

THE  
MONTHLY BULLETIN  
OF THE  
Bureau  
OF THE  
American Republics

WASHINGTON, U. S. A.

FEBRUARY, 1895

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*Director*—CLINTON FURBISH.

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# THE MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

## BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

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FEBRUARY, 1895.

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### AMERICAN LIVE STOCK.

(ENGLISH AND SPANISH.)

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#### CHAPTER VII.

##### SHEEP.

[Continued.]

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##### HORNED DORSETS.

As far back as we have any record, this breed of sheep has existed in the shire of Dorset, England. From the fact that the old Dorset resembled the old Spanish Merino, it has been thought that the former may have descended from the latter. The resemblance, however, was only in form and external appearance—the properties of the two breeds being entirely different. In this connection we quote Professor Low :

“While the Merinos are bad nurses, the Dorsets are the most productive of milk of any of our races of sheep. In the broad loins of this race we have the same external character which in the ease of the cow indicates the faculty of yielding abundant milk. The remarkable fecundity of these sheep has given rise to the supposition that they are derived from some warmer country where the females bring forth twice in the year. We have, however, no evidence of this fact, and may accordingly believe that the property is one which is due



SHROPSHIRE RAM.

to situation, although the peculiar circumstances, whether of climate or food, which gave rise to it may escape our observation."

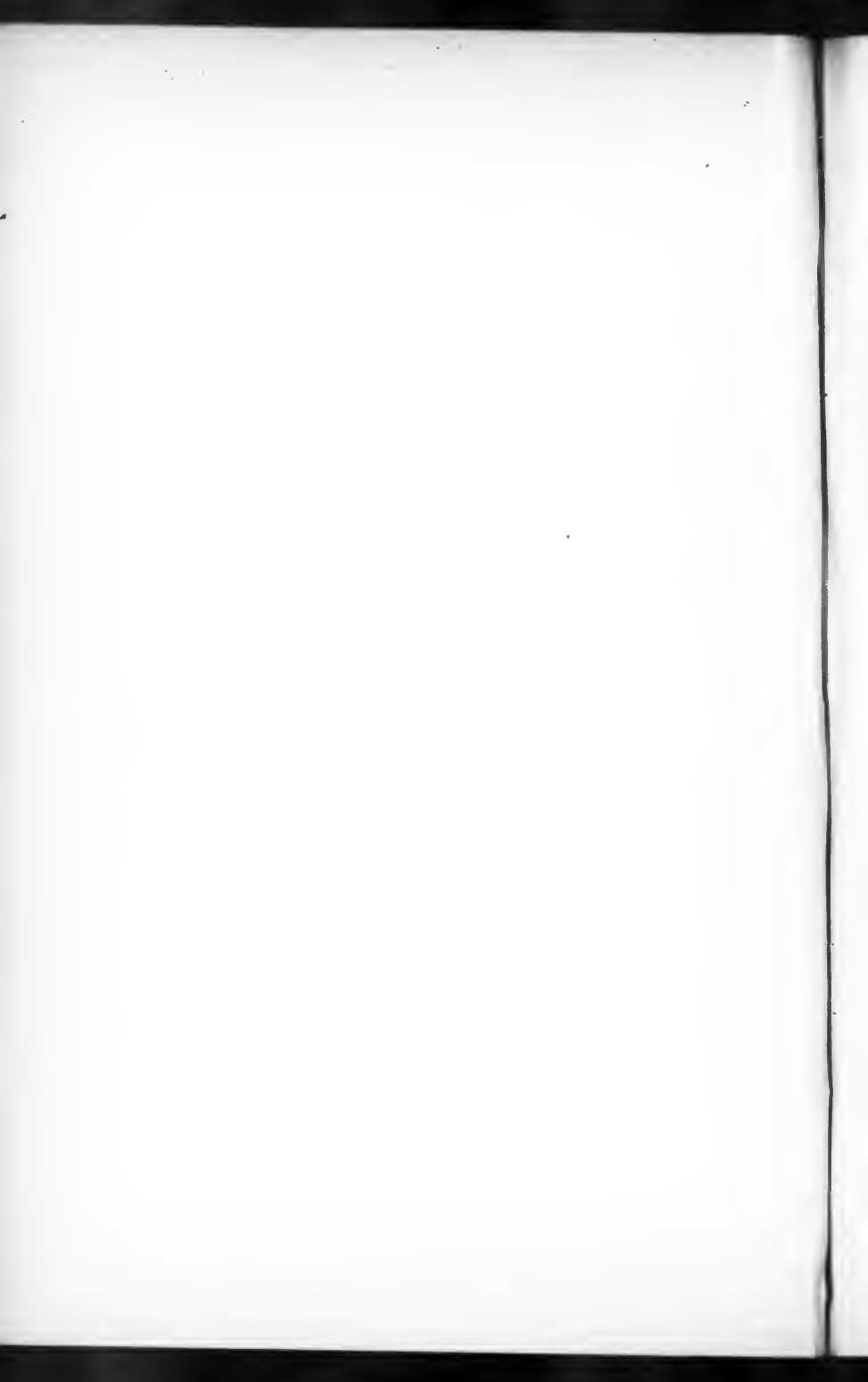
#### DESCRIPTION AND CHARACTERISTICS.

Color of face and legs white; head fine, rather long, and supplied with horns in both male and female; nose and lips black. The shoulders are low but broad; chest deep, with low brisket; back straight and loins unusually broad and strong. The bone is light, and the legs rather long, but the general make-up indicates good breeding and hardiness. In size they are above medium—fat two-year old wethers reaching as high as 230 to 250 pounds, and mature breeding rams weighing 175 to 200 pounds. The fleece is short, of above medium fineness, and high-class flocks yield an average clip of six to eight pounds. The peculiar characteristics which distinguish the Dorsets from all other sheep are their early and prolific breeding, rapidity of fattening, and early maturity. They surpass all other breeds in general fecundity—as a rule breeding twice a year, and frequently bearing twins and triplets. For the production of early market lambs no sheep can rival them, unless it be the cross-bred produce of South-down rams on Dorset ewes, which have been most popular with English breeders.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

This breed—long and favorably known in England—is, in America, comparatively new. The origin of the breed may be traced almost directly to the polled sheep of Cannock Heath, and the old black, or spotted faced, breed of Morfe Common.

The sheep of Cannock Heath were hornless, with grayish faces and legs, and are described by Youatt as attaining great weight. From these two hardy native breeds the Shropshire has been gradually improved—whether within itself or by further out-crossing with other breeds is difficult





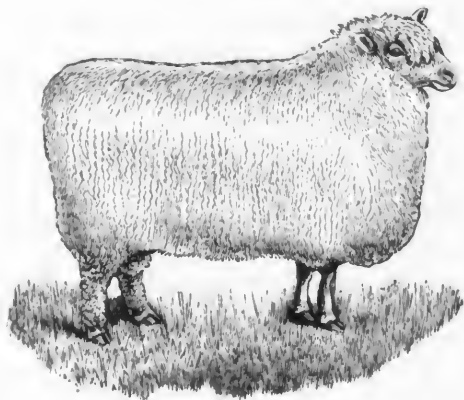
to determine—until it stands at least the acknowledged rival of any of our modern middle wool breeds.

#### DESCRIPTION.

The face is dark grayish or brown, wool coming down to the eyes, and with no trace of horns. The legs are darker than face—almost black; head longer than than the South-down and ears larger, while the wool is close set, finer and longer in staple.

The Shropshires are especially fitted, by conditions under which they have been reared, for moist or even wet localities. That they will do remarkably well on a dry range we are constrained to doubt, but Shropshire rams for use in grading up the middle wools already on the range are giving satisfaction.

#### COTSWOLDS.



**COTSWOLD SHEEP.**

The Cotswold breed is very old and firmly fixed in its characteristics. It is said to have been introduced into England from Spain in the twelfth century. In America, the

breed has become widely known, and is in great favor as a combined wool and mutton sheep.

#### DESCRIPTION AND CHARACTERISTICS.

Color of face and legs white or grayish; fleece (combing) eight to ten inches long, pure white, and weighing from ten to sixteen pounds for an average clip. In size, the Cotswold ranks among the large breeds, ranging from 250 to 275 pounds, and occasionally a specimen dressing over 300 pounds. The head is strong and large, with a somewhat "Roman" nose, no horns, and a characteristic forelock of long curling wool hanging over the forehead; the back is broad and flat, and the wool falls away, naturally parted, from the centre; the legs are of medium length, with rather heavy bone, but clean and trim withal, and the feet are sound and said to be not subject to foot diseases. The Cotswolds are large, handsome, long-wooled sheep—prime for mutton and furnishing an excellent quality of combing wool. They have been extensively used in crosses, and have already figured in the origin of several well-known breeds. They are not so prolific as some other varieties, but the ewes are good mothers, and the flock will thrive with ordinary management.

(To be continued.)

## GANADO AMERICANO.

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### CAPITULO VII.

#### LOS CARNEROS.

(Continúa.)

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#### LOS "HORNED DORSETS."

#### (CARNEROS "DORSETS" CON CUERNOS.)

Lo único que puede decirse de estos animales, remontándose en tiempo hasta donde ya no se encuentre testimonio de su existencia, es que se hallaron originalmente en el condado de Dorset en Inglaterra, y que por virtud de su semejanza primitiva con los merinos españoles antiguos, se ha considerado que estos últimos fueron sus progenitores. Esta semejanza sin embargo no era más que exterior, pues que las propiedades características de las dos razas son enteramente distintas. Hablando sobre esto el Professor Low dice: "Mientras que los merinos son muy malos para producir leche se observa que los 'Dorsets' son entre todos los carneros los que la producen en mayor cantidad. La amplitud de los cuartos traseros en los 'Dorsets' es una indicación segura, lo mismo que en algunas vacas, de la facultad de rendir leche con notable abundancia. Estos carneros son también notables por su gran fecundidad, de donde se originó la idea de que proceden originalmente de algún país cálido, donde las ovejas paren dos veces al año. Pero nosotros no tenemos prueba de semejante cosa, y creemos más bien que esta propiedad se debe á la situación en que se encuentre el animal, aunque conferamos que pueden escaparse de nuestra vista las peculiares circunstancias de clima ó de alimento que influyan en ella."

## DESCRIPCIÓN Y CARACTERES.

La cara y las patas de estos carneros son de color blanco, su cabeza es fina más bien larga que corta, y con cuernos, lo mismo en el carnero que en la oveja. La nariz y los labios son negros. Sus hombros son bajos pero anchos, su pecho bien desarrollado, su lomo recto, y su parte posterior sumamente ancha y robusta. Sus huesos son lijeros y sus patas más bien largas que cortas. Por su aspecto general se conoce que son de buena raza y de gran resistencia. En tamaño exceden un poco el dinario. Los carneros castrados, de dos años de edad, cuando están gordos, pesan generalmente de 230 á 250 libras; y los carneros padres, en perfecto desarrollo, pesan de 175 á 200 libras. Su lana es corta, de finura superior á la ordinaria, y en cantidad tan abundante que en los rebaños superiores sube por término medio en cada esquilamiento á seis ú ocho libras.

Las cualidades características que distinguen á los carneros "Dorset" de todos los demás son su temprana y abundante fecundidad, así como también la rapidez con que engordan y con que adquieren perfecto desarrollo. Por regla general las hembras paren dos veces al año y frecuentemente se ven nacer dos y hasta tres corderos en un solo parto. Para la producción de corderos para el mercado esta raza no encuentra rival, como no sea la producida por la mezcla de sus ovejas con los carneros de "Southdown." Las ovejas "Dorset" son las más populares entre los criadores ingleses.

## LOS CARNEROS "SHROPSHIRE."

Esta raza conocida de antiguo muy favorablemente en Inglaterra es comparativamente nueva en América. El origen de la raza hay que ir á buscarlo, siguiendo una ascendencia casi directa, en el carnero sin cuernos de "Cannock Heath" y en la raza antigua de los de cara negra, ó manchada de negro, de "Morfe Common."

Los carneros de "Cannock Heath" carecían de cuernos y tenían la cara y las patas de color gris. Según los describe

Youatt eran capaces de alcanzar un grande peso. De ellos y de la otra familia antes nombrada han venido formándose poco á poco, bien por las mezclas de los unos con los otros, bien por cruzamientos con otras razas distintas, lo que no es fácil determinar, la actual familia de los "Shropshire." Ésta es hoy la reconocida rival de cualquiera de nuestras razas modernas de carneros de lana mediana.

#### DESCRIPCIÓN.

La cara de los "Shropshires" es de un color gris ó moreno oscuro, con la lana cayendo sobre los ojos y sin señal de cuernos. Sus patas son más oscuras todavía que la cara y á veces casi negras. Su cabeza es más larga que la de los "South-down," y sus orejas son también más largas. La lana es espesa y de hebras largas y finas.

Los carneros de esta familia son especialmente adecuados, á causa de las condiciones en que han sido criados, para vivir en lugares húmedos y poder mojarse sin gran perjuicio. Puede hasta dudarse que vivan bien en un prado seco, sin embargo de que los carneros de esta familia, que se usan para mejorar razas de otra clase, también de lanas medianas, y que pastan en prados de este género, han dado satisfacción.

#### LOS "COTSWOLDS."

La raza de los carneros llamados "Cotswolds" existe de muy antiguo y tiene caracteres sumamente marcados. Se dice que fue introducida en Inglaterra viniendo de España en el siglo XII. En América es hoy universalmente conocida y disfruta de un gran favor como productora así de buena lana como de buena carne.

#### DESCRIPCIÓN Y CARACTERES.

El color de la cara y de las patas de estos carneros es blanco ó gris. Su lana es capaz de peinarse, de ocho á diez pulgadas de largo, de color blanco puro y de peso de diez á

diez y seis libras por término medio en cada esquilamiento. Por lo que hace al tamaño, el "Cotswold" figura entre los mayores, variando en peso de 250 á 275 libras, aunque de vez en cuando se encuentra alguno que pesa 300 libras. La cabeza es fuerte y grande, sin cuernos y con una nariz algo á la romana. Sobre la frente cuelga como señal característica un largo rizo de lana. El lomo es ancho y aplanado y la lana cae colgando á un lado y á otro, separada naturalmente en el centro. Las patas son de mediana longitud con huesos algo pesados aunque limpios y bien formados. Lapezuña es sólida y se dice que libre de enfermedades.

Este grande y hermoso carnero, que suministra una excelente calidad de lana larga que puede peinarse, es también de primera clase por lo que hace á su carne. Se le usa con gran frecuencia para efectuar cruzamientos, y ha figurado ya mucho en cuanto á dar origen á razas ó familias bien conocidas. Las ovejas no son tan prolíficas como las de las otras clases, pero son buenas madres, y los rebaños prosperan sin necesidad de otro manejo y tratamiento que el ordinario.

(Continuará.)

## AWARD OF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND IN THE MISIONES QUESTION.

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Award of the President of the United States of America, under the treaty of arbitration concluded September 7, 1889, between the Argentine Republic and the Empire (now United States) of Brazil:

The treaty concluded September 7, 1889, between the Argentine Republic and Brazil for the settlement of a disputed boundary question provides, among other things, as follows:

### ARTICLE I.

The contention about the right that each one of the high contracting parties judges to have to the territory in dispute between them, shall be closed within the term of ninety days, to be counted from the ending of the survey of the land in which the headwaters of the rivers Chapeco or Pepiriguazu and Jangada, or San Antonio-guazu, are found. The said survey is understood to end the day on which the commissions appointed by virtue of the treaty of September 28, 1885, shall present to their governments their reports and plans referred to in Article 4 of the same treaty.

### ARTICLE II.

Should the time specified in the preceding article expire without an amicable solution being reached, the question shall be submitted to the arbitration of the President of the United States of America, to whom the high contracting parties shall address themselves within the next sixty days, requesting him to accept that commission.

### ARTICLE V.

The boundaries shall be established by the rivers that either Brazil or the Argentine Republic has designated, and

the arbitrator shall be invited to decide in favor of one of the parties, as he may deem just, and in view of the reasons and the documents they may produce.

#### ARTICLE VI.

The decision shall be pronounced within the term of twelve months, counting from the date of the presentation of the expositions, or from the latest one, if the presentation be not made at the same time by both parties. It shall be final and obligatory, and no reason shall be alleged to obstruct its enactment.

The high contracting parties having failed to arrive at an amicable solution within the time stipulated as aforesaid, have, in accordance with the alternative provisions of the treaty, submitted the controverted question to me, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, for arbitration and award under the conditions in said treaty prescribed.

Each party has presented to me within the time and in the manner specified in Article IV of the treaty, an argument, with evidence, documents and titles in support of its asserted right.

The question submitted to me for decision under the treaty aforesaid is: Which of two certain systems of rivers constitutes the boundary of Brazil and the Argentine Republic in that part of their adjoining territory which lies between the Uruguay and Yguazu rivers? Each of the designated boundary systems is composed of two rivers having their sources near together and flowing in opposite directions, one into the Uruguay and the other into the Yguazu.

The two rivers designated by Brazil as constituting the boundary in question (which may be denominated the West-erly system) are a tributary of the Uruguay and a tributary of the Yguazu, which were marked, recognized and declared as boundary rivers in 1759 and 1760 by the joint commission appointed under the treaty of January 13, 1750, between Spain and Portugal, to locate the boundary between the Spanish and Portuguese possessions in South America. The affluent of



the Uruguay is designated in the report of those commissioners as the Pepiri river (sometimes spelled Pepiry). In certain later documents put in evidence it is called the Pepiri-guazu. The opposite river flowing into the Yguazu was named the San Antonio by the said commissioners, and it retains that name.

The two rivers claimed by the Argentine Republic as forming the boundary (which may be denominated the Easterly system) lie more to the east and are by that Republic called the Pequiri-guazu (flowing into the Uruguay), and the San Antonio-guazu (flowing into the Yguazu). Of these two rivers last aforesaid, the first is by Brazil called the Chapeco, and the second the Jangada.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, upon whom the functions of arbitrator have been conferred in the premises, having duly examined and considered the arguments, documents, and evidence to me submitted by the respective parties pursuant to the provisions of said treaty, do hereby make the following decision and award:

That the boundary line between the Argentine Republic and the United States of Brazil, in that part submitted to me for arbitration and decision, is constituted and shall be established by and upon the rivers Pepiri (also called Pepiri-guazu) and San Antonio, to wit, the rivers which Brazil has designated in the argument and documents submitted to me as constituting the boundary, and hereinbefore denominated the Westerly system.

For convenience of identification these rivers may be further described as those recognized, designated, marked and declared as the Pepiri and San Antonio, respectively, and as the boundary rivers, in the years 1759 and 1760, by the Spanish and Portuguese Commissioners in that behalf, appointed pursuant to the treaty of limits concluded January 13, 1750, between Spain and Portugal, as is recorded in the official report of the said commissioners. The mouth of the affluent of the Uruguay last aforesaid, to-wit, the Pepiri

(also called Pepiri-guazu) which, with the San Antonio, is hereby determined to be the boundary in question, was reckoned and reported by the said commissioners who surveyed it in 1759 to be one and one-third leagues up stream from the Great Falls (Salto Grande) of the Uruguay, and two-thirds of a league above a smaller affluent on the same side called by the said commissioners the Ytayoá. According to the map and report of the survey made in 1887 by the Brazilian-Argentine Joint Commission, in pursuance of the treaty concluded September 28, 1885, between the Argentine Republic and Brazil, the distance from the Great Falls of the Uruguay to the mouth of the aforesaid Pepiri (also called Pepiri-guazu) was ascertained and shown to be four and one-half miles as the river flows. The mouth of the affluent of the Yguazu last aforesaid, to-wit, the San Antonio, was reckoned and reported by the said commissioners of 1759 and 1760 to be nineteen leagues up stream from the Great Falls (Salto Grande) of the Yguazu, and twenty-three leagues from the mouth of the latter river. It was also by them reported as the second important river that empties itself on the south bank of the Yguazu above its Salto Grande; the San Francisco, about seventeen and one-fourth leagues above the Great Falls, being the first, in the report of the Joint Survey made in 1788 under the treaty of October 1, 1777, between Spain and Portugal, the location of the San Antonio with reference to the mouth and the Great Falls of the Yguazu agrees with that above stated.

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

Done in triplicate at the city of Washington on the fifth day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and nineteenth.

[SEAL.]

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President.

W. Q. GRESHAM,  
Secretary of State.

LAUDO DEL PRESIDENTE CLEVELAND EN LA  
CUESTIÓN DE MISIONES.

Laudo dictado por el Señor Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, á virtud de la convención de arbitraje celebrada en 7 de Setiembre de 1889, entre la República Argentina y el Imperio (hoy Estados Unidos) del Brasil.

La convención celebrada el 7 de Setiembre de 1889 entre la República Argentina y el Brasil para ajustar las diferencias suscitadas entre ambas naciones con motivo de sus respectivos límites proveyó entre otras cosas lo que sigue:

## ARTÍCULO 1°.

La discusión del derecho que cada una de las altas Partes contratantes juzga tener al territorio en litigio entre ellas quedará terminada en el plazo de noventa días contados desde la conclusión del reconocimiento del terreno en que se hallan las fuentes de los ríos Chapezo, ó Pequiri-guazú, y Jangada ó San Antonio-guazú.

Ha de entenderse concluído el dicho reconocimiento desde el momento en que las comisiones nombradas en virtud del Tratado de 28 de Setiembre de 1885 presenten á sus gobiernos los informes y planos á que se refiere el artículo 4° del Tratado.

## ARTÍCULO 2°.

Terminado el plazo del artículo antecedente sin solución amigable la cuestión será sometida al arbitramento del Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, á quién, dentro de los siguientes sesenta días, se dirigirán las altas Partes contratantes pidiéndole que acepte ese encargo.

## ARTÍCULO 5°.

La frontera ha de ser constituida por los ríos que el Brasil

ó la República Argentina tienen designados, y el Arbitro será invitado á pronunciarse por una de las Partes, según juzgare justo, en vista de las razones y documentos que produjeren.

#### ARTÍCULO 6°.

El laudo será dado en el plazo de doce meses á contar de la fecha en que se presentaren los alegatos, ó desde la de la presentación del último, en caso de que los dos no se presentaren al mismo tiempo por ambas partes, será definitivo y obligatorio, y ninguna razón podrá alegarse para dificultar su cumplimiento.

Habiendo resultado imposible para las altas Partes contratantes llegar á una solución amigable del punto en cuestión dentro del plazo estipulado, la tarea de examinar el caso y de pronunciar el fallo dentro de las condiciones que la convención prescribe, vino, en virtud de la alternativa establecida en la misma, á recaer sobre mí, Grover Cleveland, Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América.

Cada una de las Partes me ha presentado dentro del plazo y en la manera especificada en el artículo IV de la convención de arbitraje un alegato en defensa de su derecho, y las pruebas, documentos y títulos, en que respectivamente descansan sus pretensiones.

La cuestión que ha sido sometida á mi fallo, según los términos de la convención, consiste en determinar, entre dos sistemas determinados de ríos, cual de ellos es el que constituye la frontera entre el Brasil y la República Argentina, en aquella porción del territorio adyacente á los mismos que se extiende entre el llamado Uruguay y el denominado Yguazú. Cada uno de esos dos determinados sistemas consta de dos ríos, que nacen á muy corta distancia uno de otro, pero que corren en dirección contraria, para ir á desaguar respectivamente el primero en el Uruguay, y el segundo en el Yguazú.

Los dos ríos que según la pretensión del Brasil constituyen la frontera en disputa, y que forman lo que pueda llamarse el sistema occidental, son tributarios respectivamente, el uno del

Uruguay y el otro del Yguazú, y fueron los dos marcados, reconocidos y declarados, como ríos fronterizos, en 1759 y 1760, por la comisión mixta que se nombró en cumplimiento del Tratado de 13 de Enero de 1750, entre España y Portugal con el objeto de determinar la línea divisoria entre las posesiones españolas y portuguesas de la América del Sud. El afluente del Uruguay es designado en el informe de dicha comisión con el nombre de Pepiri,—algunas veces escrito Pe-piry,—y en algunos documentos de fecha mas reciente se le llama también Pepiri-guazú. El río opuesto que afluye en el Yguazú fue denominado San Antonio por la expresada comisión mixta, y ese nombre ha sido retenido.

Los dos ríos que según la pretensión de la República Argentina constituyen la frontera, y á cuyo sistema puede darse el nombre de oriental, se encuentran más hacia el Este, y son llamados por la expresada República, Pequiri-guazú, el que afluye en el Uruguay, y San Antonio-guazú, el que afluye en el Yguazú. Estos dos ríos son designados por el Brasil, respectivamente con los nombres, el primero de Chapeco, y el segundo de Mangada.

Sébase, por lo tanto, que yo, Grover Cleveland, Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, en ejercicio de las funciones de árbitro que se me han conferido, después de haber examinado y considerado debidamente los alegatos, documentos y pruebas que me han sido presentados por las respectivas Partes, de conformidad con lo que previene la convención, he pronunciado y pronuncio el siguiente laudo:

Que la línea fronteriza entre la República Argentina y los Estados Unidos del Brasil, en la parte que ha sido sometida á mi decisión, está constituida, y deberá ser marcada y establecida, por los ríos Pepiri (llamado también Pepiri-guazú) y San Antonio, ó sean los mismos que el Brasil ha designado en su alegato y en sus documentos como constitutivos de la frontera, y á que mas arriba se aludió como formando el sistema occidental.

Para facilitar la identificación de ambos ríos, puede añadirse que son los mismos reconocidos, designados, marcados y declarados como fronterizos, con los nombres de Pepiri y San

Antonio, respectivamente, en los años de 1759 y 1760, por los comisionados españoles y portugueses, nombrados á ese efecto, en cumplimiento del Tratado de límites de 13 de Enero de 1750, entre España y Portugal, según consta del informe oficial rendido por aquellos. La boca del afluente del Uruguay ó sea el Pepiri (también llamado Pepiri-guazú), que junto con el San Antonio se declaran aquí formar el límite en cuestión, se calculó por los antedichos comisionados, en los reconocimientos de 1759, que estaba á distancia de una legua y un tercio, río arriba, del Salto Grande del Uruguay, y de dos tercios de legua, también hacia arriba, de un pequeño río que los comisionados designaron con el nombre de Ytayoá. Según el mapa y el Informe de los reconocimientos hechos en 1887 por la Comisión mixta brasilero-argentina, en cumplimiento del tratado de 28 de Setiembre de 1883, entre la República Argentina y el Brasil, la distancia que media entre el gran Salto del Uruguay y la boca del Pepiri (también llamado Pepiri-guazú), fue medida exactamente y resultó ser cuatro y media millas, siguiendo la línea de la corriente. La boca del afluente del Yguazú, ó sea el San Antonio, se calculó por los antedichos comisionados de 1759 y 1760, que estaba situada á diez y seis leguas, río arriba, del Salto Grande del Yguazú, y á veinte y tres leguas de la boca de este último. Los comisionados dijeron también que dicho afluente es el segundo en importancia de los ríos que descargan sus aguas en la margen del sud del Yguazú, de su Salto Grande para arriba,—siendo el primero el San Francisco, que está á cosa de diez y siete leguas y un cuarto del citado Salto Grande, yendo también hacia arriba. En el Informe sobre el reconocimiento de 1788, hecho en virtud del Tratado de Octubre 1<sup>o</sup> de 1777, ente España y Portugal, y dado por ingenieros de ambas naciones, aparece que la localización del San Antonio, con referencia á la boca del Yguazú y á su Gran Salto, concuerda enteramente con la que se ha expuesto.

En cuyo testimonio, así lo digo y firmo, autorizándolo con el sello de los Estados Unidos.

Hecho por triplicado en la ciudad de Washington á cinco

de Febrero de 1895, el 109 de la independencia de los Estados Unidos.

[Firmado] GROVER CLEVELAND.

Por el Presidente:  
El Secretario de Estado,  
W. Q. GRESHAM.

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SENTENÇA ARBITRAL DO PRESIDENTE CLEVELAND NA QUESTÃO DAS MISSÕES.

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Sentença Arbitral do Presidente dos Estados Unidos da America, dada de conformidade com os termos do Tratado de Arbitramento, concluido, a 7 de Setembro de 1889, entre a Republica Argentina e o Imperio (hoje Estados Unidos) do Brazil:

O tratado celebrado a 7 de Setembro de 1889 entre a Republica Argentina e o Brazil para o ajuste das differenças provenientes de uma questão de limites, contem, entre outras, as disposições seguintes:

ARTIGO 1º.

A discussão do direito que cada uma das Altas Partes Contractantes julga ter ao territorio em litigio entre ellas, ficará encerrada no prazo de noventa dias contados da conclusão do reconhecimento do terreno em que se acham as cabeceiras dos rios Chapecó ou Pequiri-Guassu, e Jaugada ou Santo Antonio-Guassu.

Entender-se-ha concluido aquelle reconhecimento no dia e momento em que as comissões nomeadas, em virtude do tratado de 28 de Setembro de 1885, apresentarem aos seus Governos os Relatorios e as Plantas a que se refere o Artigo 4o do Tratado.

ARTIGO 2º.

Terminado o prazo do Artigo antecedente sem solução amigavel, será a questão submettida ao Arbitramento do Presidente dos Estados Unidos da America, a quem, dentro dos sessenta dias seguintes, se dirigirão as Altas Partes Contractantes pedindo que aceite esse eucargo.

## ARTIGO 5°.

A fronteira ha de ser constituida pelos rios que o Brazil ou a Republica Argentina teem designado e o Arbitro será convidado a pronunciar-se por uma das Partes, como julgar justo, á vista das razões e documentos que produzirem.

## ARTICO 6°.

O laudo será dado no prazo de doze mezes contados da data em que forem apresentadas as exposições, ou da mais recente, si a apresentação fôr feita ao mesmo tempo por ambas as Partes. Será definitivo e obrigatorio e nenhuma razão poderá ser allegada para difficultar o seu comprimento.

Não tendo as Altas Partes Contractantes chegado a uma solução amigavel, dentro do prazo estipulado, a decisão da questão, de conformidade com os termos do dito tratado, foi-me incumbida a mim, Grover Cleveland, Presidente dos Estados Unidos da America.

Cada uma das Partes submetteu—me dentro do prazo e na forma especificada no Artigo IV do Tratado de Arbitramento um argumento em defesa de seu pretendido direito, com as provas, documentos e titulos em que baseam suas respectivas pretensões.

A questão submittida a meu arbitrio, sob as disposições do referido tratado, é determinar qual de dous systemas fluviaes é o que constitue a fronteira entre o Brazil e a Republica Argentina na parte de seu territorio limitrophe incluída entre o Rio Uruguay e o denominado Iguassú. Cada um dos ditos systemas consta de dous rios, cujas nascentes se acham a pouca distancia uma de outra, e correm em sentido contrario para desembocar, o primeiro no Uruguay e o segundo no Iguassú.

Os dous rios que, segundo as pretensões do Brazil, constituem a fronteira contestada, formando o que se pode chamar o Systema Occidental, são affluentes respectivamente, um do Uruguay e outro do Iguassú, e foram os dous marcados, reconhecidos e declarados rios confluantes, em 1759 e 1760, pela Commissão Mixta nomeada em virtude do Tratado de 13 de Janeiro de 1750 entre a Hespanha e Portugal, a fim de



determinar a linha divisoria entre as possessões hespanholas e portuguezas na America do Sul. O affluente do Uruguay é designado no Relatorio da referida Comissão com o nome de Pepiri (ou Pepiry). Em alguns documentos de data posterior é chamado Pepiri-guassú. O Rio opposto que afflue no Iguassú foi denominado Santo Antonio pela Comuiissão mixta, nome que até hogi conserva.

Os dous rios que, como pretende a Republica Argentina, devem formar a fronteira, e constituem o systema a que se pode dar o nome de Oriental, encontram-se mais para o leste e são designados pela mesma Republica: Peqiri-guassú, o que afflue no Uruguay, e San Antonio-guassú, aquelle que desembocca no Iguassú.

Ao primeiro destes, os Brazileiros chamam Chapecó e o segundo Jangada.

Saiba-se, portanto, que eu, Grover Cleveland, Presidente dos Estados Unidos da America, no exercicio das funções de Arbitro que me foram incumbidas, tendo devidamente examinado e considerado os argumentos, documentos e provas submittidos pelas respectivas partes de conformidade com as disposições do referido tratado, pronuncio, pelo presente, a sentença seguinte:

Que a linha divisoria entre a Republica Argentina e os Estados Unidos do Brazil, na parte submittida a uinha decisão, é constituída e no futuro deve ser constituída pelos rios Pepiri, aliás Pepiri-guassú, e Santo Antonio, os quaes são os designados no argumento e documentos que me foram submittidos pelo Brazil como os que deviam constituir a fronteira, e a que se referiu acima como formando o systema occidental.

Para facilitar a identificação destes dous rios, pode-se accrescentar á descripção já feita, que são os mesmos reconhecidos, designados, marcados e declarados como divisorios com os nomes respectivamente de Pepiri e Santo Antonio, nos annos de 1759 e 1760, pelos commissarios hespanhoes e portuguezes nomeados para esse fim, em cumprimento do tratado de limites celebrado, a 13 de Janeiro de 1750, entre a Hespanha e Portugal, como consta do relatorio official dos mesmos commissarios. A embocadura do affluente do Uru-

guay, o denominado Pepiri, aliás Pepiri-guassú, o qual e o Santo Antonio se designam aqui para constituir a fronteira em questão, foi calculada e declarada estar á distancia de uma legua e um terço, rio acima, do Salto Grande do Uruguay, e dous terços de legua no mesmo sentido de um affluente menor, no mesmo lado do Uruguay, o qual foi chamado Itaioa pelos commissarios.

Segundo o mappa e o relatório dos reconhecimentos feitos em 1887 pela Commissã mixta Brasileiro-Argentina, em cumprimento do Tratado de 28 de Setembro de 1885, entre a Republica Argentina e o Brazil, a distancia do Salto Grande do Uruguay á embocadura do dito Pepiri, aliás Pepiri-guassú, foi medida com o resultado de reconhecel-a de quatro e meia milhas, seguindo a linha da corrente. A embocadura do affluente designado com o nome de Santo Antonio foi calculada e declarada pelos referidos commissarios de 1759 e 1760, estar á distancia de dezenove leguas, rio acima, do Salto Grande, do Iguassú, e vinte e tres da embocadura deste. As mesmos commissarios informaram que o dito affluente é o segundo em importancia dos que desembocam na margem meridional do Iguassú, do Salto Grande acima; o primeiro sendo o São Francisco que está á distancia de dezeseite leguas e um quarto do mesmo Salto, tambem para cima.

Do relatório do reconhecimento feito em 1788 por uma Commissão mixta, em virtude do tratado do primeiro de Outubro de 1777 entre a Hespanha e Portugal, consta que o local do Santo Antonio, em relação á embocadura e o Salto Grande do Iguassú, é coincidente com o declarado acima.

De que dou fé e assigno e mando sellar com o Sello dos Estados Unidos da America.

Feito em triplicado na cidade de Washington no dia cinco de Fevereiro do anno mil oitocentos noventa e cinco, e cento e dezenove da Independencia dos Estados Unidos da America.

[L. S.]

GROVER CLEVELAND.

(Assignado:)

Pelo Secretario de Estado.

W. Q. GRESHAM.

## MEXICO.

## TARIFF CHANGES.

The following changes in the Mexican customs tariff will go into effect on April 1, 1895:

Section 128 A.—Jute in leaf or hackled, per 100 kilograms, gross weight 80 cents.

Sec. 233.—Sacks made with jute, pita, ixtle, henequen, burlap, to which section 508 refers, per kilogram, gross weight, 6 cents.

Sec. 336.—Tinware and manufactures of iron, tinned or nicked, in part or altogether, whatever its weight may be, per kilogram, legal weight, 20 cents.

Sec. 336 A.—Manufactures of iron and steel, enameled in part or altogether, whatever its weight may be, per kilogram, legal weight, 25 cents.

Sec. 336 B.—Manufactures of iron and steel not otherwise specified when the weight of each article exceeds 10 kilograms, per kilogram, legal weight, 15 cents.

Sec. 508.—Common textiles made of jute, pita, ixtle, henequen, hemp, bleached or unbleached, not exceeding 32 threads, woof and warp, to two square centimeters, per kilogram, gross weight, 6 cents.

Sec. 508 A.—Textiles made of jute, pita, ixtle, henequen, or hemp, bleached, unbleached, or colored, loose woven (not specified in section 508) to 12 threads, woof and warp, in square of 5 millimeters, per square m., 13 cents.

Sec. 508 B.—Textiles of linen, or of any other similar fiber not specified in sections 508 and 508 A, bleached, unbleached or colored, loose woven to 12 threads, warp and woof, in square of 5 millimeters, per square meter, \$0.13.

Article 2.—To the explanatory notes of the tariff relating to section 508, the provisions hereinafter specified, are added:

Note No. 310.—The textiles to which section 508 refers will pay the duty therein marked, even should they have

some cotton threads forming borders. Any other textiles of those fibers not clearly designated by said section, or by this note, will pay according to sections 508 A, 508 B and 509 to 515 of the tariff, as the case may be.

Art. 3.—The order contained in the explanatory note No. 294, modified by decree of February 22, 1893, providing that when toilet or other set cases contain manufactures of gold, silver or platinum, they will pay separately the duties charged on cases, is hereby extended so as to include like cases containing sets manufactured from all materials whatsoever.

Art. 4.—The duties to be collected on jute in leaf or hackled, according to this decree, will be collectible from next July 1; the existing duties only being collectible on goods to be imported from date until June 30 next.

Art. 5.—This decree will go into effect April 1, with the exception referred to in Article 4; and all goods arriving in vessels at Mexican ports from midnight on March 31, as well as goods coming in trains over the borders after said hour, and at such times, will be taxed according to this order.

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#### THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM OF THE VALLEY OF MEXICO.

Señor Don Matias Romero, Mexican Minister at Washington, has recently contributed to the *Engineering Magazine* a very interesting and comprehensive article on the above subject.

It appears that the great work now nearing completion was first undertaken in the year 1607, while Mexico was under the sway of the followers of Cortez.

The Valley of Mexico, as is well known, is an immense basin containing an area of, approximately, 2,200 square miles with a mean altitude above the sea level of 7,413 feet. Originally it was an inland salt sea. The processes of nature, seepage, evaporation, etc., left a series of lakes which have been a constant source of danger to life and property and a menace to the health of the residents of the City of Mexico and of the villages and hamlets surrounding.

The valley is so hemmed in by mountain ranges that the escape of floods resulting from the heavy rainfalls of the wet season is impossible by natural means, and it is to meet this condition that this great work was begun nearly three hundred years ago, and which with slight and occasional interruptions, has never been lost sight of or abandoned to this day.

When completed, the entire work, including canal and tunnel, will be 40 miles long and will have cost \$20,000,000. Minister Romero says:

"Sixteen months will see the opening of the great waterway for the escape of the imprisoned floods of the valley, which in centuries past have been a constant menace to the safety of the city.

"The present work when completed will take rank with the great achievements of modern times, just as the immense "cut" of Nochixtongo, the unsuccessful predecessor, was the leader among the ancient earthworks in all the world.

"When the existing danger of floods is removed, and the sanitary evils are remedied by a proper system of drainage, the increased security that will be enjoyed by life and property will certainly have its effect on the prosperity of the city. Property will rise in value, the population will grow rapidly, not to mention the tide of tourists that will set in from the United States, and this will mean larger revenues for the municipality."

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#### AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

With the view to opening up a market for Mexican products, especially fruit and vegetables, the Department of Fomento has authorized Mr. Rafael P. Serrano to establish at Kansas City, Mo., an agricultural and commercial agency.

Mr. Serrano is to open a store in which shall be kept at all times a large assortment of Mexican products of the kind mentioned, and impart such information as will place American dealers everywhere in communication with the growers in Mexico.

He is to negotiate with railway and steamship lines the lowest rates obtainable on fruits and vegetables, and is required to render periodically to the Department of Fomento a report as to the condition of the various American markets.

This enterprise, to which the Mexican Government contributes \$1,500 in gold per annum, is to remain in force for one year; and may be renewed if the experiment proves useful in stimulating the exportation of Mexican fruits to the United States.

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#### FISCAL ESTIMATES.

On the 14th of December Señor Limantour, Minister of Finance, submitted to the Chamber of Deputies his estimates of revenue and disbursements for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1895, and ending June 30, 1896.

In this estimate the total yield of revenue from all sources, except that of import duties, is placed at \$26,747,000, and the total expenditures are reckoned at \$44,077,522.

Balancing these estimates with each other it appears that in order to avoid a deficit in the National Treasury it will be necessary to raise from the customs duties the sum of \$17,330,522. On this point Minister Limantour's report says:

"I sincerely believe that there are solid reasons for anticipating a favorable reaction in the customs receipts during the fiscal year 1895-96, and that if not sufficing altogether to make good the difference between the receipts from other sources and the total disbursements as above stated, they will at any rate not fall far short, leaving in consequence a deficit of insignificant amount. Should such a deficit occur it can, without great difficulty, be made good by new measures tending to reduce expenditure in certain lines, or in some other way, and such measures are already being studied by the Executive."

PRICE OF PUBLIC LANDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR  
OF 1895-96.

The President of the Republic, in compliance with the terms of Article 12 of the law of March 26 of last year, has seen fit to decree the following tariff of prices for public lands in the twenty-seven States, two Territories and Federal District for the fiscal year of 1895-96.

	Per hectare.
Aguascalientes.....	\$2 25
Campeche.....	1 80
Coahuila.....	1 00
Colima.....	2 25
Chiapas.....	2 00
Chihuahua.....	1 00
Durango.....	1 00
Guanajuato.....	3 25
Guerrero.....	1 10
Hidalgo.....	2 25
Jalisco.....	2 25
Mexico.....	3 25
Michoacan.....	2 25
Morelos.....	4 50
Neuvo Leon.....	1 00
Oaxaca.....	1 10
Puebla.....	3 35
Queretaro.....	3 35
San Luis Potosi.....	2 25
Sinaloa.....	1 10
Sonora.....	1 00
Tabasco.....	2 50
Tamaulipas.....	1 00
Tlaxcala.....	2 25
Vera Cruz.....	2 75
Yucatan.....	1 80
Zacatecas.....	2 25
Federal District.....	5 60

	Per hectare.
Tepic.....	2 00
Lower California.....	0 65

A hectare is about two and a quarter English acres.

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### MODIFICATION IN THE SANITARY CHARGES OF VESSELS TOUCHING MEXICAN PORTS.

The Committee on Legal Matters of the Supreme Board of Health proposes a modification in the law of sanitary charges on vessels entering Mexican ports. It proposes that this tax shall be laid on the number of passengers carried instead of on the tonnage of the vessel, as follows:

1. Passenger vessels shall pay for each ticket issued, going or coming, \$3 for first-class, \$2 second-class and \$1 third-class. This applies only to those going, or coming from, abroad.
2. Passenger vessels shall pay for each ticket issued between ports of the Republic \$1.50 first-class, \$1 second-class, and 50 cents third-class.
3. Freight vessels from abroad shall pay 2 cents per ton (tonnage burden) at the first Mexican port at which they touch, and 1 cent on the others; but the minimum total of any such vessel shall be \$10 in the first port and \$5 in the others.
4. Freight vessels which solely traffic between Mexican ports shall pay 1 cent per ton (tonnage burden) but never less than \$10.

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### STEAMSHIP CONCESSIONS AND CONTRACTS.

Mr. Luis A. Martinez has obtained a concession for the establishment of a steamship service between Guaymas and La Paz. A round trip must be made once every ten days, calls being made at the ports of Santa Rosalía and Mulegé. The service is to be started before July 1, next. The steamers are to carry the mails and are to enjoy all the privileges



of mail steamers together with a subsidy of \$200 per round trip.

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The Government has entered into a contract with Messrs. James E. Ward & Co., representing the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship line, for the carriage of the mails in their weekly steamers between New York, Havana and Mexican Gulf ports. The company agrees to carry free ten tons of Government cargo on each trip between foreign or home ports. The steamers are to enjoy freedom from lighthouse dues in all Mexican ports and from pilotage dues at Tuxpan, Campeche and Progreso, together with all the other privileges usually accorded to mail steamers. The company is considering the advisability of putting on direct steamers between New York and Coatzacoalcos, the Gulf terminus of the Tehuantepec railway, and of concluding through shipping arrangements to Pacific points in connection with that line and Pacific steamship companies.

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The Government has also entered into a mail contract with the West India and Pacific Steamship Company, whose steamers make monthly trips between Liverpool and Vera Cruz, touching at the Barbados, St. Thomas, Trinidad, La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, Curacao, Santa Marta, Savanilla, Cartagena, Port au Prince, Kingston, Colon, Tampico, and New Orleans. The company agrees to carry free ten tons of cargo for the Government on each trip, and its steamers are to be entitled to all the privileges and exemptions usually accorded in Mexican ports to mail steamers.

The Government has made a mail contract with the Johnston line of steamers. The steamers are to make at least two trips monthly between between New York, or Baltimore, and Tampico. The company is to deliver on the wharves at Tampico all the coal that the Government may need at a price not to exceed \$5 per metric ton, in United States currency. Exemption from lighthouse dues and other privileges are accorded to the steamers. The contract is made for five years.

## BRAZIL.

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The Budget of Brazil for 1895 fixes the general estimated receipts of the year at 270,198\* contos of reis, and the general expenses at 275,692 contos. The Government has been authorized to issue up to 25,000 contos in treasury bills in anticipation of revenue receipts, on condition that any such emission shall be retired before the end of the fiscal period. It is also authorized to revise the customs tariffs and to consolidate import dues as well as all other customs imposts. The Government is to consider the question of making a general tariff and a minimum tariff for application, according to the circumstances, to foreign products.

With a view to meeting the deficit caused by insufficiency of revenue, and as a consequence of the expenditure produced by the revolt of September 6, 1893; also to provide for the extraordinary and supplementary credits approved by Congress, as well as for the withdrawal of paper currency, the Government is empowered:

(1) To reduce, as may be deemed expedient, the expenses of the various ministries, by the suppression of dispensable services and by diminishing the employes where possible.

(2) To effect abroad operations of credit up to £6,000,000, and in the country itself up to 100,000 contos in the form of apolicies. The Government is further authorized to mint, at home and abroad, 10,000 contos in nickel coins of 100 and 200 reis.

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Plans for a new lazaretto at Tamandaré, Pernambuco, has been approved.

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The city of Pará has authorized various important public works, including surveys for a system of drainage.

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\* NOTE.—A conto of reis is in value equal to five hundred and forty-six dollars in gold.

The treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation celebrated in 1891 between the Representatives of Brazil and Peru, in Rio de Janeiro, is reported to have been formally ratified by the Peruvian Congress on October 27. The ratifications are to be exchanged in Lima.

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According to the new army bill, voted just before Congress adjourned, the total effective land force will consist of the officers of different classes and grades; the students of the military schools, consisting of 1,200 men, for the regular schools, 400 men for the schools for non-commissioned officers, and 28,120 privates in the several branches of the service.

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The Minister of Industry has published an edict calling for tenders for the steamship service of the Amazon and its tributaries. There are nine separate lines to be covered. The ships must be under the national flag, and subject to disappropriation by the Government.

## THE ARGENTINE CUSTOM-HOUSE LAW FOR 1895.

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The following is a translation of the Argentine Custom-house law for 1895:

Art. 1. Foreign goods, and the products of the nation the export of which is not free, shall pay import and export duties which are hereby established as follows:

(1) Twenty-five per cent ad valorem: All goods which do not come under a special duty, and those not free from duty.

(2) Fifty per cent ad valorem: Arms, harness, and general trappings, complete or incomplete. Articles of any texture or woven, complete or incomplete. Sword-canes, valises and trunks, boots and shoes, carriages, or parts of same. Cartridge-bags, fireworks, sets of furniture or single pieces, ammunition, perfumery, gunpowder, ready-made clothes, mosaics, hats or caps without a specified duty.

(3) Forty-five per cent ad valorem: Stockings of all classes.

(4) Forty per cent ad valorem: Canvas bags, or bags of other textures, cotton, safes in general, empty boxes for matches, tanned leather and skins, fine embroidery. Passementerie and cords. All silk articles, or silk and cotton mixed, lace, woolen sheets, or woolen and cotton sheets.

(5) Twenty per cent ad valorem: Cotton goods in general.

(6) Fifteen per cent ad valorem: Spruce pine, white pine, and pitch pine unplanned. Textures of specially-woven silk for sashes.

(7) Ten per cent ad valorem: Pure metals, antimony, lime, cacao in grains, railway sleepers, zinc in bars, Degrease grease, candle wicks, flax for making cord, lead in bars, iron and steel rails, sulphate of lime, iron beams for bridges and culverts, malt, general machinery from \$100, loose motors and special carts for transporting cereals, pieces of same.

(8) Five per cent ad valorem: Watches and jewelry, wire, needles, white sand, binding cord, iron, old iron, bricks, sewing machines, oils, plows, resin, machines for lighting purposes, mats, books, rakes, and iron railings, seeds, carbonate of soda, ashes.

(9) Two and one-half per cent ad valorem: Precious stones, materials for paper, hare's hair.

## COMESTIBLES.

Vegetable oils per kilo, 10 cents: cocoa oil, 4 cents; garlic, 1 cent; almonds, 10 cents; starch, 8 cents; bird seed, 1 cent; rice, 2 cents; refined sugar, 9 cents; unrefined sugar, 7 cents; bacalao, 4 cents; biscuits, 15 cents; coffee, 5 cents; ground coffee, 8 cents; dry shrimps, 12½ cents; canned salted meat, 2½ cents; chestnuts, 2½ cents; barley, 2½ cents; caviar, 40 cents; plums, 8 cents; Chilean cocoa, 3 cents; sweetmeats, 25 cents; preserved vegetables, 15 cents; dates, 10 cents; jams, 25 cents; fideos, 7 cents; fruit, 27 cents; beans, 4 cents; eggs, 2 cents; hams, 25 cents; peanuts, 1 cent; butter, 10 cents; coarse salt, 20 cents; sardines, 7 cents; tea, 20 cents; Paraguayan yerba, 5 cents; Brazilian yerba, 4 cents.

## ALCOHOLS.

Aguardiente in casks or demijohns, not exceeding 79 degrees, 13 cents per litre; ditto in bottles, 25 cents; cognac, anis, kirsch, rum in casks and not more than 68 degrees, 25 cents; absinthe in bottles, not exceeding 68 degrees, 30 cents; Angostura bitters up to 68 degrees, 50 cents; ditto half bottles, 25 cents; ditto in casks and demijohns, 25 cents. Beer in casks, 9 cents; ditto in bottles, 12 cents; cider, 10 cents; Tom or schnapps gin, 30 cents; soda water, 40 cents per dozen litre bottles. Ginger ale, 50 cents; ditto, wines, 25 cents per bottle; ditto in casks or demijohns, not more than 17 degrees of alcoholic strength and 50 per cent of dry extract, 8 cents; sweet wines, 1½ cents; Vermouth, in casks or demijohns, 15 cents per litre; whisky, not exceeding 68 degrees, 30 cents.

## GENERAL.

Cotton collars, \$1.50 per dozen; felt hats, 40 cents each; coachmen's hats, 70 cents, ditto general, \$2; kerosene, 1½ cents per litre; colored paper, 12 cents per kilo.; wax candles, 10 cents per kilo.; cotton cuffs, \$2.25 per dozen.

## TOBACCOS.

Havana cigars in boxes, \$2 per kilo.; ditto from Havana, loose, \$3 per kilo.; ordinary tobacco, 75 cents per kilo.; cigar-ettes, \$1 per kilo.; tobacco stems, 25 cents per kilo.; snuff, 66 cents per kilo.; leaf tobacco, \$1 per kilo.

## EXPORTATION.

Two per cent ad valorem: Salt beef or jerked beef, four per cent. ad valorem; animal oil, horns, bone ashe, hair, leather and skins, clean or dirty wool, claws, ostrich feathers, tallow or grease.

Old iron and steel shall pay a duty of \$10 per 100 kilos.

The following articles shall be free from duty: Cork trees, animals in general, armed or unarmed vessels, sugar cane, coal, wooden or iron casks, made or unfinished; coke, hoops for casks, fresh fruit or vegetables, with the exception of grapes; maize or wheat flour, firewood, locomotives, maize in grain, reaping machines, steam threshing machines, with or without motor; furniture and implements forming an emigrant's baggage, coined money, naphtha or impure petroleum, church objects, gold in grain, paste or powder, filters (Pasteur system), fresh fish, silver in bars, live plants (but subject to Law 2,384), wheat, school utensils asked for by the Provincial Governments or the National Board of Education.

Art. 2.—The import and export duties ad valorem shall be paid, taking as basis the legal value established in the valuation tariff.

Art. 3.—The Executive power can add imported or exported articles to the valuation tariff, whether included or not.

Art. 4.—A leakage of 5 per cent shall be allowed for wines, oils, alcohols, beers, liquors in casks, if they come from ports situated north of the Equator, and 2 per cent if from ports south of the equator. Two per cent shall be al-

lowed for breakage of same liquids, when they come bottled, no matter where they come from.

Art. 5.—Articles by weight, which have two or more wrappers, shall pay the special duty, taking into account the wrapper next the article (with the exception of tea), and those which come in wooden casks shall pay on the gross weight.

Art. 6.—Goods from foreign countries, not mentioned in the tariff, shall pay the duty set down in same for articles of their class—declared value in deposits by its importer, and the general duty of 25 per cent, if they do not belong to any of the categories established in said tariff.

Art. 7.—In all cases referred to in the previous article, and all others set forth in the tariff, in which the *ad valorem* duty is chargeable, the declared value shall include the cost price at the port of shipment, the bills of lading to be presented as proof of same, and freight, insurance, and all other expenses until the goods enter the custom-house.

Art. 8.—If the value is made too low the customs officers shall appraise it, and the importer can pay duty on this latter value or abandon the goods to the custom-house within five days, otherwise he will be considered as consenting to the customs valuation. When the goods are abandoned to the custom-house it shall pay its own valuation for them, plus 10 per cent.

Art. 9.—Article 209 of the customs regulations is hereby revoked, and parcels must pay duty the same as other goods.

Art. 10.—The postoffice shall collect the duty on parcels by post.

Art. 11.—Import duty must be paid in cash before the goods are taken from deposit.

Art. 12.—The duties established by this law shall be the minimum tariff for goods from all countries that apply the same tariff to exports from the Republic. Should any country charge a higher tariff on the latter than on similar goods from other countries, the Executive is empowered to charge imports from such country the maximum tariff—that is, 50 per cent more, and 15 per cent on goods free of duty. Any

attempt at deception as to the country from which goods come in such cases shall be visited with the pains and penalties provided by law.

Art. 13.—The products of the Republic not specified in this law as subject to duty, may be exported free of duty.

Art. 14.—Export duties must be paid before the goods are shipped. The exporter must pay the full duty into the custom house, and the whole account be closed within ten days, the custom house returning the surplus, if any, to the exporter.

Art. 15.—Goods made in the country, and which may be exported and reimported, shall pay import duty, unless they are absolutely different from foreign goods of their kind and be imported within a year of being exported.

Art. 16.—Imported goods cannot be sent across the country by land unless the duty be first paid at some of the custom houses, with the following exceptions:

(1) In transit for Brazilian or Paraguayan ports through those of Concordia and Monte Caseros.

(2) In transit from the customs of this city and Rosario to the customs at Mendoza, San Juan, Salta, and Jujuy, bound for Bolivia or Chile.

(3) Goods to or from La Plata.

Art. 17.—The reshipment and transshipment of goods for National ports are subject to return permits ("tornaguías") to be canceled in whatever form the Executive power may decree.

Art. 18.—The Executive power may decree the use of such permits on making arrangements with the custom houses of neighboring States. In the absence of such arrangements, captains of vessels must present their manifests at the first Argentine port they touch at.

Art. 19.—Argentine vessels carrying goods free from export duties, and not touching at foreign ports, may be dispatched by means of a simple document at the respective resguardo.

The remaining articles deal with the penalties to be enforced in the case of violation of the law.



HONDURAS.

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## RIGHTS OF FOREIGNERS.

The following translation of Chapter III of the new constitution of Honduras relating to foreigners in that country is transmitted to the Department of State by Mr. Wm. C. Burchard, Consul at Ruatan.

NO. 353. CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,  
RUATAN, December 21, 1894.

Hon. EDWIN F. UHL,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C.

SIR: The Bonilla party, which came into power in February last by the overthrow of General Vasquez, commenced its administration by convoking a constitutional convention, "*Asamblea Nacional Constituyente.*"

I inclose a copy of the Official Gazette, containing the said constitution and also a translation of Chapter Third (Titulo III), relating to foreigners, to which I beg leave to invite your attention.

WM. C. BURCHARD,  
Consul.

Chapter III, of the new constitution of Honduras, which will take effect January 1, 1895. Translated from No. 1095 of the *Official Gazette*:

## FOREIGNERS.

Art. 10.—The Republic of Honduras is a sacred asylum for every person who may take refuge in its territory.

Art. 11.—Foreigners are obliged from the time of their arrival in the Republic to respect the authorities and obey the laws.

Art. 12.—Foreigners in Honduras enjoy all the civil rights of Hondurians.

Art. 13.—They can acquire any kind of property in the country, but they shall be subject in regard to such property to all the ordinary taxes or obligations (*cargas*) and to the extraordinary of a general character to which Hondurians are obligated.

Art. 14.—They (foreigners) can not make reclamations or demand any indemnity from the Republic except in the cases and in the form that Hondurians might do it.

Art. 15.—Foreigners can not have recourse to diplomatic intervention (*via diplomatica*) except in cases of denial of justice. To this effect a judgment or sentence (*fallo ejetitorio*) not favorable to the claimant shall not be understood as a denial of justice, and if, in opposition to this article, reclamations are not concluded in a friendly manner and cause damage to the country, they (the claimants) will lose the right to remain (*habitar*) in the country.

Art. 16.—Extradition can only be decreed by virtue of a law or by treaty for common crimes, never for political offences, although as a consequence of such, a common crime may result.

Art. 17.—The laws will establish the forms and cases by which the entrance of a foreigner to the territory of Honduras may be denied or his expulsion ordered when considered pernicious.

Art. 18.—The laws and treaties will regulate the use of these guarantees without diminishing or altering them.

Art. 19.—The provisions of this chapter will not modify the treaties existing between Honduras and other nations.

## BRITISH HONDURAS.

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NEW TARIFF.

Under date of January 20, Mr. James Leitch, Consul at Belize, forwarded to the Department of State copy of the new tariff of British Honduras as given below:

No. 65. CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,  
BELIZE, 20th January, 1893.

Hon. EDWIN F. UHL,  
Assistant Secretary of State,  
Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy in duplicate of the new tariff of British Honduras for the information of the Department.

I have the honor to be, sir,  
Your most obedient servant,

JAMES LEITCH,  
U. S. Consul.

## BRITISH HONDURAS.

TARIFF OF DUTIES OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE, AND OTHER  
DUES.

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ORDINANCE NO. 1 OF 1895.

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## SCHEDULE A.—TABLE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Beer, Porter, Cider and Perry, per gallon.....	\$0 25
Candles, Tallow, per lb.....	0 01
Candles, all other, per lb.....	0 02

Cigars, per 1,000.....	6 00
Cigarettes, per 1,000 .....	0 75
Cocoa, per lb .....	0 03
Coffee, per lb .....	0 02
Gunpowder, per lb .....	0 05
Hay and Oats, per 100 lbs.....	0 10
Lard, per lb.....	0 01
Lumber, rough, except palings, per 1,000 feet .....	1 00
Lumber, dressed, except palings, per 1,000 feet.....	1 50
Oils, mineral, of 150° test and upwards, per gallon...	0 03
Oils, mineral, below 150° test, per gallon.....	0 06
Oils, other, not in bottles, per gallon.....	0 06
Opium, per lb .....	2 00
Revolvers, each.....	3 00
Rifles, each.....	1 75
Soap, per 100 lbs.....	0 25
Spirits not methylated, Cordials and Liquors not ex- ceeding the strength of proof by Sikes' hydrometer, and in proportion for any greater strength than strength of proof, per gallon.....	2 50
Sugar, unrefined, per lb.....	0 01½
Sugar, refined, per lb.....	0 02
Tea, per lb.....	0 05
Tobacco, leaf, per lb.....	0 08
Tobacco, other than leaf, per lb.....	0 50
Wines, sparkling, per gallon.....	1 50
Wines, still, except Claret, per gallon.....	1 00
Wine, Claret, per gallon.....	0 50
All other goods, not free of duty, and not otherwise charged with any duty, according to the invoice or assessed value, including the cost of the pack- ages.....	10 per ct.

## SCHEDULE B.—GOODS FREE OF DUTY.

Agricultural Implements.

Animals Living.

Beef and Pork, heretofore paying rated duty.

Books Printed, not being account.

- Bread, Navy and Pilot.  
 Bricks, Roofing slates and Tiles.  
 Bullion and Coin.  
 Cane Bills, Cane Kuives and Hoes.  
 Cement and Lime.  
 Church decorations and vestments imported specially for  
 any Church.  
 Cocoanuts.  
 Coal and Coke.  
 Drain Pipes.  
 Firewood.  
 Fish, salted, dry or wet.  
 Flour.  
 Fresh fish and oysters (not preserved in any way).  
 Fresh fruit.  
 Furniture and household effects of *bona fide* immigrants.  
 Hides and Skins, raw.  
 Ice.  
 Indian Corn.  
 Iron Fencing and galvanized iron netting (including staples  
 and railings).  
 Iron framework and girders (for iron buildings).  
 Iron roofing, waterheads, brackets, downpipes, guttering,  
 ridging and screws.  
 Machinery, Agricultural, Marine and Manufacturing.  
 Maps and Charts.  
 Meat, fresh (not preserved in any way).  
 Palings for Fences.  
 Passengers' luggage (containing apparel and articles of  
 personal use, and professional apparatus).  
 Patterns and Samples of no saleable value.  
 Pitch and Tar.  
 Plants, seeds, bulbs and roots.  
 Plant or Materials for Railways, Tramways, Electric Light-  
 ing, Telegraphs or Telephones.  
 Poultry and other live birds.  
 Pumps, and other apparatus for raising water.  
 Rice.

Rubber unmanufactured.

Salt (other than table salt).

School appliances imported specially by the manager of any School.

Shooks, Staves, Heads and Hoops for Casks, and Rum Casks.

Stones, sand, gravel and soil.

Tanks or vats.

Timber, Logwood and other dye-woods, being indigenous to the colony.

Tombstones and memorial tablets.

Tortoise Shell (unmanufactured).

Trucks for use in mahogany works, including the axles, iron work and chains forming part thereof.

Turtle, live.

Uniforms and appointments imported by Civil Officers.

Vegetables, fresh.

Vessels.

ORDINANCE NO. 1, 1895.

*Excise duty.*

Spirits manufactured in the Colony, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sikes' hydrometer and in proportion for any greater strength than strength of proof, per gallon..... \$1 25

*Storage of gunpowder.*

On each barrel of 100 pounds, per month or part of a month ..... \$0 25  
For such smaller packages, in proportion.

WAREHOUSE RENT.

TABLE FRAMED UNDER CHAPTER 92—CONSOLIDATED LAWS, 11TH DECEMBER, 1894.

*On all goods lodged in the Queen's warehouse, per month, or any part of a month, so long as the goods remain in the warehouse.*

For every puncheon, pipe, butt or tierce..... \$0 50  
For every hogshead or half tierce..... 0 25

For every quarter cask.....	0 15
For every octave .....	0 10
For every barrel .....	0 10
For every half barrel.....	0 05
For every demijohn ..	0 05
For all packages measuring less than 1½ cubic feet...	0 02
Measuring 1½ and less than 2½ cubic feet.....	0 03
Measuring 2½ and less than 5 cubic feet .....	0 05
Measuring 5 and less than 10 cubic feet.....	0 10
Measuring 10 and less than 20 cubic feet .....	0 15
Measuring 20 and less than 30 cubic feet .....	0 50
Measuring 30 cubic feet and upwards .....	1 00

## PORT CHARGES—LIGHT DUES

## CHAPTER 58—CONSOLIDATED LAWS

On all vessels of five tons and upwards, entering from seaward, per registered ton .....	\$ 0 2½
Maximum charge to be levied on any one ship (rule made December 5, 1894) .....	125 00
Custom House, Belize, 5th January, 1895.	

## COSTA RICA.

The following communication from United States Minister Lewis Baker was received by the Department of State on the subject of internal developments in Costa Rica and the financial affairs of that country:

No. 476.                   LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,  
                                  SAN JOSÉ, C. R., February 5, 1895.  
To the Honorable WALTER Q. GRESHAM,  
                                  Secretary of State,  
                                  Washington, D. C.

SIR: President Iglesias informs me that the very large and valuable concession of lands which was granted to Mr. Minor C. Keith, by this Government, in aid of the construction of a railroad from a point on the present railway, which connects San José with Port Limon, to a point on the River Trio near its entrance into Lake Nicaragua, has been negotiated in London, and that the money for building and equipping the road has been pledged. This opens up to settlement a new and valuable section of Costa Rica, which will, however, be chiefly owned by the London syndicate.

The President further informs me that he has recently paid over \$1,000,000 of the internal debt of this country, and that provision has been made for the extinguishment of this entire debt at an early day. He represents that he has in the public treasury over \$200,000, which is to be used in building good cart roads through two or three sections of the State, with the view of opening up to settlement different sections of the country which are now comparatively inaccessible.

The Government has ceased to pay the interest on its foreign debt which amounts to £102,000 sterling annually. The claim is that this country can not stand this immense and exhaustive drain longer. It is proposed that, if the holders of



these bonds will reduce the principal and consequently the interest by one-half, it will then be possible for the country to meet this lighter obligation.

Exchange on New York is at this time quoted at from \$2.40 to \$2.42. Only paper money and small silver change circulate here; even the Chilian and Peruvian pesos command a premium of 25 to 30 per cent.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS BAKER.

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### THE BANANA TRADE IN 1894.

(FROM AN OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CONSUL OF FRANCE  
AT SAN JOSÉ, DATED NOVEMBER 12, 1894.)

After coffee, which in Costa Rica constitutes the chief source of the national wealth, comes the banana. The exportation of this fruit, which, ten years ago, was of little importance, has grown steadily, and at present is carried on to such an extent as to represent a value of over \$800,000, about one-tenth of the total exports of the country.

From the 1st of January to the 31st of October, 1894, not less than 1,309,000 bunches of bananas were exported; and the calculation was made by all persons engaged in this trade that during the balance of the year—that is, November and December—those figures would be increased to 1,600,000.

The increase in the exportation of bananas during the last eight years has been as follows:

Exportation in 1887, 595,970 bunches.

Exportation in 1888, 896,248 bunches.

Exportation in 1889, 990,898 bunches.

Exportation in 1890, 1,091,025 bunches.

Exportation in 1891, 1,133,718 bunches.

Exportation in 1892, 1,178,718 bunches.

Exportation in 1893, 1,278,647 bunches.

Exportation in 1894 (until October 31), 1,309,155 bunches.

The Government has done and continues to do with much energy everything possible to encourage the cultivation of

the banana and the further development of this trade. Among the measures taken for this purpose prominent place must be given to the creation of new lines of cheap railroads in the banana region of the country, between Santa Clara and the valleys of the Amarillo River, the Rio Jimenez, and the Banana River, in the district of Limon.

To form an exact idea of the production of bananas in Costa Rica, about 40 per cent must be added to the above figures. That 40 per cent represents both the local consumption and the losses sustained through imperfect handling or other causes.

The whole of the banana trade is with the United States. A limited amount is sent to New York; but the great bulk, almost the whole exported, goes to New Orleans. The transportation is made by steamers, plying regularly once a week between Limón and the latter port.

Bunches of bananas bought on the trees at 25 and 50 cents American money, or 50 cents and \$1 Costa Rican money, are generally sold at New Orleans at \$1 and \$2 in our money.

## COLOMBIA.

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CURRENCY LAW OF 1894.

In a communication to the Department of State, Minister Luther J. McKinney incloses the following translation of the law of November 21, 1894, on the subject of the fiscal affairs of Colombia:

No. 82. LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,  
BOGATA, December 13, 1894.

Hon. WALTER Q. GRESHAM, [ETC]:

SIR: Law 70 of 1894 passed by the Colombia Congress on the 21st of November last, in relation to the liquidation of the national bank and the redemption of the paper currency, is hereby inclosed with a translation thereof.

This law is a radical departure from the financial policy of the Colombian Government for several years past. No other money than paper has been recognized by the Government, and no contract will be made binding in either silver or gold. In other words, a contract made payable in silver or gold could not be collected in the courts, but a judgment would be issued for the number of dollars mentioned in the contract only in paper. It will be seen by the present law that it is the purpose only at first to redeem the fractional currency in circulation, then as fast as may be to redeem the larger currency until they shall have reached a full silver basis. Law 88 of 1886 may need explanation. This law allowed the General Government to add 25 per cent to all duties collected in the custom houses and apply this addition to the repairs of the public highways. Two-fifths of this is now to be applied to the redemption of the paper currency. This 25 per cent additional customs duties has not been sufficient, as it has been used to keep the roads in good condition, and it is believed the diverting of any part of this fund from its original purpose will cause great dissatisfaction among the people.

Article 11, which refers to the free coinage of gold, it is believed will not cause any gold to be coined; first, because there is no gold in the country for the purpose, the gold produced in the country being almost wholly in the hands of English capitalists, and as fast as the mines produce it it is shipped to Europe for coinage.

Second.—The Government mints have been neglected for many years, and the appliances for coining are not in such a condition as to make coinage profitable.

For some years the Government has had in the vaults of the national bank \$2,300,000 of silver, 0.835 fine, which has been held for the redemption of certain paper currency. The last Congress authorized the President of the Republic to use this silver for such purposes as he might think best for the interests of the Republic. Instead of applying this silver to the redemption of that amount of paper money, and thus at once putting this amount of silver in circulation, he has sold the silver in Panama at a premium of about \$1.20, and is applying the money to the payment of the army and other public purposes.

It is hoped that the present law may result in a better financial condition for the Republic, but the change will be necessarily slow, and will not be felt for some time to come.

\* \* \* \* \*

LUTHER J. MCKINNEY,  
Minister.

The law of November 21, 1894 [printed copy and translation filed in Department of State] provides that the affairs of the national bank shall be liquidated and the bank reduced to a section of the Treasury Department. The Government is to proceed immediately "to dictate the necessary arrangements" for the discounting of the six million francs remaining free of the loan which the Panama Canal Company is to deliver to the Republic. "After the initial discount, the sum which remains free shall be employed in the purchase of silver bars, which shall be coined in Europe in ten and twenty cent pieces at 0.835 fine, in accordance with the rules of the

fiscal code touching this matter. As soon as the ten and twenty cent pieces mentioned in the foregoing article shall have been received \* \* \* they shall be exchanged at par for paper ten and twenty cent pieces, which shall then be burned." The following amounts are "to be destined for the redemption" of the paper money :

"I. Two-fifths of the twenty-five per cent of the additional importation dues granted to the Departments by law 88 of 1886.

"II. The net amount of the value of the bills held by the national bank, which shall be immediately collected.

"III. The profits which the Government may obtain in exchange for the privilege granted to organized banks, or banks which may be organized for the issue of bank notes, in accordance with Article 16 of this law.

"IV. The amounts which, by any cause, may belong to the nation by reason of its contracts with the Panama Railroad and Canal companies."

It is provided that of the two-fifths of the custom house dues previously mentioned, one-half shall be used for the coinage "of fractional silver currency, at 0.835 fine, in pieces of 10, 20 and 50 cents, until the sum of \$5,000,000 has been completed, including in this sum the amount ordered to be coined by Article III of this law." The other half is to be used "for the monthly burning of the paper money. As soon as the \$5,000,000 are coined, the said funds shall continue to be used for the redemption of the paper money."

The free coinage of gold in the national mints in pieces of 16 grams, 120 miligrams, 900 fine, is authorized, the said piece to be called *Condor*, which shall have a legal value of \$10, as well as pieces of \$5 called *half-condors*; of \$2 called *one-fifth of a condor*, and of \$1.

The Government reserves the right to allow private parties to coin in the mints silver bars produced in the country, in pieces of a value of \$1, 900 fine, provided they fulfill the conditions prescribed by the fiscal code.

From the date of the sanction of the new law, the expor-

tation of fractional currency is prohibited. Private parties are also prohibited from introducing any other money except gold at 900 fine.

The power to issue bills, the new law declares, belongs exclusively to the nation, and the Government shall not be allowed to take away or transfer this right until paper money is on a par with silver.

The capital of a bank desiring to exercise this privilege must be not less than \$250,000 in legal silver or gold money. No bills may be issued except for a sum of double the amount of metal in the safe. The privilege may not be granted for a longer period than seven years, but it may be renewed. The bank is subject to inspection and must pay annually to the national treasury 2 per cent of the amount of bills issued.

Aside from the cases mentioned in Article 121 of the constitution, the issue of paper money is absolutely prohibited.

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Mr. John Bidlake, United States Consul at Barranquilla, Colombia, under date of December 14, 1894, informs the Department of State that exports from that consular district to the United States for the quarter ending December 31, 1894, were greater by the sum of \$183,243.45 than for the preceding quarter.

He reports that a marked difference was noticeable on the taking effect of the new United States tariff, and that business with the United States for the new year promises well.

BOLIVIA.

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In the commercial notes of the December BULLETIN reference was made to the treaty recently negotiated between Bolivia and Paraguay whereby there was conceded to the latter country several leagues of territory bordering the right bank of the Paraguay river, thus affording to Bolivia an outlet for her products to the Atlantic seaboard.

Referring to this treaty the following translation of a leading article in *La Nacion*, the official organ of the present Uruguayan administration, transmitted by Mr. Edgar Schramm, United Consul at Montevideo, to the Department of State, is published:

“For a great many years Bolivia has understood that the natural exit for her products could not and must not be looked for westward toward the Pacific, from the shore of which the best part of its territory is separated by the barrier, so difficult to overcome, of the Andes Mountains.

“The true course, they saw, was the one traced by the great rivers on its southern border, direct or indirect tributaries of the River Plata, and so it was toward the south that Bolivia has looked for facilities of communication with the Atlantic Ocean.

“The scheme of a railway to run from Santa Cruz to the shore of the Paraguay River has been entertained more than once by the public men of Bolivia, who well understood that the vast natural resources of their fertile country would serve for naught as long as no means of transportation existed to reach the markets of consumption.

“More than once, when speaking of the importance of the improvement of the port of Montevideo, have we had occasion in these columns to point to the immense territories of Bolivia, expressing the desire that the settling of its boundary

difficulties with Paraguay should become a reality, and the sooner the better.

“This is to day a reality. \* \* \* The happy solution of this matter will permit Bolivia to obtain the capital necessary to realize its plans of commercial expansion toward the Atlantic.

“And for all this vast estuary in which the waters of so many territories unite, Montevideo is the natural port on account of its geographical position and its maritime importance.

“It will be at Montevideo that the interchange of commerce between the countries of the interior and of the Atlantic will take place as soon as the construction of our port shall have become a fact.”



## URUGUAY.

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The following decree relating to the budgetary obligations has been issued from the ministry of finance of Uruguay, under date of January 4, 1895:

“The President of the Republic, in accord with ministers, decrees:

“Article I.—During the first ten days of each month the national general treasury shall effect the payment of all the schedules of the budget corresponding to the previous month. The payment shall be made in cash, or in its default Treasury certificates shall be delivered as vouchers of the credit for their face value.

“Article II.—In accord with the dispositions of the preceding article the minister of finance is hereby authorized to issue treasury certificates payable in cash to bearer when the national treasury announces the payment in cash of the budget corresponding to the treasury certificates in circulation.

“Article III.—Under no pretext may there be issued more treasury certificates than correspond to the months fallen due to the budgetary expenses authorized by law. Every month there shall be published the quantity of certificates issued, with a detailed specification of their value and enumeration.

“Article IV.—The treasury certificates shall be to bearer, of the value of \$5, \$10, and \$50, convertible in cash in the form established in Article II. They shall be with counterfoils, with number and series stamped by the accountant's office, signed by the accountant and treasurer of the nation, and shall show prominently the month to which they correspond.

“Article V.—When the general treasury is prepared to effect the total payment of a monthly budget it shall announce

in the press the conversion into cash of the corresponding certificates.

“Article VI.—Every certificate withdrawn from circulation by the general treasury by virtue of the respective monthly budget having been paid in cash, shall be publicly cremated with the usual formalities and with the intervention of the general accountant's office and the notary of Government and finance.

“Article VII.—The service of the treasury certificates shall be effected by means of an amortisation office, working in the premises of the office of public credit and under the direct dependency of the minister of finance, which shall direct and regulate its movement and operations.

“Article VIII.—The expenses occasioned by the working of the amortisation office, as also of printing the treasury certificates, shall be debited to the sundry expenses (*eventuales*) of the ministry of finance, until included in the general budget.

“Article IX.—(Transitory.) The ministry of finance is hereby authorized to include in the first issue of treasury certificates corresponding to the unpaid balance of the months of September, October, November, and December, 1894.

“Article X.—Let this be communicated.

(Signed)

“IDIARTE BORDA,  
“FREDERICO R. VIDIELLA,  
“MIGUEL HERRARA Y OBES,  
“JUAN J. CASTRO,  
“JAIME ESTRAZULAS,  
“JUAN J. DIAZ.”

## ECUADOR.

## RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Mr. C. C. Mallet, Her Majesty's acting Consul-General at Quito, in a dispatch to the foreign office, dated the 1st of November, incloses copy and translation of a law passed by the Congress of Ecuador at its last session imposing certain taxes for the purpose of establishing a fund to be used for the construction of railways in the Republic. The law provides as follows:

Article 1.—There shall be collected from the 1st of January, 1895, a tax on the passage through the custom houses of the Republic of all packages imported or exported. A tax shall also be imposed upon the companies and banks mentioned in the present law. This fund shall be called "railway tax."

Art. 2.—All packages and articles for import shall pay 10 cents for every 100 kilogs. of gross weight.

Art. 3.—All packages and articles for export shall pay 10 cents for every 100 kilogs. of gross weight.

Art. 4.—From the above taxes are excepted: Ivory nuts, tar, hides, split and whole canes (for building purposes), vegetable coal, bark, fruit, woods of all kinds, plants, ropes, tamarinds, and minerals in general.

Art. 5.—Those who, for their own account, or as agents or consignees, contract for freight or passage by sea, shall be obliged to pay 1 per cent of the sums received by them, or the sums agreed upon, if the payment for such freight or passage has to be made elsewhere.

There are excepted from this tax national vessels or craft engaged in the coast trade.

Art. 6.—Fire, maritime, and life assurance companies shall pay 2 per cent of the sums received for premiums or of the

sums agreed upon by them, if the payment has to be made elsewhere.

Art. 7.—Banks shall pay 2 per cent on the value of their annual dividends, and the banks of emission, circulation, and discount—the subject of the law of June 4, 1878, amended on the 27th of August, 1886—shall pay in addition half per cent on the value of their emissions.

Art. 8.—This addition is made to the law of the 6th of August, 1892, and the product of these new taxes can be used for no other purpose than the one stated in the present law, the minister of finance being responsible for this.

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## PERU.

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Under date of December 17, 1894, Mr. T. A. McKenzie, United States Minister at Lima, advises the Department of State that a decree has been issued by the Government of Peru ordering the payment on or before the 14th of December (last) of the house tax; also the payment of the trade and professional licenses for the first half of the year 1895, and inflicting a penalty of 25 per cent for non-payment.

By supreme decree, under authority of the act of Congress of October 26th last, it has been determined to raise funds for the public service by the issuance of bonds in denominations of 10, 20, 50 and 100 soles, payable to bearer to the amount of 500,000 soles, to be considered as a debt of State, to bear interest at 10 per cent per annum, and after January 1, 1895, to be received in all the custom-houses of the Republic in the proportion of 10 per cent of the amount paid in.

## CANAIGRE.

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The cultivation of the canaigre plant has during the past few years attracted great and increasing attention. Its value as an agent in the processes of tanning and dyeing is being constantly revealed and developed.

In order to add to the public information in regard to this useful product space is given for the following article taken from a recent number of the *Two Republics*, published at the city of Mexico :

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

“It is none other than the sour dock (*Rumex acetosa*). There are a dozen or more varieties of the dock weed known to botany, and the particular 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 also has 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 two to eighteen ounces 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 many 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 centers 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 twenty to thirty tons of green roots, equal to seven to ten tons of the dried material, ready for shipment. Prices in Europe have been from \$60 to \$80 per ton (gold), and in the United States from \$25 to \$30. At the lowest estimate of both yield and price, an acre in canaigre would bring \$175. Probably \$225 would be a safe and reasonable estimate of the value per acre.

"As to the tanning value of canaigre, Prof. W. Eltner, of the Vienna research station for leather industry, says, after thoroughly testing it:

" 'I consider the article especially adapted to tanning uppers, fine saddlery, and fancy leathers.'

"Canaigre will also doubtless enter largely into arts and industries other than leather making. In the manufacture of dye stuffs and mordants it is said to be very valuable, and one may confidently entertain high hopes of canaigre soon becoming an important article in Mexican agriculture."

## 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.

### GUATEMALA—

Guatemala.

### HAITI—

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