 2 pesos orientales, sobre la base de los costos en los puertos de Barcelona y Marsella respectivamente.

Ateniéndose á la cifra inferior y estableciendo, á semejanza de Barcelona, un impuesto de puerto, no á los buques sino á las mercaderías, el que podría ser por ejemplo de 0,50 ps. para la exportación y 1,50 ps. para la importación por tonelada, se llegará á un rendimiento de unos 700,000 pesos por derechos de puerto, sin contar lo que se pueda percibir del tráfico de unos 100,000 pasajeros que hoy pagan cerca de 50 centésimos cada uno, por término medio, al botero para el desembarco.

La suma de 700,000 pesos representará, de consiguiente, el rendimiento posible módico sobre la base actual del movimiento comercial y sin mayor recargo sobre las mercaderías que el que éstas soportan desde ya por motivo del costo de lanchaje. Así mismo, la evitación de las pérdidas tan frecuentes por averías en el lanchaje y el ahorro de tiempo representarían una gran ventaja.

Resulta, pues, que el puerto puede ser ejecutado, en sus lineamientos generales y con suficiente capacidad para el tráfico actual, sin recargar los recursos generales del Estado, con un subsidio al servicio de la deuda que habrá que contraer para la construcción. Solo en los primeros años de la misma, antes de que puedan utilizarse prácticamente las primeras obras preliminares, como los rompe olas, el dragaje, etc., habrá necesidad de recurrir á las rentas generales; luego las entradas futuras del puerto podrán bastar perfectamente al servicio de su deuda.

A medida que el movimiento vaya creciendo, se construirán más tarde los muelles y diques suplementarios indicados en el plano que publicamos en el número anterior y, considerando el rápido aumento que ha tomado la exportación uruguaya en los últimos años, sería fácil que este ensanche se impusiera luego cuando la construcción, después de 3 ó 4 años, hubiese llegado al punto de decidirse sobre la extensión que habrá que dar á los muelles.

Estando basados estos cálculos sobre el piso sólido de hechos irrefutables y de experiencias prácticas hechas con obras análogas, merecen la fé más absoluta, y dado su carácter halagüeño, respecto de la perspectiva financiera, no dudamos de que las gestiones que se inicien para levantar los fondos necesarios para la construcción encuentren buena disposición y fácil acogida entre la alta banca europea.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Señor Don Prudencio de Murguiondo, Consul General of Uruguay in the United States, furnishes the Bureau with the following information regarding the trade of Uruguay with the United States for the six months ending July 1st, 1896:

| | |
|---|----------------|
| The value of exports from the United States to Uruguay for the 6 months ending July 1st, reached | \$ 725,854.71 |
| For same months in 1895..... | 578,297.30 |
| Increase over 1895..... | \$ 147,557.41 |
| The imports from Uruguay to the United States for the 6 months ending on the 1st of July, 1895, amounted to | \$1,641,753.00 |
| For same months in 1896..... | 1,034,787.00 |
| Decrease in 1896..... | \$ 606,966.00 |

This decrease has been caused undoubtedly by the depression in business on this side.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Bank of the Republic, a national enterprise authorized by the last session of Congress, and approved by the Executive, has been inaugurated. The first meeting of the directors, for the purpose of taking preliminary steps to putting the bank into operation, was held in Montevideo August 24th. The occasion was marked by much official ceremony. Dr. J. M. Muñoz, an

eminent financier, has been named by His Excellency Señor Borda for the post of president.

The inauguration of this enterprise, which has for its purpose the development, by liberal financial aid, of the public and private interests of Uruguay, is in keeping with the progressive and patriotic spirit which has marked the administration of President Borda.

The capitalization of the bank is \$5,000,000, gold.

President Borda has received from Señor Zumaran, Secretary of the Uruguayan Legation in London, a telegram to the following effect: "A strong financial syndicate has been definitely formed for the building of the port of Montevideo. At the head of this syndicate is Mr. Alexander Henderson, of the substantial firm of Greenwood & Co., of London."

EL BANCO DE LA REPÚBLICA.

Se ha inaugurado en Montevideo el Banco de la República, institución nacional autorizada por el Congreso en la última sesión y aprobada por el Poder Ejecutivo.

La primera reunión de sus directores, que tuvo por objeto determinar lo necesario para poner en marcha el establecimiento, se celebró el 24 de Agosto último, verificándose el acto con marcada solemnidad oficial.

El Excmo Señor Presidente de la República se sirvió nombrar Presidente del Banco al Doctor Don J. M. Muñoz que es un eminente hacendista.

El establecimiento de este Banco que tiene por objeto fomentar el desarrollo de los intereses públicos y privados del Uruguay está en armonía con el espíritu progresista y patriótico que caracteriza la administración del Presidente Borda.

El capital del Banco es de \$5,000,000 en oro.

El Señor Presidente Borda recibió del Señor Zumarán, Secretario de la Legación del Uruguay en Londres, el siguiente telegrama: "Se ha formado definitivamente un sindicato financiero muy rico para hacer las obras del puerto de Montevideo. A su cabeza está Mr. Alexander Henderson, miembro de la fuerte casa mercantil de Greenwood & Co., en Londres."

BANQUE DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE.

La Banque de la République, considérée comme une entreprise nationale, autorisée par le Congrès à sa dernière session, et approuvée par le Pouvoir Exécutif, vient d'être inaugurée.

La première réunion des Directeurs, convoquée afin de prendre les mesures préliminaires pour en commencer les opérations, a eu lieu, au milieu d'imposantes cérémonies, à Montevideo, le 24 Août dernier. Le Dr. J. M. Muñoz, l'éminent financier, en a été nommé Président par Son Excellence Señor Borda.

L'inauguration de cette entreprise, qui a pour objet le développement des intérêts publics et privés de l'Uruguay au moyen d'encouragements financiers, est conforme à l'esprit progressif et patriotique dont a fait preuve l'Administration du Président Borda.

Le capital de la Banque est de \$5,000,000 en or.

Le Président Borda a reçu de Señor Zumarán, Secrétaire de la Légation de l'Uruguay, à Londres, le télégramme suivant: "Un syndicat financier très-puissant a été définitivement formé pour la construction du port de Montevideo. Monsieur Alexander Henderson, de l'importante maison Greenwood et Cie. de Londres, en est le Président."

VENEZUELA.

NEW NATIONAL LOAN.

From information received at the Department of State from Minister Allen Thomas, it is learned that a Commission recently sent to Europe has brought to a successful conclusion negotiations for a National Loan of 50,000,000 bolivares. The loan was taken by the Desconto Gesellechafte and bears 5 per cent. interest.

It is understood that a large portion of this loan will be applied in the redemption of the existing 7 per cent. bonds issued a few years ago as a guarantee fund for the construction of railway lines in the Republic, and other public works. The readiness with which this loan was taken attests in a most emphatic manner the high standing of the credit of Venezuela in the money centres of the world.

The credit for these negotiations is attributed to Señor C. Bruzual Serra, Minister of Public Works, who, as Special Envoy, was entrusted with important financial and diplomatic missions to Germany and other European countries.

It is further reported that one of the results of this mission was the arranging for the establishing of a large German bank at Caracas.

VENEZUELA.

NUEVO EMPRÉSTITO NACIONAL.

Según informes recibidos en el Departamento de Estado del Señor Allen Thomas, Ministro de los Estados Unidos en Venezuela, una comisión enviada á Europa recientemente por el Gobierno de Venezuela para negociar un empréstito nacional de cincuenta millones de bolívars ha llenado completamente su objeto. La operación se ha verificado por el intermedio de la casa banquera denominada Disconto Gesellschaft.

Los bonos de este empréstito devengan el interés de 5 por ciento.

Se cree que una gran parte de este empréstito se aplicará á la redención de los bonos con 7 por ciento de interés que se expidieron hace algunos años para asegurar la construcción en la República de algunas líneas de ferrocarril y de otras obras públicas de importancia.

La prontitud con que la presente operación se ha llevado á cabo atestigua de un modo positivo cuan alto se encuentra el crédito de Venezuela en los mercados monetarios del mundo.

El éxito de la negociación se atribuye en primer término al Señor Don C. Bruzual Serra, Ministro de Obras Públicas, á quien el Gobierno envió á Alemania y otros países de Europa con esta y otras importantes misiones financieras y diplomáticas.

Se dice además que uno de los resultados de esta misión ha sido un acuerdo para el establecimiento en Caracas de un gran Banco alemán.

VÉNÉZUÉLA.

NOUVEL EMPRUNT NATIONAL.

Par une communication de M. Allen Thomas, Ministre des Etats-Unis au Vénézuéla, le Département d'Etat est informé du succès des négociations de la Commission récemment envoyée en Europe pour conclure un Emprunt National de 50,000,000 de bolivares. Cet emprunt a été pris au taux de 5 pour cent. par le Desconto Gesellchafte.

Une grande partie de cette somme, dit-on, sera appliquée à l'amortissement des obligations actuelles à 7 pour cent. émises il y a quelque temps, comme garantie de fonds pour la construction de lignes de chemins de fer et d'autres travaux publique de la République.

L'empressement avec lequel cet emprunt a été souscrit démontre incontestablement, l'excellence du crédit dont jouit le Vénézuéla sur les marchés Européens.

Le succès de négociations est dû à Señor C. Bruzual Serra, Ministre des Travaux Publics qui, en sa qualité d'Envoi Spécial, était chargé d'importantes missions diplomatiques et financières en Allemagne et autres pays d'Europe.

On rapporte, en outre, qu'un des résultats de cette mission a été de conclure des arrangements pour fonder une grande maison de banque à Carracas.

UNITED STATES.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR AUGUST, 1896, IN COMPARISON
WITH AUGUST, 1895.

The total value of the imports of the United States for August of the present year amounted to \$49,464,932,—41.73 per cent. of which were free of duty. For the month of August of the previous year the imports were \$71,111,943, of which 50.14 per cent. were free. It will be seen from the foregoing figures, which are taken from the Report of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, that there was a falling off of \$21,647,011 in 1896.

The value of the total domestic exports for August, 1896, reached the figure of \$66,739,981, as compared with \$54,821,159 for August, 1895, an increase of \$11,918,822.

In considering the trade of the United States with the republics of Mexico, Central and South America, the following features are notable :

The importations of logwood show no change. From Central and South America there were no receipts for the periods under review. From Mexico the receipts were, August, 1896, \$2,491, August, 1895, \$2,240.

The receipts of cacao from Central America were nothing. From Brazil and other South American countries they were, in August, 1896, \$121,842, against \$195,060 in the same month of the previous year.

The total importation of coffee shows a marked falling off, represented by the following figures: August, 1896, \$5,120,497;

August, 1895, \$6,802,297. Of this total loss (\$1,681,800) Brazil sustains \$1,385,000, Mexico \$156,000. The several States of Central America record a gain amounting to \$123,404; the figures being, August, 1896, \$215,580, August, 1895, \$92,176.

The importation of henequen from Mexico (State of Yucatan) amounted in August of the current year to 2,391 tons, appraised at \$144,186, against 3,461 tons in August, 1895, valued at \$198,845.

In the importation of bananas the following figures are found: Central America, August, 1896, \$109,084; August, 1895, \$112,234; South America, August, 1896, \$58,117, August, 1895, \$39,432. The importation of oranges from Mexico is practically the same for both periods.

Under the head of hides and skins a marked improvement is found in the importations from the Central American Republics—the figures are: August, 1896, \$40,266, August, 1895, \$11,668. Mexico reports for August of present year, \$81,427, against \$98,858 for the previous corresponding month. South America had for August, 1896, \$348,538, against \$1,182,985 in 1895.

The importation of India rubber from Central America shows a handsome increase, while from Mexico and South America there is a very large decrease. The figures are:

| | August, 1895. | August, 1896. |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Central America..... | \$ 18,533 00 | \$ 30,809 00 |
| Mexico..... | 1,958 00 | 1,260 00 |
| Brazil..... | 353,988 00 | 254,306 00 |
| Other South American States.. | 97,440 00 | 74,968 00 |

The importation of lead from Mexico was 10,602,899 pounds, appraised at \$100,331, against 12,102,128 pounds valued at \$127,810 in August, 1895. The receipts of this article of commerce from Mexico largely exceeded those from any other source.

There is a distinctive loss in the receipts of sugar from all the Latin American Republics. Mexico, which in August, 1895, exported to the United States sugar to the amount of

\$1,068, gave for the same month of the current year only \$381. The receipts from Brazil in August, 1896, were nothing; in the period corresponding in 1895 they were \$110,000. From other South American countries the imports were \$102,166, against \$137,434 for August, 1895.

The exportation of leaf tobacco to the United States from Mexico shows an astonishing increase. The figures are: August, 1896, \$20,364; August, 1895, \$263.00. The same country exported to the United States mahogany to the value of \$28,221, against nothing for the same month of 1895.

The importation of raw wools, in the grease, from South America, is marked by a notable decrease in all grades, as follows:

| | August, 1895. | August, 1896. |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Class 1 (clothing)..... | \$248,930 | ..... |
| Class 2 (combing)..... | 114,615 | ..... |
| Class 3 (carpet)..... | 87,571 | 18,316 |

The increase in domestic exports, amounting to \$11,918,822 as noted above, is found to be distributed generally and proportionately through the list of the leading articles of export, that of wheat leading.

The shipments of agricultural implements to Mexico and Central America show a satisfactory improvement for August, 1896. Argentina and other South American States represent an astonishing decrease. For Argentina the figures are: August, 1896, \$69,830; August, 1895, \$247,468. Brazil and other South American States, August, 1896, \$9,640; August, 1895, \$52,963.

The exportation of live animals, always inconsiderable, is marked by no change worthy of note, with the exception of the shipment of live hogs to Mexico, which, from nothing in August, 1895, amounted to \$40,000 in the same month of the present year.

There were exported to Mexico in August, 1896, 1,072,437 bushels of corn, valued at \$426,077, against 54,314 bushels,

valued at \$28,144, in August, 1895. This increase is explained by the short crop produced in the latter Republic and the removal of the Mexican duty. The shipments of wheat and wheat flour to the various Spanish American Republics remain about uniform for the two periods being considered.

In the category of carriages, cars, etc., there is seen a large diminution in the business with Mexico and Central America, while with Argentina there is an increase from \$2,306 in August, 1895, to \$37,243 in the corresponding month in 1896.

The exportation of coal to Mexico in August, 1896, was \$34,195, compared with \$19,895 for the same month in the previous year. To Central America the trade showed a satisfactory improvement, the figures being in August, 1896, \$3,645, against \$657 for the previous August. Brazil, Colombia and other South American countries show a striking diminution, amounting in the aggregate to \$21,299.

The movement of cotton, unmanufactured, to Mexico in August, 1896, was 1,460 bales, valued at \$59,400, compared with 290 bales in August, 1895, valued at \$11,485. In this commodity there was no business with Central or South American States.

In manufactures of cotton, with the exception of Brazil, which shows an inconsiderable increase, the business with the countries concerned in this report shows a distinctive decline.

Under the general head of machinery the report shows a decided falling off in the shipments of sewing machines to all the Latin American Republics. In steam machinery there was an improvement from \$65,260 in August, 1895, to \$83,523 in August of the following year in the business with Brazil. The other countries show a slight decline.

With the exception of Brazil and Argentina the exportation of oils, mineral, refined or manufactured, is marked by no material change. The shipments to Brazil increased from \$125,608 in August, 1895, to \$158,779 in August, 1896. To

Argentina there was a falling off from \$119,368, to \$45,563 in August, 1896.

In cotton seed oil the business with Mexico fell from \$36,274 in August, 1895, to \$13,490 in August, 1896; Central America and Argentina show no change. Brazil lost \$22,194 in her importation of this commodity.

In the general category of provisions and dairy products, the exportations to the Spanish American Republics show no appreciable change, except in the items of tallow and lard. Of the former the shipments to Central America show a decrease amounting to \$8,265, the figures for the two months being, August, 1896, \$11,146; August, 1895, \$19,412. The exports to Santo Domingo in August, 1896, were \$2,577; in August, 1895, \$8,962.

The increase in the export of lard to Mexico in August of the present year amounted to \$5,770; to the remaining countries included in this report there was a marked decline.

Without exception, the exportation to the Latin American Republics of tobacco, unmanufactured, shows a sensible diminution for August of the present year as compared with the same period of the preceding year. On the other hand, with the exception of Mexico, the movement of manufactures of tobacco is marked by a striking increase. The figures are—

| | August, 1895. | August, 1896. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| To Central America..... | \$3,756 | \$6,454 |
| " Argentina..... | 802 | 2,340 |
| " Brazil ..... | ..... | ..... |
| " Colombia ..... | ..... | ..... |
| " Other South American States.... | 1,218 | 4,319 |
| " Mexico | 2,458 | 463 |

The exportation of timber and unmanufactured wood was:

| | August, 1895. | August, 1896. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| To Mexico..... | \$7,526 | \$43,549 |
| " Central America..... | 8,718 | 18,168 |
| " Argentina..... | ..... | 12,146 |
| " Colombia..... | ..... | 1,477 |
| " Other South American States.... | 5,309 | ..... |

The value of exports of lumber was as below :

| | August, 1895. | August, 1896. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| To Mexico..... | \$45,626 | \$25,895 |
| “ Central America..... | 2,886 | 12,301 |
| “ Santo Domingo..... | 2,517 | 1,430 |
| “ Argentina..... | 61,870 | 173,101 |
| “ Brazil..... | 46,020 | 94,357 |
| “ Colombia..... | 2,153 | 2,997 |
| “ Other South American States.... | 28,749 | 56,404 |

Lumber of all other kinds :

| | August, 1895. | August, 1896. |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| To Mexico..... | \$30,761 00 | \$35,131 00 |
| “ Central America..... | 4,404 00 | 4,462 00 |
| “ Santo Domingo..... | 1,550 00 | 975 00 |
| “ Argentina..... | 33,620 00 | 15,637 00 |
| “ Brazil..... | 896 00 | 1,565 00 |
| “ Colombia..... | 458 00 | 1,187 00 |
| Other South American States.... | 10,658 00 | 16,691 00 |

The total imports of merchandise of the United States for September, 1896, as shown by the report of the Bureau of Statistics just issued, were \$50,825,705, as compared with \$65,305,320 for September, 1895.

For the nine months ending September 30th they were \$522,058,144, against \$601,043,139 in 1895.

The total domestic exports in September, 1896, were \$83,734,332, and in September, 1895, they amounted to \$57,063,808. For the nine months in 1896, ending September 30th, the domestic exports were \$650,951,318, against \$546,424,359.

EL COMERCIO EXTRANJERO DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS EN AGOSTO DE 1896 COMPARADO
CON EL DEL MISMO MES DE 1895.

El valor total de las importaciones de los Estados Unidos en Agosto del presente año ascendió á \$49,464,932. Un 41.93 por ciento de estas importaciones entró libre de derechos. En el mes de Agosto del año anterior las importaciones representaron un valor de \$71,111,943, y de ellos un 50.14 por ciento estuvo exento de derechos. Se verá pues que en el presente año ha habido una baja de \$21,647,011. Estos guarismos están tomados del informe de la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento del Tesoro.

El valor de las exportaciones nacionales en Agosto de 1896 representó \$66,739,981, y comparándolo con el de \$54,821,159 del mes de Agosto de 1895 resulta un aumento de \$11,918,822.

Examinando los datos relativos al comercio entre los Estados Unidos de América y las Repúblicas de México, Centro América y la América del Sud, se observa principalmente lo siguiente.

Las importaciones de madera de tinte no presentan alteración. Nada se recibió de este artículo de las Americas del Centro y del Sud en los dos meses que se comparan. Lo que se importó de México en Agosto de 1896 representó un valor de \$2,491, mientras que lo recibido de allí en el mismo mes de 1895 subió á \$2,240.

Ningun cacao se recibió de Centro América en uno ú otro mes ; y el importado del Brasil y de otros países sudamericanos subió en Agosto de 1896 á \$121,842, contra \$195,060 que representan el valor de esta importación en el mismo mes del año anterior.

Ha habido una notable baja en la importación del café. La de Agosto de este año ha sido por valor de \$5,120,497, mientras

que la de Agosto del año pasado subió á \$6,802,299, resultando una diferencia en contra de este año de \$1,681,800, de los cuales corresponden al Brasil \$1,385,000, y á México \$156,000. Los diversos Estados de Centro América muestran en este ramo una ganancia de \$123,404, puesto que las cifras de Agosto de 1896 fueron \$215,580, mientras que las de Agosto del año pasado fueron solamente \$92,176.

La importación del henequén del Estado de Yucatan en México ascendió en Agosto del corriente año á 2,391 toneladas, que se estimaron en \$144,186. En Agosto de 1895 las toneladas fueron 3,461, valuadas en \$198,845.

En la importación de bananos se observa lo que sigue. La de Centro América subió en Agosto de 1896 á \$109,084, mientras que la de Agosto de 1895 fue \$112,234. La de la América del Sud ascendió en Agosto de 1896 á \$58,117, mientras que la de Agosto de 1895 fue \$39,432.

La importación de naranjas de la República de México ha sido prácticamente la misma en los dos periodos.

En el ramo de cueros y pieles se ha notado un gran aumento en las importaciones de las Repúblicas centro-americanas. En Agosto de 1896 representaron \$40,266, mientras que en Agosto del año anterior habian representado nada mas que \$11,668.

Las cifras de México respecto de este ramo han sido \$81,427 en Agosto del presente año, y \$98,858 en el mismo mes del año anterior.

En la América del Sud hay la misma baja que se observa en México, pues que las importaciones de esta clase en Agosto de este año fueron solo por valor de \$348,538, mientras que las del mes de Agosto del año anterior representaron \$1,182,985.

La importación de la goma elástica procedente de Centro América ha aumentado considerablemente, pero en la de

México y la América del Sud ha habido una grande baja. Las cifras en cada caso son como sigue :

| Paises | Agosto de 1895. | Agosto de 1896. |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Centro América..... | \$ 18,533 | \$ 30,809 |
| México..... | 1,958 | 1,260 |
| Brazil..... | 353,988 | 254,306 |
| Otros Estados Sud-americanos.... | 97,440 | 74,968 |

La importación de plomo procedente de México llegó á ser en Agosto de este año de 10,602,889 libras, avaluadas en \$100,331. Las de Agosto de 1895 representaron 12,102,128 libras, avaluadas en \$127,810. Las importaciones de este artículo de comercio procedente de México fueron mucho mayores que las de todos los demás paises.

Respecto de la azúcar hay una marcadisima disminució en las cantidades recibidas en ambos meses de las Repúblicas americanas. México que en Agosto de 1895 habia exportado azúcar para los Estados Unidos por valor de \$1,068, ha exportado solo por valor de \$381 en el mes de Agosto de este año. Las cantidades recibidas del Brasil en Agosto de 1896 no son nada en comparación con las recibidas en el mismo mes de 1895, en que subieron á \$110,000. La azúcar llegada de los demas paises de Sud América representó este año en el mes de Agosto \$102,166, contra \$139,434 en Agosto de 1895.

La exportación de tabaco en rama para los Estados Unidos de América muestra un aumento sorprendente, en cuanto á México. Las cifras son : En Agosto de 1896, \$20,364 ; en Agosto de 1895, \$263.

México exportó caobas para los Estados Unidos en Agosto de 1896 por valor de \$28,221, mientras que en el mismo mes del año pasado no hubo importación alguna de este artículo.

La importación de lanas crudas sucias de la América del Sud presenta una baja notable en todas las clases, á saber :

| Clase. | Agosto de 1895. | Agosto de 1896. |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Clase 1—Lana para paños..... | \$248,930 | Nada |
| Clase 2—Lana larga de cardar... | 114 615 | Nada |
| Clase 3—Lana para alfombras... | 87,571 | 18,316 |

El aumento en las exportaciones de mercancías nacionales que subió á \$11,918,822, según se hizo notar arriba, aparece distribuido de una manera general y proporcional entre todos los principales artículos que se envían al exterior, siendo el trigo el principal.

Los embarques para México y Centro América de instrumentos de agricultura muestran un aumento satisfactorio en Agosto de 1896: pero con respecto á la República Argentina y á los demás países Sud-americanos, la disminución es sorprendente. En Agosto de 1896 se exportaron para la Argentina \$69,830, mientras que en Agosto del año pasado la exportación de estos mismos instrumentos había sido por valor de \$247,468. Las cifras para el Brasil y otros países de Sud América en Agosto de 1896 han sido \$9,640, mientras que en el mismo mes de 1895 subieron á \$52,963.

La exportación de animales vivos, sienpre de pequeña importancia, no ha presentado cambio alguno digno de notarse, excepto en cuanto á los puercos, porque el número de estos exportado para México en Agosto de este año representó un valor de \$40,000, mientras que en el mismo mes del año anterior no hubo exportación alguna.

En Agosto de 1896 se mandaron de los Estados Unidos para México 1,072,437 *bushels* de maíz, avaluados en \$426,077, mientras que en Agosto de 1895 se habían enviado solo 54,314 *bushels*, avaluados en \$28,144. Este aumento se explica por la corta cosecha de este grano en la República de México, y por la abolición del derecho que pagaba al pasar por sus aduanas. Los embarques de trigo y de harina de trigo para las diversas Repúblicas hispano americanas vienen á ser los mismos en los dos meses que se comparan.

En el ramo de carruajes, carretones, &c., hay una gran disminución en el comercio con México y Centro América, pero en el de los Estados Unidos con la Argentina se observa un aumento notable, pues que en Agosto de 1895 representó tan solo \$2,306

mientras que en el mismo mes del presente año ha subido á \$37,243.

Las exportaciones de carbón de piedra para México en Agosto de 1896 subieron á \$34,195. Las del mismo mes del año anterior representaron solamente \$19,895. El comercio de este artículo con Centro América muestra un aumento satisfactorio, pues que las cifras de Agosto de 1896 son \$3,645, contra simplemente \$657 que fueron las cifras de Agosto de 1895. El Brasil, Colombia, y los demas países Sud-americanos, acusan una disminución sumamente notable, que representa un valor total de \$21,299.

El movimiento del algodón en bruto exportado de los Estados Unidos para México en Agosto de 1896, está representado por 1,460 pacas, avaluadas en \$59,400. El de Agosto de 1895 fue solo de 290 pacas, avaluadas en \$11,485. No se exportó algodón alguno á ningún país de las Américas del Centro ó del Sud.

Respecto á las manufacturas ó artefactos de algodón, el comercio con los países de América, excepto el Brasil, presenta una baja muy marcada. En el Brasil ha habido aumento, pero de poca importancia.

La misma baja se nota en los embarques de máquinas de coser para las Repúblicas americanas, pero con respecto á la maquinaria de vapor ha habido un aumento en las exportaciones para el Brasil. En Agosto de 1895 se enviaron para aquella República máquinas de esta clase por valor de \$65,260, mientras que en Agosto de este año las exportaciones han sido por valor de \$83,523. En los demas países de América se nota una pequeña disminución en este comercio.

La exportación de aceite mineral, refinado, ó manufacturado no presenta diferencia alguna, excepto en el Brasil y la República Argentina. Los embarques para el Brasil en Agosto de 1895 subieron á \$125,608, mientras que en Agosto de este año han subido á \$158,779. Respecto de la Argentina en vez de aumento ha habido una baja de \$118,368 en Agosto de 1895 á \$45,563 en Agosto de 1896.

El comercio de aceite de semilla de algodón entre los Estados Unidos y México, que en Agosto de 1895 representó un valor de \$36,274, bajó en Agosto de 1896 á \$13,490. No hubo cambio en las cifras de este comercio con la América del Centro y con la República Argentina. Respecto del Brasil hubo también una baja de \$22,194.

Las exportaciones de productos de lechería y de toda clase de víveres y comestibles, para las Repúblicas hispano-americanas no experimentaron cambio perceptible en los dos meses que se comparan, salvo únicamente en dos artículos, que son el sebo y la manteca de puerco. Los embarques de sebo para la América Central bajaron nada menos que \$8,266, puesto que en Agosto de 1895 fueron por valor de \$19,412, y en Agosto de 1896 han sido \$11,146. Las exportaciones para Santo Domingo en Agosto de 1896 fueron \$2,577, cuando en Agosto de 1895 habían sido \$8,962.

La exportación de manteca de puerco para México aumentó en Agosto del presente año en cantidad de \$5,770, pero respecto de todos los demás países en vez de aumento se ha observado una gran baja.

Esta misma se nota de una manera muy perceptible en la exportación de tabaco en rama á todos los países hispano-americanos, en Agosto del presente año comparado con el mismo mes del año anterior. Por otra parte en todos, excepto México, el movimiento de exportación de tabaco labrado presenta un grande aumento. Las cifras son como sigue :

| Países. | Agosto de 1895. | Agosto de 1896. |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Para Centro América..... | \$3,756 | \$6,454 |
| “ República Argentina | 802 | 2,340 |
| “ Brasil..... | Nada | Nada |
| “ Colombia..... | Nada | Nada |
| “ Otros países de Sud América | 1,218 | 4,319 |
| “ México..... | 2,458 | 463 |

Las exportaciones de maderas de construcción y otras, en trozas ó aserradas, ó labradas con hacha, de los Estados Unidos

para las Repúblicas de América fue en los Estados Unidos en los dos meses de que se trata como sigue :

| Países. | Agosto de 1895. | Agosto de 1896. |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Para México..... | \$7,526 | \$43,549 |
| " Centro América..... | 8,718 | 18,168 |
| " República Argentina..... | Nada | 12,146 |
| " Colombia..... | Nada | 1,477 |
| " Otros países de Sud América | 5,309 | Nada |

El valor de las exportaciones de maderas de construcción, en tablas, tablones, vigas etc., de los Estados Unidos para los mismos países fue, en los mencionados dos meses, como sigue :

| Países. | Agosto de 1895. | Agosto de 1896. |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Para México..... | \$45,626 | \$25,895 |
| " Centro América..... | 2,876 | 12,301 |
| " Santo Domingo..... | 2,517 | 1,430 |
| " República Argentina..... | 61,870 | 173,101 |
| " Brasil..... | 46,020 | 94,357 |
| " Colombia..... | 2,153 | 2,987 |
| " Otros países de Sud América | 28,749 | 56,404 |

Las exportaciones de madera en otra forma, como por ejemplo, tejamani, duelas de barril, arcos para idem, cajas, cajones, etc., fueron como sigue :

| Países. | Agosto de 1895. | Agosto de 1896. |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Para México..... | \$30,761 | \$350,131 |
| " Centro América..... | 4,404 | 4,462 |
| " Santo Domingo..... | 1,550 | 975 |
| " República Argentina..... | 33,620 | 15,637 |
| " Brasil..... | 896 | 1,565 |
| " Colombia..... | 458 | 1,187 |
| " Otros países de Sud América | 10,658 | 16,691 |

Las importaciones de mercancías extranjeras en los Estados Unidos de América en el mes de Setiembre de 1896, han sido según el informe de la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Tesoro que acaba de ver la luz pública, ascendentes en valor á \$50,825,705, lo que muestra una baja considerable si se compara esta suma con la de \$65,305,320 que fue el valor de las mismas importaciones en Setiembre de 1895.

Durante los nueve meses de este año que terminaron el 30 de Setiembre las importaciones fueron por valor de \$522,058,-144, mientras que en el mismo periodo del año pasado de 1895 las importaciones fueron por valor de \$601,043,139.

Las exportaciones en Setiembre de 1896 han sido \$83,734,-332, mientras que en Setiembre del año anterior fueron \$57,063,-808. En el periodo de nueve meses que concluye el 30 de Setiembre de este año las exportaciones de productos nacionales de los Estados Unidos fueron por valor de \$650,951,318, mientras que en el mismo periodo del año anterior habian sido por valor de \$546,424,359.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR DES ETATS-UNIS
POUR LE MOIS D'AOÛT 1896, COMPARÉ
AVEC CELUI DU MOIS D'AOÛT 1895.

La valeur totale des importations des États-Unis pour le mois d'août de l'année courante, s'est élevée à \$49,464,932, dont 41.93 pour cent. ont été admises en franchise de droits. Pour le même mois de l'année précédente, elle a été de \$71,111,943, dont 50.14 pour cent. ont obtenu l'entrée libre. On voit par ces chiffres que sont pris du Rapport du Bureau des Statistiques de la Trésorerie, qu'il y a eu une baisse de \$21,647,011, en 1896.

La valeur totale des exportations de produits du pays pour Août 1896, a été de \$66,739,981, comparée à \$54,821,159 pendant le même mois de 1895; soit une augmentation de \$11,918,822.

Un examen du commerce des États Unis avec les républiques du Mexique, du Centre et du Sud-Amérique, démontre les faits suivants :

Les importations de bois de Campêche n'ont éprouvé aucun changement. Du Centre et du Sud-Amérique, il n'y pas eu de

recettes durant la période que nous passons en revue. Celles provenant du Mexique pendant le mois d'Août de cette année-ci, ont été de \$2,491, contre \$2,240 pour le même mois de 1895.

Les recettes de cacao de l'Amérique Centrale, ont été nulles. Celles du Brésil, et des autres pays de l'Amérique du Sud, ont été de \$121,842 en Août 1896, contre \$195,060 pour le même mois de l'année précédente.

L'importation totale du café montre une baisse sensible représentée par les chiffres suivants : Pour Août 1896, elle a été de \$5,120,497 ; et pour Août 1895, de \$6,802,299. De cette perte (\$1,681,800), le Brésil supporte \$1,385,000, et le Mexique \$156,000. La balance entre ces deux sommes (\$140,800), provient de la baisse des recettes du café expédié de Java, de Moka et d'autres pays Asiatiques. Par contre, les différents Etats du Centre-Amérique ont gagné \$123,580 pendant Août 1896, et \$92,176 pendant le même mois de 1895.

L'importation du sisal (henequen) du Mexique, (Yucatan), s'élevait, en Août de l'année courante, à 2,391 tonnes évaluées à \$144,186, contre 3,461 tonnes en Août 1895, évaluées à \$198,845. L'importation de bananes donne les chiffres suivants : L'Amérique Centrale en a exporté pour \$109,084, en Août 1896 ; et pour \$112,234, en Août 1895 ; l'Amérique du Sud pour \$58,117 en Août 1896, et pour \$39,432, en Août 1895. L'importation des oranges du Mexique, est pratiquement la même pour ces deux périodes.

Sous la rubrique de cuirs et peaux, il y a une amélioration sensible dans les importations provenant des républiques du Centre-Amérique, comme le témoignent les chiffres ci-après : Août 1896, \$49,266 ; Août 1895 \$1,668. Le Mexique en annonce un envoi se montant à \$81,427 pour Août de l'année actuelle, contre \$98,858 pour le même mois de 1895. L'Amérique du Sud en a fourni pour \$348,538 en Août 1896, contre \$1,182,985, en 1895.

L'importation du caoutchouc de l'Amérique du Centre, montre une augmentation très satisfaisante, tandis que dans celles du

Mexique et de l'Amérique du Sud, il y a une forte décroissance, ainsi que le démontrent les tableaux ci-dessous :

| | Août 1895. | Août 1896. |
|---------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Amérique Centrale..... | \$ 18,533 | \$ 30,809 |
| Mexique..... | 1,958 | 1,260 |
| Brésil..... | 353,988 | 254,306 |
| Autres pays Sud-Américains..... | 97,440 | 74,968 |

L'importation de plomb du Mexique a été de 19,602,899 livres en Août 1896, évaluées à \$100,331, contre 12,102,128 livres estimées à \$127,810 en 1895. Les recettes de ce métal provenant du Mexique ont largement dépassé celles des autres pays.

Les sucres dans toutes les républiques Hispano-Américaines accusent une perte sensible. Le Mexique qui, par exemple, en avait exporté aux États-Unis pour la somme de \$1,068, en Août 1895, n'en a fourni que pour \$381 pendant le même mois de cette année-ci. Les recettes du Brésil, en Août 1896, ont été nulles; tandis que pour la même période de 1895, elles étaient de \$110,000. L'importation de cet article des autres États de l'Amérique du Sud, a été de \$102,166, contre \$139,434 en Août 1895.

Celle du tabac en feuilles expédié du Mexique aux États-Unis, montre une augmentation surprenante. Les chiffres sont : pour Août 1896, \$20,364; pour Août 1895, \$263.00. Le même pays a exporté de l'acajou aux États-Unis, pour une valeur de \$28,221, contre rien pendant le même mois de 1895.

L'importation des laines brutes en suint, de l'Amérique du Sud, présente une diminution notable dans toutes les qualités, comme le démontrent les tableaux ci-après :

| | Août 1895. | Août 1896. |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|
| Classe 1 (Vêtements)..... | \$248,930 | |
| Classe 2 (Peignage)..... | 114,615 | |
| Classe 3 (Tapis)..... | 87,571 | \$18,316 |

L'augmentation dans les exportations des produits du pays, se montant à \$11,918,822, mentionnée ci-dessus, se trouve être

distribuée généralement et proportionnellement, entre tous les principaux articles d'exportation, sauf le blé qui prime les autres.

Les envois d'instruments aratoires au Mexique et dans l'Amérique Centrale, indiquent une amélioration satisfaisante pendant le mois d'Août de l'année courante, tandis que l'Argentine et les autres États Sud-Américains accusent une diminution étonnante. La République Argentine, en Août 1896, n'en a importé que pour \$69,830, contre \$247,468 en Août 1895. Le Brésil et les autres États Sud-Américains, en Août 1896, pour \$9,640, et pour \$52,963, en Août 1895.

L'exportation du bétail, d'ailleurs toujours assez restreinte, ne présente rien digne d'attention, à part l'expédition au Mexique de porcs vivants; cette expédition qui était nulle en Août 1895, a été de \$40,000, pendant le même mois de l'année courante.

En Août 1886, 1,072,437 boisseaux de maïs d'une valeur de \$426,077, ont été exportés au Mexique, contre 54,314 boisseaux, pendant le même mois de l'année précédente, valant \$28,144. Cette augmentation s'explique par la mauvaise récolte dans cette république, et par l'abolition des droits d'entrée sur les céréales. Les expéditions de blé et de farine pour les différentes républiques Hispano-Américaines, n'offrent aucun changement pendant les périodes que nous examinons.

Il y a une grande diminution touchant la classe des voitures, wagons, &c., dont les envois au Mexique et dans l'Amérique Centrale, sont peu nombreux; tandis qu'il existe une forte augmentation dans les expéditions pour la République Argentine, qui se montait à \$2,306 pendant Août 1895, contre \$37,243, pour le même mois de cette année-ci.

L'exportation du charbon au Mexique, en Août 1895, a été pour la valeur de \$34,195, comparée à \$19,895, pendant le même mois de l'année précédente. Pour l'Amérique Centrale, ce commerce montre une amélioration satisfaisante; les chiffres pour Août 1896, sont \$3,645, contre \$675 durant le même mois de 1895.

Le Brésil, la Colombie et les autres républiques Sud-Américaines, présentent une diminution frappante donnant un total de \$21,299.

Le mouvement du coton brut, au Mexique, en Août 1896, a été assez actif par l'expédition de 1,460 balles valant \$59,400 comparé à 290 balles durant le même mois de 1895, d'une valeur de \$11,485. Il n'y a eu aucune transaction de cette denrée avec le Centre ou Sud-Amérique.

Dans les cotons manufacturés, exception faite du Brésil où il y a une augmentation peu importante, les affaires avec les pays que ce rapport intéresse, accusent une baisse sensible.

Sous la rubrique générale de machines, ce document constate une réduction notable dans les envois de machines à coudre pour toutes les républiques Hispano-Américaines. Il s'est produit cependant, une amélioration dans les machines à vapeur qui s'est effectuée par \$65,260 en Août 1895, contre \$83,523, en Août de cette année-ci, pour des commandes faites par le Brésil. Les autres pays montrent une légère baisse. A l'exception du Brésil et de l'Argentine, l'exportation des huiles minérales, brutes, raffinées ou fabriquées, n'est marquée par aucun changement matériel. Les chargements à destination du premier de ces pays, ont augmenté de \$125,608 en Août 1895, à \$158,778 pour la même période de l'année courante. Ceux pour le second, accusent une diminution de \$119,368 à \$45,563, durant le mois d'Août 1896.

Dans les graines d'huile de coton, les affaires sont tombées de \$36,274 en Août 1895, à \$13,490 pendant Août 1895. L'Amérique Centrale et l'Argentine, ne montrent aucun changement. Le Brésil a perdu pour \$22,194 de cette denrée.

Dans la catégorie générale d'objets d'alimentation et de produits des laiteries, les exportations pour les républiques de l'Amérique du Sud ne présentent pas de différence, excepté dans les suifs et dans les lards. Les premiers, destinés au Centre-Amérique ont diminué d'une valeur de \$8,266; les chiffres pour le mois d'Août 1896, sont \$11,146: et pendant même mois de 1895,

\$19,412. Pour Saint-Domingue, les envois ont été de \$2,577 en Août 1896, et de \$8,962 en Août de l'année précédente.

L'augmentation dans les exportations de lard au Mexique, en Août de cette année-ci, s'est élevée à \$5,770; il y a eu une baisse sensible dans le commerce de cet article avec les autres pays compris dans ce rapport.

L'exportation du tabac en feuilles destiné aux républiques Hispano-Américaines, indique, sans aucune exception, une réduction notable pour le mois d'Août de l'année courante, comparée avec la même période de 1895. Par contre, sauf le Mexique, le mouvement des manufactures de tabac montre une activité remarquable, comme le prouvent les chiffres ci-après :

| | Août 1895. | Août 1896. |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Pour l'Amérique Centrale..... | \$3,756 | \$6,454 |
| “ l'Argentine..... | 802 | 2,340 |
| “ le Brésil..... | ..... | ..... |
| “ la Colombie..... | ..... | ..... |
| “ les autres Etats Sud-Américains.... | 1,218 | 4,319 |
| “ le Mexique..... | 2,468 | 463 |

L'exportation de bois non-travaillés, a été comme suit :

| | Août 1895. | Août 1896. |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Pour le Mexique.. | \$7,526 | \$43,549 |
| “ l'Amérique Centrale..... | 8,718 | 18,168 |
| “ l'Argentine..... | ..... | 12,146 |
| “ la Colombie..... | ..... | 1,417 |
| “ les autres Etats Sud-Américains.. | 5,309 | ..... |

L'exportation de bois de construction, a été :

| | Août 1895. | Août 1896. |
|---|------------|------------|
| Pour le Mexique | \$45,626 | \$25,895 |
| “ l'Amérique Centrale .. | 2,886 | 12,301 |
| “ Saint-Domingue..... | 2,517 | 1,430 |
| “ l'Argentine..... | 61,870 | 173,101 |
| “ le Brésil..... | 46,020 | 94,357 |
| “ la Colombie... .. | 2,153 | 2,987 |
| “ les autres Etats Sud-Américains... .. | 28,749 | 56,404 |

Bois de toute autre espèce :

| | Août 1895. | Août 1896. |
|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Pour le Mexique..... | \$30,761 | \$35,131 |
| “ l'Amérique Centrale..... | 4,404 | 4,462 |
| “ Saint-Domingue..... | 1,550 | 975 |
| “ l'Argentine..... | 33,620 | 15,637 |
| “ le Brésil..... | 896 | 1,565 |
| “ la Colombie..... | 458 | 1,187 |
| “ les autres États Sud-Américains... | 10,658 | 16,691 |

Le total des importations de Marchandises aux États-Unis, pour Septembre 1896, tel qu'il est constaté dans le rapport du Bureau des Statistiques qui vient d'être publié, a été de \$50,825,-705, comparé à \$65,305,320, pour le même mois de 1895.

Pendant les neuf mois finissant le 30 Septembre dernier, il été de \$522,058,144, contre \$601,043,139 pour la même période en 1895.

Le total des exportations des produits du pays pour Septembre 1896, a été de \$83,734,332, tandis que pour le même mois de 1895, il se montait à \$57,063,808. Pendant les neuf mois de 1896, finissant le 30 Septembre dernier, il a été de \$650,-951,318, contre \$546,424,359, en 1895.

LIST OF THE PRESIDENTS OF THE AMERICAN
REPUBLICS.

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

UNITED STATES CONSULATES.

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

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

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—

Buenos Aires.
Cordoba.
Rosario.

BOLIVIA—

La Paz.

BRAZIL—

Bahia.
Para.
Pernambuco.
Rio Grande do Sul.
Rio de Janeiro.
Santos.

CHILE—

Antofagasta.
Arica.
Coquimbo.
Iquique.
Talcahuano.
Valparaiso.

COLOMBIA—

Barranquilla.
Bogota.
Cartagena.
Colon (Aspinwall).
Medillin.
Panama.

COSTA RICA—

San José.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—

Puerto Plata.
Samana.
Santo Domingo.

ECUADOR—

Guayaquil.
Bahia de Carragues.
Esmeraldas.
Manta.

GUATEMALA—

Guatemala.

UNITED STATES CONSULATES.

HAYTI—

Cape Haitien.
Port au Prince.

HONDURAS—

Ruatan.
Tegucigalpa.

MEXICO—

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

MEXICO—*Continued.*

Tampico.
Tuxpan.
Vera Cruz.

NICARAGUA—

Managua.
San Juan del Norte.

PARAGUAY—

Asunción.

PERU—

Callao.

SALVADOR—

San Salvador.

URUGUAY—

Colonia.
Montevideo.
Paysandu.

VENEZUELA—

La Guayra.
Maracaibo.
Puerto Cabello.

EXTRACTS FROM ANNUAL REPORTS.

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

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

FROM ANNUAL REPORT, 1893.

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

FROM ANNUAL REPORT, 1894.

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

EXTRACTS FROM ANNUAL REPORTS.

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

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

PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

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

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

✉ POSTAGE STAMPS WILL NOT BE RECEIVED. ✉

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| Second Annual Report of the Bureau | 5 |
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| International American Conference Reports and Recommendations, including the Reports of the Plan of Arbitration, Reciprocity Treaties, Intercontinental Railway, Steamship Communi- cation, Sanitary Regulations, Common Silver Coin, Patents and Trade-marks, Weights and Measures, Port Dues, Inter- national Law, Extradition Treaties, International Bank, Memorial Tablet, Columbian Exposition—Octavo, bound in paper | 50 |
| Octavo, bound in half Morocco. | 1 50 |
| International American Conference Reports of Committees and Dis- cussions thereon. (Revised under the direction of the Ex- ecutive Committee by order of the Conference, adopted March 7, 1890.) Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4—Quarto edition, bound in paper. 4 vols | 3 00 |
| Quarto edition, bound in cloth, 4 vols..... | 7 50 |
| Code of Commercial Nomenclature, first and second volumes, 850 pages each, bound in cloth, containing upward of 24,000 com- mercial terms each, in English, Spanish and Portuguese. Two volumes..... | 5 00 |
| New United States Tariff Act..... | 5 |

PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

THE MONTHLY BULLETINS.

Subscription price of the Monthly Bulletins for the fiscal year :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

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

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

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

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

June ['96].—Argentine Republic—Flour-Milling Industry; Brazil—Trade Relations with United States and European Countries; Mexico—Cultivation of Coffee (English and Spanish); Cotton Growing in Paraguay and Argentina.


July ['96].—Brazil—Production, Commerce, &c., of the States of Amazonas and Para; Guatemala—Directions for Packing Merchandise; Mexico—New Banking Law.

August ['96].—Brazil—Trade of Bahia; Santo Domingo—Land Law, Immigration Law, Ownership of Government Lands by Cultivation; Venezuela—New Steamship and Railway Line.

September ['96].—Argentine Republic—Tariff, 1896; Mexico—Tenders for Machinery; Costa Rica—Tariff changes.

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

| | Price—Cents. |
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| Vol. 1, Part 2.—Mines and Mining Laws, Land and Immigration Laws, Commercial Information..... | 60 |
| Vol. 5, Part 1.—Tariffs: Argentine Republic, Brazil, Bolivia, British Possessions..... | 40 |
| Vol. 5, Part 2.—Tariffs: Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba and Puerto Rico, Ecuador, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua..... | 40 |
| Vol. 5, Part 3.—Tariffs: Peru, Salvador, Santo Domingo, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela..... | 40 |

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

WASHINGTON, MARCH 1, 1896.

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

VALUE OF AMERICAN COINS.

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

| COUNTRIES. | STANDARD. | UNIT. | VALUE IN | | COINS. |
|----------------------|------------------|------------|----------------|---------|--|
| | | | U. S. GOLD | SILVER. | |
| ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.. | Gold and Silver. | Peso. | 0.965 (fixed). | | { Gold—Argentine (\$1.824) and $\frac{1}{2}$ Argentine } Silver—Peso and divisions. |
| BOLIVIA..... | Silver. | Boliviano. | 0.490. | | Silver—Boliviano and divisions. |
| BRAZIL..... | Gold. | Milreals. | 0.546 (fixed). | | { Gold—5, 10 and 20 milreals. } Silver— $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2 milreals. |
| CENTRAL AMERICA..... | Silver. | Peso. | 0.490. | | { Gold—Onza and divisions. } Silver—Peso and divisions. |
| CHILE..... | Gold and Silver. | Peso. | 0.335. | | { Gold—Escudo (\$1.824), doubloon (\$5.650), } condor (\$7.300). } Silver—Peso and divisions. |
| COLOMBIA..... | Silver. | Peso. | 0.490. | | { Gold—Condor (\$9.647), double condor. } Silver—Peso and divisions. |
| CUBA..... | Gold and Silver. | Peso. | 0.926 (fixed). | | { Gold—Doubloon (\$5.017). } Silver—Peso. |
| ECUADOR..... | Silver. | Sucre. | 0.490. | | { Gold—Condor (\$9.647) and divisions. } Silver—Sucre and divisions. |
| MEXICO..... | Silver. | Dollar. | 0.552. | | { Gold—Dollar (\$0.983), 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 10 and 20 dollars. } Silver—Dollar (or peso) and divisions. |
| HAITI..... | Gold and Silver. | Gourde. | 0.965. | | Silver—Gourde. |
| PERU..... | Silver. | Sol. | 0.490. | | Silver—Sol and divisions. |
| VENEZUELA..... | Gold and Silver. | Bolivar. | 0.493 (fixed). | | { Gold—5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 bolivars. } Silver—5 bolivars. |

Uruguay has the gold standard without a gold currency. One million dollars in silver of various denominations were coined two years ago,

VALUE OF AMERICAN COINS.

and \$1,000,000 more are now being issued. This currency is accepted as legal tender.

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

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

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

| DENOMINATION. | WHERE USED. | U. S. EQUIVALENTS. |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Are | Metric..... | 0.02471 acre. |
| Arabe | Paraguay..... | 25 pounds. |
| Arroba (dry)..... | Argentine Republic..... | 25.3175 pounds. |
| do | Brazil..... | 32.38 pounds. |
| do | Cuba..... | 25.5924 pounds. |
| do | Venezuela..... | 25.4024 pounds. |
| Arroba (liquid)..... | Cuba and Venezuela..... | 4.263 gallons. |
| Barril..... | Argentine Republic and Mexico..... | 20.0787 gallons. |
| Carga..... | Mexico and Salvador..... | 300 pounds. |
| Centavo..... | Central America..... | 4.2651 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. |
| Fauega (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 | 2.898 bushels. |
| do (liquid)..... | do | 26.417 gallons. |
| Kilogram (kilo)..... | do | 2.2046 pounds. |
| Kilometer..... | do | 0.621376 mile. |
| League (land)..... | Paraguay..... | 4.633 acres. |
| Libra | Argentine Republic..... | 1.0127 pounds. |
| do | Central America..... | 1.043 pounds. |
| do | Chile..... | 1.014 pounds. |
| do | Cuba..... | 1.0161 pounds. |
| do | Mexico..... | 1.01465 pounds. |
| do | Peru..... | 1.0143 pounds. |
| do | Uruguay..... | 1.0143 pounds. |
| do | Venezuela..... | 1.0161 pounds. |
| Liter..... | Metric..... | 1.0567 quarts. |
| Livre..... | Gulana..... | 1.0791 pounds. |
| Manzana..... | Costa Rica..... | 1.5-6 acres. |

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

| DENOMINATION. | WHERE USED. | U. S. EQUIVALENTS. |
|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Marc..... | Bolivia..... | 0.507 pounds. |
| Meter..... | Metric..... | 39.37 inches. |
| Pie..... | Argentine Republic..... | 0.9478 foot. |
| Quintal..... | do do..... | 101.42 pounds. |
| do..... | Brazil..... | 130.06 pounds. |
| do..... | Chile, Mexico and Peru..... | 101.61 pounds. |
| do..... | Paraguay..... | 100 pounds. |
| do..... | Metric..... | 220.46 pounds. |
| Suerte..... | Uruguay..... | 2,700 Cuadras (see cuadra). |
| Vara..... | Argentine Republic..... | 34.1298 inches. |
| do..... | Central America..... | 38.874 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 tonnea—ton (1,000,000 grams) equals 2,204.6 pounds.

METRIC DRY MEASURE.

- Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.061 cubic inch.
 Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.6102 cubic inch.
 Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 6.1022 cubic inches.
 Liter equals 0.958 quart.
 Decaliter (10 liters) equals 9.08 quarts.
 Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 2.838 bushels.
 Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 1.308 cubic yards.

METRIC LIQUID MEASURE.

- Milliliter (1/1000 liter) equals 0.27 fluid ounce.
 Centiliter (1/100 liter) equals 0.338 fluid ounce.
 Deciliter (1/10 liter) equals 0.845 gill.
 Liter equals 1.0567 quarts.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Decaliter (10 liters) equals 2.6417 gallons.
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 26.417 gallons.
Kiloliter (100 liters) equals 264.17 gallons.

METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

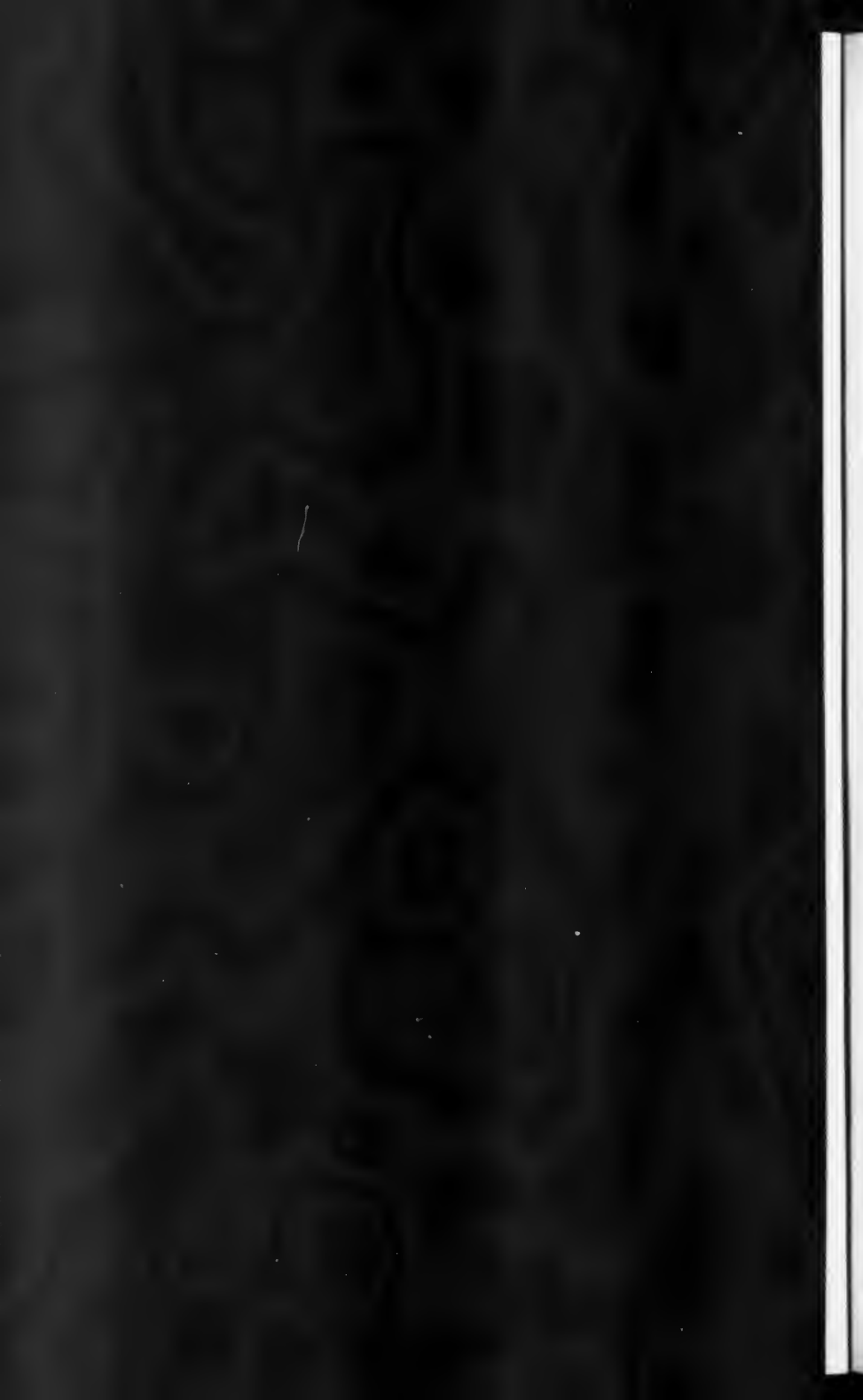
Millimeter (1/1000 meter) equals 0.0394 inch.
Centimeter (1/100 meter) equals 0.3937 inch.
Decimeter (1/10 meter) equals 3.937 inches.
Meter equals 39.37 inches.
Decameter (10 meters) equals 393.7 inches.
Hectometer (100 meters) equals 328 feet 1 inch.
Kilometer (1,000 meters) equals 0.62137 mile (3,280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

METRIC SURFACE MEASURE.

Centare (1 square meter) equals 1,550 square inches.
Are (100 square meters) 119 6 square yards.
Hectare (10,000 square meters) equals 2,471 acres.

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





NOTICE.

Communications respecting information in the MONTHLY BULLETIN should be addressed to the *Director of the Bureau of the American Republics, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.*

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