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COMISIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE ARQUEOLOGÍA Y ETNOLOGÍA AMERICANAS.

En cumplimiento de lo acordado por la Segunda Conferencia Pan-americana, celebrada en la capital de México de octubre 22 de 1901 á enero 31 de 1902, con el objeto de crear una Comisión Arqueológica Internacional Americana, y atender debidamente á la preservación de los monumentos de antiguas civilizaciones, que existen en algunos de los países del Nuevo Mundo, haciendo además los estudios é investigaciones que sean del caso, se reunieron en 15 de abril de 1902, en el Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América, bajo la presidencia del Honorable Señor FRANCIS B. LOOMIS, Subsecretario de Estado, el Exmo. Señor Embajador de México, los Exmos. Señores Ministros del Perú, de Guatemala y Costa Rica, el último en representación también de Nicaragua, el Honorable Señor Director de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, y el Señor Doctor W J MCGEE, Encargado de la División de Etnología Americana del Museo Nacional de los Estados Unidos de América, en esta capital, y después de haberse cambiado las observaciones que ocurrieron relativamente á este asunto, se dió lectura á un "Proyecto de organización," que traían preparado el Señor Don MANUEL DE ASPIROZ, Embajador de México y el Señor Doctor MCGEE, como representante de los Estados Unidos, y que se transcribe á continuación.

Se acordó en esa Junta transmitir á los respectivos Gobiernos una copia del "Proyecto" antedicho, suplicándoles una expresión de sus miras sobre el particular, así como también la adopción de las medidas que estimen oportuno para la provisión de los fondos que para el caso serán necesarios.

**PROYECTO DE ORGANIZACIÓN DE LA COMISIÓN INTERNACIONAL
DE ARQUEOLOGÍA Y ETNOLOGÍA AMERICANAS.**

REGLAMENTO.

ARTÍCULO I.—*Título.*

La organización será conocida bajo el nombre de Comisión Internacional de Arqueología y Etnología americanas.

ARTÍCULO II.—*Objetos.*

Los objetos de la Comisión serán:

1°. Promover la unificación de las leyes relativas á antigüedades en el Hemisferio Occidental;

2°. Aumentar y difundir los conocimientos concernientes á esas antigüedades y á los pueblos primitivos á que son debidas;

3°. Despertar interés en favor de los vestigios de una raza que está extinguiéndose;

4°. Unificar los métodos en uso en los países americanos, para el establecimiento y conservación de los Museos de esta clase; y

5°. Procurar el establecimiento de uno ó más Museos arqueológicos y etnológicos de carácter internacional.

ARTÍCULO III.—*Organización.*

FRACCIÓN 1. La Comisión será un Cuerpo administrativo y comprenderá además un Cuerpo científico.

FRACCIÓN 2. La Comisión, como Cuerpo administrativo, se compondrá de representantes oficialmente designados por los Gobiernos partícipes, no más de tres por cada Gobierno, que serán llamados Comisionados, y no recibirán remuneración por sus servicios.

FRACCIÓN 3. Los empleados administrativos de la Comisión serán un Presidente, dos Vice-Presidentes y un Secretario; todos ellos elegidos por mayoría de votos de los Comisionados presentes, en una sesión ordinaria; servirán por cuatro años, ó hasta que sus sucesores los hayan sustituido; y las vacantes podrán ser cubiertas por medio de una elección semejante en cualquiera sesión ordinaria. El Presidente presidirá las sesiones y será el Ejecutivo de la Comisión; en caso de ausencia ó incapacidad, sus deberes serán de la incumbencia de los Vice-Presidentes, en el orden de su antigüedad en la Comisión. Los empleos administrativos serán honoríficos y gratuitos.

FRACCIÓN 4. El Cuerpo científico se compondrá de (1) Facultativos, uno ó dos por cada país partícipe, y (2) Agregados facultativos.

FRACCIÓN 5. Los Facultativos, que deberán estar versados en Arqueología, y Etnología, serán nombrados en una sesión ordinaria, por mayoría de votos de la Comisión, para períodos que no excedan de

cuatro años. Son elegibles para estos puestos así los Comisionados mismos, como cualesquiera otras personas de fuera; y sus puestos podrán ser honoríficos y gratuitos, ó retribuidos.

FRACCIÓN 6. Los Agregados facultativos, que deberán ser peritos en Arqueología y Etnología, y en los trabajos de los Museos, serán nombrados por el Presidente de la Comisión, á propuesta de dos ó más Directores, con la concurrencia del Director General. El tiempo de su servicio no excederá de dos años, y sus puestos podrán ser honoríficos y gratuitos, ó retribuidos.

FRACCIÓN 7. Entre los empleados del Cuerpo científico habrá un Director General que será Superintendente de los trabajos científicos de la Comisión; un Secretario (el cual podrá ser el Secretario de la Comisión), cuyos deberes serán determinados por el Presidente, previa consulta con el Director General, y un Director por cada país partícipe, el cual presidirá inmediatamente los trabajos que se hagan en su país. Estos empleados podrán ser propuestos por el Cuerpo científico; pero su elección se hará por la Comisión en sesiones especiales y para períodos que no excedan de cuatro años. Las vacantes podrán llenarse interinamente por nombramientos que haga el Presidente. Los empleos podrán ser honoríficos y gratuitos, ó retribuidos; y para desempeñarlos serán elegibles los Comisionados mismos, ú otras personas.

FRACCIÓN 8. En cuanto fuere factible, se procurará, que con excepción del Director General y de los Directores, los miembros del Cuerpo científico, presten sus servicios en países distintos de aquéllos en que hayan recibido su enseñanza.

ARTÍCULO IV.—*Presupuestos.*

FRACCIÓN 1. Los gastos de la Comisión serán sufragados por medio de créditos votados en el Presupuesto de los respectivos países partícipes, del mismo modo que se hizo respecto de los gastos de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas. Los proyectos de esos Presupuestos serán formados por el Director General y se presentarán á los Gobiernos partícipes por el Presidente de la Comisión, por conducto del Director de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas.

FRACCIÓN 2. Todas las cuentas serán llevadas y liquidadas en la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas.

FRACCIÓN 3. El sueldo del puesto de Director por cualquiera de los países podrá ser pagado de la partida respectiva del Presupuesto correspondiente al mismo país, tomando como base el tipo que sea aprobado por la Comisión; y todos los otros sueldos, del Director General, de los Facultativos, de los Agregados Facultativos, y del Secretario del Cuerpo científico, así como los gastos de la Comisión, se se satisfarán, bien sea cargándolos á la suma total de los Presupuestos, ó bien distribuyéndolos en la manera que apruebe la Comisión.

FRACCIÓN 4. Se aceptarán prestaciones gratuitas de servicio y contribuciones de dinero ú otros valores y acusando recibo, se llevará de ellas la debida cuenta.

ARTÍCULO V.—*Funciones.*

FRACCIÓN 1. La Comisión, en su carácter administrativo, tendrá informados á los Gobiernos partícipes de los trabajos y necesidades de la Comisión; deberá recomendarles la promulgación de las leyes que juzgue necesarias con relación á antigüedades ó Museos; guardará ó pondrá al cuidado de otro toda la propiedad adquirida; determinará la extensión y la clase de los trabajos del Cuerpo científico; y dará cualquiera otro paso que tienda al fomento de los objetos de la Comisión, ó á promover su éxito.

FRACCIÓN 2. El Cuerpo científico hará y adquirirá colecciones arqueológicas y etnológicas, cooperará con los Museos que ahora existen ó se establezcan en lo futuro en países americanos, hará investigaciones respecto de las antigüedades y producciones primitivas, y difundirá, por medios que apruebe la Comisión, informes sobre las colecciones, museos ó investigaciones.

ARTÍCULO VI.—*Propiedad.*

FRACCIÓN 1. Toda la propiedad adquirida por la Comisión será tenida y considerada como propiedad pública.

FRACCIÓN 2. El derecho á la propiedad adquirida en cualquiera de los países partícipes corresponderá al mismo país, á no ser que la Comisión, estando presentes el representante ó los representantes del país propietario, vote por unanimidad en una sesión ordinaria que ese derecho sea trasladado á algún otro país ó países.

FRACCIÓN 3. La custodia de las colecciones y de la propiedad de algún Museo adquirida por la Comisión puede ser enargada á empleados públicos de cualquier Gobierno partícipe.

FRACCIÓN 4. En cuanto fuere factible, la Comisión dispondrá que se distribuyan entre los Museos americanos, por medio de canjes equitativos entre los países, duplicados de antigüedades y muestras etnológicas.

FRACCIÓN 5. Podrán establecerse una ó más Oficinas, y los objetos de oficina podrán ser adquiridos y conservados en los lugares que la Comisión elija al efecto.

ARTÍCULO VII.—*Sesiones.*

FRACCIÓN 1. La Comisión se reunirá en sesión ordinaria en el lugar y á la hora que se hayan previamente fijado, el tercer lunes de diciembre de cada año. El Presidente podrá convocar á sesiones extraordinarias, con aviso anticipado de un mes á cada Comisionado.

FRACCIÓN 2. Para que haya *quorum* de la Comisión habrá de estar

representada la mayoría de los países partícipes por uno ó más de sus delegados.

FRACCIÓN 3. El Cuerpo científico se reunirá en sesión ordinaria en lugar y hora previamente fijados, el segundo lunes de diciembre de cada año. Á sesiones extraordinarias podrá convocarse por el Director General, con aprobación del Presidente, y con aviso anticipado de dos meses á cada miembro del Cuerpo.

FRACCIÓN 4. Á voluntad de la Comisión podrán reembolsarse á los Comisionados y á los miembros del Cuerpo científico los gastos en que incurran para asistir á las sesiones.

ARTÍCULO VIII.—*Informes.*

FRACCIÓN 1. Los miembros del Cuerpo científico deberán suministrar al Director por el país en que estén ocupados cuantos informes les pida.

FRACCIÓN 2. El segundo martes de diciembre de cada año ó antes de esa fecha, los Directores presentarán al Director General sus respectivos informes anuales, los que se comunicarán al Cuerpo Científico en la sesión corriente.

FRACCIÓN 3. El tercer lunes de diciembre de cada año ó antes de esa fecha, el Director General presentará al Presidente su Informe general respecto al año trascurrido, incluyendo en él los especiales de los respectivos Directores. Este Informe general será puesto en conocimiento de la Comisión en la sesión corriente.

FRACCIÓN 4. El primer lunes de enero de cada año, ó antes de esa fecha, el Presidente de la Comisión transmitirá á cada uno de los Gobiernos partícipes un Informe oficial sobre el año anterior; éste, junto con los Informes aprobados del Director General y de los Directores, será presentado para su publicación.

FRACCIÓN 5. Los Directores presentarán al Director General y éste al Presidente, en las épocas que la Comisión determine, los Informes especiales que ocurran sobre el progreso de los asuntos de la Comisión, y también los anteproyectos del Presupuesto; cuyos documentos podrán todos ser publicados á discreción de la Comisión.

ARTÍCULO IX.—*Modificaciones.*

FRACCIÓN 1. Este Reglamento podrá ser modificado en cualquiera sesión ordinaria, por una mayoría de dos terceras partes de los votos de los Comisionados, con tal que cuando menos un mes antes de dicha sesión se haya avisado á cada uno de los Comisionados cuáles son los términos del cambio propuesto.

FRACCIÓN 2. Las modificaciones surtirán efecto inmediatamente después de ser aprobadas por el Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas.

Con el anterior Proyecto se han remitido á los Gobiernos los tres documentos siguen:

No. 1.

OBSERVACIONES DEL PROFESOR W J MCGEE RELATIVAS AL PLAN DE ORGANIZACIÓN DE UNA COMISIÓN ARQUEOLÓGICA Y ETNOLÓGICA.

[Tomadas del acta de la junta de los Representantes diplomáticos de las Repúblicas Americanas, celebrada el 15 de abril de 1903, bajo la Presidencia del Señor Subsecretario de Estado.]

Al conferenciar sobre este asunto con el Señor Embajador de México y otros caballeros que sienten interés por el mismo, encontramos la dificultad de que, siendo cierto que el éxito final de los trabajos de la Comisión no depende solamente del apoyo formal que le presten los respectivos Gobiernos, sino también de los créditos que para ello concedan en sus Presupuestos, también lo es, que dichos créditos no podrán pedirse propiamente, sino cuando la Comisión esté ya organizada. Y de ahí fué que pensásemos en adoptar un plan que permitiera á la Comisión quedar constituida antes de solicitar dichos créditos. Esto explica la doble organización que aparece en el Reglamento que se acaba de leer, donde se indica—con bastante claridad, á mi juicio—que se nombre primero una Comisión de carácter puramente honorífico y gratuito, y que más tarde, cuando se estime conveniente, se nombre otra, de dentro de su seno y subordinada á ella, de carácter científico, que tenga por objeto poner en práctica los fines primordiales de la Comisión principal. Me permito hacer esta explicación, Señor Presidente, porque sin ella, podría tal vez considerarse que el Reglamento es más extenso y minucioso de lo que realmente se necesita.

Á nuestro juicio, con el plan indicado, nos será posible organizarnos desde ahora, sin impedir por ello que nuestro programa se desarrolle hasta el grado que se desee, cuando hayamos obtenido los créditos indispensables, y cuando los trabajos estén ya bastante adelantados.

Ahora bien, Señor Presidente y Señores, todas las disposiciones del proyecto de Reglamento que se ha sometido á vuestro juicio están de acuerdo con este plan, y con las recomendaciones de la Conferencia Internacional de México, de que hizo un año en enero pasado. Me parece, Señor Presidente, que en este momento, no tengo necesidad de explicar sino el propósito principal del Reglamento, y que podemos con toda propiedad ocuparnos de discutir el plan general de la obra que nos está encomendada. Si llegamos á un acuerdo sobre los puntos esenciales, podremos entonces entrar en los detalles, estudiando uno por uno los artículos del Reglamento.

El Señor Presidente indicó que sería bueno someter este plan de organización á la consideración de los Gobiernos, y entonces el Señor Ministro de Costa Rica dijo: “Si se trata de someter este proyecto á los diversos Gobiernos, y recomendar su adopción, me parece que sería conveniente entrar en algunas explicaciones con respecto al Artículo

IV que se refiere á fondos. Yo entiendo que las cuotas con que debe contribuirse para este objeto han de ser en la misma proporción que se ha adoptado para el sostenimiento de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas." El Señor Presidente contestó: "La misma proporción, sí; pero no necesariamente la misma cantidad."

Entonces el Señor Ministro de Costa Rica dijo: "Eso es precisamente lo que deseo que se determine. ¿Cuál es la cantidad que, á lo menos aproximadamente, habrá de ser preciso reunir? Me parece que al tiempo de fijar esto, sería bueno informar á los Gobiernos acerca de la cuota con que cada uno tendría que contribuir. De allí proviene mi deseo de conocer el importe, ó al menos tener una idea, aunque sea sólo aproximada, del costo total, y de la suma anual que se requerirá para cubrir los gastos."

El Señor Doctor McGEE contestó lo siguiente: "Puedo manifestar, Señor Presidente, que á mi juicio, la suma necesaria para sufragar los gastos del primer año no bajará de \$10,000 ni excederá de \$20,000; pero debe entenderse que este cálculo es meramente aproximado. Me parece, sin embargo, que con \$10,000 podría la Comisión hacer trabajos de importancia, que redundasen en su crédito. Con \$20,000, por supuesto, podría hacer mucho más. Mi opinión particular es que no sería discreto contar con un fondo de todos los países que excediera de \$20,000, sin conocer primero qué es lo que puede hacerse y cómo opera la organización. Creo, por tanto, que la cantidad que debe recogerse de los diferentes Gobiernos que tomen parte en este asunto, habrá de ser \$10,000 como mínimo y \$20,000 como máximo.

No. 2.

CUOTA ANUAL CON QUE CADA UNO DE LOS GOBIERNOS DE AMÉRICA HABRÁ DE CONTRIBUIR PARA EL SOSTENIMIENTO DE LA COMISIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE ARQUEOLOGÍA Y ETNOLOGÍA AMERICANAS, CALCULANDO SU COSTO EN \$10,000 Y \$20,000 POR AÑO, RESPECTIVAMENTE.

	Población.	Cuota por año.	
		\$10,000.	\$20,000.
Argentina, República.....	4,044,911	\$600.10	\$600.20
Bolivia.....	2,779,549	206.20	412.40
Brasil.....	16,330,216	1,211.62	2,423.21
Chile.....	2,712,145	201.20	402.40
Colombia.....	4,000,000	296.76	593.52
Costa Rica.....	294,941	21.88	43.76
Cuba.....	1,572,845	116.68	233.36
Dominicana, República.....	610,000	45.26	90.52
Ecuador.....	1,274,861	94.36	188.72
Estados Unidos.....	76,303,387	5,661.58	11,323.16
Guatemala.....	1,364,678	101.26	202.52
Haití.....	1,200,000	89.04	178.08
Honduras.....	398,877	29.60	59.20
México.....	13,570,545	1,006.90	2,013.80
Nicaragua.....	423,200	31.40	62.80
Paraguay.....	635,571	47.16	94.32
Perú.....	2,971,844	220.46	440.92
Salvador (El).....	1,006,848	74.70	149.40
Uruguay.....	964,104	71.52	143.04
Venezuela.....	2,323,527	172.32	344.64
Total.....	131,779,049	10,000.00	20,000.00

CARTA DEL SEÑOR DR. MCGEE AL SEÑOR SECRETARIO DE ESTADO.

Señor JOHN HAY,

Secretario de Estado.

SEÑOR: En cumplimiento del encargo que se sirvió V. hacerme, al honrarme con el nombramiento de miembro por los Estados Unidos de América de la Comisión Internacional de Arqueología y Etnología Americanas, me cabe la satisfacción de dar cuenta de lo que se ha hecho para llevar á cabo el pensamiento que preside á la creación de dicho cuerpo.

El primer movimiento definido en relación con este asunto fué la recomendación adoptada por la Segunda Conferencia Panamericana de México, el 29 de enero de 1902, impresa en páginas 141 á 147 de la Colección de acuerdos de aquella ilustre Asamblea. De conformidad con sus términos el Señor Presidente DÍAZ, en nombre y representación de la República mexicana, comisionó al Señor Don ALFREDO CHAVERO para investigar si era factible el establecimiento de una Comisión Internacional que tuviese por objeto la realización de los propósitos del mencionado acuerdo. El Señor CHAVERO vino entonces á este país, se halló presente en el Congreso Internacional de Americanistas celebrado en Nueva York el mes de octubre ultimo, conferenció con los Señores Representantes de un gran número de Repúblicas americanas y á su regreso á México, aconsejó al Gobierno que aceptase la recomendación.

El segundo paso formal que se dió en este asunto fué el nombramiento que se sirvió V. hacer en mi favor, encargándome que como Representante de los Estados Unidos en este particular conferenciase con los otros Señores Representantes de los demás países, sobre el tema de la Comisión de que se trata. Y en virtud de este mandato conferencé lo oportuno con el honorable Señor VOLNEY W. FOSTER, que representó en la Conferencia de México á los Estados Unidos de América, y que tomó parte activa en la redacción del acuerdo adoptado. Fui después á México, donde tuve el honor de visitar al Señor Presidente DÍAZ, al Señor Doctor CHAVERO y á otros distinguidos personajes, arqueólogos unos, y hombres de Estado los demás. Me eupó la fortuna de llegar á un acuerdo con todos estos Señores sobre el modo con que deberá procederse.

De acuerdo con las indicaciones del Señor Doctor CHAVERO, y en la creencia de que con ello se daría un ejemplo útil á los demás países interesados, el Señor Presidente DÍAZ encargó la representación de México en la Comisión propuesta al Excmo. Señor Don MANUEL DE ASPÍROZ, Embajador de aquella República en los Estados Unidos de América. Y tan pronto como llegué de vuelta á Washington, aunque

con algún retardo por haberme hallado enfermo, me puse al habla con el referido Señor Embajador, y preparé junto con él un "Proyecto de organización," que se comunicó á los Señores Representantes diplomáticos de los demás países interesados, solicitando que se sirvieran hacer respecto de él las observaciones que les ocurrieren. A instancias del mismo Señor Embajador se sirvió V. disponer que se convocase, á los referidos Señores Ministros, para celebrar una junta el día 15 de abril en el Departamento de Estado, y habiendose efectuado la reunión y dándose cuenta en ella del referido "Proyecto," se le aprobó por unanimidad.

En la misma junta se convino en un anteproyecto de Presupuesto de gastos para el primer año acordándose también que la organización formal de la Comisión se efectuará el lunes 3 de diciembre próximo, invitándose en el entretanto á los diferentes Gobiernos para que se sirvan nombrar Comisionados que los representen, y tomen parte en la sesión inaugural de que acaba de hablarse, siempre en el concepto de que no puedan ser más de tres para cada país.

Para mayor explicación acompaño á esta carta (1) el Reglamento de que le hablado; (2) un Estado demostrativo del gasto máximo y mínimo que requerirá la Comisión en su primer año, preparado cortesmente por la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas; (3) el acta de la junta tenida el 15 de abril en el Departamento de Estado; y (4) una copia de la carta dirigida por el Señor Director de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas á los Señores Representantes diplomáticos de las mismas, en cumplimiento de lo acordado en dicha junta.

Deseo manifestar en conexión con esto, y lo hago con especial satisfacción, que he tenido en todo lo relativo á este asunto la más cortés cooperación por parte del Honorable Señor W. W. ROCKHILL, Director de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas.

Debo también recomendar que en cumplimiento de lo acordado, se proceda desde luego, antes de que llegue el mes de diciembre próximo, al nombramiento de tres Comisionados que representen á los Estados Unidos de América, á fin de que ellos puedan concurrir á la junta que ha de tener lugar el tercer lunes de dicho mes.

Ruego á V., Señor Secretario, tengo á bien permitirme que exprese mi gratitud por haberme puesto en aptitud de dirigir un movimiento que promete ayudar eficazmente al progreso de la ciencia, á la vez que al fomento de la armonía internacional en el hemisferio occidental.

Tengo el honor de suscribirme de V., respetuosamente, su atento servidor,

W J MCGEE,

En representación de los Estados Unidos de América.

LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA Y LOS PAÍSES DE LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

DISCUSIÓN TENIDA EN LA ACADEMIA AMERICANA DE CIENCIAS POLÍTICAS Y SOCIALES, EN PHILADELPHIA, EL 17 Y 18 DE ABRIL DE 1903.

El importante asunto de las relaciones entre los Estados Unidos de América y las Repúblicas Latino-Americanas fué discutido extensamente en la Academia Americana de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales en Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, en las reuniones que allí se tuvieron por aquella corporación el 17 y 18 de abril del corriente año de 1903. Como era, natural y apropiado, la Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas, de que es órgano y expresión la Oficina Internacional bajo cuyos auspicios se expide este BOLETÍN, fué invitada cortesmente á tomar parte en el debate.

Cuanto se dijo en este, procedente de diversas fuentes, unas oficiales, otras puramente privadas, ponen de manifiesto que el sentimiento de aproximación recíproca entre los diversos pueblos de este hemisferio, que no en vano, como observó justamente Mr. BLAINE en su discurso de inauguración de la Primera Conferencia Panamericana en esta capital, se llama todavía Nuevo Mundo, en contraste con el Antiguo, de que nos separan por ambos lados dos vastos océanos, continúa progresando sin interrupción.

En la primera sesión celebrada el día 17 se confirió el honor de la Presidencia al Señor Director de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, el Honorable Señor W. W. ROCKHILL, que al tomar posesión de su puesto pronunció un oportuno discurso, manifestando en substancia que en la historia del movimiento de que se ha hablado podían distinguirse dos épocas: una anterior á la citada Conferencia internacional de 1889-1890, que abraza todo lo hecho desde el Congreso de Panamá de 1826 hasta la última fecha, y cuyos resultados no llegaron nunca á ser tangibles, y otra posterior á la referida Conferencia en que por el contrario se ha dado forma práctica á más de un gran trabajo de utilidad común.

Indicó, con razón, entre las cosas que más descuellan en el movimiento en este segundo período, el importantísimo proyecto del Ferrocarril Intercontinental Americano, en cuya realización se trabaja actualmente con actividad, la creación de la Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas de que es centro en este país la Oficina á que sirve de órgano este BOLETÍN, y la determinación de celebrar con frecuencia nuevas Conferencias del mismo género, encaminadas todas á hacer mayor y más completo el conocimiento mutuo y facilitar de esa manera el estrechamiento de las relaciones que existen y deben existir entre ellas.

Refiriéndose al asunto del arbitraje, como medio de dirimir disputas entre los pueblos de América, hizo alusión el Señor ROCKMILL á los acuerdos de la Segunda Conferencia tenida en la capital de México de 1901 á 1902, en que se determinó reconocer como parte del Derecho Público Internacional Americano los principios consignados en las tres convenciones firmadas en La Haya, relativamente á este particular, el 29 de julio de 1899^a; y á otras medidas que tomó la misma Asamblea con el objeto de promover los intereses de la paz en América.

Y después de mencionar lo que se ha hecho respecto á asuntos comerciales en el Congreso Aduanero que acaba de celebrarse en New York, y lo acordado respecto á Policía Sanitaria internacional en la Convención Sanitaria tenida hace poco en esta capital, junto con el trabajo á que dió cima en New York la Comisión para el estudio de la producción y consumo del café, cerró su discurso aludiendo á las demás determinaciones de la Conferencia de México, encaminadas á estrechar los vínculos comerciales y sociales entre los ciudadanos de todos los Estados americanos.

El Señor JOSEPH WHARTON de Philadelphia, en cortas y bien sentidas frases, dió entonces la bienvenida á los Señores presentes, y explicó los fines y propósitos de la Academia, que sin pretender enseñar á nadie lo que debe hacerse en materias políticas y sociales, procura sin embargo mantener vivo el interés público respecto á los asuntos de este género, estudiando lo que se hace en otros países y discutiendo convenientemente los pensamientos y propuestas que ocurran.

Después de esto se dió lectura por el distinguido Profesor de Derecho Internacional de la Universidad de Columbia en New York, Señor JOHN BASSETT MOORE, á un trabajo suyo titulado "El principio de arbitraje internacional en los continentes americanos," en que entre otras cosas manifestó que si no estaba ya determinado un plan fijo y permanente de resolver por medios pacíficos en América las cuestiones internacionales, el hecho no dependía de falta de voluntad de los Gobiernos, sino de las dificultades intrínsecas que ofrece el problema, y añadió: "No debemos olvidar que mientras otros estaban discutiendo respecto al arbitraje, le cupo á un soberano europeo tomar la iniciativa en el movimiento que resultó en el establecimiento del primer plan general y permanente para asegurar arreglos amistosos; y que, por otra parte, los primeros en aprovecharse de ese sistema y recu-

^a Estas tres convenciones son: 1^a. Convención para el arreglo pacífico de las diferencias internacionales; 2^a. Convención respecto á las leyes y costumbres de la guerra por tierra; 3^a. Convención para la adaptación de los principios de la convención de Ginebra de 22 de agosto de 1864 á la guerra por mar.

Los tres instrumentos pueden verse en el notable libro de Mr. FREDERICK W. HOLLIS, Doctor en Derecho Civil, publicado en New York en 1900, con el título de "The Peace Conference at The Hague and its bearings on International Law and Policy."

rrir al Tribunal de La Haya han sido dos Potencias americanas, Los Estados Unidos de América, y la República de México."

El Señor WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, que fué uno de los Delegados de los Estados Unidos de América en la segunda Conferencia Panamericana en México, arengó sobre el tema "La América latina y la Conferencia de México," explicando lo que se había hecho en esa memorable Asamblea.

Siguió en el uso de la palabra el Señor TALCOTT WILLIAMS, que discurrió sobre. "La composición étnica, como factor en todo lo relativo á las Repúblicas latino-americanas;" y se cerró la sesión con una arenga del Señor FRANCIS B. LOOMIS, Subsecretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América, en que dió á conocer sus miras sobre "la posición política de los Estados Unidos en el continente americano." Su notable discurso terminó con la declaración siguiente:

"La posición y supremacía de los Estados Unidos en este hemisferio no dependen del todo de su poder militar, ni de su mayor ó menor aptitud de exhibir su fuerza, ó su vasta riqueza. La política de los Estados Unidos para con las Repúblicas latino-americanas es una política de auxilio y bondadoso interés. Nuestra regla de acción respecto de ellas es la regla de oro. . . . Hemos respondido cordialmente á los llamamientos que nos han hecho, y en más de una ocasión, en determinados tiempos y localidades, hemos usado nuestra marina de guerra para darles protección y asegurarles los beneficios de la paz.

"Momento hubo en que nos expusimos á una guerra con una de las naciones más poderosas del mundo sólo por proteger contra ella á una República de Sud América. . . . Lo que nosotros deseamos es que estas Repúblicas se hagan fuertes, poderosas y prósperas; que se desarrollen por completo sus opulentos recursos; que florezcan sus industrias; que la educación se difunda en ellas por todas partes, y que domine dentro de sus límites el espíritu de tolerancia religiosa. Por rica y poderosa que cualquiera de ellas llegue á hacerse, nunca lo será bastante para llenar cumplidamente los deseos que los Estados Unidos tienen sinceramente respecto de ellas. Nosotros queremos americanizar este hemisferio, no por virtud de la supremacía militar, ni por la influencia del oro omnipotente, sino más bien por la elevada y elevadora influencia de los grandes principios, los bellos ideales, las fuerzas espirituales á que este país debe su fundación, y que con éxito tan maravilloso lo han animado hasta el día."

La sesión segunda, celebrada el día 18 de abril, estuvo dividida en dos partes: una por la mañana, y otra por la tarde.

En la tenida por la mañana presidió el Señor CHARLES R. FLINT, que habló con la competencia que tiene acreditada de los esfuerzos de los Estados Unidos de América por estrechar sus relaciones con las naciones latino-americanas. Siguió el Señor GEORGE WINFIELD SCOTT, que desenvolviendo el mismo tema, encontró ocasión de hablar

de las reclamaciones de ciudadanos ó súbditos extranjeros contra las referidas naciones, y de los métodos empleados para hacerlas valer.

Vino después el Señor FREDERIC EMORY, que en un tiempo fué Director de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, y hoy se halla á la cabeza de la Dirección de Comercio Extranjero del Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos, y dijo entre otras cosas, que la causa principal que había impedido el desenvolvimiento del tráfico de los Estados Unidos con la América del Sud, había de hallarse en el hecho de que estando absorvida la atención de aquéllos en explotar mercados más provechosos, habían dejado prácticamente que el referid tráfico se desenvolvese por sí mismo.

No ha habido, sin embargo, agregó, ni falta de agitación respecto de esto entre los hombres de negocios del país, ni tibieza en los esfuerzos del Gobierno Federal para fomentar dicho comercio. Se han nombrado Comisiones para visitar los países de la América Latina. Se han dado instrucciones á los Representantes diplomáticos y consulares de los Estados Unidos en todos ellos para que suministren informes y ayuden al movimiento por medio de una acción combinada. Hay también el hecho importante de que los artículos americanos gustan y se reciben con favor en todos esos países, y que en muchos hasta se les da preferencia sobre los de Europa.

Mr. EMORY atribuye la falta de éxito, que hasta ahora ha existido, no á una causa natural de ningún género, sino á cierta especie de apatía por parte de los hombres de negocios de los Estados Unidos, que ha impedido la organización necesaria para hacer un vigoroso esfuerzo en favor de la expansión del tráfico.

Cerró la sesión el Señor WILFRED H. SCHOFF con un discurso sobre "El desenvolvimiento de las relaciones comerciales entre Europa y la América Latina."

En la sesión vespertina que fué presidida por el Señor SHELBY M. CULLOM, Senador por Illinois en el Senado de los Estados Unidos de América, y Presidente de la Comisión de Relaciones Exteriores de aquel cuerpo, pronunció dicho Señor un discurso de que se extraeta lo siguiente:

"El movimiento para asegurar relaciones más estrechas entre las varias Repúblicas del continente habrá de aumentar de año en año. Á menudo se ha dicho que el comercio sigue á la bandera, pero el comercio y la bandera deben ir juntos, y yo soy de opinión de que los Estados Unidos y las Repúblicas nuestras hermanas deben estrechar sus lazos comerciales cada día más, que en los puertos de Sur América deben verse numerosos buques con la bandera americana, cargados con productos americanos, y que esos buques deben regresar á los Estados Unidos cargados también con los productos de aquellos países, que tan buena salida tienen en nuestros mercados. Espero tener la felicidad de ver llegar el día en que las tres Américas estén unidas por líneas de

vapores, subvencionadas si fuere necesario, y por ferrocarriles y telégrafos, de suerte que los pueblos de esas naciones, del Norte, del Centro y del Sur, se pongan en contacto unos con otros, y se conozcan mejor para su mutuo beneficio.

“El territorio total de las Repúblicas de América, incluyendo por supuesto los Estados Unidos y Cuba, ocupa una extensión de 12,000,000, tal vez 13,000,000, de millas cuadradas, con una población de más de 140,000,000 de habitantes. Ese territorio, sin embargo, puede mantener una población cinco veces más grande.

“Después de más de cincuenta años de correspondencia diplomática, y de esfuerzos para celebrar tratados con otras Potencias, con el objeto de abrir un canal para reunir los dos grandes océanos, los Estados Unidos al fin han dado un paso decisivo. Por medio de legislación y de un tratado, se ha dispuesto dar comienzo á la construcción de un canal que pondrá en rápida comunicación puntos que hasta ahora han estado separados por enormes distancias. Ratificado que sea por Colombia el referido tratado, como no abrigo la menor duda que lo será, comenzará una nueva era de prosperidad para todas las Repúblicas de Centro y Sur América; pero ese canal no será ventajoso únicamente á las naciones del hemisferio occidental, sino que también habrá de aprovechar á los pueblos de todas las naciones del mundo, para el tráfico y desarrollo de sus respectivos comercios. Ese canal será la obra más notable del Siglo Veinte, pues contribuirá á poner en comunicación regiones lejanas y á hacer que nuestro comercio de exportación reciba saludable impulso.”

Después del Señor CULLOM hablaron: el Señor General JAMES H. WILSON, que fué Gobernador de una provincia en Cuba durante la reciente ocupación militar de aquella isla por los Estados Unidos de América; el Señor Don MANUEL ÁLVAREZ CALDERÓN, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario del Perú en los Estados Unidos de América; y el Señor Don NICOLÁS VELOZ GOITICOA, Secretario de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas.

El discurso del Señor CALDERÓN fué como sigue:

“SEÑOR PRESIDENTE, SEÑORAS Y SEÑORES: Estimo como un gran honor la invitación que me ha hecho el Sr. Presidente ROWE para dirigiros la palabra en esta oportunidad, y le doy por ello muy sinceramente las gracias, así como por el interés que hacia las Repúblicas Latino-Americanas revela el programa de esta reunión. Es muy errónea, por lo general, la idea que se tiene en este país de la situación actual y del porvenir de esas Repúblicas.

“Cuando se habla de ellas, se las presenta como pueblos que viven en perpetua revolución y en donde reina el más grande desorden.

“Las revoluciones que estallan en una que otra de ellas—que por desgracia, se entregan aún, de cuando en cuando, á tan vituperable extravío—se consideran como una epidemia que afecta á toda nuestra

raza. La verdad es, sin embargo, que en la mayor parte de esas Repúblicas, y en el Perú especialmente, las revoluciones son ya hechos del pasado; episodios más ó menos remotos de su historia. La paz está felizmente consolidada, y' sus Gobernantes, que son legalmente elegidos, se suceden con la regularidad que señala nuestra Constitución.

“Pocos son también los que en los Estados Unidos, han investigado el grado de progreso alcanzado por el Perú; las garantías que ofrece para la vida y la propiedad de sus moradores, y las oportunidades que brinda á los que quieren fundar allí sus hogares.

“Esta investigación sería muy útil, porque desvanecería el falso concepto que se ha formado aquí respecto á un país, que ha sido siempre buen amigo de los Estados Unidos; y porque de su exacto conocimiento resultarían, en mi opinión, grandes ventajas.

“Presentar pues ante un auditorio tan selecto como el que me rodea, la posición del Perú, en los asuntos Sud-Americanos, tema sobre el cual se me ha invitado á hablar, es una tarea muy simpática para mí.

“Antes de que Pizarro, á la cabeza de un puñado de arrojados españoles, conquistase el Perú, un gran imperio, cuya dinastía dominó por varios siglos, ocupaba la mayor parte de la zona occidental de Sud-América. Vestigios de grandes monumentos, caminos hábilmente construidos, canales de irrigación que orillan nuestras montañas, tradiciones y costumbres que subsisten hasta ahora en parte, revelan que hubo allí una civilización peculiar, que nació y se desarrolló sin contacto con la de Europa, y que, bajo diversos aspectos, fué bastante avanzada.

“Confirman esta opinión los conocimientos astronómicos de los antiguos peruanos, su organización social, que se asemejaba á los ideales del comunismo, y abundantes reliquias que se encuentran todavía de cerámica, de tejidos y de otras artes manuales.

“El Perú entonces era el único poder organizado en la América del Sur.

“Después de la conquista mantuvo su predominante sol, por lo menos en cuanto á la inmensa zona que baña el océano Pacífico. La fertilidad de su suelo, los tesoros de sus montañas y la dulzura de su clima primaveral, decidieron á los conquistadores á establecer allí su principal asiento. En los tres siglos de la dominación española, Lima, la capital del Virreinato, fué la Metrópoli del Continente, tanto en el orden político, como en el orden social y comercial. Los inmensos caudales que los españoles sacaron de esa región deslumbraron al mundo y dieron origen al proverbio ‘vale un Perú’ que se ha transmitido de generación en generación, para espresar la más grande de las riquezas.

“Durante el coloniaje y en el año 1551 se fundó en Lima, por orden del Emperador Carlos V, la Universidad de San Marcos, que fué el centro principal de enseñanza para la juventud hispano-americana por varios siglos. Esa Universidad existe aún, conservando su viejo

prestigio, y se gloria de ser la más antigua de todas las que hoy existen en ambas Américas. Como miembro de esa Universidad vería yo con gran satisfacción, que entrase en relaciones directas con la ilustre Universidad de Pennsylvania. Un intercambio de alumnos, podría ser de provecho para las dos, pues nuestra juventud ganaría inmensamente viniendo á este país, para aprender, junto con el inglés, las maravillas que en todo orden de cosas habeis producido y atesorado, y varios de vuestros alumnos encontrarían quizás útil ir á Lima para aprender el castellano y nuestras leyes civiles y comerciales, que son substancialmente iguales á las que rigen en Puerto-Rico y las Filipinas.

“Á principios del siglo pasado, siguiendo el ejemplo de las Colonias anglo-Sajonas, que ocupaban esta parte de América, germinó en el hemisferio del Sur la idea de la independencia, que tuvo su culminación en suelo peruano. La vieja monarquía hizo del Perú su último baluarte, y allí, después de largos años de cruenta lucha, se selló la emancipación del Continente, en la gloriosa batalla de Ayacucho, el 9 de diciembre de 1824.

“La política de mi país en sus relaciones con las otras Repúblicas, que en esa época nacieron á la vida independiente y que se dividieron entre sí el territorio que hasta entonces obedecía al Rey de España, ha sido constantemente inspirada en la justicia y en el más puro sentimiento de confraternidad. Si rara vez nos vimos arrastrados á la guerra, fué cediendo á provocaciones ineludibles; y cuando la suerte nos fué propicia, no impusimos al vencido condiciones deshonrosas ó irritantes, que hicieran imposible una pronta y sincera reconciliación.

“Cuando han surgido luchas entre otros miembros de la familia americana, el Perú se ha apresurado á ofrecer su amigable mediación y ha condenado enfáticamente, en todo caso, la conquista, como contraria al Derecho y á la conveniencia de mantener la armonía entre las naciones de América sobre bases sólidas y permanentes. El terreno arrebatado es un cancer que roe esa armonía y que siembra encono imperecedero.

“El espectáculo presentado por los pueblos del Viejo Mundo, en donde la conquista sembró la semilla de eternas discordias—que tanta sangre y tanto dinero les han costado—ha debido prevenir á las jóvenes naciones de América contra tan funesto extravío.

“El Perú aceptó presuroso las invitaciones que se le hicieron para asistir á Congresos ó Conferencias internacionales, tendentes á estrechar los vínculos entre las naciones de este hemisferio. Estuvo representado en el Congreso de Panamá de 1826, en el Continental de 1856, en los Panamericanos de Wáshington de 1890 y de México de 1901, en los de Montevideo de 1889 y 1900, y en las Conferencias de Aduana y de Café reunidas hace poco en Nueva-York. Ha tenido además el honor de dar hospitalidad en Lima, á los Congresos Americanos de 1847 y 1864, así como á la Conferencia Sanitaria de 1888.

“En todas esas ocasiones los delegados de mi país han apoyado las resoluciones encaminadas á procurar armonía y solidaridad entre las naciones de América, y á alejar las posibilidades de conflictos armados; pero respetando escrupulosamente sus libertades, sus instituciones y la integridad de sus respectivos territorios.

“Para llegar á este resultado, la política tradicional del Perú ha sido á favor del arbitraje y lo ha pactado, así con los países que ha creído más fuertes como con los que ha considerado más débiles.

“En los dos últimos Congresos Panamericanos votamos por el Arbitraje obligatorio, pues creemos que es la manera más justa y humanitaria de eliminar los horrores de la guerra en nuestro Continente. Suscribimos en el último un tratado en ese sentido, con 10 de las 18 Repúblicas que estuvieron representadas al clausurarse el Congreso.

“Además de ese tratado, hemos firmado los siguientes, consagrando el mismo principio de arbitraje, unas veces de una manera general, y otras para casos determinados; con el Ecuador en 1832, 1860 y 1894; con Bolivia en 1863, 1876, 1890, 1895, 1897 y 1902; con Colombia en 1829, 1858, 1870 y 1894; con la Gran Bretaña en 1863, 1864; con el Japón en 1872; con la República Argentina en 1874; con los Estados Unidos en 1841, 1862, 1863, 1868 y 1898; y finalmente con Chile en 1874 y 1898.

“Este último fué inmediatamente ratificado por nuestro Congreso, pero desgraciadamente el de Chile lo desaprobó, y ha dejado sin solución un conflicto candente entre ambas Repúblicas y se prolonga por esa causa la injusta retención de nuestras provincias de Tacna y Arica, faltando á las estipulaciones del tratado de paz que nos impuso Chile, y á la manifiesta voluntad de los habitantes de dichas provincias.

“El porvenir del Perú dependerá en mucho de su desarrollo comercial é industrial, y ese desarrollo dependerá á su vez, de una manera principal, de los medios de comunicación rápidos y económicos que se establezcan con los principales mercados del mundo. No cabe duda de que la apertura del Canal de Panamá y el ferrocarril intercontinental, serán dos grandes factores del progreso de mi patria. Y como vuestro país, con toda su riqueza, con toda su energía y con toda su actividad, está á la cabeza de ambos proyectos, preveo un inmenso éxito en el próximo futuro.

“Por sabias y prudentes medidas económicas nos preparamos para hacer frente á nuevas condiciones. En 1897 se establecieron las finanzas del Perú sobre la base del talón de oro. En 1890 cancelamos nuestra deuda externa y no teniendo obligaciones en el extranjero, y con un balance favorable en nuestro comercio, el ensayo que fracasó en otros lugares, tuvo éxito satisfactorio en el Perú.

“Con el arreglo de las cuestiones financieras vino una era de progreso y de actividad industrial. Muchos millones de capital nacional,

producto de economías propias, se han invertido en un período relativamente corto en Bancos, Compañías de seguros, de minas, agrícolas y en diversas industrias. La confianza despertada ha hecho afluir también muchos millones de capital extranjero.

“La convalecencia del Perú, después de la desoladora guerra que nos declaró Chile en 1879, que duró hasta 1884, y que arruinó por completo nuestra riqueza fiscal y privada, ha sido tan rápida que es signo revelador de la inmensa riqueza de nuestro país. Nuestras exportaciones se han quintuplicado desde 1884 y nuestros ingresos fiscales se han triplicado en el mismo período de tiempo y dejan un progresivo superavit que el Gobierno ha podido emplear prudentemente en caminos, puentes, escuelas de todas clases, exploraciones de nuestra región oriental y en mejoras de todo género.

“Mucho espera el Perú del Ferrocarril Pan-Americano, que espíritus prácticos de este país miran como una obra de fácil y pronta realización. Esa línea atravesará 1,600 millas de nuestro territorio sobre la altiplanicie de los Andes y entroncará con varias de las líneas existentes y que bajan de esas cordilleras hacia el Océano Pacífico.

“Como el Perú no es un país belicoso, sólo tiene un pequeño ejército que educa de una manera eficaz por medio de un grupo de distinguidos oficiales franceses; y por razón de economía ha reducido su escuadra á unos pocos barcos guarda-costas, que no son por supuesto amenaza para ninguno de sus vecinos.

“La exploración de los ríos navegables y la elección de las mejores rutas para unir nuestra región oriental con el Pacífico, ha sido una de las más constantes tareas de nuestras últimas administraciones. Varias exploraciones se han hecho por ingenieros nacionales y extranjeros, con magnífico resultado, y á tenor de sus informes parece que bastará una prolongación de 400 millas, más ó menos, de algunos de nuestros ferro-carriles, por comarcas ricas en terrenos agrícolas, de pastos y en minería, para alcanzar puertos fluviales en la región amazónica.

“La importancia de esta ruta en vista de la apertura del canal es muy grande, pues abre el corazón de la América del Sur, con sus miles de millas de ríos navegables, en una región inmensa que es sin duda alguna la más rica del mundo. Y, lo que es más especialmente importante para vosotros, permitirá penetrar á esas regiones, recorriendo 3,000 millas poco más ó menos desde Nueva-York, mientras que vuestros competidores europeos tendrán que recorrer 8,000 millas por lo menos para llegar á ellas.

“La apertura del Canal de Panamá, cuya ejecución miro como un hecho desde que el pueblo americano ha resuelto abrirlo, es otra grande esperanza para mi patria. El Istmo ha sido una barrera que ha obstruído, ó dificultado por lo menos, nuestro comercio directo con Europa y con los Estados Unidos. Su apertura evitará cincuenta días de viaje á los vapores que tienen hoy que ir por el estrecho de Maga-

llanes cuando quieren visitar nuestras costas, y reducirá inmensamente la distancia para el transporte directo y económico de nuestros productos y de vuestras mercaderías. Desaparecido este obstáculo, vapores de mediano andar podrán salvar fácilmente la distancia que separa á Nueva-York del Callao en diez ó doce días, mientras que hoy se emplean dieciseis días por regla general.

“Nuestra posición geográfica, justamente al centro de la costa occidental de la América del Sur, con climas sanos y agradables, y con magníficos puertos, nos hace esperar que algunos de estos se convertirán en centros de distribución de vuestras manufacturas. Catorce de estos puertos tienen ferrocarriles que conducen al interior del país; algunos de ellos traspuntan la cordillera á más de 15,000 piés de altura y uno se extiende á más de 500 millas; el central y el del sur son considerados como las obras más acabadas de ingeniería civil que hoy existen.

“Nuestro Gobierno y nuestro pueblo anhelan sinceramente que se ensanche la corriente de negocios y de relaciones de todo género entre los Estados Unidos y el Perú; cuantos vayan de aquí irán á compartir con nosotros, en condiciones de la más completa igualdad, los beneficios con que la Divina Providencia ha colmado á ese suelo privilegiado.

“Además de la costa del Pacífico tenemos un inmenso territorio que se extiende desde los Andes hasta los confines del Brasil, que el Perú ofrece á la inmigración. Millones de acres de tierras feracísimas, con clima sano, zarcadas por muchos miles de millas de ríos navegables, y cubiertos de espesos bosques, esperan á sus nuevos ocupantes. De allí salieron la quina y la coca; la primera ha librado á la humanidad de los mortíferos efectos de la malarin; la segunda alivia sus dolores y es el auxiliar más eficaz de la moderna cirugía. Dios sólo sabe cuántos otros tesoros hay en las entrañas de esos bosques, además del caucho que está llevando hácia ellos una gran corriente humana, atraída por el valor industrial de este artículo, adquirido en recientes años, y que se encuentra allí en gran abundancia y variedad.

“Cuando esa zona esté poblada, se haya abierto el Canal y el ferrocarril haya unido la costa del Pacífico con los afluentes peruanos navegables del río Amazonas, el Perú será una gran nación. Yo creo con toda mi alma en que ese porvenir no es muy remoto.

“Antes de terminar tengo que expresaros mi agradecimiento por la atención con que me habeis oído, y la esperanza que me asiste de que esta reunión y los hermosos discursos que en ella hemos escuchado de eminentes conciudadanos vuestros contribuirán mucho á estrechar los vínculos que existen entre esta gran República y sus hermanas de América.”

El discurso del Señor VELOZ GORTICOA fué como sigue:

“SEÑOR PRESIDENTE, SEÑORAS Y SEÑORES: La posición de Venezuela en los negocios americanos es un tópico que se presta á desarrollo

amplio; pero como no disponemos esta noche de suficiente tiempo, limitaré mis esfuerzos á establecer dicha posición solamente desde ciertos puntos de vista; y al hacerlo y lanzar una mirada retrospectiva á los diferentes períodos de evolución política y social, desde la época etno-génica hasta la demogénica, desde tiempos antiguos hasta el descubrimiento de América y de entonces á nuestros días, habremos de admitir que la humanidad ha sufrido un cambio radical y la civilización alcanzado elevado grado y extenso desarrollo.

“La lucha por la independencia de los Estados Unidos de América, el reconocimiento de aquella y la violenta contienda hasta alcanzar su emancipación las colonias Hispano Americanas, que se efectuaron debido á condiciones bien conocidas y se hicieron célebres por las heroicas hazañas de grandes capitanes Americanos como WASHINGTON, BOLÍVAR HIDALGO, MORAZÁN y SAN MARTÍN, forman épocas en los anales de la Historia.

“BOLÍVAR, nacido en Caracas, libertó á Venezuela á Colombia, al Ecuador y al Perú, y fundé á Bolivia que así se llama en honor suyo.

“Venezuela comenzó hace 92 años su vida independiente como nación y ha producido impresión gloriosa é indeleble en las páginas de la historia de América, por que es á la vez la cuna de BOLÍVAR y de la independencia Suramericana, y BOLÍVAR es el WASHINGTON de la América del Sur.

“Al tomar en cuenta la posición de Venezuela desde otro punto de vista, nos hallamos faz á faz del hecho de que el Hemisferio Occidental cubre una area de 15,800,000 millas cuadradas y tiene una población de 148,745,000 habitantes,—empleando números redondos por conveniencia, puesto que los exactos pueden verificarse fácilmente en publicaciones oficiales,—y que las diecinueve Repúblicas Latino Americanas, consideradas como *núcleo social*, poseen 53 por ciento del area total de nuestro hemisferio; la América del Norte Británica y Colonias, 24 por ciento; los Estados Unidos de América 22 por ciento y las otras Colonias Europas sólo 1 por ciento. Los Estados Unidos de América como *grupo congregado*, representan 54 por ciento de la población total del Nuevo Mundo, la América Latina 41 por ciento, y las posesiones Británicas, Holandesas, Francesas y Danesas 5 por ciento. En esta *agrupación demótica*, 59 por ciento hablan las lenguas anglosujomas y 41 por ciento las de origen latino; así es que el contingente genético latino en América posee más de la mitad del area total del Nuevo Mundo y así cuanto á población como á idiomas, representa más de las dos quintas partes de toda la unidad.

“Establecidos estos puntos generales, consideremos, además, que Venezuela pertenece al *grupo genético* Latino Americano en el cual ocupa el quinto puesto respecto á area, que, como ilustración, significa cuatro veces el territorio de Centro América, ó en los Estados Unidos, mas que las areas combinadas de los ocho grandes Estados de Texas,

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Misipí, Luisiana, Oklahoma y Arkansas, aunque su densidad de población apenas monta á 5 por milla cuadrada.

“Desde el punto de vista *sociológico fundamental* de la utilización y especialmente desde el de los valores objetivos y su relación con la producción, Venezuela disfruta de una posición distinguida porque posee tres distintos y muy poderosos elementos: á saber: las zonas acrícola, pastoril y florestal. La primera comprende elevadas montañas y profundos valles, desde el mar Caribe,—al cual fluyen 230 de sus ríos y á lo largo del cual Venezuela tiene un litoral de más de dos mil millas con treinta y dos puertos naturales y cincuenta bahías,—hasta el interior, en que se dan todos los productos de las zonas intertropical y templada, siendo el café y el cacao los principales artículos de exportación.

“La zona pastoril consiste de inmensas llanuras separadas por altiplanicies y regadas por más de mil ríos de los cuales muchos son navegables; pudiéndose disponer de exuberante y copioso pasto para veinte veces los varios millones de cabezas de ganados que existen hoy, á lo que se debe, que, de poco tiempo á esta parte, capitalistas europeos han estado prestando cuidadosa atención á las oportunidades que presenta la industria ganadera en Venezuela, á fin de establecer grandes empresas semejantes á las de esta especie en los Estados Unidos.

“La zona florestal es vasta en extensión y consiste de algún terreno hasta cierto punto inexplorado y de mucho inexplorado, que abunda en cantidad inagotable de productos naturales como el caucho, la zarrapúa, innumera variedad de maderas preciosas y de construcción, etc. En la región del Orinoco, por ejemplo, hay ilimitados bosques en uno de los cuales, que mide más de setenta y cuatro millones de acres, existe caucho en tanta abundancia, que requeriría millones de personas para explotarlo.

“Para comenzar, 50,000 inmigrantes hallarían allí trabajo provechoso. Venezuela ofrece en este sentido rica fuente para empresas, porque á pesar del método rudimentario empleado actualmente, se exportó el año próximo pasado, de la región del Orinoco, cerca de medio millón de libras de caucho crudo, y como existen allí muchos millones de árboles de esta especie, puede llegarse, dentro de poco, á una producción anual de 30 millones de libras de caucho, según investigación científica.

“En recursos minerales no hay casi producto alguno conocido, que no pueda encontrarse en alguna parte de la vasta extensión del territorio de Venezuela. Esto no significa que pueden hallarse y se hallan actualmente en cantidades productoras de ganancia; pero el oro, la plata, el cobre, el plomo, el hierro, etc., se explotan y pudieran explotarse aún con más provecho, si se mejoran las condiciones de tráfico y transporte, lo que acrecentaría considerablemente la riqueza del mundo en general y de Venezuela en particular.

“Cierta número de ciudadanos Americanos está haciendo una cuidadosa investigación científica de los vastos recursos naturales de Venezuela. Existen ya algunas empresas Americanas, como las propiedades de asfalto y las minas de hierro, en que está invertida regular cantidad de capital Americano; pero no hay ningún establecimiento Americano de mercancías secas al por mayor ó al por menor.

“Recomienda cierto autor á los manufactureros y exportadores Americanos, como de la mayor importancia al solicitar buenos mercados para sus productos en los países de la América Latina, que consideran el comercio internacional desde un punto de vista bien vasto y que tengan siempre presente, que mientras más Americanos se establezcan allí mayor será la demanda de artículos de los Estados Unidos y que este país recibirá en cambio los productos naturales más apreciados. Estas recomendaciones se basan en el principio político económico, bien conocido, de que ‘el comercio internacional se funda en la permuta y en la división internacional del trabajo.’

“Durante la década de 1889 á 1898 el valor de las principales importaciones á los Estados Unidos de países americanos,—adoptando números redondos para abreviar,—montaron á mas de 1,750 millones de dollars y las exportaciones á esos países á 650 millones, lo que demuestra la dependencia de los Estados Unidos de productos tropicales y subtropicales; aunque según las últimas estadísticas ha habido alguna mejora á este respecto. Desde este punto de vista Venezuela ocupa el tercer puesto como país americano exportador á los Estados Unidos, con un valor de 82 millones de dollars de cuyas mercaderías 71 millones estaban representados por café; y como importador de artículos de los Estados Unidos con 32½ millones de dollars de los cuales 22 millones consistían en materiales para hacer pan, manufacturas de algodón y provisiones, siendo el presente estado anual á este respecto de \$3,270,000 importados de los Estados Unidos y \$6,640,000 enviados en cambio, lo que significa que Venezuela exporta á los Estados Unidos el doble del valor de las mercaderías que recibe de ellos.

“Desde el punto de vista financiero, la situación de Venezuela admite comparación favorable en los asuntos Americanos. Sus ingresos anuales son de 8 millones de dollars mas ó menos (1901), derivados principalmente de las entradas aduaneras. Su sistema monetario se basa actualmente y se ha basado siempre, en absoluto, en el patrón de oro, siendo la unidad monetaria el *bolívar* que equivale al franco. La legislación bancaria prescribe que tres cuartas partes del capital esté enterado en caja y que se emitan billetes de banco *solamente* por el duplo de dicho capital, por consiguiente no existe ningún medio circulante fiduciario ó de otra especie que esté depreciado; circula el oro por valor de ocho dollars por unidad de población, la moneda nacional de plata, *á la par*, por valor de 1¼ dollars, estando prohibida la importación y circulación de monedas de plata extranjera, y los billetes de

bancó por valor de 65 *centavos*. Es, pues, la circulación total de casi diez dollars per cápita. Fluctúa el caubio entre dos puntos, más ó menos, de la par, lo que es excepcional si se compara con el tanto por ciento de cambio de cualquier país Latino Americano.

“Según el informe del Consejo de los Tenedores de Bonos Extranjeros de Londres (1902), la totalidad de la deuda pública de Venezuela monta á 47 millones de dollars y se colije de dicho informe que el capital é intereses atrazados de las deudas externa é interna que Venezuela debe á tenedores extrajeros ascienden á 62 por ciento de la totalidad ó sea á 29 millones de dollars.

“Asegura otro autor fidedigno que el maravilloso incremento del comercio extranjero de los Estados comenzó hace treinta años al aumentarse los medios de transporte en todo sentido, que desarrollaron los grandes centros agrícolas é industriales, crearon poder para producir y recoger los productos naturales para ser manufacturados y transportados á la costa del mar, lo que infundió nueva vida y admirable actividad á los Estados Unidos y los convirtió en la gran potencia productura, manufacturera y exportadora del mundo.

“Los superiores medios de comunicaci6n de los Estados Unidos, su poder financiero, el vigor sagaz del actual tipo étnico, resultante de los heterogeneos elementos sociales, llamado el ciudadano Americano, con su maravillosa energía, forman la sólida base en que descansa el tráfico externo de los Estados Unidos y son factores importantes que le aseguran el puesto que ha alcanzado y garantizanle un porvenir de aumento creciente á su comercio exterior.

“Los Estados Unidos han entrado de lleno en el *tercer grado* de progreso, según lo clasifican los historiadores filosóficos, y la investigaci6n que ha de iniciar en breve el Instituto Americano de Ciencias Sociales sobre las condiciones industriales y sociales del exterior para aplicarlas en los Estados Unidos, los avanzará aún más en la anchurosa vía de la civilizaci6n.

“Aunque Venezuela es el país Latino-Americano que se encuentra más cerca á los mercados de los Estados Unidos y de Europa, todavía no ha podido alcanzar el estado avanzado de evoluci6n industrial que fuera de desear, debido, ante todo, á falta de inmigraci6n, cuya influencia es tan evidente como de vasto alcance; por lo tanto, no tengo inconveniente en aseverar que Venezuela tiene necesidad inmediata de una corriente inmigratoria considerable, constante y metódica de diversas nacionalidades; pero es esencial que sean individuos bien intencionados, industriosos y dispuestos á establecer lo que, según los estudios de la ciencia social, se llama *congregaci6n secundaria*, ayudando así, al desarrollo y bienestar del país, para lo cual está Venezuela magníficamente dotada por la naturaleza.

“Sin embargo, simples proyectistas, promotores y especuladores, sin apoyo financiero perfectamente respetable, que se lancen en empresas

aventuradas ó especulaciones temerarias, aspirando á enormes ganancias aunque plenamente convencidos de los riesgos en que pueden incurrir, son *peligrosas fuerzas latentes de disociación, que, en cualquier tiempo, pueden convertirse en deplorablemente activas*, por dar margen á reclamaciones de indemnización y á métodos de cobrarlas, á los que probablemente no se apelaría tratándose de contrarios de igual fuerza ó posición militar y pueden conducir á un estado muy peligroso de *involución* en los asuntos de América, y es un hecho bien conocido que lo que desean todas las naciones del Nuevo Mundo es paz, para lograr, cuanto antes, el máximo grado de progreso y prosperidad."

La sesión terminó con un discurso del Señor ERNESTO NELSON, corresponsal de los periódicos argentinos titulados "La Nación" y "The Standard," que concluyó con estas levantadas palabras: "Podrá suceder tal vez que el destino de las dos naciones (la Argentina y los Estados Unidos de América) sea separarse más y más cada vez comercialmente; pero esa misma razón debe inducirlos á permanecer siendo amigos. La Argentina fué el primer país que plantó entre sus instituciones el sistema americano de instrucción pública, y tiene que seguir con vigilante mirada el maravilloso progreso que se ha hecho en ese ramo en los Estados Unidos. No hay cosa que contribuya más y con mayor eficacia á levantar un país, que el sistema de las escuelas públicas americanas. Con ellas se desarrollan todas las potencias del espíritu, y se despierta y estimula el sentimiento de responsabilidad moral que á cada cual corresponde en el mundo."

INAUGURACIÓN OFICIAL DE LA EXPOSICIÓN UNIVERSAL DE SAN LOUIS, MISSOURI, EN EL CENTENARIO DE LA COMPRA DE LOUISIANA.

El día 30 de abril de 1903, en que se cumplieron cien años de la compra de Louisiana por los Estados Unidos de América, se inauguró oficialmente, con la solemnidad debida, la Exposición Universal con que ha de celebrarse en Saint Louis, Missouri, aquel importantísimo suceso.

Las ceremonias con que esto se hizo, que se extendieron hasta el día 2 de Mayo, tuvieron lugar con gran pompa, habiéndose esforzado así los directores del certamen, como las autoridades locales, secundadas eficazísimamente por los vecinos de Saint Louis, en dar al acontecimiento la mayor brillantez posible.

Halláronse presentes el Señor Presidente de la Unión, Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT; el ex Presidente de la misma, Señor GROVER CLEVELAND; los Honorables miembros del Cuerpo diplomático extranjero; un gran número de Senadores y de miembros de la Cámara de Representantes

de los Estados Unidos de América; varios Señores Gobernadores de los Estados de la Unión; y muchos otros distinguidos personajes, todos como huéspedes de honor de la Exposición.

Hubo varios discursos, pronunciados respectivamente por el Señor Presidente ROOSEVELT, el Señor CLEVELAND, el Señor THOMAS H. CARTEK, que es el Presidente de la Comisión de los Estados Unidos de América en la Exposición, el Señor D. R. FRANCIS, que es el Presidente de la Compañía de la Exposición, el Señor Embajador de Francia, el Señor Ministro de España, y otros Señores.

La Exposición se abrirá al público el 1° de mayo de 1904.

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

COMERCIO POR VARIOS PUERTOS EN ENERO DE 1903.

BUENOS AIRES.

	ENERO 1903.	Año 1902.
EXPORTACIONES.		
Maíz.....	bolsas.. 183,769	7,059,611
Trigo.....	id..... 100,934	2,171,560
Lino.....	id..... 219,464	2,099,137
Harina.....	id..... 43,709	676,194
Lana.....	fardos.. 67,675	360,562
Cueros lanares.....	id..... 5,051	81,242
Cueros vacunos secos.....	209,757	1,688,067
Cueros vacunos salados.....	66,066	1,234,239
Cueros potros salados.....	3,419	135,602
Cueros potros secos.....	13,199	160,572
Cueros becerro.....	13,686	136,786
Cerda.....	201	3,837
Cueros diversos.....	377	28,830
Torrita de lino.....	bolsas.. 5,013	180,391
Cebada.....	id.....	22,393
Afrecho.....	id..... 111,245	1,502,074
Semillas.....	id..... 143	2,195
Aziacar.....	id..... 60	30,151
Huesos y ceniza.....	toneladas.. 5,016	21,504
Astas.....	442	3,722
Manteca.....	cajones.. 10,348	131,452
Plumas de avestruz.....	id.....	92
Quebracho.....	toneladas.. 9,695	62,496
id.....	531	1,313
Quebracho, extracto.....	bolsas.. 21,962	207,950
Minerales.....	id..... 399	9,776
Tripus.....	bordalesas.. 316	9,874
Semilla de nabo.....	bolsas..	25,511
Vacuno.....	3,799	21,100
Lanar.....	21,023	86,472
Caballos.....	391	13,088
Mulas.....	10,572	58,573
Cerdos.....	60	602
Sebo.....	pipas.. 131	33,912
id.....	bordalesas.. 5,546	144,372
Tasajo.....	fardos.. 11,568	282,580
Carneros congelados.....	128,901	1,191,232
Carne conservada.....	cajones.. 1,043	57,416
Lengüas.....	id..... 84	14,098
Pasto.....	fardos.. 68,997	539,132
Ovejas refrigeradas.....	trozos.. 29,807	465,428
Carne congelada.....	13,819	317,371
Carnes diversas.....	fardos.. 2,692	32,928
Tabaco.....	id..... 98	28,576
Harina de carne.....	bolsas.. 717	7,759
Caldo.....	cajones..	2,021
Sangre seca.....	bolsas..	14,224
Extracto de carne.....	cajones..	13,199
Corderos congelados.....	5,500	54,688

BAHÍA BLANCA.

En el mes de enero 1903, salieron del puerto de Bahía Blanca 5 vapores, y 1 buque de vela, llevando las siguientes cantidades de productos del país:

Brasil.—Trigo, 46,070 bolsas.

Bélgica.—Trigo, 10,000 bolsas; lana, 1,938 fardos.

Italia.—Maíz, 3,302 bolsas; lana, 300 fardos; lino, 2,793 bolsas; cueros vacunos secos, 8,500; cueros lanares, 178 fardos.

Alemania.—Lana, 7,852 fardos; cueros vacunos secos, 1,654; cueros becerros, 20.

Francia.—Lana, 8,979 fardos.

SAN NICOLÁS.

Del puerto de San Nicolás salieron en el mes de enero 1903, 5 vapores llevando las siguientes cantidades de productos del país:

Francia.—Maíz, 6,274 bolsas; lino, 5,096 bolsas; lana, 2,178 fardos.

Alemania.—Lino, 3,985 bolsas; lana, 1,149 fardos.

Holanda.—Lino, 42,957 bolsas.

LA PLATA.

Salieron en los dos primeros meses de este año á este puerto 25 vapores y 1 velero, llevando:

	Kilos.		Kilos.
Maíz	1,621,994	Cueros lanares	51,625
Trigo	1,069,922	Manteca	41,500
Lino	220,700	Fruta fresca	23,500
Afrecho	1,161,000	Carne congelada	708,040
Tasajo	72,000	Caseína	10,000

LEY DE TIERRAS.

BUENOS AIRES, Enero 8 de 1903.

Por cuanto: El Senado y Cámara de Diputados de la Nación Argentina, reunidos en Congreso, etc., sancionan con fuerza de Ley:

ARTÍCULO 1°. El Poder Ejecutivo mandará explorar y medir las tierras fiscales, de modo que se determinen sus condiciones de irrigación, su aptitud para la agricultura, ganadería, explotación de bosques y yerbales ú otras industrias y establecimientos de colonias ó pueblos.

ART. 2°. Á medida que se hagan las exploraciones y relevamiento topográfico, el Poder Ejecutivo determinará el destino de las diversas zonas, conforme á los objetos anunciados en el artículo anterior, reservando las regiones que resulten apropiadas para la fundación de pueblos y el establecimiento de colonias agrícolas y pastoriles, las cuales serán oportunamente divididas en lotes, de acuerdo con las indicaciones de su topografía. Los lotes agrícolas no podrán exceder de cien

hectáreas, y los pastoriles de dos mil quinientas, no pudiéndose conceder á una sola persona ó sociedad, más de dos de los primeros y uno de los segundos.

Las demás tierras serán destinadas al arrendamiento, ó á la venta en remate público, dentro del máximo para dicha venta de mil leguas kilométricas cuadradas por año, en los plazos y condiciones que el Poder Ejecutivo determine, sobre la base de un precio mínimo, para la venta, de cuarenta centavos oro la hectárea, ó un peso moneda nacional, pagadero en cinco años de plazo máximo, con el interés de seis por ciento anual. Ninguna persona ó sociedad podrá adquirir, sea directamente ó por transferencias anteriores al pago total del precio, más de cuatro solares ó dos lotes agrícolas y uno pastoril, ni más de veinte mil hectáreas, en compra ó arrendamiento.

ART. 3º. El Poder Ejecutivo podrá disponer se otorgue el título definitivo de propiedad á los que hubiesen abonado la sexta parte del precio al contado, y cumplido las condiciones de población, quedando hipotecada la propiedad por el importe de las letras correspondientes á los plazos no vencidos. El título será expedido por medio de boletos talonarios de los registros respectivos que deberán llevar las oficinas públicas que se determinen. Dicho boleto tendrá fuerza de escritura pública, y deberá anotarse en los registros públicos correspondientes. En la misma forma se otorgarán los títulos de los lotes de pueblos ó colonias y los contratos de arrendamiento.

ART. 4º. Los arrendatarios y adquirentes de tierras en propiedad, están obligados á poblarlas con haciendas y construcciones cuyo valor no sea menor de quinientos pesos moneda nacional, por leguas kilométricas, dentro de los plazos que establezca el Poder Ejecutivo.

ART. 5º. El premio mínimo de cada solar de pueblo será de diez pesos moneda nacional, y el de las chaclas y quintas de dos pesos cincuenta centavos la hectárea, pagaderos en seis anualidades.

ART. 6º. Los adquirentes de solares tendrán la obligación de cercarlos y construir una habitación y accesorios dentro del término de un año. Los concesionarios de chaclas y quintas deberán, dentro de dos años, edificar una habitación y cultivar la tierra en la proporción que el Poder Ejecutivo determine en cada colonia.

ART. 7º. Autorízase al Poder Ejecutivo para vender directamente lotes que no excedan de dos mil quinientas hectáreas en las colonias ganaderas ó fuera de ellas, con la base mínima del precio y plazos determinados en el artículo segundo, para dedicarlos á la colonización ganadera en los terrenos que no sean especialmente destinados para la agricultura, con las obligaciones de población establecidas en el artículo cuarto.

La misma autorización se le confiere para los sobrantes que no excedan de la décima parte de la superficie de los lotes vendidos en cualquiera forma.

ART. 8°. Autorízase al Poder Ejecutivo para conceder gratuitamente, hasta la quinta parte de los lotes de pueblos ó colonias agrícolas ó pastoriles, á los primeros pobladores que se establezcan personalmente en ella.

ART. 9°. El arrendatario que haya cumplido las condiciones del arrendamiento, tendrá derecho á comprar hasta la mitad de la tierra arrendada por los precios que fija esta Ley base para la venta.

ART. 10. Todo arrendamiento de tierra fiscal, concesión ó venta de solares ó lotes en que no se cumplan las obligaciones de esta Ley y las que el Poder Ejecutivo establezca, podrán ser declarados caducos, quedando las mejoras y sumas abonadas á beneficio del Estado.

ART. 11. Cuando los compradores de tierras en remate, no cumplan con las obligaciones de población establecidas, pagarán una multa equivalente al duplo de la contribución directa durante el tiempo que transcurra sin que se satisfagan dichas obligaciones.

ART. 12. En los terrenos irrigados ó irrigables, y en aquellos que el Poder Ejecutivo hubiese adquirido ó adquiriera, para colonización agrícola, con autorización especial del Congreso, se determinará en los reglamentos el precio de venta, que no será nunca inferior al de su costo.

ART. 13. Autorízase al Poder Ejecutivo para encargarse de la colonización de terrenos que las provincias ofrezcan con ese fin, en las condiciones que considere convenientes.

ART. 14. Los escribanos y funcionarios que intervengan en las escrituraciones de tierras de los Territorios nacionales, deberán comunicar las enajenaciones y las circunstancias en que se hayan llevado á cabo, á la División de Tierras y Colonias en el plazo de tres meses, bajo pena de incurrir en una multa igual al importe de la contribución directa, si así no lo hicieren.

ART. 15. Las islas no podrán ser enajenadas, pero el Poder Ejecutivo podrá concederlas en arrendamiento. No podrán tampoco ser enajenadas las tierras que contengan depósitos conocidos de sal, minerales, hulla, petróleo ó fuentes de aguas medicinales, salvo las disposiciones del Código de Minería. El Poder Ejecutivo podrá prohibir la denuncia de minas en los territorios que explore.

ART. 16. En lo sucesivo, la ocupación de tierra fiscal, no servirá de título de preferencia para su adquisición.

ART. 17. El Poder Ejecutivo fomentará la reducción de las tribus indígenas, procurando su establecimiento por medio de misiones y suministrándoles tierras y elementos de trabajo.

ART. 18. Mientras no se diere una ley especial de bosques, el Poder Ejecutivo podrá conceder hasta diez mil hectáreas por el diez por ciento del valor de la madera en la estación ó puerto de embarque, y por el término máximo de diez años.

Los arrendatarios de terrenos con bosques no tendrán derecho de

explotación sino en la proporción necesaria para sus cercados y leña de consumo, salvo que obtuvieren también la concesión par la explotación industrial del bosque, abonando además del arrendamiento el diez por ciento establecido. Sólo el arrendatario del terreno podrá obtener esta concesión.

Los terrenos ocupados por concesiones de bosques, sólo podrán ser arrendados para agricultura ó ganadería á los mismos concesionarios.

En el radio de las poblaciones que el Poder Ejecutivo determine en cada caso, reservará la explotación de los bosques para las necesidades de la localidad.

ART. 19. Las concesiones de yerbales en territorios fiscales, se registrarán por los reglamentos que dicte el Poder Ejecutivo. Por cada diez kilos de yerba que se extraigan de terreno fiscal, se abonará un impuesto de inspección de cincuenta centavos moneda nacional, y de treinta centavos si fuere terreno particular.

Verificada la exploración de los yerbales, el Poder Ejecutivo podrá vender ó arrendar los terrenos en lotes y condiciones adecuadas para vincular la población.

En tal caso, el arrendamiento del terreno comprenderá siempre el derecho de explotar el yerbal y bosque que contuviese, y vice versa.

ART. Desde la promulgación de esta Ley, todas las propiedades rurales situadas en las provincias y territorios nacionales que el Banco Nacional en Liquidación ha recibido en pago de sus deudores, pasarán al cuidado y administración del Ministerio de Agricultura, el que procederá á su estudio y clasificación, para ser destinadas de acuerdo con las prescripciones de esta Ley.

ART. 21. Quedan derogadas todas las leyes generales de tierras, bosques y yerbales, anteriores á la presente, las cuales serán aplicadas únicamente para la resolución de los asuntos en trámite, exceptuándose las disposiciones relativas á la inmigración consignadas en la Ley de diecinueve de octubre de mil ochocientos setenta y seis.

ART. 22. Comuníquese al Poder Ejecutivo.

Dada en la Sala de Sesiones del Congreso Argentino, en Buenos Aires, á treinta de diciembre de mil novecientos dos.

JOSÉ E. URIBURU.

ADOLFO LABOUGLE,

Secretario del Senado.

BENITO VILLANUEVA.

ALEJANDRO SORONDO,

Secretario de la C. de D. D.

(Registrada bajo el No. 4167.)

Por tanto: Téngase por Ley de la Nación; cúmplase, comuníquese, publíquese y dése al Registro Nacional.

ROCA.

W. ESCALANTE.

BOLIVIA.

CENSO DE LA REPÚBLICA.

JOSÉ MANUEL PANDO, Presidente Constitucional de la República, Considerando:

Que la Comisión Nacional encargada de la formación del censo de la República, ha terminado sus trabajos y remitido al Supremo Gobierno el resultado general del empadronamiento de la población, que se ha efectuado en conformidad al Decreto Supremo de 1° de abril de 1900;

Que las faltas y deficiencias ocasionadas por las circunstancias especiales del país han sido subsanadas por la Comisión con acopio de informaciones fidedignas que suministran datos aproximados á la verdad;

Que las rectificaciones hechas se han anotado en las clasificaciones del Cuadro General como información científica para su apreciación;

Que de la prolijidad con que han sido recogidos los datos é informaciones correspondientes á la formación del censo, resulta haberse verificado la operación, por vez primera en la República con toda aproximación á la verdad y con sujeción á las prescripciones científicas que regulan la materia;

Decreto:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Apruébase el resultado general obtenido por la Comisión Nacional del censo, fijándose como cifra oficial de la población de la República la de un millón ochocientos dieciseis mil doseientos setenta y un habitantes (1,816,271), distribuidos así:

División política.	Extensión territorial. Kilómetros cuadrados.	Población.				Habitantes por kilómetro cuadrado.
		Censada.	No censada.	No sometida.	Total.	
Territorio nacional de colonias.....	497,931.05	7,228	9,655	15,000	31,883	0.06
Departamento de La Paz.....	139,277.74	426,930	3,686	15,000	445,616	3.19
Departamento de El Beni.....	264,455.53	25,680	500	6,000	32,180	.12
Departamento de Oruro.....	49,537.53	86,081	.....	.....	86,081	1.71
Departamento de Cochabamba.....	60,417.36	326,163	.....	2,000	328,163	5.43
Departamento de Santa Cruz.....	366,128.03	171,592	18,000	20,000	209,592	.57
Departamento de Potosí.....	126,390.49	325,615	.....	.....	325,615	2.57
Departamento de Chuquisaca.....	68,430.28	196,434	.....	8,000	204,434	2.98
Departamento de Tarija.....	183,606.16	67,887	.....	25,000	102,887	.56
Departamento de El Litoral.....	66,170.58	.....	49,820	.....	49,820	.75
Total.....	1,822,334.75	1,633,610	91,661	91,000	1,816,271	.99

ARTÍCULO 2°. La Comisión Nacional del Censo queda encargada de la publicación de todos los documentos referentes á las operaciones censíticas practicadas.

Es dado en la ciudad de La Paz, á los cinco días del mes de diciembre de mil novecientos dos años.

I. M. PANDO.

LA CUESTIÓN DEL ACRE.

Á continuación se inserta el protocolo que firmaron los representantes de los Gobiernos de Bolivia y del Brasil, relativo á la cuestión del Acre, en la ciudad de La Paz el 22 de marzo de 1903:

PROTOCOLO.

Reunidos en el despacho de Relaciones Exteriores de Bolivia el Señor ELIDORO VILLAZÓN, Ministro del ramo, y el Señor EDUARDO LISBOA, E. E. y Ministro Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos del Brasil, estando sus respectivos Gobiernos animados del deseo de evitar cualquier choque de armas en los territorios del Acre y hallándose pendientes negociaciones con objeto de llegar á un arreglo definitivo y honroso sobre cuestiones que se han suscitado entre ambos países, debidamente autorizados, han convenido establecer por el presente Protocolo un *modus vivendi* bajo las bases siguientes:

1ª. El Gobierno del Brasil ocupará militarmente y administrará la parte del territorio que él considera litigioso, ubicado al Oriente del río Yacu y limitado al Norte por la línea geodésica que va del hito del río Madera á la naciente del Yavary, y al Sud por el paralelo 10° 20' desde el referido hito hasta su intersección con el río Yacu.

2ª. El comandante de las fuerzas brasileras estacionadas en ese territorio, será el encargado de hacer la policía del territorio entre los ríos Yacu y Purús al Norte del paralelo 10° 20'.

3ª. El Gobierno del Brasil reconoce que el territorio del Acre al sud del paralelo 10° 20' es boliviano, en virtud del artículo 2º del Tratado de 27 de marzo de 1867. Entretanto, habiendo sido iniciadas negociaciones entre el Brasil y Bolivia para un nuevo tratado, que ponga término á todas las dificultades presentes, y deseando, mientras duren las negociaciones pendientes, evitar conflictos entre acrenses en armas y las tropas bolivianas, el Gobierno del Brasil propone y el de Bolivia acepta:

(a) Que pase un destacamento de tropas brasileras al sud del paralelo 10° 20', con el objeto arriba mencionado y también con el de mantener el orden en el territorio atravesado por el río Acre y sus afluentes, pudiendo establecer avanzadas en el río Iquiry ó Iná y en el río Rapirrán.

(b) Que las tropas bolivianas se detengan en el río Orton y sus afluentes, no pasando sus avanzadas del río Abuá.

4ª. Los Jefes de las fuerzas brasileras y bolivianas recibirán instrucciones en el sentido de mantener el orden é impedir conflictos é incursiones.

5ª. En el territorio al norte del paralelo 10° 20' establecerá el Gobierno del Brasil los puestos aduaneros ó fiscales que fueren necesarios y de los derechos de exportación recaudados por dichos puestos

sobre la goma del alto Acre, ó sea del territorio al sud del paralelo $10^{\circ} 20'$, entregará el 50 por ciento al Gobierno de Bolivia, sufragando el del Brasil todos los gastos para la recaudación.

6^a. El Gobierno de Bolivia comunicará inmediatamente todas las estipulaciones de este acuerdo al General PANDO, Jefe de sus fuerzas expedicionarias, para que las cumpla, y modifique cualesquiera medidas en contrario que hubiera tomado antes de recibir dicha comunicación.

7^a. Si en el término máximo de cuatro meses, contados desde la fecha en que se firmare este Protocolo, las dos Altas Partes contratantes, no hubieren podido llegar á un acuerdo directo y definitivo, se obligan desde luego á someter las cuestiones pendientes á la decisión arbitral.

8^a. Vencido el plazo anterior de cuatro meses, sin que haya habido acuerdo directo, las tropas brasileras destacadas en el Acre meridional regresarán al norte del paralelo $10^{\circ} 20'$.

En fe de lo cual, se redacta el presente Protocolo en dos ejemplares, uno en castellano y otro en portugués, en la ciudad de La Paz, á los veintiun días del mes de marzo del año de mil novecientos tres.

ELIODORO VILLAZÓN.

EDUARDO LISBOA.

COLOMBIA.

MINAS DE ALUVIÓN DE CHOCÓ.

[De "El Colombiano de Bogotá.]"

La vasta propiedad de aluvión mineral denominada "El Medio," que dista unos 15 kilómetros de Nóvita, demora en la banda izquierda del río San Juan, entre sus afluentes Tumaná y Sipí. Estas minas pertenecen hoy á los herederos del Señor RAMÓN ARGÁEZ, y estuvieron en operación desde la Colonia hasta poco antes de 1851, época en que se dió libertad á los esclavos. Por 1878 las examinó el Señor ROBERTO WHITE, quien sostiene que esas minas distan mucho todavía de estar agotadas. El famoso cerro de Torrá se halla en la frontera sudeste de la propiedad; el desagüe hacia el norte y nordeste se verifica al río Tumaná, mientras que el del sur y sudoeste á los ríos Cajón y Sipí; el límite oriental lo definen las aguas superiores de los ríos Hospital y Surama. El título del oro es de 830 á 890 milésimos de fino, y se halla mezclado con cierta cantidad de platino. Entre las montañas que surcan la comarca se distinguen la de Tambo-Frío, que divide los ríos Tumaná y Sipí; la del Observatorio, que se une al monte Torrá por el contrafuerte de La Palma, con más los ramales Aguaclara y Hospital. Riegan esas tierras numerosas aguas, todas ricas en oro, como Sabaletas, Santa Bárbara, Quebrada Jesús, Hospital, Surama, San Rafael y Argáez.

El Monte Torrá es una mole de granito sienítico, pero el flanco

noroeste, que mira á la propiedad minera, está compuesto de esquistos de los más primarios. Fuera de éstos, rocas de granito porfídico penetran en masa los terrenos sedimentarios, encerrando buenos metales. Tanto el carácter de los aluviones como la especie del oro y el aspecto del territorio demuestran que casi todo el oro que arrastran las corrientes proviene del Torrá; de forma que este coloso presenta un campo de exploración de innegable importancia. El precioso metal está relegado entre los ríos y los valles, y para explotarlo, sólo se necesita establecer caídas preannunciándose contra el furor de las olas por medio de explosivos y canales de eselusa. Pueden emplearse también aparatos de perforación, elevadores, eselusas de retención para levantar el cascajo aurífero, cuando nó grñas para desprender y botar los enormes cantos de piedra. No hay, por otra parte, depósitos aluviales extensos en donde pudiera aplicarse con ventajas el arte de la minería hidráulica. En concepto del Señor WHITE trascurriría un tiempo incalculablemente largo antes de que se agotaran las riquezas de esta propiedad, aun admitiendo que la explotación llegara á entablarse sobre una escala tan grande como la mina de San Juan del Rey.

Una de las minas de aluvión más opulentas del Andágueda es la Virgen María, perteneciente á la Choco Hydraulic Mining Company, radicada en Boston. Los establecimientos de la mina están ubicados en la margen izquierda del río, á 2 kilómetros del pueblo de Bagadó. Los títulos de propiedad, concedidos por 99 años, abarcan unos 800 acres (320^{ha} 7,600 metros cuadrados) de aluviones auríferos, y se admite que los hay en cantidad suficiente para unos treinta años de trabajo.

Estos depósitos contienen poco cemento; son blandos, fácilmente lavables y contienen oro por valor promedial de un dollar por yarda cúbica (0.765 metro). Este oro, de muy buen quilate, es del que la terminología de California dice "coarse gold" (oro grueso), y tiene una riqueza de \$18 por cada 31½ gramos. Para el lavaje de estos casajos auríferos por el sistema hidráulico construyóse una acequia (ditch) de 1,852 metros de longitud desde el arroyo Tinaja, con una pendiente de 0.254 metro por 0.914 metro entre la boca-toma y el lecho aluvial; fábrica que costó \$50,000 por causa de las rocas durísimas que hubo necesidad de tajar á pico.

COSTA RICA.

COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN 1902.

[Del "Diario Oficial," No. 86.]

SAN JOSÉ, 27 de marzo de 1903.

*Señor Secretario de Estado en el despacho de Hacienda y Comercio,
Palacio Nacional:*

Cumpliendo con lo dispuesto por la ley, tengo el gusto de acompañar á la presente nota, en pliego aparte, una copia del informe que este

Departamento ha pasado en la fecha al Ministerio de Fomento, el cual se refiere al movimiento comercial de la República en el año de 1902 próximo pasado.

Esperando esté de conformidad, me es grato suscribirme del Señor Ministro, con toda consideración atento y S. S.,

J. M. CUERVO.

SAN JOSÉ, 27 de marzo de 1903.

Departamento Nacional de Estadística:

Informe que este Departamento rinde al Señor Secretario de Estado en el despacho de Hacienda y Comercio, correspondiente al año natural de 1902 próximo pasado, y en lo que se refiere al movimiento comercial de dicho año.

Las importaciones, según valor declarado de las facturas consulares, en el año mencionado, ascendieron á \$3,788,073.72, que, comparadas con los cinco años anteriores, tenemos:

1897.....	\$4,714,100.12	1900.....	\$4,934,553.50
1898.....	3,925,197.51	1901.....	3,858,243.13
1899.....	3,886,536.46	1902.....	3,788,073.72

Se puede ver desde luego por la comparación de las cifras anteriores que la importación del año á que nos referimos no es inferior á la de 1900, si se toma en consideración que entonces el comercio esperaba la reforma arancelaria y que debido á ello se apresuró á aumentar sus pedidos.

El promedio anual de la importación de estos seis años asciende en números redondos á \$4,184,450.74.

También es de mencionarse que, á pesar de la reforma aduanera para pago de derechos en el año de 1901, en que subió á 50 por ciento para todos los artículos, llegara aquel año á subir la importación á \$3,858,243.

Es de notarse con sorpresa que según un estudio que esta Oficina hizo de la importación en el primer semestre del año próximo pasado, y del que esa Secretaría tuvo conocimiento, comparada con la de igual período en 1901, había disminuído en más de \$500,000.

Es, pues, de juzgarse, y yo lo creo así, que el aumento en los últimos seis meses del año pasado, que viene á ser casi igual en su totalidad á la importación de 1901, se debe á la confianza general que el desarrollo económico ha inspirado en la mayor parte de nuestro comercio.

El resumen comparativo á que me refiero, fué éste:

1901 hasta último julio.....	\$2,529,056.13
1902 hasta último julio.....	2,010,150.81
Diferencia en favor de 1901.....	518,905.32

Siguiendo los datos suministrados por las facturas consulares, y deseando averiguar el tanto por ciento con que cada una de las naciones

extranjeras contribuye á nuestro comercio, doy en seguida los valores de ellas y el tanto por ciento que les corresponde en la importación del año próximo pasado.

	Valor.	Tanto por ciento.
Estados Unidos	\$2,048,816.59	64.08
Reino Unido.....	906,679.16	23.94
Alemania.....	472,991.60	12.47
Francia.....	198,690.11	5.25
España.....	75,146.20	1.98
Italia.....	65,659.63	1.71
Otros países.....	20,660.43	.57
Total.....	3,788,073.72	100.00

Comparada esta proporción con las de los últimos cinco años anteriores, tenemos la siguiente:

	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.
Estados Unidos	58.08	46.88	46.01	54.00	44.08	33.64
Reino Unido.....	23.94	21.84	27.13	19.46	19.06	26.92
Alemania.....	12.47	13.51	13.16	14.55	16.05	21.01
Francia.....	5.25	5.40	5.95	5.95	10.08	10.00
España.....	1.98	3.16	2.65	2.65	3.30	3.12
Italia.....	1.71	3.06	2.45	1.95	2.46	3.48
Otros países.....	.57	6.15	2.35	1.44	4.97	1.83
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Según se ve en este cuadro, es muy considerable el aumento del comercio desarrollado en los últimos años con Norte América; y esto es debido seguramente al contacto frecuente é inmediato con los puertos de Nueva York y Nueva Orleans. El incremento de la empresa de bananos en el Atlántico por la United Fruit Company hace naturalmente multiplicar la comunicación con los Estados Unidos; á sea circunstancia y al consumo que aquella nación hace de mucha parte de nuestros productos, como oro en barras, caucho, cueros y alguna parte de nuestro café, se debe la proporción que dejo apuntada.

Con fecha 6 de febrero próximo pasado me permití dirigir á esa Secretaría un cuadro demostrativo de los artículos principales de alimentación y otros cuya importación ha tenido esta Oficina el cuidado de estudiar atentamente, para ver hasta dónde pueden contribuir al consumo interior todos aquéllos que pueden producirse en el país. Por él verá el Señor Ministro, que el frijol, por ejemplo, ha disminuído su importación en más de un 50 por ciento respecto del año de 1901. Puede ser que la disminución en algunas de estos artículos de alimentación que pueden producirse aquí, no obedezca actualmente á que entren los nuestros á sustituir á aquéllos, sino que la importación inmediatamente anterior haya sido de magnitud suficiente para dejar una existencia considerable en mano; pero sea de ello lo que fuere, es de esperarse que dada la reforma arancelaria que protege la producción

nacional y que ha principiado á regir el presente año, vengan en no lejano día á sustituir en realidad y en eficiencia muchos de estos artículos que desde tiempo atrás debieran abastecer nuestro consumo.

Respecto al cultivo del arroz esta Oficina ha sabido, por informes verbales, que las cosechas se han perdido en gran parte y que el beneficio del grano deja todavía mucho que desear. Para mejor conocimiento de la importación de los artículos de que me vengo ocupando, me referiré al mencionado cuadro comparativo de los últimos tres años de 1900, 1901 y 1902.

Este cuadro se encontrará en los anexos del informe.

La importación por paqueteras postales ha sido de \$74,567.15 contra \$106,839.37 que produjo la del año de 1901. El oro acuñado, traído por correo, figura en línea aparte, como se verá más adelante. Juzgo que el alza de derechos decretada y ser de aforo alto la mayor parte de mercaderías que se importan por correo, contribuye á la disminución respecto del año inmediatamente anterior.

El cálculo siguiente demuestra el tanto por ciento con que cada una de las cinco naciones extranjeras que en él se nombran, contribuyó á la importación de mercaderías por paquetes postales, tomando en él la moneda acuñada:

	Valor.	Tanto por ciento.
Estados Unidos	\$228,214.31	88.89
Alemania	21,585.50	6.66
Reino Unido	9,732.70	2.99
Francia	3,980.52	1.22
Italia	1,054.12	.25
Total.....	\$24,567.15	100.00

La importación de mercaderías por las fronteras de San Carlos, Sarapiquí y Colorado ascendió á \$1,656.72, que con muy poco vino á ser igual á la del año de 1901.

La importación de animales en pie, con todo y que no pudo introducirse nada de Chiriquí, con motivo de la revolución en aquel país, ha sido de 15,518 cabezas de ganado vacuno, traídos de Nicaragua. Según los datos verbales recogidos con respecto al valor por cabeza de ganado, le he dado por término medio 40 colones por cada una, entre flacos y gordos. Como sucede frecuentemente que en el transporte se presentan motivos de fuerza mayor para disminuir su número ó cantidad, he creído conveniente, por esta razón, rebajar á la cantidad de 15,518 el 6 por ciento, quedando reducida á 14,587, que valuado á 40 colones, forman la suma de 583,480 colones. Reducida esta cantidad á oro y á razón de 209.75 colones por ciento promedio del cambio anual sobre Londres á 90 días vista vienen á ser \$278,178.77, contra \$164,924.70 que produjo este mismo artículo el año de 1901.

La importación de animales en pie comprende, además, otros llega-

dos de procedencia americana, pero que aquí no se hacen figurar por estar comprendidos sus valores en el monto de las importaciones de aquel país, de las que he hecho mención ya. Estos son aves de corral y cabezas sementales para mejorar las castas del país.

El cuadro comparativo de los siete años siguientes demuestra la cantidad consumida y la parte con que ha contribuido al consumo la producción nacional:

Años.	Valor.	Importación.	Producto nacional.	Consumo.
1896	\$368,643.63	18,110	16,111	34,221
1897	206,958.51	13,541	23,129	36,670
1898	333,968.53	19,907	18,886	38,793
1899	250,170.21	15,918	23,276	39,194
1900	172,317.90	11,445	28,518	39,963
1901	164,924.70	11,245	25,610	36,855
1902	278,178.77	14,587	23,875	38,462
Total	1,774,892.25	104,753	159,405	264,158

Tomando el promedio de las cifras anteriores, encontraremos que del año de 1896 al 1902 próximo pasado se ha importado y consumido la siguiente cantidad de ganado vacuno, por año: Valor, \$253,556.03; importación, 14,965 cabezas; producto nacional, 22,774 cabezas; consumo, 37,737 cabezas.

La importación de oro acuñado ascendió á la suma de \$250,000 importados.

Por el Banco de Costa Rica	\$100,000
Por el Gobierno	150,000
Total	250,000

La importación de mercaderías en equipajes, que se hizo por el puerto de Puntarenas, ascendió á \$4,204.18, con 15,984 kilos. Estas mercaderías se han avaluado, respectivamente, conforme con las facturas consulares, en lo que se refiere á lo que cuesta cada artículo hasta el punto de arribo. Como cada colón, producto de los derechos, equivale á \$1,072, valor en oro, he multiplicado este valor por 15,534.31 colones, suma á que asciende la importación de mercaderías en equipajes por el puerto de Limón y agregado su producto al de Puntarenas, teniendo en junto la cantidad de \$20,856.96.

La cosecha de café que principió á exportarse el 1° de octubre de 1901 y terminó el 30 de septiembre de 1902 próximo pasado, produjo 236,057 sacos con 13,749,100 kilos despachados en la forma siguiente:

Clase.	Sacos.	Kilos.
Pergamino	115,014	8,139,350
Beneficiado	91,043	5,609,750

Los embarques de la misma se hicieron así:

	Sacos.	Kilos.
Por puerto Limón.....	208,427	12,127,516
Por puerto Puntarenas.....	27,630	1,621,584
Total.....	236,057	13,749,100

Haciendo uso de las Revistas de café que publica el Crédit Lyonnais de Londres, y en las que figura mucha parte de nuestra cosecha, se ha podido establecer con bastante precisión un promedio de las ventas de más de la mitad de la cosecha pasada de 1901 á 1902, enviada á Londres. La cantidad de sacos que ellos dan es de 126,427 sacos con 8,686,596 kilos, con el promedio de venta de 68s. 9d., precio bruto para cada quintal inglés de 112 libras, ó sean 50.52 kilos. La comparación con los cuatro años anteriores de este precio nos evidencia que después y á pesar de la mala crisis del café podemos decir que éste ha sido el mejor y más alto, aunque veamos en 1900 unos puntos más, presto que la cosecha de que hablamos es inferior á la de dicho año de 1900 en una cantidad de 2,551,805 kilos.

	s.	d.
1898.....	59	8
1899.....	60	0
1900.....	70	8
1901.....	53	9
1902.....	68	9

El promedio de 68s. 9d. corresponde á \$11.86, precio neto para los 46 kilos, ó sean 100 libras.

Valuando á este precio todo el café enviado á Londres, y con 20 por ciento menos ó sean \$9.51 como se ha hecho en todos los años anteriores, el que se vende en otros mercados, y tomando el 6 por ciento de toda la cosecha por el café de inferior clase que sale del país á ofrecerse en venta, calculándolo al mismo precio que se le ha dado en las cosechas anteriores, resulta que el café exportado en 1902 ó sea la cosecha de 1901-2 produjo \$3,179,818.47 conforme al cálculo siguiente:

8,686,596 kilos vendidos en Londres, á 0.2578 el kilo	\$2,239,404.45
4,237,558 kilos vendidos en otros lugares, á 0.2067 el kilo	875,903.24
824,946 kilos vendidos como clase inferior, á 0.0782 el kilo	64,510.78
13,749,100 kilos.....	3,179,818.47

Años.	Tanto por ciento de la cosecha.	Años.	Tanto por ciento de la cosecha.
1896-97	13.50	1899-1900.....	52.40
1897-98	24.26	1900-1901.....	68.64
1898-99	40.20	1901-2.....	59.20

El café despachado á Londres en estos mismos años y vendido en aquella plaza ha sido en la proporción siguiente:

Países.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-2.
Inglaterra	55	57	56	58	66	73
Estados Unidos	23	24	24	25	21	15
Alemania	17	16	16	11	8	8
Otros países	5	3	1	6	5	4

Para evidenciar más lo que dije antes respecto al rendimiento que ha dado la cosecha de 1902 y que podemos apreciarla como la mejor en cuanto á ese punto, me permito comparar aquí los valores y cantidad de café que correspondieron á los últimos cuatro años:

	Kilos.	Valor.
1899	15,366,671	\$2,943,190.35
1900	16,100,903	3,800,187.61
1901	16,574,025	2,823,291.32
1902	13,749,100	3,179,818.47

En los anexos de este informe el Señor Ministro encontrará un cuadro en que se demuestra el destino que se le dió al café en los embarques de toda la cosecha de 1901-2.

Igualmente encontrará otro cuadro que corresponde á los embarques de café de la presente cosecha que principiú el 1º de octubre del año próximo pasado, demostrando la comparación respecto de igual período en la anterior.

La exportación de bananos en 1902 ha superado á todas las pasadas, como se puede ver en el cuadro siguiente que abraza los últimos veintidós años, siendo como es de 4,174,199 ramos:

	Racimos.		Racimos.
1881	8,500	1892	1,178,812
1882	44,804	1893	1,278,647
1883	110,801	1894	1,374,986
1884	420,000	1895	1,585,817
1885	401,183	1896	1,962,102
1886	595,790	1897	1,932,012
1887	889,517	1898	2,331,036
1888	854,588	1899	2,962,771
1889	990,898	1900	3,420,166
1890	1,034,765	1901	3,870,156
1891	1,133,717	1902	4,174,199

Desde el año próximo pasado de 1901 se tomaron informes por esta Oficina de las casas exportadoras de este artículo respecto al precio que tenían: éste fué que en vez de 0.396 oro por racimo, se computaran á razón de 0.45 de dollar como producto neto. Valuando, pues, á ese precio la exportación próxima pasada nos da la suma de \$1,878,389.55.

El destino con que se ha embarcado la cosecha de bananos en el año de referencia, ha sido el siguiente:

	Ramos.
Para Nueva Orleans	2, 307, 391
Para Nueva York	1, 081, 834
Para Charleston	228, 565
Para Mobila	521, 178
Para Filadelfia	18, 748
Para Bristol (Inglaterra)	16, 483
Total	4, 174, 199

La exportación de madera de cedro usada con preferencia en los trabajos de ebanistería llegó á 390,026 pies cúbicos, que valuados á 30 centavos oro, importan \$117,007.80.

La exportación en los cinco últimos años fué como sigue:

	Pies cúbicos.		Pies cúbicos.
1898	705, 437	1901	732, 866
1899	713, 159	1902	390, 026
1900	1, 133, 885		

La exportación de caoba empleada en lo general para mueblaje alcanzó á 8,292 pies cúbicos, que calculados al mismo precio del cedro dan la suma de \$2,487.60.

La exportación de los últimos cinco años es como sigue:

	Pies cúbicos.		Pies cúbicos.
1898	17, 123	1901	33, 642
1899	55, 219	1902	8, 292
1900	25, 790		

De cocobola, madera que tiene las mismas aplicaciones que la caoba, se exportaron 798,560 kilos, que valuados á \$9 por cada mil kilogramos hacen la suma de \$7,187.04.

De esta madera se exportaron en:

	Kilos.		Kilos.
1898	414, 000	1901	354, 200
1900	846, 400		

En 1899 no se hizo ningún embarque.

La exportación de palo mora ó fustete ascendió en 1902 á 4,834,920 kilos, que valuados á \$9 por los 1,000 kilos, igual á una tonelada, hacen la suma de \$43,514.28.

Los embarques de esta madera en los cuatro años anteriores fueron:

	Kilos.		Kilos.
1898	8, 721, 640	1900	3, 029, 170
1899	7, 689, 980	1901	1, 377, 160

Se sabe que la exportación de maderas ha ido agotándose, debida al alejamiento á que quedan ya de los puertos de embarque.

Los cueros secos de ganado vacuno exportados en 1902, representaron un peso de 312,788 kilos, que valuados á \$0.30 oro ascienden á \$93,836.40.

Las exportaciones de este artículo en los seis años anteriores han sido las siguientes, notándose desde luego que desde el año de 1898 su fluctuación ha sido casi insignificante, pues con muy poca diferencia han sido iguales en el término de cinco años:

	Kilos.		Kilos.
1896.....	250,209	1899.....	361,782
1897.....	265,461	1900.....	309,149
1898.....	312,436	1901.....	305,220

De pieles de venado se exportaron en 1902, 21,005 kilos, que valuados á \$0.60 oro dan \$12,603.

Los embarques de este artículo en 1896-1901 fueron:

	Kilos.		Kilos.
1896.....	15,085	1899.....	18,383
1897.....	16,043	1900.....	17,643
1898.....	18,078	1901.....	24,686

De pieles de lagarto tan sólo se exportaron en 1902, 62 kilos que valuados á \$0.40 oro hacen \$24.80. El año de 1901 produjo este artículo 3,671 kilos. Desde mediados de ese mismo año se suspendieron los embarques, probablemente porque los resultados no fueron satisfactorios para el empresario. Esa industria la inició un norteamericano á principios de 1901.

De caucho se exportaron en 1902, 46,374 kilos, que valuados á \$1.30 hacen la cantidad de \$60,286.20.

Las exportaciones de este artículo en los siete años anteriores á 1902 fueron:

	Kilos.		Kilos.
1895.....	9,667	1899.....	81,787
1896.....	16,741	1900.....	75,517
1897.....	24,992	1901.....	58,687
1898.....	49,639		

Como se ha venido anunciando, el cacao formará poco á poco un artículo de exportación, dado el cultivo que hay en el país. La cantidad exportada en el año de 1902 asciende á 60,128 kilos contra 22,630 que se exportaron el año inmediatamente anterior. Este aserto lo demuestra la comparación siguiente:

EXPORTACIONES.

	Kilos.		Kilos.
1893.....	2,571	1898.....	4,752
1894.....	1,834	1899.....	11,724
1895.....	10,702	1900.....	13,581
1896.....	5,601	1901.....	22,630
1897.....	4,799	1902.....	60,128

Valuada esta última cosecha á \$0.40 oro el kilo hace la cantidad de \$24,051.20.

La exportación de mollejonos ó piedras de afilar ha sido de 56,324

kilos, que valuados á \$4.50 por tonelada de 1.000 kilos, hacen \$2,619.07.

La cantidad en kilos de los anteriores años ha sido:

	Kilos.		Kilos.
1895	84, 804	1899	105, 183
1896	58, 951	1900	1, 047
1897	30, 929	1901	74, 941
1898	16, 056		

La exportación de animales vivos ha sido, en el año de 1902, la siguiente:

	Colones.
122 cabezas de ganado vacuno con valor declarado	4, 980
2 caballos con valor declarado	1, 400
35 cerdos con valor declarado	1, 500
121 tortugas con valor declarado	1, 135
2 animales de clase no mencionada, con valor declarado	90
	<hr/>
	9, 105

que al promedio de cambio anual de 209.75 por ciento hacen en oro la suma de \$4,340.80.

La cuenta de mercaderías de reembarque generalmente la forman las mercaderías que no habiendo satisfecho los derechos de aduana las retiran para venderlas á los veleros que conducen maderas al extranjero. Otra parte la forma las mercaderías que se venden en aduana y que se exportan para otros mercados á otro lugar antes que internarlo. Esta cuenta importa 52,534.03 colones que al tipo de 0.465 oro hacen \$24,428.32.

La exportación de mercaderías por paquetes postales la forman, con excepción del oro acuñado y en barras que tienen línea aparte, 19,214.35 colones, valor declarado, que á la equivalencia legal de 0.465 hacen \$8,934.67, y \$11,630.63 oro valor declarado, también hacen un total de \$20,565.30.

La exportación de mercaderías en equipajes por Puntarenas, con valor declarado, fué de 545.92 colones y las de Limón de 513.09 colones que á 0.465 equivalencia legal hacen \$492.44.

Varias otras mercaderías que se exportaron en todo el año de 1902 con valor declarado de 87,511.80 colones, que á la equivalencia legal de 0.465 oro hacen la cantidad de \$40,692.99.

La exportación de plata acuñada a se hizo en la forma siguiente:

Pesos mexicanos exportados por el Señor Stolz de Puntarenas con valor declarado	\$400.00
Plata sin determinar su clase de moneda, exportada por los Señores Pinel Hermanos de Puntarenas, valor declarado	2,000.00
Oro acuñado de varios países exportado por paquetes postales por los Señores N. & J. Jiménez, valor declarado	525.00
Oro acuñado viejo de Costa Rica, exportado por paquetes postales por los Señores Pagés & Cañas, valor declarado	269.00
Oro acuñado de varios países exportado por paquetes postales por los mismos Señores, valor declarado	367.00

Oro acuñado de Costa Rica y otros, exportado por paquetes postales por los Señores Pagés Hermanos, valor declarado.....	350.00
Oro en polvo exportado por los Señores F. J. Alvarado & Co., por paquete postal, valor declarado	5,992.00
Oro y plata en barras exportado por el Gobierno por paquetes postales, valor declarado, 5,098.10 colones, que á 0.465 oro.....	2,370.61
Oro y plata en barras exportados por el mismo por paquetes postales, valor declarado	3,918.00
Oro en barras exportado por paquetes postales por el Señor J. H. Reubelt, valor declarado	225.00
Oro en barras exportado por la Costa Rica Unión Co., por paquetes postales, valor declarado 2,000 colones, que á 0.465	930.00
Oro y plata exportados por la misma, valor declarado.....	2,500.00
Oro en barras exportado de las minas, Puerto de Puntarenas, valor declarado 274,202.10 colones, que á 0.465.....	127,503.98
Total.....	147,340.59

El promedio de cambio anual en el año de 1902 fué de 209.75 por ciento.

Para apreciar debidamente la fluctuación del cambio que ha tenido lugar en los últimos siete años, me permito dar á continuación un cuadro que demuestra mes por mes la fluctuación, y en él se ve que hasta la fecha de 31 de diciembre próximo pasado, los años de mayor alza fueron los de 1898-1899:

Meses.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Enero	140	1284	1131	204	155	1104	110
Febrero	140	1241	1183	200	118	112	110
Marzo	1371	1241	156	200	148	111	110
Abril	140	1274	457	200	118	115	110
Mayo	140	126	167	200	126	118	110
Junio	135	125	169	187	122	114	110
Julio	427	126	170	171	119	110	110
Agosto.....	130	126	171	151	113	112	110
Septiembre.....	130	128	184	180	113	112	109
Octubre.....	130	1201	183	172	113	113	109
Noviembre.....	130	135	190	171	111	111	109
Diciembre.....	130	112	202	153	112	114	109
Promedios.....	434	428	170	182	127	113	109

El promedio anual respecto de estos siete años ha sido 138.07 por ciento.

La importación del año de 1902 hecha por ambos puertos tuvo lugar en la forma siguiente:

Procedencia.	Límón.		Puntarenas.		Totales.	
	Kilos.	Valor.	Kilos.	Valor.	Kilos.	Valor.
Estados Unidos	21,178,357	\$1,757,135.31	2,543,385	\$291,711.25	23,720,742	\$2,048,846.59
Alemania.....	4,586,552	420,162.28	757,212	46,829.32	5,343,764	472,991.60
Inglaterra.....	11,915,847	875,908.68	514,831	30,770.48	12,430,678	906,679.16
Francia.....	669,322	171,461.57	365,372	21,225.51	1,034,694	198,687.11
España.....	317,220	74,411.19	7,965	732.01	325,185	75,146.20
India.....	238,963	61,868.83	625	190.80	239,588	65,059.63
Otras naciones.....			42,112	29,660.43	42,412	29,660.43
Total.....	38,936,271	3,372,953.89	4,210,832	415,119.83	43,147,103	3,788,073.72

La proporción en que se hizo esta importación por cada uno de los puertos fué respecto del total la siguiente: Por Limón, 90.23 por ciento; por Puntarenas, 9.77 por ciento.

Reasumiendo, pues, toda la importación y exportación que he dejado detallada hasta aquí, tenemos para la primera los valores siguientes:

IMPORTACIÓN.

Valor de facturas consulares.....	\$3,788,073.72
Valor de mercaderías por correo.....	74,567.15
Valor de mercaderías en equipajes.....	20,856.96
Valor de mercaderías por fronteras Sarapiquí, etc.....	1,656.72
Valor de animales vivos.....	278,178.77
Valor de oro acuñado.....	250,000.00
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Importación total.....	4,413,333.32

Para la segunda, ó sea la exportación, los valores siguientes:

EXPORTACIÓN.

Café, 236,057 sacos, 13,749,100 kilos.....	\$3,179,818.47
Bananos, 4,174,199 racimos á \$0.45.....	1,878,389.55
Cedro, 390,026 pies cúbicos á \$0.30.....	117,007.80
Caoba, 8,292 pies cúbicos á \$0.30.....	2,487.60
Cocobola, 798,560 kilos á \$9 por 1,000 kilos.....	7,187.04
Palo mora, 4,834,920 kilos á \$9 por 1,000 kilos.....	43,514.28
Cueros de res, 312,788 kilos á \$0.30.....	93,836.40
Pieles de venado, 21,005 kilos á \$0.60.....	12,603.00
Pieles de lagarto, 62 kilos á \$0.40.....	24.80
Caucho, 46,374 kilos á \$1.30.....	60,286.20
Cacao, 60,128 kilos á \$0.40.....	24,051.20
Mollejones, 56,324 kilos á \$4.50 por 1,000 kilos.....	2,619.07
Animales vivos.....	4,340.80
Valor de mercaderías reembarcadas.....	24,428.32
Valor de mercaderías por correo.....	20,565.30
Valor de mercaderías en equipajes.....	492.44
Valor de oro y plata acuñado y en barras.....	147,350.59
Valor de varias otras mercaderías.....	40,692.99
	<hr/>
Exportación total.....	5,659,695.85

LIQUIDACIÓN.

Exportación.....	\$5,659,695.85
Importación.....	4,413,333.32
	<hr/>
Diferencia en favor de la exportación.....	1,246,362.53

IMPORTACIÓN DE ARTÍCULOS ALIMENTICIOS Y OTROS, DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS Y DE EUROPA, HECHA EN LOS AÑOS DE 1900, 1901 Y 1902.

[Dirección General de Estadística, San José, febrero de 1903.]

Artículos.	Procedencia.	1902.		1901.	
		Kilos.	Oro.	Kilos.	Oro.
Arroz.....	Estados Unidos.....	48,123	\$27,211.65	256,287	\$16,663.77
	Europa.....	1,582,039	78,488.32	1,518,486	80,883.55
Azúcar refinado.....	Estados Unidos.....	2,358	279.17	2,545	347.02
	Europa.....	1,797	129.00	3,700	282.33
Azúcar en polvo.....	Estados Unidos.....				
	Europa.....			12,776	370.31
Carne en barriles.....	Estados Unidos.....	165,903	19,445.41	231,863	21,767.90
	id.....	105,853	13,243.50	86,705	9,825.62
Puerco en barriles.....	id.....	4,455,965	246,616.47	4,326,064	215,372.26
	id.....	317,335	19,144.74	68,180	5,094.65
Harina de maíz.....	id.....	201	28.75	1,339	93.25
	Europa.....				
Frijoles.....	Estados Unidos.....	79,728	6,994.68	148,964	15,282.47
	Europa.....	3,549	289.16	2,497	28.60
Guisantes.....	Estados Unidos.....	17,655	1,246.49	10,703	732.80
	Europa.....	4,123	869.80	6,929	74.09
Manteca.....	Estados Unidos.....	769,528	145,604.61	677,949	121,224.55
	Europa.....				1,750.25
Mantequilla.....	Estados Unidos.....	73,588	13,738.53	37,825	8,357.25
	Europa.....	28,882	5,963.85	46,329	7,995.12
Jareta.....	Estados Unidos.....	47,009	8,556.70	41,722	8,719.80
	Europa.....	14,921	3,095.82	12,652	2,218.51
Tabaco en rama.....	Estados Unidos.....	50,415	18,785.46	33,331	12,788.41
	Centro América.....	26,255		106,563	
Tabaco elaborado.....	Estados Unidos.....	1,586	1,106.88	102,254	36,735.19
	Europa.....	20,292	21,966.56	9,800	17,352.33
Brevia.....	Estados Unidos.....	120,822	4,157.98	97,925	28,887.08
Artículos.	Procedencia.	1900.		Total.	
		Kilos.	Oro.	Kilos.	Oro.
Arroz.....	Estados Unidos.....	296,310	\$18,854.97	1,010,820	\$62,743.39
	Europa.....	1,554,625	86,446.94	1,692,150	235,288.84
Azúcar refinado.....	Estados Unidos.....	4,083	525.27	8,986	1,151.46
	Europa.....	19,609	1,412.76	25,107	1,824.09
Azúcar en polvo.....	Estados Unidos.....	3,904	478.59	3,904	478.59
	Europa.....	3,563	274.62	16,339	641.96
Carne en barriles.....	Estados Unidos.....	173,649	9,900.18	571,355	50,783.49
	id.....	131,653	11,917.00	324,211	34,956.12
Puerco en barriles.....	id.....	4,613,948	242,761.30	13,395,974	704,750.03
	id.....	62,397	4,109.64	447,912	28,316.03
Harina de maíz.....	Europa.....			1,540	122.00
	id.....				
Malz.....	Estados Unidos.....	85,013	9,825.00	315,705	32,102.15
	Europa.....	1,699	248.00	7,745	595.36
Frijoles.....	Estados Unidos.....	12,648	904.43	41,006	2,932.42
	Europa.....	65	11.00	11,117	934.89
Guisantes.....	Estados Unidos.....	992,021	157,552.18	2,439,468	424,381.14
	Europa.....			3,282	1,750.25
Manteca.....	Estados Unidos.....	41,728	11,568.82	153,111	32,674.62
	Europa.....	20,464	9,960.33	65,512	23,859.30
Mantequilla.....	Estados Unidos.....	62,838	11,179.96	151,569	31,456.46
	Europa.....	28,796	6,250.90	56,399	11,565.23
Jareta.....	Estados Unidos.....	56,432	21,442.83	140,181	53,046.70
	id.....				
Tabaco en rama.....	Estados Unidos.....	149,220	50,587.47	253,040	88,429.34
	Centro América.....	16,993	25,854.05	47,085	65,472.94
Tabaco elaborado.....	Estados Unidos.....				
	Europa.....				
Brevia.....	Estados Unidos.....			248,747	70,045.06
				24,492,993	1,960,962.83

COSECHA DE CAFÉ DE COSTA RICA EXPORTADA EN 1901-2 CON EXPRESIÓN DE PAÍSES Y PUERTOS DE DESTINO.

Países y puertos de destino.	Limpio.		Pergamino.		Total.		Lo que corresponde a cada uno.	
	Sacos.	Kilos.	Sacos.	Kilos.	Sacos.	Kilos.	Sacos.	Kilos.
Inglaterra:								
Londres.....	12,354	2,617,021	130,635	7,318,828	172,989	9,965,849	173,039	9,968,639
Mánchester.....			50	2,790	50	2,790		
Estados Unidos:								
Nueva York.....	16,562	1,020,715	1,569	91,917	18,131	1,115,662		
Nueva Orleans.....	117	8,043			117	8,043	35,157	2,136,216
San Francisco.....	11,055	855,368	2,851	157,143	16,909	1,012,511		
Alemania:								
Hamburgo.....	7,595	468,836	5,932	333,755	13,527	802,591		
Bremen.....	1,039	66,271	2,294	133,292	3,333	199,563	16,860	1,002,151
Francia:								
Bardos.....	7,597	140,135	50	2,770	7,647	442,905		
Havre.....	573	34,328	262	15,060	835	49,388	9,282	540,238
Paris.....	102	6,007	618	37,245	720	43,252		
Marsella.....	80	4,693			80	4,693		
Austria Ugría:								
Fiume.....	151	9,458			151	9,458		
Trieste.....	284	16,350	750	43,550	1,034	59,900	1,182	66,358
España:								
Barcelona.....	162	10,192			162	10,192		
Coruña.....	118	6,895			118	6,895	298	18,167
Vigo.....	18	1,080			18	1,080		
Bélgica: Amberes.....	50	2,928			50	2,928	50	2,928
Italia: Génova.....	12	645			12	645	12	645
Chile: Valparaíso.....	11	781			11	781	11	781
Colombia:								
Panamá.....	23	1,567			23	1,567		
Boas del Toro.....	65	3,986			65	3,986	89	5,576
Colón.....	1	23			1	23		
Antillas: Habana.....	69	1,278			69	1,278	69	1,278
Veleros: Rancho.....	2	120			2	120	2	120
Total.....	91,043	5,609,750	145,011	8,139,350	236,057	13,749,100		
							Sacos.	Kilos.
Embarcado por vía de Limón.....							208,427	12,127,516
Embarcado por vía de Puntarenas.....							27,630	1,621,584
Total.....							236,057	13,749,100
Menos 18 por ciento sacos, 8,139,350 pergamino.....								1,465,083
Neto.....								12,284,017

Comparada esta cosecha con la de 1900-1901 que fué de kilos 16,574,025 tenemos que la presente ha sido menor en 2,824,925. Salvo error ú omisión.

J. M. CUERVO.

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE ESTADÍSTICA, 27 de marzo de 1903.

LIBRE IMPORTACIÓN DE PETRÓLEO CRUDO.

ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL, Presidente Constitucional de la República de Costa Rica.

Por cuanto la ley n.º. 8 de 13 de junio de 1901 declara libre de los derechos de Aduana, por el término de cinco años, el petróleo crudo que se importe para combustible en los motores de maquinaria, y en atención á las propiedades desinfectantes de ese artículo, poderoso destructor de larvas y mosquitos que en ciertos litorales sirven de

vehículo á la propagación de enfermedades; y á que hoy se le da asimismo aplicación en la ganadería, para destrucción de garrapatas;

En uso de la facultad que le conceden las leyes de 16 de julio de 1888 y 14 de junio de 1901, Decreta:

Artículo único. Desde la publicación de esta ley el petróleo crudo que se importe, queda libre de derechos de Aduana.

Dado en San José, á veintidós días del mes de marzo de mil novecientos tres.

DECRETO REDUCIENDO LOS DERECHOS SOBRE LA FOSFATINA DE FALLIÈRES.

ASCENSIÓN ESQUIVEL, Presidente Constitucional de la República de Costa Rica, Considerando:

Que la Fosfatina de Fallières es una especialidad farmacéutica, destinada á la alimentación de los niños, como lo son las harinas ó alimentos de Horlick, Mellín, de Nestlé, etc., y que por lo tanto resulta muy exagerado el aforo de 2.50 colón por kilogramo que le impone el decreto No. 3 de 15 de julio de 1902, en uso de facultades legales, Decreta:

Artículo único. La Fosfatina Fallières que se importe en lo sucesivo, pagará por derecho aduanero, diez céntimos de colón (0.10) por kilogramo, al igual de sus similares mencionados.

Parágrafo. Queda así modificada la partida número 95 del decreto No. 3 de 15 de julio anterior.

Dado en San José, á los dieciocho días del mes de febrero de mil novecientos tres.

CUBA.

ESTADO COMPARATIVO DE LAS IMPORTACIONES EN MILES DE DOLLARS DURANTE JULIO, AGOSTO Y SEPTIEMBRE DE 1902.

[Del "El Economista" de la Habana.]

	1900.	1901.	1902.
<i>Piedras, tierras y productos cerámicos.</i>			
Piedras y tierras.....	51	71	89
Esquistos, betunes, etc.....	83	75	76
Vidrio y cristal.....	139	137	125
Barro, loza y porcelana.....	154	116	129
<i>Metalos y sus manufacturas.</i>			
Oro, plata y platino.....	43	55	60
Hierro y acero.....	819	824	511
Cobre.....	88	71	85
Los demás metales.....	52	82	39
<i>Sustancias empleadas en la farmacia é industrias químicas, perfumería, etc.</i>			
Productos simples.....	46	51	77
Colores, tintes, etc.....	73	68	81
Productos químicos.....	991	552	196
Aceites, grasas, etc.....	226	287	342

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Estado comparativo de las importaciones en miles de dollars durante Julio, Agosto y Septiembre de 1902—Continúa.

	1900.	1901.	1902.
<i>Tejidos y sus manufacturas.</i>			
Algodón.....	1,600	1,428	1,214
Fibras vegetales.....	312	212	536
Lana.....	230	165	182
Seda.....	142	138	137
<i>Papel y sus aplicaciones.</i>			
Papel y cartón.....	245	230	249
Libros é impresos.....	61	64	68
<i>Maderas y otras materias vegetales.</i>			
Maderas.....	308	255	254
Las demás.....	18	25	39
<i>Animales y sus despojos.</i>			
Animales.....	1,999	2,494	1,951
Cuernos y pieles.....	46	50	59
Manufacturas.....	421	508	548
<i>Instrumentos, maquinarias y aparatos.</i>			
Instrumentos.....	86	51	48
Maquinarias.....	275	720	390
Aparatos.....	264	132	99
<i>Sustancias alimenticias.</i>			
Carnes.....	1,765	1,835	1,639
Pescado.....	324	244	261
Productos de leche.....	269	230	240
Cereales.....	1,634	1,886	1,613
Frutas.....	56	45	47
Vegetales.....	508	854	567
Bebidas.....	721	628	717
Varios.....	667	532	558
Miscelánea.....	559	399	422
<i>Artículos libres.</i>			
Moneda acuñada.....	43	65	11
Los demás artículos.....	1,040	803	854
Total.....	15,630	16,118	14,316

Se ve por las cifras anteriores que la partida mayor está representada en los tres años seguidos por la importación de ganado.

En 1902 la importación de ganado fué por valor de \$1,951,142 casi igual á la de 1900 (\$1,999,000), cuyo dato demuestra la lenta marcha de la reconstrucción de los potreros. Entre los artículos libres de derechos figuran 398 vacas con sus crías, por valor de \$6,187, lo que da un valor medio de \$15.50 por cabeza.

El ganado sujeto al pago de derecho ha sido, para el trimestre que se estudia, de 1902, el siguiente:

Clases.	Número.	Valor.	Derechos pagados.
Toros.....	11,829	\$323,921	\$23,658
Vacas.....	29,696	449,564	41,392
Novillos.....	39,630	862,233	79,200
Novillas.....	19,186	187,197	19,186
Caballos.....	3,417	92,194	17,500
Mulos.....	816	34,902	4,080
Asnos.....	11	295	55
Cárneros.....	364	777	364
Cerdos.....	23	126	23

Los derechos pagados al gobierno por la importación de toros, vacas y novillas, importaron \$85,000.

En segundo término sigue el ganado muerto, ó sea, la importación de carnes, que alcanzó:

1900	\$1,765,043
1901	1,834,818
1902	1,639,335

En estas partidas no se incluyen los productos de la ganadería, tales como leche y sus preparaciones, que importaron 240,603 dollars en 1902. Así estas tres partidas han representado más de 25 por ciento del total de las importaciones.

En tercer lugar figuran los cereales, por valor de \$1,639,335, en 1902, con una disminución de 195,000 dollars sobre 1901, ó sea cerca de un millón de pesos, para el año fiscal. Las frutas y vegetales importaron 614,000 dollars en 1902 contra \$900,000 en 1901.

COMERCIO CON MÉXICO EN 1902.

[Del Informe del Consul de México en Habana.]

Recaudación de derechos.

Detalle.	Semestres.		Total.	Derechos.
	Primero.	Segundo.		
Manifiestos	155	146	301	\$1,811
Facturas	127	148	275	912
Patentes de sanidad	90	88	178	556
Legalizaciones de firmas	55	63	118	468
Legalizaciones de oficio	1		1	
Certificados	7	10	17	66
Certificados de existencia de sociedad mercantil		1	1	5
Aclaraciones á facturas	1	1	2	4
Ingresos por timbres para ocurros	2		2	1
Total de derechos				3,666
Derechos recaudados en 1901				3,374
Diferencia á favor de 1902				312

Aunque todavía no hemos llegado á alcanzar el promedio de recaudación obtenida en el decenio de 1892 ó 1901, de \$4,204, y al cual hice referencia en mi anterior informe anual, se puede esperar, en vista del pequeño aumento de este año sobre el anterior, que muy pronto llegaremos á la cifra de promedio ya citada.

Si se tiene en cuenta la relativa paralización que durante el año de 1902 han sufrido las trasacciones comerciales, por la natural ansiedad con que aguarda este país la ratificación del proyecto de tratado con los Estados Unidos, puede calificarse de excelente la recaudación de derechos obtenida por este Consulado, y permite esperar aumentos de mayor consideración en años subsiguientes.

MOVIMIENTO MARÍTIMO.

Vapores entrados en 1902, procedentes de puertos de México.

Españoles.....	24	Alemanes.....	5
Franceses.....	12	Ingléses.....	2
Noruegos.....	29		
Americanos.....	100	Total.....	172

Toneladas brutas, 621,797.

Vapores salidos en 1902 para puertos de México.

Franceses.....	12	Uruguayos.....	1
Españoles.....	47	Holandeses.....	1
Noruegos.....	44	Italianos.....	1
Alemanes.....	6	Nacionales.....	1
Americanos.....	52		
Ingléses.....	12	Total.....	180
Cubanos.....	3		

Toneladas brutas, 592,100.

Comparado este movimiento de buques con el del año de 1901 resulta una diferencia en contra del de 1902 de 22 en los vapores entrados, y de 17 en los salidos. Esta baja obedece á que en este último año han disminuído los buques noruegos que se dedican á conducir nuestro ganado, hecho que viene á confirmar el párrafo que en mi informe anual anterior dediqué á la probable baja en la exportación del ganado, punto que volveré á tratar al referirme á las importaciones en Cuba.

MOVIMIENTO COMERCIAL.

Importación de mercancías en 1902.

Merchancías.	Veracruz.	Tampico.	Progreso.	Total.
Henequén.....paños.....		380	3,971	4,351
Españoles.....id.....			2	2
Sauco.....sacos.....			3	3
Levadura.....cajas.....			2	2
Frijoles.....sacos.....	28,632	8,208		36,840
Ixtle.....paños.....		945		945
Aves.....jaulas.....	2			2
Cebada.....sacos.....	130			130
Capas de hule.....llo.....	1			1
Huevos.....cajas.....	980	13		993
Muestras.....id.....	9	8		17
Metálico.....id.....	1			1
Miércoles.....id.....	1			1
Talabartería.....id.....	41			41
Pájaros.....jaulas.....	4			4
Plantas.....cestos.....	5	1		6
Ropa.....búiles.....	7	13		20
Garbanzos.....sacos.....	15,438			15,438
Ajos.....cestos.....	2,198			2,198
Progas.....cajas.....	7	1		8
Maquinaria.....id.....	2			2
Libros impresos.....id.....	15	2		17
Sal.....sacos.....	3			3
Gallinas.....hucules.....		2		2
Agua minerales.....cajas.....	9			9
Café.....sacos.....	481			481
Muebles.....cajas.....	2			2
Sombreados.....id.....	5	1		6
Efectos varios.....id.....	3	3	2	8
Piedras.....lote.....	3			3

Importación de mercancías en 1902—Continúa.

Mercaderías.	Venezuz.	Tampico.	Progreso.	Total.
Semillascajas.	2			2
Hilold.	1			1
Instrumentosld.	1			1
Zapatosld.	1			1
Retratosld.	2			2
Mangosld.	1			1
Conservasld.	1			1
Molinosld.	1			1
Jarabeld.	1			1
Mapasld.	1			1
Habassacos.	10			10
Dulcescajas.	2			2
Tejidosfardos.	1			1
Jamonescajas.	4			4
Chorizosataños.	5			5
Salchichóncajas.	4			4
Algodónpacos.	1			1
Costalescerros.			9	9
Mechillaspaquete.	1			1
Carnecajas.	7			7
Cañasataños.	1			1
Sardinasld.	1			1
Anuelesld.	1			1
Sillasld.	2			2
Total de bultos				61,606

Importación de ganados en el año de 1902.

Clases.	De Venezuz.	De Tampico.	De Tampam.	Cabezas.
Vacuno	19,061	42,801	1,775	63,640
Caballar	920	3,479	573	5,012
Mular	22	372	1	395
Asnal	2	2		4
Total de cabezas				69,051
Cabezas importadas en 1901				85,552
De menos en 1902				16,501

OBSERVACIONES ACERCA DE LA IMPORTACIÓN.

Ganado.—La baja considerable que ha sufrido esta importación comparada con la del año anterior fué prevista en mi informe anual de 1901, año en que alcanzó aquella la cifra de 85,552 cabezas. Si en aquella, á época había en los potreros 311,159 reses excedentes de la importación, en el año actual ha aumentado considerablemente ese número, el cual seguirá en progresión ascendente dadas la abundancia y excelencia de los pastos en la Isla, y especialmente en los potreros del Camagüey, provincia ganadera en alto grado.

Es, pues, casi seguro que en el año de 1903 disminuirá más todavía la importación en Cuba de ganado extranjero, con perjuicio para nuestro comercio en general, y para nuestros ganaderos en particular. Urge que éstos, ya por sí solos, ya asociados con industriales emprendedores, busquen el medio ó el modo de convertir sus reses en tasajo, artículo cuyo consumo tardará en decaer y en el cual podríamos competir ventajosamente con el Uruguay y con la Argentina, únicos exportadores por hoy de la citada salazón.

Henequén.—Muy pequeña ha sido la baja sufrida en la importación

de esta fibra con relación á la importada en 1901, para que amerite entrar en consideraciones. Aunque en Cuba se han hecho ensayos del cultivo del henequén, es difícil que pueda ser afectado el nuestro, cuya fibra no ha sido igualada hasta ahora en resistencia.

Legumbres.—No ha habido diferencias sensibles en la importación de frijoles y garbanzos, que son los granos que más nos interesan, ni es probable que disminuya su demanda.

Huevos.—De 230 cajas importadas en 1901 ha aumentado la importación en 1902 á muy cerca de 1,000 cajas.

Consigno guatoso este considerable aumento, que viene á demostrar lo que en mi anterior informe anual expresé acerca de los huevos americanos, que cada día obtiene menor demanda por su sabor desagradable. Si nuestros exportadores de huevos hiciesen activa propaganda en este mercado, llegarían seguramente á apoderarse de él por completo, por lo superior que resulta nuestra mercancía comparada con la americana.

Talabartería.—Hemos obtenido un aumento de 100 por ciento en la exportación de esta clase de artículos. De veinte cajas importadas aquí en 1901 ha subido la importación de 1902 á 41 cajas.

Mucho más podríamos hacer con una bien entendida propaganda en estos artículos, en que no tenemos competencia posible.

Café.—En más de la mitad ha disminuido la importación de este grano, del que vinieron á Cuba 1,282 sacos desde Veracruz en 1901. No es de extrañar, porque la provincia de Santiago de Cuba es productora de café, y á medida que los cafetales vayan reconstruyéndose tiene que ir descendiendo forzosamente la importación del producto hasta llegar á ser nula.

Aguas minerales.—De 67 cajas importadas aquí en 1901, ha descendido la importación en 1902 á la insignificante suma de 9 cajas.

El motivo de tan sensible baja en un renglón de tan gran consumo en este mercado no es otro que la apatía de los remitentes de nuestras aguas, quienes no se toman empeño en darles salida, por lo visto. Esto, unido á la falta de anuncios y propaganda en todo regla, llegará á anular la exportación de las aguas de Topoehico y Tohuacán, tan excelentes, y que pudieran ser de gran demanda en este mercado, si la agencia cayera en manos activas que supieran y quisieran acreditarlas.

Exportación en 1902.

Mercaancias.	Veracruz.	Progreso.	Tampico.	Total.
Confecciones.....baúles.....		14		14
Sombreros.....cajas.....	9	18		27
Mamparas.....id.....		5		5
Ron Bacardi.....id.....	66	120		186
Cigarrillos.....id.....	506	28	a2	536
Cortinas algodón.....id.....		1		1
Viveres.....id.....		76		76
Sombrereria.....id.....		13		13
Ruedas para coches.....linacales.....		72		72
Musteras.....cajas.....	13	15		28

a Mazatlán.

Exportación en 1902—Continúa.

Mercancías.	Veteriniz.	Progreso.	Tampico.	Total.
Dulces.....cajas.....	3	35		38
Esteras de hierro.....id.....		2		2
Monedas.....id.....	3	1		4
Molinetas.....id.....		1		1
Coches.....id.....			1	3
Curos.....id.....	17			17
Tapas.....bultos.....	6			6
Envases vacíos.....cajas.....	400			400
Aguas minerales.....id.....	2			2
Cebollas.....barril.....		316	a 125	411
Sardinias.....tubales.....		10	a 14	21
Drogas.....cajas.....	5	1		6
Papas.....barriles.....		451		451
Armatoste cedro.....cajas.....		4		4
Legumbres.....id.....		1,091		1,091
Embutidos.....id.....	1			1
Tusajo.....id.....	8	2		10
Misken.....id.....	6			6
Decorado de teatro.....id.....	1			1
Chivas.....hucul.....		3		3
Impresos.....cajas.....		1		1
Plantas vivas.....cajas.....		15		15
Aguardiente.....barriles.....		4		4
Vino.....id.....		1		1
Alpargatas.....fardos.....		2		2
Zinc.....fios.....		1		1
Electos.....cajas.....	1			1
Hurones.....id.....	1			1
Máquinas de coser.....id.....	1	1		2
Carros de mudadas.....id.....		18		18
Tubaco en rama.....tercios.....	100			100
Libros.....cajas.....	7	5		12
Camá usada.....id.....	1			1
Maquinaria.....id.....	151	49		200
Ganado caballar.....id.....			6	10
Idem mular.....id.....		10	1	11
Magnesia.....id.....	89	1		90
Banco madería.....atado.....		1		1
Tabarbería.....cajas.....		2		2
Papel perfumado.....id.....		1		1
Carne salada.....id.....		2		2
Tornillos hierro.....id.....	1			1
Miel de caña.....barriles.....		10		10
Conservas.....cajas.....		64		61
Pasturas paja.....hucul.....	5			5
Puorama.....cajas.....		4		4
Azúfre preparado.....id.....		1		1
Bucalao.....id.....		1		4
Arroz.....sacos.....		10		10
Azúfar.....id.....		150		150
Azafrán.....cajas.....		1		1
Chavos.....id.....	11			11
Hojas laurel.....id.....	2			2
Leones y osos.....jaulas.....			3	3
Marquetaría.....cajas.....	1			1
Accesorios de circo.....atados.....			150	150
Camellos.....cabeza.....			1	1
Electos usados.....bultos.....	75	4		79
Goma.....cajas.....		1		1
Flejes de hierro.....id.....		2		2
Polvos.....bultos.....	3			3
Hierro.....atados.....	1			1
Perfumería.....cajas.....	1	4		5
Electos de farmacia.....sacos.....		2		2
Viandas.....id.....		2		2
Judías.....id.....		2		2
Queso.....cajas.....		1		1
Frula fresca.....barriles.....	2	61		61
Organo.....cajas.....	2			2
Electos de escritorio.....id.....	1			1
Muebles usados.....id.....	6			6
Aves.....cajas.....		1		1
Jabones.....id.....		1		1
Ladrillos.....buncules.....		190		190
Madera en polvos para ferrocarriles.....cajas.....		2,971		2,971
Artes.....cajas.....		2		2
Castañas.....cambastos.....		8		8
Acetunas.....cufetes.....		500		500
Madera.....fardos.....		9		9
Papas.....cajas.....				60
Total de bultos.....				8,279

a Frontera.

Valores declarados en las facturas consulares, año de 1902.

Para Progreso.....	\$46,071.98
Para Vera Cruz.....	51,329.18
Para Frontera.....	419.41
Para Mazatlán.....	87.00
Para Tampico.....	1,250.00
Total.....	99,157.57
Valor de las facturas de exportación en el año de 1901.....	63,199.68
Demás en 1902.....	35,957.89

DIVISIÓN JUDICIAL DE LA REPÚBLICA.

El territorio de la República de Cuba se divide, para lo Judicial, en Provincias, Partidos Judiciales y Términos Municipales Judiciales.

La provincia es el territorio sobre que ejerce jurisdicción una Audiencia; el partido Judicial es el territorio sobre que ejerce jurisdicción un Juzgado de Primera instancia ó instrucción ó de una ú otra clase (el partido Judicial de la Habana, por excepción, se encuentra subdividido en tres Distritos Judiciales); y Término Municipal Judicial es el territorio sobre que ejerce jurisdicción un Juzgado Municipal.

Las Provincias son las seis siguientes: Pinar del Río, Habana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Puerto Príncipe y Santiago de Cuba.

Las provincias comprenden los siguientes Partidos Judiciales y Términos Municipales Judiciales.

PROVINCIA DE PINAR DEL RÍO.

Pinar del Río.—que comprende los Juzgados Municipales de Pinar del Río, Distrito Rural, San Luis, San Juan y Martínez, Viñales, Consolación del Norte, Consolación del Sur y Alonso Rojas.

San Cristóbal.—Que comprende los Juzgados municipales de San Cristóbal, Candelaria, Las Mangas, Los Palacios, Julián Díaz ó Paso Real de San Diego y San Diego de los Baños.

Gnane.—Que comprende los Juzgados municipales de Gnane, Mánua, Las Martinas, y Baja ó Dimas, y

Guanajay.—Que comprende los Juzgados municipales de Guanajay, La Mulata, Las Pozas, Bahía-Honda, San Diego de Núñez, Cabañas, Mariel, Guayabal.

PROVINCIA DE LA HABANA.

Habana.—Que comprende los Juzgados de primera instancia del Este, Centro y Oeste; los de Instrucción de los distritos Este, Centro y Oeste; y los municipales del Norte, Sur, Este, Oeste, Regla, Vedado, Puentes Grandes, Arroyo Naranjo y Calvario.

San Antonio de los Baños.—Que comprende los Juzgados municipales de San Antonio de los Baños, Guira de Melena, Alquizar, Vereda Nueva y Serba del Agna.

Güines.—Que comprende los Juzgados municipales de Güines, Pipián, Guara, Melena del Sur, San Nicolás, Catalina, Madruga y Nueva Paz.

Bejucal.—Que comprende los Juzgados municipales de Bejucal, Santiago de las Vegas, La Salud, Quivicán, San Felipe, San Antonio de las Vegas, Batabanó, Surgidero de Batambó e Isla de Pinos.

Jaruco.—Que comprende los Juzgados municipales de Jaruco, Aguacate, Tapaste, San José de las Lajas, Bainoa, San Antonio del Río Blanco, Guanabo, Jibacoa y Casiguas.

Marianao.—Que comprende los Juzgados municipales de Marianao, El Cano, Guatao, Bauta y Wajay; y

Guanabacoa.—Que comprende los Juzgados municipales de Guanabacoa, Santa María del Rosario, Managua, San Miguel del Padrón, Bucuramao y Pepe Antonio.

PROVINCIA DE MATANZAS.

Matanzas, que comprende los Juzgados Municipales de Matanzas, Camasí, Ceiba Mocha, Camarioca, Guamaetro y Santa Ana.

Cárdenas, que comprende los Juzgados Municipales de Cárdenas, Martí, Máximo Gómez, Jovellanos, Carlos Rojas y Méndez Capote.

Colón, que comprende los Juzgados Municipales de Colón, Corralfalso de Macagua, Jagüey Grande, Amarillas y Paluillas; y

Alacranes, que comprende los Juzgados Municipales de Alacranes, Unión de Reyes, Bolondrón, Sabanilla del Encomendador y Cabezas.

PROVINCIA DE SANTA CLARA.

Santa Clara, que comprende los Juzgados Municipales de Santa Clara, Esperanza, Ranchuelo, San Juan de las Yeras, San Diego del Valle, Encrucijada, Manicaragua y Calabazar.

Cienfuegos, que comprende un Juzgado de Primera Instancia, otro de instrucción y los Municipales de Cienfuegos, Palmira, San Fernando de Camarones, Cruces, Santa Isabel de las Lajas, Abreus, Rodas, Cartagena, Yaguaramas, Cumanayagua, y Aguada de Pasajeros.

Sagua la Grande, que comprende los Juzgados Municipales de Sagua la Grande, Santo Domingo, Cifuentes, Ceja de Pablo, Quemado de Güines, Rancho Veloz, Isabela de Sagua, Álvarez ó Mordazo, Cascajal y Corralillo.

Trinidad, que comprende los Juzgados Municipales de Trinidad, Casilda, Río de Ay, San Francisco, Palmarejo, Guinía de Miranda, Fomento, Guaniquical y Cabagán.

Sancti Spiritus, que comprende los Juzgados Municipales de Sancti Spiritus, Bamao, Jíbaro, Iguará, Neiva y Tuinicú; y

Remedios, que comprende los Juzgados Municipales de Remedios, Caibarién, Canajuaní, Placetas, Vueltas, Yaguajay, Mayajiguas y Cueiva.

PROVINCIA DE PUERTO PRÍNCIPE.

Puerto Príncipe, que comprende los Juzgados Municipales de Puerto Príncipe, Nuevitas, Santa Cruz del Sur, Minas, Altagracia, Cascorro, Yeguas, Guámaro, Caunao y San Jerónimo; y

Morón, que comprende los Juzgados Municipales de Morón, Chambas y Ciego de Ávila.

PROVINCIA DE SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Santiago de Cuba, que comprende un Juzgado de primera instancia, otro de Instrucción y los Municipales de Santiago de Cuba, Caney, Cobre, Cristo, San Luis, Palma Soriano, Dos Caminos, Songo y Ramón de las Yaguas.

Holguín, que comprende los Juzgados Municipales de Holguín, Gibara, Puerto Padre, Mayarí, Fray Benito, Samá, San Andrés, Velazco, Yareyal, Cacocún, Tacamara y Auras.

Manzanillo, que comprende los Juzgados Municipales de Manzanillo, Campehuela, Niquero, Viana, Yara, Jibacoa, Congo, Calicito, Yari-bacoa y Caños.

Baracoa, que comprende los Juzgados Municipales de Baracoa, Mabujabo, Cabacú, Guiniao y Maisí.

Guantánamo, que comprende los Juzgados Municipales de Guantánamo, Yateras, Sagua de Tánamo y Tiguabos.

Bayamo, que comprende los Juzgados Municipales de Bayamo, Jiguaní, Baire, Cauto del Embarcadero, Santa Rita, Veguitas, Victoria de las Tunas, Guisa y Bueycito.

EXTRACTO DEL DISCURSO DEL SEÑOR DOCTOR DON JUAN SANTOS FERNÁNDEZ EN EL CONGRESO INTERNACIONAL DE MÉDICOS, CELEBRADO EN MADRID DEL 23 AL 30 DE ABRIL DE 1903.

Comenzaré por una ojeada rápida sobre la Geografía de la isla de Cuba, su Etnografía, su Demografía y su Patología y de ésta la Oftalmología exclusivamente, que será el objeto de mi disertación Geográfica.

Considerada en su conjunto la forma de la isla de Cuba, presenta su estructura un aspecto irregular, así en sus contornos marítimos como en sus relieves orográficos, prestándose mal á obtener generalizaciones sistemáticas con objeto de dar unidad á las descripciones.

En el mapa se dibuja como si de una inmensa hoguera constituida por la provincia de Santiago de Cuba partieran grandes espirales de humo que fueran arrastrados hacia Occidente por una fuerte brisa. Sus accidentadas costas son por el Norte en su mayor parte rocallosas y quebradas, y por el Sur exceptuado la parte comprendida entre la Punta de Maisí y Cabo Cruz, ó mejor hasta Santiago de Cuba, son bajas y pantanosas con ligeras intermitencias hacia Cienfuegos; y de

aquí más al Oeste, la costa pantanosa se ensancha para constituir lo que se llama la Ciénaga de Zapata, región muy difícil de penetrar y que se hizo célebre en la última guerra.

Entre los meridianos 77° y 31° la costa Norte se halla rodeada de islas pequeñas y de formaciones de coral, de muy poca altura y cubiertas de manglares.

En frente de la costa Sur también yacen cientos de islitas muy bajas y llenas de manglares.

Se encuentra situada entre los meridianos $67^{\circ} 52'$ y $87^{\circ} 40'$ longitud occidental del meridiano de Cádiz y 74° y 35° al Oeste de Greenwich y entre los paralelos $19^{\circ} 40'$ y $23^{\circ} 33'$.

Su longitud de Este á Oeste es de 730 millas, su anchura varía desde 100 millas al Este en la provincia de Santiago de Cuba hasta 25 próximo á la Habana.

Su área puede considerarse como de 44,000 millas cuadradas.

En relación con el continente americano se halla precisamente al Sur del Estado de la Florida de los Estados Unidos y como á 100 millas de Cayo Hueso; siendo la mayor de las Antillas. Al Este de Cuba se halla situada la segunda en importancia ó sea Santo Domingo; y al Sur de esta la isla de Jamaica. Al Oeste, Cuba está separada por el estrecho de Yucatán, que es de unas 130 millas de ancho, de la península del mismo nombre que pertenece á México.

La importancia histórica de la Isla se la ha dado su posición geográfica que desde el punto de vista estratégico se puede considerar como la llave del golfo mexicano.

La irregularidad de sus costas se prolonga hasta en sus puertos que adoptan la forma peculiar de defensas naturales, de entradas angostas y tortuosas que más adelante se ensanchan, constituyendo puertos protegidos naturalmente ya para la defensa militar como para las perturbaciones ciclónicas.

El relieve de la isla de Cuba es muy variado. La parte central que comprende las provincias de Habana, Matanzas, Santa Clara y Puerto Príncipe aunque algo elevado sobre el nivel del mar, consiste en llanuras y valles pocos profundos, pero en algunos puntos se eleva el terreno á una altura considerable. En la parte occidental ó sea en la provincia de Pinar del Río la orografía es algo más regular, extendiéndose una cordillera central más próxima á la costa Norte y sensiblemente paralela á ella, alcanzando en algunos puntos una altura de 2,500 pies. Las vertientes hasta la costa Sur descienden en declives en cuyas honduras se produce el tabaco más célebre del mundo llamado de Vuelta Abajo.

La parte oriental ó la provincia de Santiago es la más abrupta de la Isla y donde la irregularidad orográfica es más pronunciada, conteniendo varias cordilleras altas, escarpadas y de difícil acceso así como anchas mesetas y valles profundos algunos muy angostos, constitu-

yendo enormes y numerosos barrancos. El principal sistema en esta provincia es la Sierra Maestra, con alturas mayores de 5,000 piés culminando en el Pico Turquino de 8,300 piés de elevación sobre el nivel del mar. Los ríos aunque numerosos de curso corto é irregular, se hacen impropios para la navegación ó vía fluvial, no siendo en las proximidades de las costas. Esta condición impide que tengan importancia alguna la industria de la pesquería fluvial.

El río Cauto, que es el principal, se extiende desde el interior de la provincia de Santiago por los declives de la Sierra Maestra, corriendo hacia el Oeste hasta el Golfo de Buena Esperanza: aunque su curso es de 150 millas, sólo es navegable en barcos de poco calado hasta Cauto del Embarcadero distante de la costa mas 50 millas. Al Cauto sigue en importancia el de Sagua la Grande, situado en la costa Norte en la provincia de Santa Clara, siendo navegable en mas 20 millas de su curso. Esta estructura geográfica ha impedido hasta la muy reciente inauguración del ferrocarril Central, que haya comunicaciones frecuentes entre el interior de la Isla, excepto por las vías férreas construidas hacia la parte occidental. Por otra parte la forma de la Isla larga y estrecha, como hemos dicho, facilita más las comunicaciones marítimas.

CLIMA.

Es el que corresponde á los países situados en la latitud límite de la Zona Tórrida, pero debida á su extensión longitudinal de Este á Oeste, así como á su estrechez de Norte á Sur que permite la influencia constante de los vientos reinantes que soplan del Nordeste, el calor se soporta en el estío mucho mejor que en los climas templados.

La temperatura media anual es sensiblemente igual, pero en la costa Sur es un poco más elevada; en el interior ó lo que se llama Tierra Adentro la distancia de la costa Norte está compensada por la altura sobre el nivel del mar. Así es que se puede decir que la isla de Cuba es una unidad climatológica. En los meses más fríos que son diciembre y enero, la temperatura media fluctúa entre 17 y 21 grados centígrados, mientras que en los de más calor julio y agosto la media es de 28° á 29°. Excepcionalmente se registra una temperatura mínima que puede llegar algún día del año hasta 9 grados y una máxima que llega aunque rara vez á 35°; pero lo general es que la mínima y máxima anuales fluctúen entre 12° y 32°: la temperatura anual es de 25°.^a

Como las temperaturas altas reinan durante el año mucho más tiempo que las bajas resulta que en los datos numéricos aparece una temperatura media un poco mayor que la que reina en otros países situados en la misma latitud geográfica, pero á causa de soplar con mayor ó menor

^a A. Humboldt (The Island of Cuba, p. 154) cita el caso de que algunas veces se ha observado hielo en el interior de la Isla, durante algunas horas de la noche; aunque la temperatura no bajase de 5 grados sobre cero.

intensidad los vientos del Norte durante todo el año, las noches de verano son agradables á la mtemperie y las del invierno son deliciosas en general.

Es digno de hacer notar que la sensación de exceso de calor que se experimenta en algunos días del verano más depende del estado atmosférico que de la temperatura y así es frecuente ver quejarse del calor con tiempo nublado señalando el termómetro 29 grados centígrados á la sombra, mientras que con una temperatura de 32 grados centígrados y en día claro (quo es lo normal) no manifestarse este desagrado.

La humedad de la atmósfera cuyo grado medio es de 75 en la Habana y quizá en toda la Isla, es otra de las causas que contribuyen á la benignidad del clima y á su constancia. El término medio de las lluvias durante el año es de 52 pulgadas, aunque los registros indican en años distintos una variación de 40 á 71 pulgadas. En estos últimos años ha habido una relativa escasez de lluvias, así como una irregularidad en las épocas, pero en una serie de décadas se señala la época de lluvias en el mes de marzo, la que se extiende hasta octubre. Desde últimos de noviembre á principios de enero se presentan algunos días con chubascos que allí se designan con el nombre de Nortes, porque coinciden con la perturbación que produce el descenso de la temperatura en la región de los grandes lagos del continente americano. Las lluvias torrenciales del verano se distinguen porque en general comienzan á la misma hora (de 3 á 4 de la tarde) presentándose después el cielo muy despejado y el tiempo fresco.

Aunque no todos los años, algunas veces es invadida la Isla por ciclones que azotan con furia sus costas, perdiendo su intensidad hacia el interior. Los vientos del Nordeste que predominan en el año casi nunca soplan con violencia, mas cuando se extienden hacia el Sur y persisten con relativa intensidad por varios días durante el invierno, vienen acompañados de vientos del Norte muy fuertes, que producen un descenso rápido de temperatura, ocasionando perjuicios en ciertos plantíos y en la salud pública, porque es un fenómeno muy poco frecuente y ni las viviendas ni los habitantes se hallan preparados para evitar el daño.

Todas estas circunstancias concurren á constituir un clima especial muy adaptado para la vida orgánica, donde los seres pueden vivir con la menor injuria posible del mundo exterior; y así se verifica que en el reino vegetal existen plantas desarrolladas cómodamente precedentes de otras regiones y otras alturas del globo, como sucede con el *Pinus occidentalis*, hecho que ya señaló A. HUMBOLDT, así como otras y muchas legumbres.

DEMOGRAFÍA.

Densidad de la población:

La población total es de 1,572,797 con una extensión de 44,000 millas cuadradas, ó sea un promedio de 35.7 habitantes por milla cua-

drada; la densidad varía en las diferentes provincias como puede verse en el cuadro siguiente:

	Millas cuadradas.	Habitantes por millas.
Habana	2, 772	163
Matanzas	3, 700	155
Pinar del Río	5, 000	35
Puerto Príncipe	10, 500	8
Santa Clara	9, 560	37
Santiago de Cuba	12, 168	26

Composición de la población:

Los blancos nativos constituyen el 79.9 por ciento en toda la Isla; en la Habana, debido al numeroso elemento extranjero, no llega más que á 49 por ciento; los blancos extranjeros alcanzan en toda la Isla el 9 por ciento; los de color, incluyendo el negro y los elementos mezclados, el 32.1 por ciento, ó sea menos de la tercera parte; la proporción de chinos es casi insignificante al 1 por ciento.

Hay 57,613 varones más que mujeres, siendo este exceso el 3.6 por 100; la proporción de varones es como sigue:

Población total, el 51.8 por ciento.

Población blanca, el 51.1 por ciento.

Idem color, el 47 por ciento.

En las ciudades hay más hembras, 51 por ciento, que varones, 49 por ciento. En los distritos rurales pasa lo contrario: hembras, 46.9 por ciento; varones, 51.1 por ciento.

NACIMIENTOS.

La proporción de éstos ha ido decreciendo de una manera rápida, al extremo de notarse una diferencia grande entre el año de 1890 que fué de 19.4 por 1,000 y el año 1899 que sólo llegó á 6.7 por 1,000; es muy pequeño el número de niños que no han llegado á la edad de 5 años, 22.70; en cambio son muy numerosos los que llegan á diez años, el 25.31; ésto debe atribuirse á las condiciones económicas y políticas de los últimos años.

MATRIMONIOS.

El número de éstos es de 15.7 por 100, ó algo más de una sexta parte, siendo más frecuente en los distritos urbanos, 16.79, que en los rurales 15.3; el matrimonio legal es tres veces más frecuente en el blanco que en el negro; de los blancos que viven juntos el 81 por ciento están casados legalmente; en los negros sólo llega á 29 por 100.

MORTALIDAD.

Esta ha disminuído considerablemente; de 68.3 por 1,000 que alcanzó en el año 1898, ha bajado en el presente á 17.3 por 1,000, cifra muy

halagadora, llamada todavía á bajar mucho más, tan pronto el pueblo cumpla con todos los preceptos sanitarios.

De las enfermedades la que causaba mayor número de defunciones era la fiebre amarilla, hoy completamente desaparecida, gracias á los estudios realizados en el país y á las medidas higiénicas adoptadas para evitar la propagación.

Entre las fiebres eruptivas, la viruela daba una cifra alta de mortalidad; afortunadamente, en la actualidad no se registra ningún caso; las otras fiebres revisten poca gravedad.

Hoy la que constituye el azote del país es la tuberculosis pulmonar; alcanza el 3.27 por 100, ó sea 32.9 por 1,000. La Liga contra la tuberculosis, educando al pueblo y excitando al Gobierno á crear sanatorios y dispensarios, contribuirá á disminuir sus estragos en la medida que ocurre en otros países.

La malaria es la enfermedad que le sigue y disminuye sensiblemente, gracias á la higiene inspirada en los progresos de la moderna etiología, porque son limitadas las comarcas eminentemente palúdicas que es donde se notan mayores estragos.

El tétano infantil, las afecciones gastro intestinales, del corazón, del cerebro, etc., proporcionan cifras muy variables que van decreciendo paulatinamente. Para evitar las defunciones del tétano infantil, se han tomado medidas encaminadas á facilitar al pueblo comadronas idóneas.

Resumiendo sobre las condiciones demográficas, diremos que la población aumenta lentamente; que los nacimientos superan poco á las defunciones, debida á los últimos disturbios políticos, siendo en mayor número los legítimos que los ilegítimos; que los matrimonios son frecuentes y que la mortalidad disminuye considerablemente hasta llegar á una cifra bastante baja, debido á la completa desaparición de la viruela y fiebre amarilla, consideradas endémicas en el país.

ETNOGRAFÍA.

Los huesos humanos fósiles encontrados en la Isla de Cuba, así como los restos de mamíferos ya extinguidos, atestiguan que estuvo poblada en los tiempos prehistóricos, en un período en que probablemente formaba parte del continente americano.

Al descubrirla Colón, la encontró poblada por una raza salvaje de buenas formas físicas y de mediana estatura, tez cobriza y cráneos comprimidos de delante atrás. Los individuos que la formaban estaban desnudos, eran indolentes y se dedicaban principalmente á la pesca los hombres, y las mujeres cultivaban algunos vegetales para su alimentación.

El número de habitantes se hizo ascender exageradamente tal vez, pues todo el país estaba cubierto de bosques, á seiscientos mil en el momento de la conquista, y se les designó con el nombre de tainos, sinónimo de pacíficos ó nobles; pero ha prevalecido el de siboneyes

como los designaba Las Casas. Los siboneyes se cree que procedían de los Araguas, pueblo que habitaba la región del continente ocupado hoy por Colombia y que se extendió por las llanuras de Orinoco y las Antillas menores hasta establecerse en las cuatro principales y en las Lucayas.

No se conoce bien la religión que tuvieron los siboneyes; pero lo que se sabe de cierto es que tenían muchos Dioses á los que llamaban *semies*, así como á sus sacerdotes, belíques, y según el hermano ROMÁN PAXE eran los que ejercían una muy rudimentaria medicina en Haití y por consiguiente en Cuba, poblada por la misma raza.

Aun cuando los conquistadores, en su mayor parte aventureros, abn-saban de la debilidad y de la condición del salvaje, hay exageración en creer que la raza fuera exterminada solamente por las crueldades de éstos. Los autores modernos se inclinan á creer que el cambio de sus costumbres y la obligación al trabajo que provocaban los repartimientos así como la absorción por la raza blanca, de que venían pocas hembras de Europa, influyó en buena parte á su extinción.

Desde el tiempo de Las Casas, que se constituyó en apóstol de los indios y al que se le atribuye, indebidamente según algunos, la introducción de los negros en Cuba, vino otra nueva raza á disputarle el puesto á los indígenas y á contribuir, con su desigual resitencia, al rendimiento de la debilidad del indio cubano por todos reconocida.

Lo que puede asegurarse es, que desde mucho tiempo atrás, solo se encuentran en la Isla, tipos mal definidos que recuerdan los caracteres de la primitiva raza indígena.

En la actualidad predominan tres razas, la blanca, la negra y la mongola, siendo esta última escasa, puesto que no llegan á 30,000 los chinos y son varones en su inmensa mayoría.

Como la Isla de Cuba fué un emporio durante el segundo tercio de la pasada centuria, porque su fertilidad producía frutos que se convertían en oro, y su riqueza se hizo tan proverbial como la de Jauja del Perú, ahuyeron á su capital, muy especialmente, ejemplares de los pueblos é individuos de todas las razas, pero no en número suficiente para dejar rastro de su presencia.

CHILE.

CUADRO COMPARATIVO DE EXPORTACIÓN É IMPORTACIÓN EN LOS AÑOS DE 1901 Y 1902.

[Del "Diario Oficial," Núm. 1455.]

La renta total recaudada en todas las aduanas en el año 1902, por derechos de exportación y de internación, ascendió á \$70,419,059.

Comparando esta renta con la de 1901, resulta que los derechos de exportación aumentaron en \$1,144,446, y que los de internación dismi-

muyeron en \$1,683,836, ó sea que hubo una disminución total de \$579,390.

El cuadro que sigue presenta las cifras correspondientes á cada Aduana en los dos años indicados:

	1901	1902	Diferencias.
EXPORTACIÓN.			
Pisagua.....	\$6,047,404	\$7,254,228	\$1,206,824
Iquique.....	29,785,333	30,103,216	317,883
Tocopilla.....	4,816,452	4,047,565	768,887
Antofagasta.....	825,953	701,904	124,049
Taltal.....	2,650,117	3,133,732	483,615
Total.....	41,126,259	45,240,765	4,114,506
INTERNACIÓN.			
Pisagua.....	120,996	151,477	30,481
Iquique.....	1,972,331	2,085,245	112,914
Tocopilla.....	186,148	219,469	33,321
Antofagasta.....	663,492	521,455	142,037
Taltal.....	400,216	411,455	11,239
Caldera.....	234,782	203,791	30,991
Carrizal Bajo.....	34,831	20,681	14,150
Copulimbo.....	861,875	690,613	171,262
Valparaíso.....	18,080,882	17,060,365	1,020,517
Talhuano.....	3,386,362	3,132,211	254,151
Coronel.....	670,010	644,932	25,078
Valdivia.....	520,285	406,107	114,178
Puerto Montt.....	29,783	27,002	2,781
Ancud.....	152	516	364
Total.....	26,862,188	25,178,352	1,683,836

El aumento de los derechos de exportación debió ser mayor, puesto que en 1901 hubo, no sólo los embarques del año, sino también los que por causa de huelgas de jornaleros en Iquique, quedaban pendientes en 1900.

Desde la vigencia de la ley de 23 de diciembre de 1897, los derechos de exportación han producido anualmente las cantidades siguientes:

1898.....	\$44,427,966	1901.....	\$44,126,259
1899.....	47,245,169	1902.....	45,240,707
1900.....	50,171,003		

La disminución de un millón \$1,683,836 en los derechos de internación manifiesta que el país ha reducido sus consumos durante el año 1902, aproximadamente, en \$6,000,000 de mercaderías gravadas con impuesto. La cifra exacta no es conocida aún, porque la Oficina de Estadística Comercial está liquidando las cuentas del año.

El rendimiento de los derechos de internación, en los últimos cinco años, ha sido como sigue:

1898.....	\$21,370,251	1901.....	\$26,974,941
1899.....	21,368,585	1902.....	25,178,352
1900.....	27,374,840		

La Aduana de Arica, que está sujeta á régimen especial por el pacto de tregua con Bolivia, produjo para Chile \$122,819 en 1901, y \$91,386 en 1902.

RECAUDACIÓN DE ADUANAS EN 1902.

[Del "Chillan Times."]

La recaudación de aduanas en 1902 ascendió á la suma de \$70,419,059, de cuya cantidad \$25,178,352 se derivan de los derechos de importación, y \$45,241,707 de los derechos de exportación.

La siguiente tabla muestra las recaudaciones derivadas de las importaciones y exportaciones de la República durante el quinquenio transcurrido de 1898 á 1902 inclusive, á saber:

Años.	Importaciones.	Exportaciones.
1898	\$21,370,251	\$44,427,966
1899	21,368,585	47,245,169
1900	27,374,840	50,174,083
1901	26,974,941	44,126,250
1902	25,178,352	45,241,707

ENAGENACIÓN DE TERRENOS SALITRALES.

[Del "Diario Oficial," No. 7333.]

No. 1594.

Por cuanto el Congreso Nacional ha dado su aprobación al siguiente proyecto de ley:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Se autoriza al Presidente de la República, por el término de un año, para que pueda enagenar en pública subasta los siguientes terrenos salitrales del Estado:

TERRENOS EN TARAPACÁ.

1. Terrenos vecinos á Jazpampa Baja.
2. Terrenos vecinos á Paucha.
3. Terrenos vecinos á Jazpampa.
4. Terrenos de Puntilla de Abra de Quirogo.
5. Terrenos al oeste de Santa Rosa de Huarí.
6. Terrenos de Carmen Bajo, conjuntamente con Rincón de Benavides y San Antonio Viejo.
7. Terrenos al sur de San Esteban.
8. Terrenos en la Rinconada al sur del lote, número 9.
9. Terrenos de San Agustín.
10. Terrenos de la Unión de Barrenechea y terrenos anexos.
11. Terrenos vecinos á San Pablo y San Roberto.
12. Terrenos vecinos á Gallinazos.
13. Terrenos vecinos á Pintados.
14. Terrenos al oeste de Central Lagunas.
15. Terrenos al oeste de North Lagunas.
16. Terrenos al norte de North Lagunas.

TERRENOS DEL TOCO.

17. Terrenos entre Peregrina y Casualidad.
18. Terrenos entre Casualidad y Empresa.
19. Terrenos al oeste de Buena Esperanza.
20. Terrenos cercanos á la estación de Nivel.
21. Terrenos al suroeste de Carolina.
22. Terrenos al sur de Sloga.
23. Terrenos al sur de Santa Rita.
24. Terrenos entre Constancia, Santiago y Ramirez.

Queda expresamente excluida de la subasta la salitrera Peña Grande y todos los terrenos fiscales que hubiere colindantes con ella.

ART. 2º. El remate se verificará en Santiago previo aviso, que se publicará, durante tres meses, en el "Diario Oficial," en un diario de Santiago, Valparaiso é Iquique, y en otro de Lóndres, París, Berlín y Nueva York.

ART. 3º. El mínimo de la subasta será el valor fijado en las tasaciones aprobadas por el Presidente de la República.

ART. 4º. El precio de venta se pagará en moneda nacional de 18 peniques, en libras esterlinas ó en buenas letras sobre Lóndres, á 90 días vista, en esta forma: 50 por ciento al contado, y el 50 por ciento restante en el plazo de un año, contado desde la fecha en que se verifique el remate, y quedando hipotecada la propiedad á favor del Fisco para responder del precio insoluto.

Los que no pagaran al vencimiento de los plazos establecidos, aborarán un interés anual de 8 por ciento, sin perjuicio de la ejecución.

ART. 5º. Para ser admitido á la licitación será necesario presentar una garantía calificada por el Director del Tesoro, equivalente al 25 por ciento del mínimo fijado.

ART. 6º. Si no se llevara á efecto el contrato por hecho ó culpa del subastador, quedará á beneficio fiscal la garantía constituida conforme al artículo anterior.

ART. 7º. La venta se hará *ad corpus* en el estado en que se encuentran los terrenos, y el Gobierno los entregará en conformidad á las mensuras y linderos que se datallan en los planos formados por la Delegacion Fiscal de Salitreras, sin responsabilidad para el Estado en cuanto á la cantidad de sustancia explotable que existe en ellos.

ART. 8º. Si algunas de los lotes no fuesen vendidos en el remate, el Presidente de la República queda autorizada para proceder á uno nuevo dentro del plazo de un año y con arreglo á las disposiciones de esta ley.

ART. 9º. Se autoriza al Presidente de la República para que descontar las obligaciones provenientes de la parte de precio que quedaren adeudando los rematantes.

ART. 10º. El valor que produzca la venta de propiedades salitreras ingresará totalmente, en capital ó intereses, á fondos generales del Estado.

Y por cuanto, oído el Consejo de Estado, he tenido á bien aprobarlo y sancionarlo; por tanto, ordeno se promulgue y lleve á efecto en todas sus partes como ley de la República.

JERMAN RIESCO.
RICARDO CRUZAT.

SANTIAGO, á 16 de marzo de 1903.

LEY QUE AUTORIZA AL PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA Á CONTRATAR LA CONSTRUCCIÓN DE UN FERROCARRIL DE CIUDAD DE LOS ANDES HASTA LA CUMBRE DE LA CORDILLERA.

[Del "Diario Oficial" de febrero 28 de 1903.]

No. 1588.

Por cuanto el Congreso Nacional ha dado su aprobación al siguiente proyecto de ley:

ARTÍCULO 1.º. Se autoriza al Presidente de la República para contratar por medio de propuestas públicas la construcción de un ferrocarril de un metro de trocha, que partirá de la ciudad de los Andes y se extenderá hasta la cumbre de la Cordillera para unirse con un ferrocarril de la misma trocha que se dirija desde Mendoza hasta ese punto.

ART. 2.º. El Estado garantiza por el término de veinte años un interés de cinco por ciento anual sobre una cantidad que no exceda de un millón quinientas mil libras esterlinas (£1,500,000).

Para los efectos del pago de la garantía la obra se dividirá en tres secciones cuyo valor será estimado como sigue:

Sección primera.—De los Andes al Juncal, estimada en el veinte por ciento del valor total de la obra.

Sección segunda.—Del Juncal al Portillo, apreciada en el treinta y cinco por ciento del mismo valor total.

Sección tercera.—Del Portillo al punto de empalme con el ferrocarril argentino valorizada en el cuarenta y cinco por ciento restante.

La garantía empezará á regir una vez que se termine y esté provista de su correspondiente material rodante cada una de estas secciones.

ART. 3.º. El Presidente de la República determinará el plazo para pedir las licitaciones, el plazo en que deban construirse las diferentes secciones y el tiempo y forma para el pago de la garantía; adoptará las medidas necesarias para cumplir el objeto de la presente ley; intervendrá en la formación de las tarifas, planos, calidad y clase del equipo; y en general, fijará todas las demás condiciones que garanticen la permanencia y la seguridad del tráfico en toda época.

Si se interrumpiera el tráfico por más de cuarenta días, el empresario pagará una multa de ciento cincuenta libras esterlinas (£150) por cada día que la interrupción exceda de ese plazo.

Los planos comprenderán las obras de defensa contra las nieves y rodados necesarios para asegurar el tráfico durante todo el invierno.

Las propuestas serán acompañadas de una boleta de depósito de doscientos mil pesos (\$200,000) á la órden del Gobierno de Chile, como garantía de seriedad.

El proponente cuya propuesta fuere aceptada hará un depósito de cuatrocientos mil pesos (\$400,000) en letras de la Caja Hipotecaria ó en bonos de la deuda pública de Chile, cotizados al precio corriente de plaza verificado en dicha institución, como única garantía del cumplimiento del contrato de concesión, y tendrá derecho á percibir los intereses que ganen las referidas letras ó bonos.

Este depósito será devuelto al contratista en la siguiente forma: Un cincuenta por ciento al terminarse la primera sección, de los Andes al Juncal; un veinticinco por ciento al terminarse la segunda sección, del Juncal al Portillo; y el veinticinco por ciento restante, una vez terminada la tercera y última sección.

ART. 4º. Se declaran de utilidad pública los terrenos que sean necesarios para el establecimiento de la línea, estaciones, oficinas, depósitos de maestranzas y demas adherentes de una línea férrea, debiendo verificarse la expropiación en conformidad á la ley.

Los efectos de esta declaración durarán por el término de la construcción de la línea.

Se declara asimismo de utilidad pública la sección ya construida del ferrocarril trasandino de los Andes á Salto del Soldado, en el caso de que no se produjere acuerdo sobre la transferencia entre el propietario de ella y el nuevo concesionario.

Llegado el caso de la expropiación, el comprador deberá pagar no sólo el valor de la sección construida sino también el de los materiales y maquinarias existentes, estudios y trabajos hechos y terrenos adquiridos para continuar el ferrocarril.

El concesionario podrá exigir la expropiación á que se refieren los dos incisos anteriores dentro del plazo de un año, contado desde la fecha en que se acepte su propuesta.

Se concede á los empresarios que obtengan la construcción de la obra el uso de los terrenos de propiedad fiscal que necesiten para el ferrocarril, sus estaciones y oficinas y el de los caminos públicos, con tal de que con este uso no se embaraze el tráfico.

Se les concede, asimismo, el derecho de emplear gratuitamente como fuerza motriz, con el exclusivo objeto de dar movimiento á sus instalaciones y máquinas y sin perjuicio de derechos anteriormente adquiridos, las aguas nacionales de uso público que existen en la sección de Juncal á la embre.

ART. 5º. Se declaran libres de derechos de importación y de todo derecho fiscal las máquinas, carros, herramientas y demas materiales necesarios para la construcción del camino, sus estaciones, oficinas y el equipo necesario para que la línea sea entregada al servicio.

La cantidad por la cual se concede liberación de derechos será fijada

por el Presidente de la República después de aprobados los presupuestos de la obra; y ante él deberá justificarse el empleo de esos materiales en la línea, sus anexos y dependencias.

ART. 6°. La empresa, además, de las obligaciones que le imponen los artículos 53, 54 y 55 de la ley de 6 de agosto de 1862 tendrá la de conducir por la mitad del precio de pasaje á los empleados de cualquiera clase que viajen en comisión del servicio público, y por la mitad del precio de tarifa toda carga que se le entregue por cuenta del fisco.

Si la línea obtuviere de las líneas de ferrocarriles argentinos ó de las que se liguen con éstos, algunos favores relativos al transporte de correspondencia, carga ó pasajeros, esos favores se harán extensivos á los mismos objetos y personas que se transporten por el ferrocarril trasandino.

ART. 7°. Las cuestiones ó diferencias que puedan suscitarse entre el Gobierno y la Empresa acerca de la manera de cumplir las obligaciones que el contrato respectivamente les impone, serán sometidas al fallo de árbitros arbitradores, nombrados de una y otra parte, con facultad éstos de nombrar un tercero, que, formando un tribunal, las resuelva sin ulterior recurso.

Si los árbitros no se pusiesen de acuerdo en la designación del tercero, será nombrado este por el Presidente de la Corte Suprema de Justicia.

ART. 8°. El concesionario y las personas ó sociedades que representen sus derechos, aún cuando sean extranjeros y no residan en Chile, se considerarán domiciliados en la República y quedarán sujetos á las leyes del país como si fueran chilenos, para todo cuanto se relacione con el cumplimiento del contrato que haya de celebrarse á virtud de esta ley, entendiéndose que el concesionario, ó quienes adquieran sus derechos, no podrán ocurrir al amparo diplomático en cualquiera dificultad que por la misma causa se produjere.

ART. 9°. Una vez terminado el ferrocarril el concesionario estará obligado á venderlo al Estado, en caso que éste lo exija, dentro del plazo de cinco años, por un precio que no debe exceder del capital cuyos intereses se garanticen aumentado en un diez por ciento.

En todo caso el concesionario estará obligado á respetar las convenciones que celebre el Gobierno de Chile con el de la República Argentina relativas á la explotación y al tráfico de la línea.

ART. 10. Las autorizaciones que confiere esta ley al Presidente de la República durarán por el término de dos años.

Y por cuanto, oído el Consejo de Estado, he tenido á bien aprobarlo y sancionarlo; por tanto, promúlguese y llevese á efecto como ley de la República.

JERMÁN RIESCO.

ELÍAS FERNÁNDEZ ALBANO.

SANTIAGO, 14 de febrero de 1903.

PERMISO PARA CONSTRUIR Y EXPLOTAR UN FERROCARRIL DE CABRERO Á LA FRONTERA ARGENTINA.

No. 1589.

Por cuanto el Congreso Nacional ha dado su aprobación al siguiente proyecto de ley:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Concédese á Don J. J. de BELÁUSTEGUI, ó á las personas ó sociedades á quienes transfiera sus derechos, permiso para construir y explotar una línea férrea de un metro de ancho que, partiendo de la estación de Cabrero del ferrocarril central, ó de sus inmediaciones, siga al oriente por el valle del río Laja, hasta llegar á la línea divisoria de la frontera con la República Argentina.

El punto de empalme con el ferrocarril central podrá ser variado de común acuerdo entre el Presidente de la República y el concesionario.

ART. 2°. La empresa podrá usar indistintamente la tracción eléctrica ó de vapor en toda la línea ó en una parte de ella.

ART. 3°. Concédese á la Empresa una rebaja de cincuenta por ciento en las tarifas de los ferrocarriles del Estado para la conducción de los materiales destinados á la construcción de la línea y sus anexos, ó igual rebaja en los pasajes de sus trabajadores y empleados.

ART. 4°. Se declaran libres de derechos de importación las máquinas, carros, herramientas y demás materiales necesarios para la construcción de la línea y de sus estaciones, maestranzas y oficinas.

ART. 5°. Se declaran de utilidad pública los terrenos que sean necesarios para la vía, estaciones, oficinas, depósitos de maestranza y demás establecimientos y adherencias de esta línea férrea, debiendo verificarse la expropiación en conformidad á la ley.

ART. 6°. Se concede á los empresarios el uso gratuito de los terrenos de propiedad fiscal que necesiten para el ferrocarril y sus anexos, como asimismo el uso de los caminos públicos, siempre que con él no se embaraze el tráfico.

ART. 7°. El concesionario tendrá dieciocho meses de plazo para hacer por su cuenta los estudios y planos de la vía. Podrá anticiparse á este plazo y presentar sus planos por secciones.

ART. 8°. Todos los planos de las obras serán sometidos á la aprobación del Presidente de la República.

ART. 9°. El empresario dará principio á la construcción de la vía dentro del año siguiente á la aprobación de los planos, y la entregará al público enteramente concluída dentro de quince años contados desde la iniciación de los trabajos, con las estaciones y equipo conveniente para satisfacer las necesidades del tráfico.

El Presidente de la República podrá prorrogar este plazo de cinco años, á solicitud del empresario, no pudiendo exceder de dos años la prórroga que se conceda.

ART. 10°. El Gobierno de Chile acuerda á la empresa de este ferrocarril una prima fija de doscientas mil libras esterlinas, que serán pagadas en dinero efectivo y á medida que se ejecuten los trabajos en la proporción siguiente: hasta ciento veinte mil libras, á razón de un mil libras esterlinas por cada kilómetro de vía que la empresa entregue al tráfico público; y las ochenta mil libras esterlinas restantes, ó el saldo que resultare hasta el completo de las doscientas mil libras esterlinas, una vez que se concluya la construcción del ferrocarril y que empalme en territorio argentino con otra línea ú otras líneas férreas que lleguen hasta Buenos Aires ó Bahía Blanca.

ART. 11°. El concesionario, al organizar la compañía, reservará la cantidad de cien mil libras esterlinas (£100,000) en acciones diferidas, que serán emitidas á la órden del Gobierno de Chile y deberán serle entregadas, sin cargo alguno, inmediatamente después que la Compañía haya sido legalmente reconocida en Chile.

Para los efectos de la entrega de títulos á que se refiere el inciso anterior, fíjase en novecientas mil libras esterlinas (£ 900,000) el monto de los valores que, en acciones y obligaciones, ha de emitir la Compañía con cargo á la línea, comprendida entre las estaciones de Cabrero y la cumbre de los Andes.

Podrá, sin embargo, aumentarse esta suma si fuere necesario, adjudiando al Gobierno de Chile mayor número de acciones, proporcionalmente al aumento que se dé al capital.

Pero podrá elevarse la suma antes fijada sin aumentar las secciones que correspondan al Gobierno cuando el aumento del capital sea requerido por la construcción ó adquisición de extensiones ó ramales para la línea.

ART. 12°. El Gobierno se reserva el derecho de intervenir en la formación de la tarifa de fletes y pasajes del ferrocarril, cuando el producto líquido de explotación exceda del doce por ciento anual.

ART. 13°. Las cuestiones ó diferencias que puedan suscitarse entre el Gobierno y la Empresa acerca de la manera de cumplir las obligaciones que el contrato respectivamente les impone, serán sometidas al fallo de árbitros arbitradores nombrados de una y otra parte, con facultad éstos de nombrar un tercero que, formando un tribunal, las resuelva sin ulterior recurso.

Si los árbitros no se pusieren de acuerdo en la designación del tercero, será nombrado este por el Presidente de la Corte Suprema de Justicia.

ART. 14°. El concesionario y las personas que representen sus derechos, aun cuando sean extranjeros y no residan en Chile, se considerarán domiciliados en la República y quedarán sujetos á las leyes del país como si fueran chilenos, para todo cuanto se relacione con el cumplimiento del contrato que haya de celebrarse á virtud de esta ley, entendiéndose que el concesionario, ó quienes adquirieran sus derechos

no podrán ocurrir al amparo diplomático en toda dificultad que por la misma causa se produjere.

ART. 15°. Se autoriza al Presidente de la República por el término de dos años para contratar, en licitación pública, un ramal á los Angeles, que arranque de la línea trasandina en el punto más cercano posible al pueblo de Antuco.

La trocha de este ramal será la misma del trasandino.

Y por cuanto, oído el Consejo de Estado, he tenido á bien aprobarlo y sancionarlo; por tanto, promúlguese y llévase á efecto como ley de la República.

JERMAN RIESCO.

ELIAS FERNÁNDEZ ALBANO.

SANTIAGO, *14 de marzo de 1903.*

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 1393 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Hacienda de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de marzo de 1902, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los nueve meses que terminaron en marzo de 1903, comparados con igual período del año fiscal de 1902. Debe explicarse que la estadística de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referente á un mes cualquiera, no se recibe en el Departamento de Hacienda hasta el 20 del próximo mes, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión, de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de marzo, por ejemplo, no se publican sino en mayo.

MÉXICO.

INFORME LEÍDO POR EL C. PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA AL ABRIRSE EL SEGUNDO PERÍODO DE SESIONES DEL 21° CONGRESO DE LA UNIÓN, EL 1° DE ABRIL DE 1902.

Señores, DIPUTADOS, Señores SENADORES: Siempre es grato para mí cumplir con el precepto constitucional de presentarme ante el Congreso de la Unión, como hoy tengo la honra de hacerlo, para darle cuenta del Estado que guardan los intereses nacionales confiados á la administración del Poder Ejecutivo.

Nuestras relaciones con los Gobiernos extranjeros, no solamente son amistosas, sino que se extienden de día en día, aumentando en algunos casos la cordialidad que por fortuna las distingue.

Como tuve la honra de anunciaros en mi anterior informe, el tribunal reunido en La Haya para conocer y fallar en el asunto del llamado Fondo Piadoso de las Californias, que le fué sometido por México y los Estados Unidos de América, inauguró sus sesiones el 1º de septiembre del año próximo pasado. Presentados por los agentes y abogados de ambas partes, en el curso de las demás sesiones, los informes y alegatos respectivos, aquel tribunal pronunció su fallo el 14 de octubre siguiente, condenando á México al pago de los intereses devengados y por devengar, provenientes de dicho Fondo: esto es, resolvió afirmativamente la primera de las dos cuestiones que le fueron sometidas, la de si la reclamación estaba regida, como consecuencia del laudo pronunciado en 1875, por el principio de la cosa juzgada. Al resolverlo así, decidió también que la suma de intereses á que se nos condenaba era en pesos de plata mexicanos.

Conforme á su propósito, el Gobierno de México ha acatado el fallo definitivo del tribunal de La Haya, y ha sido ya cubierta la primera de las anualidades que, conforme á la sentencia, deben entregarse á los reclamantes por conducto del Gobierno americano. En cuanto á las que se venzan en lo futuro, á su tiempo serán también pagadas.

Así ha terminado este asunto, cuyo resultado, si bien en parte adverso para México, ha podido demostrar al mundo que hay medios pacíficos para el arreglo de las cuestiones internacionales, y que á ellos han ocurrido ya dos de los Estados más importantes de este hemisferio.

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De acuerdo con el Protocolo suscrito en el seno de la segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, los Gobiernos del Salvador, Uruguay y Guatemala se han dirigido á la Cancillería de México para que, obrando en unión de la de Wáshington, se solicite por el conducto debido la adhesión de esos Estados á las convenciones de La Haya emanadas de la Conferencia llamada de la Paz. El Ejecutivo se apresuró, en cada caso, á dar instrucciones á nuestra Legación en los Países Bajos para que de acuerdo con el representante diplomático de los Estados Unidos en esa nación, diese los pasos conducentes al logro de los deseos del Salvador, Uruguay y Guatemala.

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En mayo del año próximo pasado, firmóse en Wáshington un tratado de amistad y comercio entre México y el Imperio Persa, de conformidad con la iniciativa del representante diplomático de S. M. el Shah en los Estados Unidos. Ratificado este instrumento por el Senado de la República y por el Soberano de Persia, sus ratificaciones han sido canjeadas en esta capital; y para inaugurar las relaciones entre ambos países, vino con el alto carácter de Embajador Extraordinario el

Ministro de Persia acreditado en Washington. Ha sido muy grata al Ejecutivo, como lo habrá sido á todo el país, la presencia de este distinguido diplomático, el primero que viene á nuestra República de aquel antiguo é interesante imperio. Al retirarse, temporalmente, el Representante de Persia, presentó carta de su Soberano que lo acredita en México para lo futuro como Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario.

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En virtud de las facultades concedidas al Ejecutivo por la ley del 14 de diciembre de 1900, se acaba de expedir la ley que organiza sobre nuevas bases el gobierno y administración del Distrito Federal, confirmando las funciones ejecutivas del servicio municipal á un Consejo Superior de Gobierno, compuesto del Gobernador del Distrito, un Director General de Obras Públicas y el Presidente del Consejo Superior de Salubridad, bajo la dirección principal de la Secretaría de Gobernación.

Este nuevo sistema, que comenzará á regir el 1° de julio próximo, tiende á hacer más expeditas las funciones de la administración municipal; y por el detenido estudio que ha precedido á su adopción, es de esperarse que en la práctica produzca ese resultado. Los Ayuntamientos conservan atribuciones de importancia considerable, tales como las de amplia iniciativa en los asuntos de todo género, las de vigilancia sobre todos los ramos, las de consulta al acordarse las bases de los servicios públicos, y las de interponer su veto en los negocios de alguna cuantía. De esta manera, dichas corporaciones quedan constituidas en verdaderos guardianes de los intereses municipales.

Fundándose en noticias estadísticas que acusan un desarrollo alarmante de la embriaguez y de los delitos de sangre que ella ocasiona, el Gobierno del Distrito Federal, con aprobación de la Secretaría de Gobernación, expidió un bando restringiendo las horas de expendio al menudeo de licores embriagantes. Los resultados de esta medida han sido altamente satisfactorios, pues tanto la embriaguez como los casos de delitos de sangre han disminuido considerablemente.

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En diciembre del año pasado, se reunió en Washington la Convención general de Representantes de las Oficinas de salubridad de las Repúblicas respectivas, conforme al acuerdo de la Segunda Conferencia Internacional Americana, y á ella asistieron dos delegados del Gobierno mexicano. Quedó nombrado el Consejo Ejecutivo con el nombre de Oficina Sanitaria Internacional, fijándose su residencia en Washington.

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Con fecha 15 de enero último, se ha puesto en vigor el nuevo Código Sanitario reformado por el Ejecutivo en virtud de las facultades que se le concedieron. Las reformas que contiene se fundan en la práctica de diez años y en los adelantos de la ciencia.

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Desde el día 1° de julio próximo pasado, en que quedaron establecidas las oficinas del Archivo General de Notarías de esta capital, comenzaron á recibirse los protocolos existentes en la misma. Han sido entregados ya totalmente, en número de cinco mil setecientos veinticuatro volúmenes. Proceden éstos de los oficios públicos de ochocientos setenta y cinco Escribanos y Notarios que han cartulado en la ciudad de México desde el año de 1525, fecha del protocolo más antiguo, hasta 1901 en que se expidió la ley vigente en la materia. Los cinco mil setecientos veinticuatro volúmenes mencionados, con sus anexos correspondientes, están ya colocados en sus respectivas estanterías, después de haber sido examinados, numerados y catalogados para su fácil manejo.

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En la instrucción primaria, se van mejorando paulatinamente los locales de las esenelas, tanto para dar cabida á la creciente población escolar, como para aumentar las buenas condiciones higiénicas de los planteles.

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La inscripción de niños en las escuelas obligatorias asciende á noventa y seis mil; y como el padrón del Distrito arroja un total de población en la edad escolar de cincuenta y seis mil niños, resulta que no concurren á las escuelas oficiales unos diez mil, los que van en su mayoría á las escuelas privadas.

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La Escuela Normal de varones, reorganizada sobre un plan nuevo que crea dos categorías de maestros, funciona ya con una inscripción de sesenta y siete alumnos normalistas, lo que antes no se había logrado, y de quinientos cincuenta y ocho niños en la escuela primaria anexa. En la de Señoritas, hay trescientas cincuenta y siete alumnas—maestras, y setecientas y cinco en la escuela anexa.

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Durante el primer semestre del año fiscal en curso, la Secretaría de Fomento expidió doscientos diez y nueve títulos que amparan una extensión de trescientas sesenta y siete mil novecientas hectáreas de terrenos nacionales, percibiendo por ellos la Federación la cantidad de ciento veintidós mil ciento treinta y un pesos.

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La Comisión Geográfico-exploradora está completando el levantamiento de las cartas de Nuevo León, Tamaulipas y Veracruz, y comienza los trabajos referentes al Estado de Hidalgo. La sección del Yaquí prosigue activamente la prolongación del Canal en Bâcum, y ha repartido entre los indígenas de Cócorit doscientos un lotes, previa la entrega de las actas respectivas. Para favorecer la colonización de aquella porción del país, se han hecho varias enajenaciones de superficies de terreno á diferentes colonos en condiciones favorables para ellos.

De acuerdo con el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, se ha procedido á la inspección y reparación de los monumentos de la línea divisoria con nuestro país, y los trabajos relativos están ya tan avanzados que casi pueden darse por concluidos.

El ramo de propiedad industrial sigue su curso progresivo. De julio á diciembre de 1902, se expidieron doscientas cincuenta y dos patentes de invención y se registraron ciento ochenta y ocho marcas de fábrica nacionales y extranjeras.

La Empresa que celebró un contrato para la construcción de embarcaciones, domiciliada en el Estado de Tabasco, ha fabricado ya algunas de esas embarcaciones para el tráfico fluvial.

Con arreglo á la ley de la materia, se han celebrado tres nuevos contratos para establecer otras tantas industrias nuevas en México. Uno de ellos es para la fabricación de acero por el procedimiento Bessemer; el otro es para la construcción de wagones para ferrocarril; y el último para la explotación de la piedra litográfica.

La participación de México en el futuro Certamen Universal de St. Louis, Missouri, se espera que revista bastante importancia, pues los trabajos relativos se prosiguen con toda eficiencia y se cuenta con la buena voluntad de los expositores del país. Se ha comenzado la construcción de un pequeño edificio en los terrenos de la Exposición, destinado á oficinas de la Comisión Mexicana.

La propiedad minera sigue progresando: se han expedido dos mil doscientos cuarenta y siete títulos nuevos en el primer semestre de este año fiscal, los cuales amparan treinta mil trescientas veinte hectáreas. Se ha contratado el establecimiento de cuatro nuevas haciendas metalúrgicas en Hidalgo, Chihuahua y Sonora.

El ramo de aguas, con el que está asociado el porvenir agrícola del país, adquiere mayor importancia. Las nuevas concesiones para aprovechar el agua de ríos federales en la fecundación de los campos, representan un volumen de siete mil trescientos litros por segundo en distintos puntos de la República, y las relativas al uso de otras aguas como potencia motriz, equivalen á noventa mil litros por segundo.

La agricultura nacional continúa recibiendo ayuda de la Federación con el reparto gratuito de semillas para plantear nuevos cultivos, ó para impulsar los ya explotados. Debe mencionarse la distribución de sarmientos de vid, que se regalan con profusión, y la de semillas de chaparro salado, tabaco de Sumatra, maíz gigante, yute, huayule y algunas otras.

La explotación de terrenos nacionales aumentó con las concesiones hechas y que comprenden cuatrocientas diez y nueve mil hectáreas.

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Las Obras Públicas han tenido los siguientes adelantos: En el puerto de Veracruz, la terminación de la Estación Sanitaria, la del vestíbulo central y al Sur del edificio de la Aduana Marítima, la de las

mamposterías del edificio para Correos y Telégrafos; estando avanzadas las de la Dirección General de Correos y las obras de saneamiento y provisión de aguas de la ciudad.

En Tampico se terminó el espolón de la margen derecha del Pánuco. En Coatzacoalcos se prosigue la construcción de la escollera del Oeste en la desembocadura del río.

Siguen avanzando la construcción del rompeolas del Oeste y la del muelle de madera, en Salina Cruz. En las avenidas principales de la ciudad están ya colocados los tubos de barro y hierro para el saneamiento y abasto de aguas.

En el puerto de Mazatlán se ha construido parte del embanquetado adyacente, y terminado el muro de Olas Altas y el desazolve de los caños de desagüe en algunas calles de aquella ciudad.

En el nuevo puerto de Altata se ha concluido el reforzamiento de la estacada de defensa, así como el terraplén; con lo cual se tiene ya construida la parte principal de la obra proyectada para el puerto.

El primero del corriente año se encendieron cinco luces para el alumbrado interior del puerto de Veracruz; quedó terminada la instalación del faro del Triángulo Oeste, y están en construcción los de Cayo Arenas, y el de Punta Herrero en la costa oriental de Yucatán. El 31 de diciembre fué encendido el faro de Cabo Corrientes, de gran importancia para la navegación por nuestras costas del Pacífico.

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Las líneas férreas han tenido un aumento de 406 kilómetros, de los cuales corresponden: 144 al Ferrocarril Central, en la división del Pánuco y línea de San Pedro de la Colonia á Paredón; 116 al Oriental Mexicano, y el resto á las demás líneas ferroviarias; sumando todas en conjunto 15,486 kilómetros, que, unidos á los de los Estados y ramales partienlares, dan un total de 17,756.

Han sido terminados el puente de hierro del Salitre, en la línea de Yurécuaro del Ferrocarril Central, el ensanchamiento de vía del Nacional de México desde Laredo á San Luis Potosí, y los nuevos puentes de este tramo, y de México al río de Tula. Está casi concluida la línea del Ferrocarril de Veracruz al Pacífico, faltando solamente en ella la conexión con el Ferrocarril Nacional de Tehuantepec, en Santa Lucrecia. En este último ferrocarril, son notables los adelantos en todas las obras emprendidas para su consolidación y perfeccionamiento, á fin de obtener de esa vía el importante servicio á que está destinada.

En el camino de Tula á Ciudad Victoria se han terminado seis kilómetros de apertura en montaña.

* * * * *

En el primer semestre del presente ejercicio fiscal se crearon cinco administraciones locales de correos, 37 agencias, una sucursal y cuatro oficinas ambulantes, con lo cual el número de oficinas ascendió á 2,254.

La circulación de toda clase de piezas postales llegó á 77,000,000, contra 74,000,000 en el mismo período del año anterior. La expedición de giros postales interiores importó \$19,000,000, contra \$16,000,000 en el período de comparación.

El servicio de giros internacionales con los Estados Unidos tuvo un movimiento de \$457,000 en moneda mexicana. Las libranzas cobradas y pagadas á los editores de publicaciones importaron \$213,000, contra \$211,000 del período relativo anterior. Los productos generales del ramo ascendieron á \$1,320,000 contra \$1,156,000 en el período correspondiente anterior.

La correspondencia telegráfica ha continuado siendo cada día mayor, con resultados económicos altamente favorables. En el primer semestre del presente año fiscal, no sólo se sostuvo el aumento progresivo de productos, sino que excedió á lo previsto, en términos bastante halagadores. Este aumento de tráfico ha hecho que el Ejecutivo tome algunas medidas especiales. Mencionaré el establecimiento de un cable submarino federal en aguas del Golfo de México.

Han sido creadas seis oficinas telegráficas y establecidos 434 kilómetros de líneas nuevas, una de las cuales tuvo por objeto poner en comunicación rápida, con el resto del país, el importante mineral de Cananea.

* * * * *

Respecto de este servicio, me complace en informar que para facilitar las comunicaciones telegráficas con el exterior, se han enlazado nuestras líneas con las de los Estados Unidos de América, en Paso del Aguila, siendo ya cuatro los enlaces telegráficos que tenemos en la Frontera del Norte. En el interior se ha fomentado y desarrollado el uso del teléfono á largas distancias; y á este fin se ha continuado celebrando contratos para explotar este servicio en combinación con empresas particulares.

La condición del Erario federal durante los meses transcurridos del presente año económico ha sido bastante satisfactoria. El producto de los derechos de importación y el de los diversos impuestos comprendidos en la Renta del Timbre, han aumentado constantemente en relación con los que se recaudaron en igual período del año fiscal anterior. Esto indica que, considerados en conjunto los múltiples intereses nacionales, no se ha detenido la marcha próspera de la República.

Este cuadro bonancible tiene, sin embargo, sus pequeñas nubes que arrojan alguna sombra sobre el porvenir. La rápida y continua depreciación del metal blanco que ha tenido efecto desde fines de 1901, amenaza causar, á la postre, aun á juicio de los más optimistas, trastornos que superen á las ventajas que, para determinados ramos de nuestra actividad nacional, trajo consigo hasta estos últimos tiempos la elevación de los tipos del cambio exterior.

Con este motivo y al tenerse conocimiento de que otras naciones que usan la plata como base del sistema monetario de sus colonias

tomaban disposiciones que acaso las condujeran á introducir en él cambios sustanciales, creyó conveniente el Ejecutivo, para evitar ó disminuir los males que podrían ocasionar esas medidas al mercado de la plata, iniciar ante el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, después de haberse asegurado la cooperación de la China, las gestiones conducentes á la coordinación de los estudios emprendidos por todas las naciones interesadas en este asunto, y también á la uniformidad, hasta donde fuere dable, de las medidas que puedan emplearse para establecer una relación fija entre el valor de la moneda de aquellas comarcas que usan, como nosotros, de la plata, y el de las naciones que tienen establecido el patrón de oro.

Ya conocéis el resultado favorable de los primeros pasos dados por el Ejecutivo, y la buena acogida que han encontrado nuestras ideas en el Ejecutivo y en las dos Cámaras colegisladoras de los Estados Unidos. Esto debe animarnos á continuar por ese camino, sin economizar esfuerzos para conseguir una inteligencia común sobre un asunto de vital importancia para el porvenir de la República.

Al mismo tiempo que se hacían las gestiones á que acabo de aludir, la Secretaría de Hacienda invitó á muchas personas eminentes de nuestro país, á formar una gran Comisión, que se ha constituido con objeto de allegar el valioso contingente de las informaciones privadas y de las luces de esas personas, para el esclarecimiento de la cuestión desde el punto de vista nacional. Las condiciones peculiares en que se encuentra México y la necesidad de definir la política que le convenga seguir respecto de la plata, y del sistema monetario, independientemente de la suerte que corran las gestiones internacionales, fueron los principales móviles que determinaron al Ejecutivo á consultar los intereses de la agricultura, la minería, la industria y el comercio, así como la opinión de la prensa; por lo que, seguramente, alcanzarán la amplitud y perfección posibles los estudios que se han emprendido sobre la materia.

De conformidad con la ley del veinticuatro de noviembre último, se expidió en veinticinco del mismo mes, el decreto que establece la nueva base sobre la cual se liquidan, desde el primero de enero del presente año, los derechos de importación. Me es grato manifestaros que esta reforma no ha presentado dificultad alguna en su aplicación y que sus resultados, hasta la fecha, confirman la opinión que tuvo desde un principio el Ejecutivo sobre la eficacia de esta medida. Cualesquiera que sean las fluctuaciones del cambio, queda asegurado el equilibrio de los presupuestos y el Gobierno no tendrá ya que preocuparse por ellas, en cuanto se refiere al pago de sus obligaciones en oro.

En el ramo de aduanas se han expedido diversos decretos que merecen mención especial. La aduana de Topotobampo fué abierta al tráfico de altura, para facilitar la importación de los materiales que vienen destinados á la construcción del ferrocarril que ha de ligar al Estado de Sinaloa con el de Chihuahua. La Ordenanza General de Aduanas ha sido reformada para favorecer la pequeña importación de

efectos destinados al consumo de las poblaciones mexicanas situadas en la frontera, simplificando las formalidades legales; y con motivo del alza, sin igual, del precio del trigo de la República, se redujeron primero y después se abolieron completamente, por determinado período, los derechos de importación sobre este cereal que, al mismo tiempo que escasea en nuestro país, ha subido de precio en la vecina República del Norte.

Se han celebrado contratos para el establecimiento de Bancos de emisión en los Estados de Querétaro, Morelos y Campeche; y oportunamente se reglamentó la ley para el servicio de pagadurías, organizando éste en forma que asegure su eficacia y regularidad.

En cumplimiento de uno de los acuerdos tomados por la Segunda Conferencia Pan-Americana, se reunió en Washington el 15 de Enero de este año el Congreso Aduanero, para el cual, y obsequiando la invitación del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, se nombraron dos delegados por México.

La elección recayó en el Director de Aduanas y en otro empleado de categoría en el mismo ramo, quienes concurren á todas las sesiones de la Asamblea; y aunque estas fueron pocas, sirvieron para preparar el estudio comparativo de las legislaciones aduaneras americanas y para aclarar las bases de futuros trabajos encaminados á suprimir formalidades en el despacho y á uniformar el sistema de medidas y la nomenclatura de mercancías, promoviendo de esa manera el desarrollo del tráfico internacional.

* * * * *

Señores Diputados, Señores Senadores, de la relación que acabo de haceros, podeis inferir que la República no se detiene en la marcha progresiva que ha emprendido, y que, no obstante ciertas dificultades económicas con que nos amenaza nuestro sistema monetario, sin perturbar hasta ahora el equilibrio de los presupuestos, ni inspirar serios temores en este punto, el comercio y la industria siguen floreciendo, y todos los ramos de la administración pública se mantienen en constante desarrollo. Bien lo sabeis, señores; mas no me cansaré de repetirlo: tan bonancible situación se debe, no sólo á los esfuerzos del Ejecutivo por impulsar los adelantos del país, sino al buen sentido de sus habitantes, á las virtudes del pueblo mexicano que hoy estima los beneficios de la paz y del trabajo, sabiendo, además, apreciar el patriotismo y elevado criterio de sus legisladores.

AMONEDACIÓN Y EXPORTACIÓN DE PLATA MEXICANA.

[De "El Economista Mexicano."]

Años fiscales.	Amonedación.	Exportación.	Excesos de amonedación.
1882 á 1887	\$129, 137, 865	\$118, 289, 436	\$10, 848, 429
1887 á 1892	125, 986, 993	106, 712, 436	19, 274, 557
1892 á 1897	126, 915, 266	96, 590, 943	30, 324, 323
1897 á 1902	102, 514, 041	70, 689, 412	31, 824, 629
Total	484, 554, 168	392, 282, 227	92, 271, 941

PROMEDIO DE LA AMONEDACIÓN Y EXPORTACIÓN DE LA PLATA MEXICANA EN EL MISMO PERÍODO DE TIEMPO.

Años fiscales.	Amonedación.	Exportación.
1882 á 1887.....	\$25,827,573.00	\$23,657,887.20
1887 á 1892.....	25,197,398.60	21,342,487.20
1892 á 1897.....	25,384,033.20	19,318,188.60
1897 á 1902.....	20,502,808.80	14,137,888.40

Según los datos anteriores, la exportación de pesos mexicanos ha venido disminuyendo considerablemente á medida que el precio á que se cotizan en los mercados extranjeros ha ido descendiendo. He aquí las proporciones de esa disminución:

De 1887 á 1892.....	\$11,577,000
De 1892 á 1897.....	10,121,493
De 1897 á 1902.....	25,901,501

La amonedación también se ha reducido notablemente en los cinco últimos años fiscales, pues de \$25,000,000 á que ascendía el promedio de ella hasta 1897, ha descendido á \$20,500,000 del mencionado año de 1897 al de 1902.

FERROCARRIL DE CANANEA, RÍO YAQUI Y EL PACÍFICO.

[Del "Diario Oficial."]

La Secretaría de Comunicaciones ha celebrado un contrato con el representante del Ferrocarril de Cananea, Río Yaqui y el Pacífico, refundiendo en una las diversas concesiones para la construcción de este camino de hierro.

Según el nuevo contrato, la Campaña del Ferrocarril Cananea, Río Yaqui y el Pacífico queda autorizada para la construcción y explotación de un camino de hierro en el Estado de Sonora, que, partiendo del pueblo de Naco, sobre la línea divisoria con los Estados Unidos, termine en la Villa de San Marcial, pasando por el Mineral de Cananea; estando facultada la misma Compañía para prolongar la línea, por una parte, hasta el Golfo de California á inmediaciones de la desembocadura del Río Yaqui, y por otra, hasta Agiabampo y Topolobampo, pasando por la ciudad de Álamos; y para construir tres ramales que partiendo de la línea troncal en los puntos que aprueba la Secretaría de Comunicaciones, vayan uno á Nacozari, otro á Zahuaripa y otro hasta un punto del ferrocarril de Sonora.

Estando ya terminada la sección de la línea troncal de Naco á Cananea, la Compañía concesionaria deberá terminar en el resto de la línea veinticinco kilómetros, cuando menos, para el 11 de mayo de 1905, y en cada uno de los años siguientes terminará también cuando menos otros cincuenta kilómetros, pero de manera que quede concluído el camino para el 11 de noviembre de 1910.

En el caso de que la Compañía concesionaria haga uso de la facultad que se le concede en el artículo 1° de este contrato, para prolongar su línea y construir tres ramales, deberá terminar las dos prolongaciones y los tres ramales dentro del plazo de cinco años, contados respectivamente desde la fecha en que dé el aviso de opción de cada prolongación y repetidos ramales, pero quedando obligada dicha Compañía á entregar amalmente, cuando menos, cincuenta kilómetros en las prolongaciones, y cincuenta en el conjunto de los ramales, en su caso.

La Empresa cobrará por fletes de pasajeros y mercancías, como máximum, las cuotas siguientes:

Por transporte de cada pasajero, por kilómetro de distancia recorrida:

	Centavos.
Primera clase	7
Segunda clase	4
Tercera clase	3

A cada pasajero se le admitirá equipaje libre en la proporción siguiente:

	Kilograms.
Primera clase	50
Segunda clase	30
Tercera clase	15

La Empresa no tendrá obligación de recibir menos de veinte centavos por un pasajero, cualquiera que sea la distancia á que lo transporte.

Por flete de cada tonelada de mil kilogramos, por cada kilómetro de distancia recorrido:

	Centavos.
Primera clase	15
Segunda clase	12
Tercera clase	10
Cuarta clase	8
Quinta clase	7
Sexta clase	6

La Empresa no tendrá obligación de recibir menos de cincuenta centavos por cualquiera cantidad de flete, cualquiera que sea la distancia.

Por el transporte de carbón de piedra, la Empresa queda autorizada para aplicar las cuotas máximas siguientes: hasta 100 kilómetros, cinco centavos por tonelada y por kilómetro, y más allá de esta distancia, tres centavos por tonelada y por kilómetro.

Exceso de equipaje y expreso, quince centavos por tonelada y por kilómetro.

Toda fracción de kilómetro se contará por kilómetro entero, en el concepto de que toda distancia de menos de quince kilómetros se considerará como de quince kilómetros.

Queda facultada la Empresa para que durante cinco años, contados desde el 15 de julio de 1902, pueda cobrar por exceso de equipaje y expreso, diez y ocho centavos por tonelada y por kilómetro.

Todos los productos nacionales que recorran una distancia mayor de ciento cincuenta kilómetros, y que se destinen á la exportación, gozarán de una rebaja de cincuenta por ciento sobre las cuotas fijadas por el presente contrato, siempre que se compruebe debidamente la exportación.

Las tarifas de mercancías serán diferenciales, de base decreciente, por secciones, y se establecerán de acuerdo entre el Gobierno y la Compañía.

En ningún caso la mercancía extranjera importada por la línea de la Empresa, gozará de una tarifa más ventajosa que la mercancía similar mexicana.

FERROCARRIL DE MORELIA Á TACÁMBARO.

Un nuevo contrato ha venido á modificar la primitiva concesión. Según los términos de este nuevo contrato, el concesionario deberá terminar 30 kilómetros para el día 1º de mayo de 1904, y otros 30 en cada uno de los siguientes, de manera que la línea principal de Piedad á Tacámbaro quede concluída el 24 de mayo de 1909.

FERROCARRILL DE RÍO SECO.

La Secretaría de Comunicaciones ha celebrado un contrato con el representante de la Empresa concesionaria del ferrocarril, que, partiendo del Paso de Cárdenas, en la margen izquierda del Río Mexalapa, del Estado de Tabasco, termine en la Villa del Paraíso, del mismo Estado, reformando la concesión primitiva.

Según este nuevo contrato, para el día 3 de noviembre del corriente año de 1903, deberán estar terminados los primeros diez kilómetros, y en cada uno de los años siguientes, contados desde esa fecha, se terminarán, cuando menos, otros diez kilómetros, de manera que esté concluído el camino el 3 de noviembre de 1910.

TRATADO CON EL IMPERIO DE PERSIA.

[Del "Diario Oficial,"]

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

Que el día catorce de mayo del año próximo pasado, se concluyó y firmó en la ciudad de Washington, por medio de Plenipotenciarios debidamente autorizados al efecto, un tratado de amistad y comercio entre los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y el Imperio de Persia, en la forma y del tenor siguientes:

TRATADO DE AMISTAD Y COMERCIO ENTRE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE MÉXICO Y EL IMPERIO DE PERSIA.

El General de División Don PORFIRIO DÍAZ, Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y su Majestad Imperial MOZAFFAR EDDINE,

Schahinschah de Persia, igualmente animados del deseo de establecer y fomentar relaciones de amistad y de comercio entre sus respectivos países, han decidido ajustar un tratado á este efecto y han nombrado sus Plenipotenciarios, á saber:

Su Excelencia el Presidente de México, á Su Excelencia MANUEL DE AZPÍROZ, Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario en los Estados Unidos de America:

Y Su Majestad Imperial el Schahinschah, á su Excelencia, el General ISAAC KHAN MOFAKHAMED-DOVLET, su Ayudante de Campo General y su Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario en los Estados Unidos de América:

Quienes, después de haberse comunicado sus plenos poderes, que hallaron en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los artículos siguientes:

ARTÍCULO 1º. Habrá paz perpetua y amistad invariable entre los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y Su Majestad Imperial el Schahinschah de Persia, sus herederos y sucesores, y entre sus ciudadanos y súbditos respectivos.

ART. 2º. El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de México y Su Majestad Imperial el Schahinschah tendrán el derecho de nombrar Agentes diplomáticos, Cónsules Generales, Cónsules, Vicecónsules y Agentes consulares, que residirán respectivamente en la capital y principales ciudades de los dos países donde sea permitida la residencia de tales Agentes extranjeros, y gozarán de los mismos derechos, privilegios, favores, inmunidades y exenciones, que están ó fueren concedidos á los Agentes diplomáticos y consulares de las Potencias más favorecidos.

Los Cónsules Generales, Cónsules, Vicecónsules y Agentes consulares, deberán obtener en la manera usual, antes de entrar en ejercicio de sus funciones, el exequátur del Gobierno del país donde tengan que desempeñarlas.

ART. 3º. Los ciudadanos ó súbditos de cada una de las Altas Partes Contratantes, gozarán, en cuanto á sus personas y sus bienes, en toda la extensión del territorio de la otra, de los mismos derechos, libertad, favores ó inmunidades de que gozan ó gozaren los ciudadanos ó súbditos de las naciones más favorecidas.

ART. 4º. Habrá libertad recíproca de comercio entre los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y el Imperio Persa.

Las mercancías de cada uno de los dos países podrán entrar libremente en el territorio del otro conforme á las leyes del mismo, y ni la una ni la otra de las dos Altas Partes Contratantes, impondrá sobre los productos del suelo y de la industria de la otra Parte, otros ni más altos derechos de importación, consumo, almacenaje, reexportación ó tránsito, que no sean impuestos sobre los mismos productos de la nación más favorecida.

Igualmente, ninguna prohibición de importación ó de exportación de cualesquier artículos será impuesta al comercio recíproco de las Partes Contratantes, á no ser que asimismo se aplique á todas las naciones, salvo por motivos especiales de salubridad, ó para impedir ya la propagación de epizootias, ya la destrucción de cosechas, ó bien en vista de acontecimientos de guerra.

ART. 5°. Si surgiere entre las dos Altas Partes Contratantes una controversia susceptible de amigable arreglo, sin poder conseguirlo en la vía diplomática, las Altas Partes Contratantes convienen en someterla á la decisión arbitral de una Potencia amiga propuesta y aceptada de común acuerdo.

ART. 6°. Este tratado comenzará á regir desde el segundo mes siguiente al canje de las ratificaciones.

Mientras ninguna de las dos Altas Partes Contratantes lo denunciare, este tratado continuará en vigor y no dejará de producir sus efectos, sino en el término de un año á contar desde el día en que cualquiera de las Altas Partes Contratantes hubiere anunciado su intención de hacer cesar dichos efectos.

ART. 7°. El presente tratado se extenderá en dos ejemplares, en cada uno de los idiomas español, persa y francés. En caso de divergencia respecto á la interpretación del texto español ó del persa, el desacuerdo se decidirá conforme al texto francés, que será obligatorio para los dos Gobiernos.

ART. 8°. El presente tratado será ratificado por Su Excelencia el Presidente de la República Mexicana y por Su Majestad Imperial el Schahinschah, de acuerdo con sus legislaciones respectivas, y las ratificaciones serán canjeadas en Washington á la mayor brevedad posible.

En fe de lo cual los Plenipotenciarios han firmado el presente tratado y puéstole sus sellos respectivos, hoy catorce de mayo de mil novecientos dos (el cinco del mes de Safar de mil trescientos veinte de la Hégira).

[L. S.]

MANUEL DE AZPÍROZ.

[L. S.]

GENERAL ISAAC KHAN MOFAKHAMED-DOVLET.

PARAGUAY.

DATOS ESTADÍSTICOS DE LA COLONIA ELISA, CORRESPONDIENTE AL AÑO 1902.

POBLACIÓN.

Ciento sesenta y un varones y 125 mujeres, en total 285 personas, á más hay una peonada flotante de cerca de 150.

Casas	58
Galpones	26
Pozos.....	11
Algibes	10

PLANTACIONES.

Mandioca .....	..... líneas á 100 metros..	5, 135
Maíz .....	..... íd.....	2, 825
Porotos .....	..... íd.....	1, 400
Maíz .....	..... íd.....	230
Batatas .....	..... íd.....	280
Alfalfa .....	..... hectáreas cuadradas..	49½
Café .....	..... plantas.....	419
Naranjas .....	..... íd.....	21, 708
Límones .....	..... íd.....	102
Viña .....	..... íd.....	518
Duraznos .....	..... íd.....	307
Piñas abacachi .....	..... íd.....	120, 850
Bananas .....	..... íd.....	137, 920
Carbón de leña .....	..... carretadas.....	1, 980

CABEZAS DE GANADO.

Vacuo.....	112
Caballar.....	31
Porcino.....	14
Asnal.....	12
Aves de corral.....	944
Almacenes y boliches.....	5

Carnicería, 1; carneado en el año, 219 animales.

INTERCAMBIO COMERCIAL DEL PARAGUAY CON LA REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA EN LOS ÚLTIMOS CINCO AÑOS.

[De la Dirección General de Estadística de la República Argentina.]

[Valor en oro.]

Años.	Exportación.	Importación.	Total.
1898.....	\$1, 757, 139	\$111, 108	\$1, 901, 517
1899.....	1, 371, 649	177, 971	1, 549, 623
1900.....	1, 860, 948	161, 633	2, 022, 561
1901.....	1, 767, 611	216, 133	1, 983, 697
1902.....	1, 469, 510	212, 212	1, 681, 722

SALVADOR.

BONOS CORRESPONDIENTE AL AÑO DE 1902.

[Del "Diario Oficial" No. 50.]

Circulación en 1° de enero:	
Capital	\$5, 561, 947. 34
Intereses	513, 888. 62
	\$6, 075, 835. 96
Emisiones durante el año:	
En junio.....	310, 763. 00
En agosto.....	107, 995. 00
En septiembre.....	1, 634. 00
En octubre.....	511. 00
En diciembre.....	22, 112. 00
	443, 018. 00

Intereses devengados:		
En enero	\$22,990.01	
En febrero	22,832.31	
En marzo	22,673.66	
En abril	22,491.40	
En mayo	22,339.19	
En junio	22,182.40	
En julio	21,986.21	
En agosto	21,791.58	
En septiembre	21,571.99	
En octubre	21,959.91	
En noviembre	21,702.58	
En diciembre	21,466.18	
		\$302,533.42
Suma		6,821,447.47
Amortizaciones durante el año:		
En rentas aduaneras	371,365.98	
En rentas de licores	161,106.13	
En rentas diversas (resultas de cuentas)	6,395.95	
		541,868.06
Saldo en circulación el 31 de diciembre de 1902		6,279,579.41
El saldo se descompone así:		
Capital		5,515,348.29
Intereses		764,231.12
		6,279,579.41

Detalle de la amortización por meses.

	Capital.	Intereses.	Total.
Enero	\$44,343.30	\$3,912.15	\$48,255.45
Febrero	37,819.18	3,326.51	41,145.69
Marzo	28,071.03	3,511.01	31,582.04
Abril	43,744.55	4,391.26	48,135.81
Mayo	36,539.59	3,982.57	40,522.16
Junio	37,628.50	4,094.71	41,723.21
Julio	37,296.11	3,908.26	41,204.37
Agosto	38,326.81	4,685.61	43,012.42
Septiembre	31,913.45	3,367.08	35,280.53
Octubre	44,643.28	5,358.92	50,002.20
Noviembre	51,979.24	6,047.90	58,027.14
Diciembre	47,281.50	5,428.91	52,710.41
Total	489,617.14	52,250.92	541,868.06

VENEZUELA.

DECRETO SOBRE MERCADERÍAS DE TRÁNSITO PARA COLOMBIA.

[Del "Boletín Mercantil."]

GENERAL CIPRIANO CASTRO, Presidente Constitucional de la República, decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Las mercaderías de tránsito para Colombia, que hasta hoy existen en Maracaibo, y pedidas por el comercio en virtud del decreto de 15 de enero del corriente año, podrán ser despachadas,

aceptando el Administrador de la Aduana de Maracaibo, las torna-guías firmadas por el Administrador de la Adnana de Encontrados, al ser las expresadas mercancías embarcadas en El Guayabo.

ART. 2°. Se derogan los efectos del artículo 2° del decreto de 15 de enero ya citado, en lo relativo á la importación de mercaderías de tránsito para Colombia, por aquella vía, mientras se arreglan los motivos que producen el inconveniente para la referida importación.

ART. 3°. Los Ministros de Relaciones Interiores y de Hacienda y Crédito Público, quedan encargados de la ejecución del presente decreto y de comunicarlo á quienes corresponda.

Dado, firmado, sellado con el sello del Ejecutivo Nacional, y refrendado por los Ministros de Relaciones Interiores y de Hacienda y Crédito Público, en Caracas, á 3 de abril de 1903. Año 92° de la Independencia y 45° de la Federación.

CIPRIANO CASTRO.

EXPORTACIÓN POR LA GUAIRA EN 1902.

[Del "Boletín Mercantil. "]

	Kilos.
Café.....	7,514,494
Cacao.....	6,103,921
Cueros.....	883,603
Varios.....	410,387
Total.....	14,912,405

La exportación se hizo en 164 vapores y 3 buques de velas. Las nacionalidades de estos buques fueron así: Americanos, 37; alemanes, 26; españoles, 11; franceses, 32; holandeses, 33; ingleses, 16; italianos, 10; venezolanos, 2.

NUEVA LEY DE EXTRANJERÍA.

El Congreso de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, Decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Los extranjeros gozarán en el territorio de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela de los mismos derechos civiles que los venezolanos, como lo determina la Constitución de la República.

ART. 2°. Los extranjeros que se encuentren en el territorio de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela se considerarán como domiciliados ó como transeúntes.

ART. 3°. Son extranjeros domiciliados—

1°. Los que hayan adquirido domicilio de conformidad con lo dispuesto en el Código Civil.

2°. Los que hayan residido en el territorio voluntariamente y sin interrupción por más de dos años, sin carácter diplomático.

3°. Los que posean bienes raíces en el territorio de la República y se encuentren viviendo en él con residencia estable.

4°. Los que hayan residido en el territorio de la República por más de dos años con negocios de comercio ó de cualquiera otra industria, siempre que tengan casa establecida de modo permanente, aunque se encuentren revestidos de carácter consular.

ART. 4°. Son extranjeros transeuntes todos los que se encuentren en el territorio de la República y no estén comprendidos en los incisos del artículo anterior.

ART. 5°. Los extranjeros domiciliados están sometidos á las mismas obligaciones que los venezolanos, tanto en sus personas como en sus propiedades; pero no están sujetos al servicio militar ni al pago de las contribuciones forzosas y extraordinarias de guerra en los casos de revolucíon ó de luchas intestinas á mano armada.

ART. 6°. Los extranjeros domiciliados y transeuntes no deberán mezclarse en los asuntos políticos de la República, ni en nada que con ellos se relacione. Al efecto, no podrán—

1°. Formar parte de sociedades políticas.

2°. Redactar periódicos políticos ni escribir sobre la política interior ó exterior del país en ningún periódico.

3°. Desempeñar empleos ó destinos públicos.

4°. Tomar armas en las contiendas domésticas de la República.

5°. Pronunciar discursos que de algún modo se relacionen con la política del país.

ART. 7°. Los extranjeros domiciliados que violen cualquiera de las prescripciones establecidas en el artículo 6° perderán su condición de extranjeros, y quedarán, *ipso facto*, sometidos á las responsabilidades, cargas y obligaciones que pueda acarrear á los nacionales toda contingencia política.

ART. 8°. Si contraviniendo á la expresa prohibición de esta ley, algún extranjero ejerciere algún cargo público, sin estar habilitado conforme al inciso 22, artículo 54 de la Constitución, sus actos son nulos, y son responsables de ellos, solidariamente, el elegido y el funcionario que lo nombre.

ART. 9°. Los extranjeros transeuntes que violen las prescripciones establecidas en el artículo 6° serán expulsados inmediatamente del territorio de la República.

ART. 10. Los Presidentes de los Estados, el Gobernador del Distrito Federal y los Gobernadores de los Territorios Federales, al tener conocimiento de que alguno ó algunos de los extranjeros domiciliados residentes en sus respectivas jurisdicciones, se mezclan en los asuntos políticos de la República, promoverán ante los Tribunales ordinarios la justificación correspondiente, pasando el expediente que con ella se forme al Ejecutivo Federal para los efectos del Decreto declaratorio que ha de dictarse en conformidad con lo dispuesto en el artículo 8°.

ART. 11. Ni los extranjeros domiciliados, ni los transeuntes, tienen derecho para ocurrir á la vía diplomática, sino cuando, habiendo ago-

tado los recursos legales ante las autoridades competentes, aparezca claramente que ha habido denegación de justicia ó injusticia notoria ó evidente violación de los principios del Derecho internacional.

ART. 12. Los extranjeros domiciliados, los que en adelante se domiciliaren y los transeúntes que no tengan carácter diplomático, quedan obligados á declarar ante la primera autoridad civil del lugar donde estén, que se someten todas sus partes á las disposiciones de la presente ley, y á las que contiene el Decreto de 14 de febrero de 1873, que pauta las reglas sobre indemnización de extranjeros.

Los que omitan esta declaración serán expulsados del país en el término que les señale el Ejecutivo Nacional.

ART. 13. Las autoridades civiles ante las cuales debe hacerse la declaratoria, actuarán en papel común y no cobrarán derecho alguno. Estas actas serán enviadas originales al Ministro del Interior.

ART. 14. No podrá el Ejecutivo Nacional expedir exequátur para el servicio de Cónsules y Vicecónsules á individuos que ejerzan el comercio.

ART. 15. Queda terminantemente prohibido el establecimiento en el país de sociedades de cualquier género que no fijen su asiento ó domicilio en él.

ART. 16. Los extranjeros tienen derecho como los venezolanos á reclamar de la Nación, por vía de resarcimiento, las pérdidas ó perjuicios que en tiempo de guerra les ocasionen las autoridades civiles ó militares legítimamente constituidas y siempre que obren en su carácter público; no pudiendo hacerse estas reclamaciones sino por los trámites establecidos en la Legislación interior para comprobar la verdad de las pérdidas ó perjuicios sufridos, así como su justo valor.

ART. 17. Los extranjeros no pueden, como no pueden los venezolanos, reclamar del Gobierno de Venezuela las pérdidas ó perjuicios que les ocasionen los agentes ó grupos armados al servicio de alguna revolución; pero sí pueden intentar su acción personal contra los autores de los daños ó perjuicios sufridos.

ART. 18. Lo dispuesto en esta Ley es sin perjuicio de lo pactado en los Tratados Públicos.

ART. 19. Los Presidentes de los Estados, el Gobernador del Distrito Federal y los Gobernadores de los Territorios Federales, procederán inmediatamente que se promulgue esta Ley, á formar una matrícula de los extranjeros domiciliados en el territorio que abarque su respectiva jurisdicción, la que remitirán oportunamente al Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores.

ART. 20. Los extranjeros que vinieren á la República para ser admitidos en su territorio, están en la obligación de presentar ante la primera autoridad civil del lugar por donde entraren, los documentos comprobantes de su estatuto personal y una certificación de su buena

conducta, expedidos por las autoridades de su último domicilio y debidamente legalizados.

ART. 21. El Ejecutivo Nacional reglamentará la presente Ley.

ART. 22. Se deroga el Decreto Ejecutivo de 14 de febrero de 1873, que determina los deberes y derechos de los extranjeros y el Decreto Ejecutivo de 30 de julio de 1897 que trata de la ingerencia de los extranjeros en los asuntos electorales del país.

Dada en el Palacio Federal Legislativo, en Caracas, á 11 de abril de 1903. Año 92° de la Independencia y 45° de la Federación.

El Presidente del Senado,

J. A. VELUTINI.

El Presidente de la Cámara de Diputados,

RAMÓN AYALA.

El Secretario del Senado,

EZEQUIEL GARCÍA.

El Secretario de la Cámara de Diputados,

M. SILVA MEDINA.

Palacio Federal en Caracas, á 16 de abril de 1903. Año 92° de la Independencia y 45° de Federación.

Ejécútese y cúidese de su ejecución.

[L. S.]

CIPRIANO CASTRO.

Refrendado.

El Ministro de Relaciones Interiores Encargado del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores,

[L. S.]

R. LÓPEZ BARALT.

CONFEDERACIÓN LATINO-AMERICANA.

El Congreso de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela acuerda:

Primero. Excitar al Poder Ejecutivo á gestionar la realización de la Unión latino-americana, á efecto de prevenirse las naciones que la componen contra todo intento que mengüe la soberanía del territorio y las prerogativas que les corresponden como Estados libres é independientes.

Segundo. Se autoriza al Poder Ejecutivo para erogar la cantidad que fuere necesaria para atender á los gastos que se ocasionen por este respecto.

Dado en el Palacio Federal Legislativo, en Caracas, á 2 de abril de 1903. Año 92° de la Independencia y 45° de la Federación.

El Presidente del Senado,

J. A. VELUTINI.

El Presidente de la Cámara de Diputados,

RAMÓN AYALA.

El Secretario de la Cámara del Senado,

EZEQUIEL GARCÍA.

El Secretario de la Cámara de Diputados,

M. SILVA MEDINA.

EL CONGRESO Y LA CUESTIÓN INTERNACIONAL DOCUMENTOS OFICIALES.

INFORME DE LA GRAN COMISIÓN DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES, ENCARGADA DEL ESTUDIO É INFORME DE LOS PROTOCOLOS FIRMADOS EN WASHINGTON POR EL COMISIONADO DE VENEZUELA Y LOS REPRESENTANTES DE ALEMANIA, GRAN BRETAÑA É ITALIA.

Ciudadano Presidente del Congreso:

Los tres Protocolos que el Ejecutivo Federal acaba de presentar al Congreso como término de la cuestión promovida contra la República por la liga germano anglo-italiana, no pueden considerarse al igual de esas estipulaciones internacionales de carácter normal y justo en que se atiende á la guarda de intereses recíprocos y á la mutua conveniencia de las Partes contratantes. Atribuir á esos Protocolos las cualidades virtualmente previstas por la Constitución en el número 16 del artículo 54, es de todo punto imposible, desde que ellos se basan en condiciones que el Poder Ejecutivo con gran tesón y patriotismo, al par que con la mejor copia de doctrina, ha venido rechazando, por ser contrarias á principios radicales de nuestra Constitución. El Apoderado de Venezuela suscribió esas condiciones bajo la acción de la fuerza en los momentos mismos en que las aguas de la República estaban ocupadas por las escuadras de la Liga.

Los compromisos allí adquiridos son obra ó efecto de circunstancias que no aparecen previstas en parte alguna de nuestra legislación. Nacen directamente ellos de hechos superiores á toda acción normal, nó de estipulaciones concertadas bajo el deseo del bien recíproco. Someterlos al trámite constitucional para su examen por el Congreso sería sustraerlos de la esfera de imposición en que fueron preparados y suscritos para llevarlos á un terreno legal, extraño de todo en todo á su peculiar naturaleza.

El artículo 15 de la Constitución de Venezuela prohíbe al Gobierno celebrar con otras naciones tratado alguno que menoscabe los principios establecidos en los artículos 13 y 14 de ella; y como en ninguno de los tres protocolos aparecen aquellos artículos consultados sino antes bien, evidentemente pretermitidos, fuerza es deducir que el apoderado de la República no tuvo en mira al aceptarlos, sino modificar la violencia de circunstancias por que atravesaba el país bajo el irresistible influjo de la coalición armada. No es, pues, situación jurídica, propiamente hablando, la creada por esos protocolos. Trátase de un resultado de cosas verdaderamente anormal, y lo anormal, lejos de constituir regla alguna, excluye la aplicación de todas.

Échase de ver aun más claramente tales irregularidades en la parte del protocolo italiano que se refiere al tratado de 19 de junio de 1861, pues allí, al mismo tiempo que se le revalida y confirma, se modifican sus cláusulas de manera esencial, como sí se tratara nada menos que de

sustituir unas estipulaciones con otras, sin el trámite indispensable para darles notaria validez. Modificar un tratado en sentido contrario á lo establecido y observado conforme al mismo en más de cuarenta años de vida internacional, es anularlo en todas sus partes, máxime cuando se conviene en la posible coexistencia de dos cláusulas que se rechazan por sí mismas en razón de contener reglas ó principios diametralmente opuestos. Si el artículo 4º del tratado estableció desde 1861 que en materia de indemnizaciones por daños derivados de la guerra civil no podían tener los súbditos ó ciudadanos de una de las dos partes derechos mejores que los naturales de la otra, la frase introducida ahora en el artículo 26 con plena confusión de ideas y de circunstancias, viene á establecer una diferencia entre unos y otros que, al destruir la estipulación primitiva, echa por tierra el pacto general de que ella formaba parte. La pugna evidente entre los dos artículos hace imposible la existencia del tratado en donde ahora se quiere que ambos quepan.

Juzga la Comisión que dada la calidad de los tres protocolos, no cumple al Congreso ejercer respecto de ellos la facultad conferida por el número 16 del artículo 54 de la Constitución: y que si se desea, como parece justo y necesario, fortificar de alguna suerte la acción del Ejecutivo en lo que cuadre al inevitable cumplimiento de ellos, puede el cuerpo legislativo limitar su ingerencia á una facultad de carácter concreto y excepcional, á fin de que, de las anormales circunstancias que determinan en este punto tales obligaciones, no se deduzca nunca el menor antecedente para la vida política de la República.

Piensa también la Comisión que no es lógica ni aceptable la subsistencia del tratado con Italia después de lo establecido por el protocolo y que urge, por tanto, excitar al Poder Ejecutivo á usar de la facultad prevista en el artículo 27 del mismo para su inmediata denuncia.

J. P. ROJAS PAÚL,
SANTIAGO BRICEÑO,
TOMÁS MÁRMOL,
N. AUGUSTO BELLO,
TRINO BAPTISTA,
J. T. CARILLO MÁRQUEZ,
E. SISO,
RAFAEL TERÁN,
J. GONZÁLEZ PACHECO.

El Congreso de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, considerando:

Que los protocolos ajustados en Washington el 13 de febrero último por el apoderado de Venezuela, y los representantes de Alemania, la Gran Bretaña é Italia, fueron concertados y suscritos en medio de una

situación de fuerza creada á la República de manera tan imprevista como anormal;

Que tales documentos no pueden, por tanto, considerarse y estudiarse en la forma establecida para las negociaciones diplomáticas, iniciadas, seguidas y terminadas regularmente, Acuerda:

Preseindir respecto de los mencionados protocolos de la tramitación constitucional relativa á los tratados diplomáticos, y limitar su acción en cuanto á ellos, á facultar al Ejecutivo Federal para que los ponga en curso, sin que ninguna de sus cláusulas establezca el menor antecedente en la vida política de la República

Dado en el Palacio Federal Legislativo en Caracas á 28 de marzo de 1903. Año 92° de la Independencia y 45° de la Federación.

El Presidente del Senado,

J. A. VELUTINI.

El Presidente de la Cámara de Diputados,

RAMÓN AYALA.

El Secretario del Senado,

EZEQUIEL GARCÍA.

El Secretario de la Cámara de Diputados,

M. SILVA MEDINA.

El Congreso de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, considerando:

Que la interpretación dada en el Protocolo suscrito con Italia el 13 de febrero último al Tratado de 19 de junio de 1861 y la ampliación ó modificación de algunas de sus cláusulas, hace imposible la subsistencia de dicho Pacto, por cuanto viene á quedar en flagrante contradicción con algunas de sus estipulaciones primitivas y con principios que por virtud del mismo venían mutuamente observando las dos partes, acuerda:

Excitar al Ejecutivo Federal á que, dentro del más breve plazo posible, haga uso de la facultad contenida en el artículo 28 de dicho Tratado, respecto de su denuncia.

Dado en el Palacio Federal Legislativo en Caracas á 28 de marzo de 1903. Año 92° de la Independencia y 45° de la Federación.

El Presidente del Senado,

J. A. VELUTINI.

El Presidente de la Cámara de Diputados,

RAMÓN AYALA.

El Secretario del Senado,

EZEQUIEL GARCÍA.

El Secretario de la Cámara de Diputados,

M. SILVA MEDINA.

NUEVO GABINET

CIPRIANO CASTRO, Presidente constitucional de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, decreto:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Acepto la renuncia colectiva que con fecha 21 del actual me presentaron los Ministros del Despacho Ejecutivo y el Gobernador del Distrito Federal, y nombro:

Ministro de Relaciones Interiores, al ciudadano Doctor LUCIO BALDÓ.

Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, al ciudadano Doctor ALEJANDRO URBANEJA.

Ministro de Hacienda, al ciudadano Doctor JOSÉ C. DE CASTRO.

Ministro de Guerra y Marina, al ciudadano General J. M. GARCÍA GÓMEZ.

Ministro de Fomento, al ciudadano General JOSÉ T. ARRIA.

Ministro de Obras Públicas, al ciudadano R. CASTILLO CHAPELLÍN.

Ministro de Instrucción Pública, al ciudadano Doctor EDUARDO BLANCO.

ART. 2°. Mi Secretario general queda encargado de la ejecución del presente decreto.

Dado, firmado, sellado con el sello del Ejecutivo Nacional, en el Palacio Federal, en Caracas, á 25 de abril de 1903.—Año 92° de la Independencia y 45° de la Federación.

[L. S.]

CIPRIANO CASTRO.

Refrendado.

El Secretario General,

[L. S.]

J. TORRES CÁRDENAS.

NUEVO GOBERNADOR DEL DISTRITO FEDERAL.

CIPRIANO CASTRO, Presidente constitucional de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, Decreto:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Nombro Gobernador del Distrito Federal, al ciudadano General R. TELLO MENDOZA.

ART. 2°. Mi Secretario general queda encargado de la ejecución del presente decreto.

Dado, firmado de mi mano, sellado con el sello del Ejecutivo Nacional, en el Palacio Federal, en Caracas, á 25 de abril de 1903—Año 92° de la Independencia y 45° de la Federación.

[L. S.]

CIPRIANO CASTRO.

Refrendado.

El Secretario General,

[L. S.]

J. TORRES CÁRDENAS.

COMERCIO DE LA GRAN BRETAÑA CON AMÉRICA
EN EL PRIMER TRIMESTRE DE 1903.

Los "Informes relativos al tráfico y navegación del Reino Unido," publicados en marzo de 1903, contienen los siguientes datos referentes al comercio de dicho Reino con las naciones de América en el primer trimestre de 1903. Todos estos datos están comparados con los del 1901 y de 1902:

IMPORTACIONES.

Artículos y países.	Primer trimestre—		
	1901.	1902.	1903.
<i>Animales vivos.</i>			
Ganado vacuno:			
República Argentina.....			654,826
Estados Unidos.....	£1,815,386	£1,554,378	1,237,373
Ganado lanar:			
República Argentina.....			21,776
Estados Unidos.....	125,846	148,728	74,665
<i>Comestibles y bebidas.</i>			
Trigo:			
República Argentina.....	885,491	246,034	787,953
Chile.....		13,734	12,546
Estados Unidos.....	3,247,829	2,848,383	2,768,812
Harina de trigo:			
Estados Unidos.....	2,299,033	1,752,544	1,679,363
Cebada:			
Estados Unidos.....	312,098	340,825	478,441
Avena:			
Estados Unidos.....	339,210	10,418	49,702
Maíz:			
República Argentina.....	61,800	351,507	173,216
Estados Unidos.....	2,916,006	214,230	2,197,627
Carne de vaca, fresca:			
República Argentina.....	221,044	356,145	407,076
Estados Unidos.....	1,549,721	1,313,381	1,316,168
Carne de certero, fresca:			
República Argentina.....	521,502	458,028	610,756
Estados Unidos.....	250,314	281,702	133,809
Tocino:			
Estados Unidos.....	2,428,289	2,155,975	2,010,514
Carne de vaca, salada:			
Estados Unidos.....	57,103	51,394	72,619
Jamones:			
Estados Unidos.....	892,955	813,835	649,187
Café:			
Brasil.....	26,465	110,262	204,968
Centro América.....	363,946	194,820	280,573
Azúcar sin refinar:			
República Argentina.....	96,383	174,151	21,060
Brasil.....	37,901	17,645	11,996
Perú.....	14,464	16,212	16,849
Tabaco en rama:			
Estados Unidos.....	499,067	462,708	517,336
Tabaco elaborado:			
Estados Unidos.....	319,317	353,251	337,520
<i>Metales.</i>			
Cobre:			
Chile.....	77,358	48,518	63,254
Estados Unidos.....	5,351	5,445	1,546
Régulo y precipitado:			
Chile.....	51,777	75,855	82,678
Perú.....	68,110	29,869	27,744
Estados Unidos.....	102,314	181,862	39,344
Forjado y no forjado:			
Chile.....	301,111	234,306	158,862
Estados Unidos.....	372,140	1,057,765	299,735
Hierro en lingotes:			
Estados Unidos.....	88,115	22,076	4,785
Plomo en lingotes y láminas:			
Estados Unidos.....	230,079	159,891	108,799

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IMPORTACIONES—Continúa.

Artículos y países.	Primer trimestre.		
	1901.	1902.	1903.
<i>Materias primas para fábricas de tejidos.</i>			
Algodón en rama:			
Brasil.....	483,954	430,263	4318,04
Estados Unidos.....	10,199,527	11,634,239	11,295,127
Lana de carnero:			
Sud América.....	525,795	565,179	880,436
Lana de alpaca, llama y vicuña:			
Perú.....	49,579	62,731	50,1753
<i>Materias primas para varias industrias.</i>			
Cueros crudos:			
Repúblicas Argentina y Uruguay.....	14,623	19,233	57
Brasil.....		200	70
Sebo y estearina:			
República Argentina.....	65,396	121,384	131,637
Estados Unidos.....	166,270	69,666	55,277
<i>Artículos manufacturados.</i>			
Papel:			
Estados Unidos.....	11,437	91,978	82,205
<i>Miscelánea.</i>			
Caballos:			
Estados Unidos.....	214,540	123,524	35,575
Linaza y semilla de linaza:			
República Argentina.....	831,426	775,585	306,903
Estados Unidos.....	7,000	128,446	30,215
EXPORTACIONES.			
<i>Sustancias alimenticias y bebidas.</i>			
Aguas gaseosas:			
Estados Unidos.....	59,106	53,684	68,004
Sal, gema y cristalizada:			
Estados Unidos.....	22,859	24,771	12,753
Espíritus:			
Estados Unidos.....	58,415	69,004	85,723
<i>Materias primas.</i>			
Carbón de piedra, coke, etc.:			
República Argentina.....	222,246	256,971	208,647
Brasil.....	192,871	195,912	161,076
Chile.....	59,516	71,067	32,676
Estados Unidos.....	16,960	7,418	548,079
Uruguay.....	122,214	132,509	126,491
Lana de carnero:			
Estados Unidos.....	89,567	134,334	219,506
<i>Artículos manufacturados en todo ó en parte.</i>			
Artículos de algodón de todas clases:			
República Argentina.....	207,520	238,009	329,064
Brasil.....	494,326	277,768	390,138
Centro América.....	110,118	69,009	73,706
Chile.....	183,756	141,542	179,390
Colombia.....	110,338	91,099	107,564
México.....	66,105	78,936	59,970
Perú.....	112,591	98,352	76,041
Estados Unidos.....	470,718	545,659	629,863
Uruguay.....	53,777	82,201	99,570
Venezuela.....	100,505	52,430	27,769
Hilaza de jute:			
Brasil.....	77,353	86,781	85,858
Estados Unidos.....	4,018	2,046	2,868
Artículos de jute:			
República Argentina.....	48,580	22,604	86,546
Brasil.....	1,530	2,431	1,396
Estados Unidos.....	271,821	269,015	241,812
Hilaza de lino:			
Estados Unidos.....	6,129	14,797	12,508
Géneros de hilo en piezas:			
República Argentina.....	7,620	20,348	11,137
Brasil.....	7,663	9,604	13,154
Colombia.....	18,941	2,271	3,650
México.....	6,954	12,954	7,859
Estados Unidos.....	352,917	636,548	641,742

IMPORTACIONES—Continúa.

Artículos y países.	Primer trimestre—		
	1901.	1902.	1903.
<i>Artículos manufacturados en todo ó en parte—Continúa.</i>			
Tejidos de lana:			
República Argentina.....	445, 105	633, 943	612, 656
Brasil.....	15, 512	22, 235	32, 855
Chile.....	40, 919	37, 025	29, 490
Perú.....	32, 624	16, 995	15, 666
Estados Unidos.....	111, 389	117, 316	151, 494
Uruguay.....	16, 691	10, 067	12, 104
Tejidos de estambre:			
República Argentina.....	40, 907	38, 512	41, 910
Brasil.....	20, 619	29, 108	29, 825
Chile.....	28, 521	43, 118	27, 370
Perú.....	15, 929	6, 895	5, 975
Estados Unidos.....	172, 190	238, 500	206, 157
Uruguay.....	18, 863	16, 771	18, 735
Alfombras:			
República Argentina.....	20, 488	21, 506	16, 117
Chile.....	10, 823	9, 311	6, 819
Estados Unidos.....	9, 473	18, 299	19, 938
<i>Metalos y artículos de metal.</i>			
Cuchillería:			
República Argentina.....	3, 817	2, 711	2, 594
Brasil.....	7, 014	6, 528	8, 996
Chile.....	2, 091	3, 396	4, 053
Estados Unidos.....	21, 521	17, 821	23, 471
Ferretería, no enumerada:			
República Argentina.....	7, 214	5, 967	4, 555
Brasil.....	5, 371	5, 631	9, 601
Chile.....	6, 201	5, 970	5, 161
Estados Unidos.....	9, 319	13, 626	9, 302
Hierro en lingotes:			
Estados Unidos.....	35, 546	103, 995	531, 890
Hierro en barras, varillas, etc.:			
República Argentina.....	11, 118	7, 216	.....
Brasil.....	6, 117	7, 805	.....
Chile.....	8, 122	8, 458	.....
Estados Unidos.....	34, 751	21, 989	.....
Uruguay.....	1, 243	3, 766	.....
Hierro para ferrocarriles:			
República Argentina.....	148, 181	180, 270	.....
Brasil.....	17, 178	37, 518	.....
Chile.....	1, 838	2, 118	.....
Cuba y Puerto Rico.....	.....	299	.....
México.....	18, 264	22, 772	.....
Perú.....	29	1, 807	.....
Estados Unidos.....	28	.....	.....
Uruguay.....	12, 608	.....	.....
Alambre de hierro ó acero:			
República Argentina.....	15, 668	17, 504	17, 599
Brasil.....	4, 548	2, 203	1, 731
Estados Unidos.....	18, 080	23, 099	25, 375
Hierro galvanizado en hojas:			
República Argentina.....	100, 903	27, 059	77, 933
Centro América.....	6, 808	6, 119	3, 029
Chile.....	22, 251	7, 251	13, 577
México.....	16, 058	18, 113	27, 540
Uruguay.....	11, 054	12, 206	10, 494
Hoja de lata:			
Estados Unidos.....	145, 490	276, 726	211, 585
Hierro colado ó forjado.			
República Argentina.....	78, 761	57, 628	.....
Brasil.....	27, 006	35, 733	.....
Chile.....	21, 021	33, 261	.....
Perú.....	9, 125	8, 513	.....
Estados Unidos.....	9, 876	14, 790	.....
<i>Maquinaria.</i>			
Locomotoras:			
Sud América.....	82, 170	25, 719	38, 194
Estados Unidos.....	308	6, 373	341
Maquinaria agrícola:			
Sud América.....	7, 009	3, 522	10, 207
Estados Unidos.....	.....	157	.....
Maquinaria de las demás clases:			
Sud América.....	28, 642	31, 988	50, 798
Estados Unidos.....	5, 267	762	5, 081
Instrumentos de agricultura:			
Sud América.....	11, 417	11, 451	15, 723
Estados Unidos.....	340	.....	105

IMPORTACIONES—Continúa.

Artículos y países.	Primer trimestre—		
	1901.	1902.	1903.
<i>Maquinaria—Continúa.</i>			
Máquinas de coser:			
Sud América	£11,098	£7,142	£15,154
Maquinaria de minas:			
Sud América	9,259	8,048	5,883
Estados Unidos	72	215	130
Maquinaria textil:			
Sud América	14,463	45,574	34,484
Estados Unidos	164,165	113,168	147,190
<i>Miscelánea.</i>			
Cemento:			
República Argentina	11,119	6,979	11,651
Brasil	2,030	3,062	1,269
Estados Unidos	1,124	1,498	9,363
Loza:			
República Argentina	14,009	9,006	10,293
Brasil	15,944	16,685	16,070
Estados Unidos	122,791	114,015	135,910
Acete de semilla:			
Brasil	14,051	18,319	10,289

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International Union of American Republics.

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MAY, 1903.

No. 5.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF AMERICAN ARCHÆOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY.

The Diplomatic Representatives of Latin America met on April 15, 1903, at the Department of State of the United States; Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. FRANCIS B. LOOMIS, presiding, for the purpose of initiating steps for the founding of an International Commission of Archaeology and Ethnology. The attendance included representatives from all the countries of South America, Central America, and Mexico.

The meeting was the immediate outgrowth of the Second International Conference of American States, held in Mexico, and its purpose is to promote the unification of laws relative to antiquities in the Western Hemisphere, to increase and diffuse knowledge concerning these antiquities and of the aboriginal peoples by whom they were produced, and further to encourage the collection of suitable museums of the remaining vestiges of these early peoples.

Ambassador Aspíroz, for Mexico, and Dr. W. J. MCGEE, ethnologist in charge, Bureau of American Ethnology, representing the United States Government, submitted to the Conference a preliminary draft of a scheme of organization to carry out the purposes of the Congress held at Mexico, and especially for the establishment of a permanent commission.

Those present undertook to submit copies of this project to their respective Governments, and to ascertain what could be secured in the way of appropriations to forward the project, and the meeting then adjourned to meet in Washington on the third Monday in December, 1903.

The following papers, covering the plans outlined for the organization of an International Commission of Archaeology and Ethnology and the measures taken in accordance therewith, were forwarded to the International Bureau of the American Republics under date of May 6, by Prof. W. J. MCGEE, being duplicates of those transmitted to the Secretary of State of the United States, reporting on the matters in reference:

LETTER OF TRANSMISSION TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

SIR: Pursuant to your commission of November 13, 1902, I have the honor to report progress toward the organization of an International Commission of Archaeology and Ethnology.

The first definite movement toward the Commission was a recommendation of the Second International American Conference, effected and signed in the City of Mexico January 29, 1902, and printed in the "Recomendaciones, Resoluciones, Convenciones y Tratados," issued under the authority of the Conference early in 1902 (pp. 141-147). Pursuant to this recommendation, President DIAZ, on behalf of the Republic of Mexico, commissioned Señor Don ALFREDO CHAVERO to inquire into the feasibility of creating an International Commission for the purposes specified in the convention; and Señor CHAVERO visited this country, attended the International Congress of Americanists in New York in October last, conferred with representatives of several American countries, and on his return to Mexico advised that the recommendation be adopted by the Mexican Government. The next formal step was taken when you did me the honor to designate me as a representative of the United States to confer with similar representatives of other countries concerning the proposed Commission. Pursuant to this appointment I conferred with Hon. VOLNEY W. FOSTER, a representative of the United States in the International Conference, who had taken active part in framing the recommendation. I also visited the City of Mexico and conferred with President DIAZ, as well as with Dr. CHAVERO and other archaeologists and statesmen, and I had the good fortune to arrive at an understanding with all those officials as to procedure.

In conformity with the suggestions of Señor CHAVERO, and with the view of pursuing a plan equally practicable for the several American countries, President DIAZ formally appointed His Excellency Señor Don MANUEL DE AZPÍROZ, the Ambassador from Mexico to the United States, as a representative on the part of that country in the proposed Commission; and so soon as practicable after my return to Washington (though delayed by illness) I conferred with the Ambassador, and joined with him in preparing a definite plan of organization, outlined in a series of proposed regulations. This was circulated by His Excellency among the diplomatic representatives of other American

countries for suggestions or criticisms, and at his instance these representatives were convoked by yourself in the State Department on April 15. On this occasion the proposed plan of organization was formally submitted by Ambassador AZAROV and certain points were explained by myself, and its provisions were approved without dissenting voice. During the same meeting an estimate of the cost of the proposed Commission for the first year was agreed upon; and it was voted to convene for formal organization on the third Monday of December next, and to invite those governments desiring to participate in the work to designate commissioners, not exceeding three from each, to take part in this organizing session.

In fuller explanation of details there are appended hereto (1) the "Regulations" adopted for the prospective Commission; (2) a table showing the minimum and maximum estimates for the maintenance of the Commission during the first year, with the distribution of cost, as courteously computed in the International Bureau of the American Republics; (3) the minutes of the meeting in the State Department on April 15, and (4) a transcript of a letter kindly addressed to the diplomatic representatives of the American Republics by Director ROCKHILL pursuant to the action of that meeting.

In this connection I beg to note, with special gratification, the courteous cooperation constantly extended by Hon. W. W. ROCKHILL, Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics.

In conformity with action at the preliminary meeting on April 15, I have the honor to recommend that three commissioners on the part of the United States be appointed, not later than December 1 next, to participate in the organizing session of the Commission to be held on the third Monday in December.

Permit me, Mr. Secretary, to express appreciation of your consideration in enabling me to aid in directing a movement which promises materially to advance science and promote international harmony throughout the Western Hemisphere.

I have the honor to remain, yours, with respect,

W. J. MCGEE,

Representative of the United States, etc.

Hon. JOHN HAY,

Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

PROVISIONAL PLAN OF ORGANIZATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
ARCHÆOLOGIC AND ETHNOLOGIC COMMISSION.

REGULATIONS.

ARTICLE I.—*Title.*

The organization shall be known as the International Commission of Archæology and Ethnology.

ARTICLE II.—*Objects.*

The objects of the Commission shall be (1) to promote the unification of laws relating to antiquities in the Western Hemisphere; (2) to increase and diffuse knowledge concerning these antiquities and the aboriginal peoples by whom they were produced; (3) to awaken interest in the vestiges of a vanishing race; (4) to unify museum methods throughout the American countries, and (5) to work for the establishment of one or more archaeological and ethnologic museums of international character.

ARTICLE III.—*Organization.*

SECTION 1. The Commission shall form (1) an Administrative Corps and include (2) a Scientific Corps.

SEC. 2. The Commission in its administrative capacity shall consist of representatives officially designated by the participating Governments to a number not exceeding three from each. These shall be known as Commissioners. They shall receive no compensation in virtue of their offices as such.

SEC. 3. The administrative officers of the Commission shall be a president, two vice-presidents, and a secretary. These shall be elected by majority ballot of the Commissioners present at a stated session, for the term of four years or until their successors are installed, and vacancies may be filled by similar elections at any stated session. The president shall preside at sessions, and shall be the executive officer of the Commission; in his absence or incapacity his duties shall devolve on the vice-presidents in the order of their seniority in the Commission. The administrative officers shall be honorary.

SEC. 4. The Scientific Corps shall consist of (1) scientists to the number of one or more from each participating country and (2) scientific attachés.

SEC. 5. The scientists, who shall be trained in archaeology or ethnology, shall be appointed in accordance with a majority ballot of the Commission, at a stated session, for terms not exceeding four years. Commissioners and other persons shall be eligible, and the positions may be either honorary or salaried.

SEC. 6. The scientific attachés, who shall be experts in archaeology or ethnology and in museum work, shall be appointed by the president of the Commission, on the nomination of two or more directors, with the concurrence of the director-general, for terms not to exceed two years; the positions may be honorary or salaried.

SEC. 7. The officers of the Scientific Corps shall comprise a director-general, who shall supervise the scientific work of the Commission; a secretary (who may be the secretary of the Commission), whose duties shall be defined by the president, with the advice of the director-

general; and a director for each participating country, who shall immediately supervise the work in his country. These officers may be nominated by the Scientific Corps and shall be elected by the Commission at stated sessions for terms not exceeding four years; *ad interim* vacancies may be filled by appointment by the president. The offices may be either honorary or salaried, and Commissioners shall be eligible.

SEC. 8. So far as practicable, members of the Scientific Corps, except the director-general and directors, shall be assigned to duty in countries other than those in which they were trained.

ARTICLE IV.—*Metns.*

SECTION 1. The Commission shall be maintained by public appropriations in and for the participating countries, on a basis corresponding with those made for the International Bureau of the American Republics. Estimates for appropriations shall be prepared by the director-general and submitted to the participating Governments by the president of the Commission, through the Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics.

SEC. 2. All accounts shall be kept in and settled through the Office of the International Bureau of the American Republics.

SEC. 3. The salary of the director for any country may be paid out of the appropriation for that country on a basis approved by the Commission; and any salaries for director-general, for scientists, and scientific attachés, and for the secretary of the Scientific Corps, and all other expenditures on account of the Commission, shall be charged against the aggregate appropriation or distributed on a basis approved by the Commission.

SEC. 4. Donations of service, collections, money, or other values may be received, and shall be acknowledged and accounted for.

ARTICLE V.—*Functions.*

SECTION 1. The Commission in its administrative capacity shall keep the participating Governments advised of the work and needs of the Commission; shall recommend such legislation concerning antiquities or museums as may be deemed needful; shall retain or delegate custody of all property acquired; shall determine the extent and character of the work of the Scientific Corps, and shall take any other action tending to further the objects of the Commission or promote its success.

SEC. 2. The Scientific Corps shall make and acquire archæologic and ethnologic collections; shall cooperate with existing and prospective museums in American countries; shall conduct researches concerning antiquities and other aboriginal productions; and shall, by means approved by the Commission, diffuse information concerning the collections, museums, and researches.

ARTICLE VI.—*Property.*

SECTION 1. All property acquired by the Commission shall be held and accounted for as public property.

SEC. 2. The right to property acquired in any participating country shall vest in that country, unless the Commission, being therein present the representative or representatives of the country owner of the said property, vote unanimously in a stated session to transfer the same to some other country or countries.

SEC. 3. The custody of collections and museum property acquired by the Commission may be delegated to public officers of any participating Government.

SEC. 4. So far as practicable, the Commission shall provide for distributing duplicate antiquities and ethnological specimens among American museums by equitable exchange between countries.

SEC. 5. One or more offices may be maintained and office property may be acquired and kept at such places as the Commission may elect.

ARTICLE VII.—*Sessions.*

SECTION 1. The Commission shall convene in stated session, at a place and hour previously fixed, on the third Monday in December of each year. Special sessions may be convoked by the president on a month's notice to every Commissioner.

SEC. 2. A quorum of the Commission shall consist of one or more representatives from each of a majority of the participating countries.

SEC. 3. The Scientific Corps shall convene in stated session, at a place and hour previously fixed, on the second Monday in December of each year; special sessions may be convoked by the director-general, with the approval of the president, on two months' notice to each member of the corps.

SEC. 4. Commissioners and members of the Scientific Corps may be reimbursed for the necessary expenses of attendance at sessions at the option of the Commission.

ARTICLE VIII.—*Reports.*

SECTION 1. Members of the Scientific Corps shall submit to the director for the country in which they are occupied such reports as he may require.

SEC. 2. On or before the second Tuesday in December of each year the directors shall submit to the director-general annual reports, which shall be laid before the Scientific Corps at the current session.

SEC. 3. On or before the third Monday in December of each year the director-general shall submit to the president a general annual report embodying the approved reports of directors, which shall be laid before the Commission at the current session.

SEC. 4. On or before the first Monday in January of each year the president of the Commission shall transmit to each participating Government a formal report for the preceding year; this, with the approved reports of the director-general and the directors, shall be submitted for publication.

SEC. 5. Progress reports and estimates shall be submitted by the directors to the director-general, and by the director-general to the president, at such times as the Commission may require; such reports and any cognate matter may be published in the discretion of the Commission.

ARTICLE IX.—*Amendments.*

SECTION 1. These Regulations may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the Commissioners at any stated session, provided notice giving the precise terms of the proposed change be sent to each Commissioner at least one month before such session.

SEC. 2. Amendments shall take effect immediately after adoption by the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics.

The following figures indicate the annual quota to be contributed by the various Governments of America for the support of an International Commission of Archeology and Ethnology at a pro rata calculation of \$10,000 and \$20,000:

	Population.	Quota.	
		\$10,000 a year.	\$20,000 a year.
Argentine Republic.....	1,011,911	\$300.10	\$600.20
Bolivia ^a	2,779,549	206.20	412.40
Brazil.....	16,330,216	1,211.62	2,423.24
Chile.....	2,712,145	201.20	402.40
Colombia.....	1,000,000	236.76	473.52
Costa Rica.....	291,941	21.88	43.76
Cuba.....	1,572,845	116.68	233.36
Dominican Republic.....	619,000	45.26	90.52
Ecuador.....	1,271,861	91.36	182.72
Guatemala.....	1,264,678	101.26	202.52
Haiti.....	1,200,000	89.04	178.08
Honduras.....	298,877	29.60	59.20
Mexico.....	13,570,545	1,006.90	2,013.80
Nicaragua.....	423,200	31.40	62.80
Paraguay.....	635,571	47.16	94.32
Peru.....	2,971,841	220.46	440.92
Salvador.....	1,006,848	74.70	149.40
United States.....	76,303,287	5,661.58	11,323.16
Uruguay.....	961,101	71.52	143.04
Venezuela.....	2,323,527	172.32	344.64
Total.....	131,779,049	10,090.00	20,000.00

^a The population of Bolivia, according to the latest census taken in 1900, was 1,816,271.

REMARKS OF PROF. W J MCGEE CONCERNING THE PLAN FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF AN ARCHEOLOGIC AND ETHNOLOGIC COMMISSION.

[Taken from the minutes of the meeting of the Diplomatic Representatives of the American Republics, April 15, 1903, the Assistant Secretary of State presiding.]

"On conferring with the Mexican Ambassador and certain other gentlemen interested in the measure, we found ourselves confronted by this difficulty, namely, that the ultimate success of the Commission must depend not merely on the formal support but on appropriations from the respective Governments, while, so far as we could see, the duty of obtaining these appropriations could not very well be performed until after we had effected an organization. Accordingly, we were led to conclude that our best plan of procedure would be to frame a plan of organization which would enable us to assume a definite organization in advance of the securing of appropriations. That explains the double organization which is set forth in the series of regulations just read to you. As the regulations indicate—I think with fair clearness—we propose that, first, a Commission of purely honorary character be created and that within this Commission, at such time as may be found expedient, a subordinate scientific Commission be created to carry out the primary purposes of the Commission. I explain this, Mr. Chairman, because the regulations seem, perhaps, more elaborate and longer than might otherwise be required. But it seemed to us that in this way we could adopt a plan of organization at the outset which would permit of development to any desired extent after appropriations were obtained and after the work is well under way.

"Now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, all of the provisions of the draft of regulations which have been put before you are in accordance with this plan and in accordance, also, with the recommendations adopted by the International Conference held in Mexico a year ago last January. It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that at this stage it is unnecessary for me to do more than explain the primary purpose of the draft of these regulations. It occurs to me that we may properly discuss now the general plan, and, in case of agreement on the essential points, we might then take up in detail the consideration of the provisions in the draft section by section."

The chairman suggested that the plan of organization be submitted to the various Governments, and the Minister of Costa Rica said: "If the action that will be taken is to submit this project and recommend it to the several Governments, it seems to me that it may be convenient to make some explanations in regard to Article IV—about means. I understand perfectly well that the same proportion that is adopted for the maintenance of the Bureau of the American Republics is adopted here."

The chairman replied: "The same proportion, but not necessarily the same amount."

The Minister of Costa Rica then said: "That is my point precisely. What is the amount or about what amount would be required? I think it would be well at the same time to inform the several Governments of the contributions that they would have to appropriate for this purpose. I would like, therefore, to get at some notion of the approximate cost or expense, and to find out about what total sum would be required for a year or term of years."

Professor McGEE replied: "I may say, Mr. Chairman, that the figures that I have in mind are not less than \$10,000 nor more than \$20,000 for the first year, but these figures are suggestive merely. It seems to me that with \$10,000 the Commission could do such work as to make a creditable showing. It could do better, of course, with \$20,000. My own judgment is that it would be unwise to count on a fund from all the countries of more than \$20,000 until we have ascertained what can be done and how the organization will work. So that, in brief, my estimates are \$10,000 as a minimum and \$20,000 as a maximum from all the countries participating."

LETTER ADDRESSED TO LATIN AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES.

APRIL 20, 1903.

MR. MINISTER: At a meeting held at the Department of State of the Diplomatic Representatives of the American Republics on April 15, to consider matters looking to the carrying out of the recommendation on the creation of an International Archaeological Commission made by the Second International Conference of American States at Mexico, on January 29, 1902, the inclosed provisional plan of organization for the Archaeological and Ethnologic Commission was submitted by the Mexican Ambassador and the delegate on the part of the United States, Prof. W J McGEE, of the Bureau of Ethnology. (Inclosure No. 1.)

This plan having been read to the meeting, and explanations concerning it having been given by Professor McGEE, the meeting approved the project in general, and directed that it be submitted to the various Governments interested, with the explanations furnished by Professor McGEE and an estimate of the annual appropriations which the carrying out of it would require. (Inclosure No. 2.)

It was further moved and passed by the meeting that the various Governments should be requested to notify their representatives at this capital, by cable if possible, as to their proposed action in the matter, and that at the same time, if they conclude to become a party to the plan, they should designate the commissioner or commissioners

provided for in the provisional plan, so that said commissioners may arrive before the third Monday in December next, when it is hoped that the final organization can be perfected.

For convenience of reference, a table stating the amounts which each Republic would have to pay on a basis of a total annual appropriation of \$10,000 and \$20,000, respectively, is herewith inclosed. (Inclosure No. 3.)

I am, Mr. Minister, your obedient servant,

W. W. ROCKHILL, *Director.*

RELATIONS BETWEEN LATIN AMERICA AND THE UNITED STATES.

MEETINGS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The seventh annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science was held in Philadelphia, Pa., in April, 1903, the sessions taking place on the 17th and 18th days of that month. The general subject under discussion was the relation between the countries of Latin America and the United States.

The first session was convened at 2.30 p. m., April 17, and was presided over by Hon. W. W. ROCKHILL, Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics. On taking the chair Mr. ROCKHILL said, in part:

"History of international American conferences for the purpose of drawing closer together the various relations of the different American States may be divided into two parts, first, that extending from the Congress at Panama in 1826 to that of Montevideo in 1888, and, second, beginning with the Congress of Washington in 1889 and extending down to the present time. During the first period the conferences accomplished no great results. With the International American Conference at Washington in 1889 the movement assumed practical shape and results were obtained.

"The lasting results of this Congress were the Intercontinental Railway and its subsequent survey and report; the American Monetary Conference of 1891, which led to the meeting of the Brussels Conference, and the creation of the International Union of American Republics and of the Bureau of the American Republics.

"The great interest awakened in Pan-Americanism by this Conference was so lasting that when, in 1900, the Government of the United States suggested that a second International Conference should be held, the suggestion was responded to by all the Republics of America.

"The subject of arbitration naturally received a great share of the

attention of the Conference, with the result that the Hague Convention received the unanimous acceptance on the part of the nineteen Republics represented, and the three Hague conventions were recognized as principles of public American international law. A treaty was also signed for the compulsory arbitration of pecuniary claims and other steps were taken for the extension of arbitration on this Continent.

“The Intercontinental Railway project was further advanced by the creation of a permanent committee to continue the preliminary work until the calling of the next Pan-American Conference.

“Closer commercial intercourse between the various States was promoted by the adoption of a resolution for the meeting of an International Customs Congress in New York within a year, to consider customs administrative matters.

“The subjects of quarantine and sanitation were advanced by the adoption of a resolution providing for an International Sanitary Conference.

“An International Commission was appointed for the study of the crisis in the coffee industry.

“Other conventions were signed, providing for the reciprocal recognition of the diplomas and titles granted in the several Republics; the international recognition of literary and artistic copyrights; the exchange of official, scientific, literary, and industrial publications, and a number of other subjects, all of great interest and value to the cause, but of secondary importance compared to those referred to above.

“The Customs, Sanitary, and Coffee Conferences have been held and have led to important and lasting results.

Mr. JOSEPH WHARTON delivered the following address of welcome to the Delegates:

“The struggle among the nations for existence and prestige is no longer mainly a struggle of armed forces. It is now rather a competition between the nations in industrial prowess, in subtle management of commerce, transportation, and finance. Wealth and power are the prizes; our competitors are the foremost champions of the world.

“It is not pretended that this academy is fitted to educate all the various classes of statesmen and officers alluded to, but its members and increasing numbers of the community believe it to be doing important work by insisting on the necessity of training, by calling attention to this or that topic of public interest, by showing what is done in other countries, by forecasting policy or legislation on this or that topic, by estimating the gains to accrue from this or that course.

“The city of Philadelphia has always held an advanced position in respect to the various objects which the academy endeavors to promote. Its citizens join with our own members in welcoming you with all

sincerity to participate in the work of the annual meeting which is now open."

JOHN BASSETT MOORE, ex-Assistant Secretary of State and Professor of International Law at Columbia University, read a paper on "The Principle of International Arbitration on the American Continents." He said:

"In discussing arbitration on the American continents we may consider (1) the efforts to establish arbitration as a principle; (2) the actual trials of the principle.

"The fact that the efforts so far made by the American nations to concert among themselves a plan for the settlement of their differences by arbitration have not yet resulted in the firm establishment of a definite and permanent system to which all American nations may look with confidence as a sure and ready means of avoiding armed conflicts, is due, not to any lack of serious purposes, but to the inherent difficulties of the task.

"The American nations, though they have felt a common impulse to act together in safeguarding their independence against attacks from other quarters, have not been unconscious of the existence among themselves of strong diversities of interest and ambition. To these diversities are to be ascribed some of the conflicts that have marked their history during the past eighty years. Another fruitful source of strife has been the unsettled condition that has often prevailed in their internal politics.

"The preservation of international peace is, to a great extent, dependent upon the preservation of domestic peace. Against difficulties such as these, American statesmen and diplomatists in endeavoring to establish a system of arbitration have been obliged to contend, and if their highest aspirations yet remain to be fulfilled, they have at least promulgated an ideal and projected it into the domain of practical statesmanship.

"We should not forget that while others were discussing arbitration, it remained for a European ruler to take the initiative in the movement that resulted in the actual establishment of the first general and permanent plan for the peaceful settlement of international disputes. On the other hand, the first powers to resort to The Hague tribunal were the two American nations—the United States and Mexico.

"From these premises the logical inference seems to be that in looking forward, as we reasonably may, to a yet wider application of the principle of arbitration by American nations we should base our expectations not more upon distinctively local movements than upon a more general tendency throughout the civilized world to employ judicial methods for the decision of international questions.

"When we consider the future of international arbitration, whether

in America or elsewhere, we are at once confronted with the question as to its limitations. Is it possible to fix any precise bounds beyond which this mode of settling international disputes may be said to be impracticable? If we consult the history of arbitrations during the past hundred years we are obliged to answer that no such lines can be definitely drawn; but this is far from saying that the use of force in the conduct of international affairs is likely soon to be abolished.

"The scope and progress of arbitration will depend not so much upon special devices or upon general declarations or descriptive exceptions as upon the dispositions of nations, dispositions which, although they are subject to the modifying influence of public opinion, spring primarily from the national feelings, the national interests, and the national ambitions.

"Of the existence of favorable dispositions the usual and appropriate evidences are (1) The actual resort to arbitration; (2) the loyal acceptance of its results, and (3) the faithful performance of the award—the three essential conditions of the success of any arbitral plan."

WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, ex-Minister to the Argentine Republic and Delegate of the United States at the Second International Conference of American States at Mexico, spoke of "Latin America and the Mexican Conference." He said:

"The internal troubles and financial difficulties that have beset and still beset many of the republics south of us are explainable when approached in a fair and just manner, and when looked at from that point of view they do not, as many believe, appear destitute either of reason or excuse. The governmental machinery of practically all of these republics was modeled from our own. In many ways they followed in our footsteps, anticipating that the same results would follow. They did what they could abroad, as we did, to attract the attention of immigrants and capitalists to their undeveloped riches. They borrowed great sums of money, as we did, and built railways and public works or granted to eager foreigners concessions under preposterous conditions, which have since caused them trouble. Still, to their surprise, regret, and in several instances their financial undoing, neither immigrant nor capital came to them to any remote degree comparable to the story of our own country. The financial difficulties thus forced upon them naturally brought forward all sorts of proposed solutions, and behind these all sorts of men, and many left in their wake internal troubles ending, many times, in great loss of life and in an increase of debt, deprivation, and suffering.

"Growing out of their many troubles a current belief has arisen that the larger portion of Latin America is a garden of revolutions, and hence that arbitration can have no particular foothold there. Neither of these beliefs is true. While there has been much disorder among them, it has been largely the result of the economic conditions

to which I have referred, coupled with the difficulty they themselves have found, and admit, of adjusting republican forms and procedure to the uses of a small, almost unblended and scattered people covering wide territories, who have had ingrained in them for centuries monarchical forms. But while this is true, I doubt if anyone would even now be found willing to say that because of this it was unfortunate that republican forms of government were set up by the countries in question, or that it would not be more consistent with our ideals to encourage and to assist them rather than to criticise them unintelligently.

"That they have accomplished no more than they have is regretted by their public men more than by any of us, and the ideas, aspirations, and hopes for the future of those countries are as high and as sincere as are those of any of us in regard to our own. But great progress has been made in each of them, as the commercial statistics of the world will show. There is in each a strong and steadily increasing element of men of high ideals, character, and honesty, desiring only peace, tranquillity, and good order within their country, and the development of its lands, mines, and industries, and the upbuilding of its people.

"Evidences of the growth and progress of the Southern Republics and of the strong desire felt by the people of Latin America to push their troubles behind them and to build up their countries in peace and quiet are not lacking. Some day immigration to our country will cease. Before that day arrives it will set in toward South and Central America, and with that current of people and capital all the internal troubles and financial difficulties that have beset and still weigh down the Republics therein will be carried into history, and the material and intellectual development now in progress there will receive an impetus that will not only be lasting, but a realization as well of the efforts and faith of their public men, who have so patiently and under such great disadvantages labored to that end."

In his paper on "Ethnic Composition as a Factor in Latin-American Republics," Mr. TALCOTT WILLIAMS said:

"The Spanish-American problem in all its various forms is really based upon the varying degree to which an aboriginal population remains or a negro immigration has added another race. The stability of Spanish-American administration follows closely the proportion of white and Indian blood in each country. In Cuba and the rest of the Antilles the Indian race has wholly disappeared, and where, as in Cuba, the white race preponderates over the negro in the proportion of about 2 to 1 a government has been established whose permanence appears as probable as that of any of the lesser South European countries.

"Why the Maya race, the most subtle and intellectual of Indian

rares, has borne so little fruit in Central America is an inscrutable problem which awaits research.

"Self-government has proved easiest as a country approached a temperate climate. Stability has depended upon the extent of the Spanish population. Industrial and military efficiency have been closely related to the character of the aboriginal inhabitants and their ancient institutions and development."

"The Political Position of the United States on the American Continent" was the subject of the address by Hon. FRANCIS B. LOOMIS, First Assistant Secretary of State. It was indicated that, from a historical point of view, there is nothing in President MONROE'S famous declaration to warrant anyone in inferring that when he spoke of oppressing American governments by European powers he referred to the collection of debts. The idea that the employment of force to obtain at least respectful consideration of just financial obligations was hostile to the spirit of the Monroe doctrine had its origin, said Mr. LOOMIS, on the authority of Prof. J. B. MOORE, in WHARTON'S International Law Digest. In the latter widely known book it is stated that the Government of the United States would "regard with careful anxiety an attempt on the part of France to force by hostile pressure payments by Venezuela of her debt to French citizens." The authorities cited for this statement are two alleged instructions written by Mr. BLAINE to the United States Minister at Paris. The whole matter is, however, erroneously stated. Both instructions are published in full in the Foreign Relations for 1881, and they refer, not to hostile pressure, but to a rumored design on the part of France of taking forcible possession of some harbors and a portion of the territory of Venezuela to satisfy debts due to citizens of the French Republic. The erroneous paragraph quoted above does not occur in those instructions, nor do they make any reference to the Monroe doctrine. Mr. LOOMIS stated, however, that it was an undoubted fact that there was already a considerable sentiment in this hemisphere, and possibly to a lesser degree, in the Old World, hostile to the idea of employment of force for the collection of pecuniary obligations of an international character.

Reference was made to the recent correspondence between the Department of State and the Argentine Government, in which this idea was exploited with such force and ability by the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs. Continuing, Mr. LOOMIS said:

"If a European nation, or a number of European nations acting together, were to take over and administer for a considerable period the customs and finances of a Latin-American country contrary to the desire and will of its Government and people, it does not require keen foresight to predict that within a short time the destiny of the country, the customs of which are being administered by foreigners, would

be in a large measure controlled by the fiscal agents of its creditors. In this wise it is possible there might possibly be evolved a situation fraught with danger to the peace of the world and full of menace to the spirit of the Monroe doctrine. But we can not deepen or widen the scope of the Monroe doctrine without proportionately increasing our own responsibilities."

The speaker called attention to the contentions of those who hold that the Monroe doctrine has outlived its usefulness and that it ought to be abandoned, in so far as it means anything more than the right of the United States to self-defense and the protection of national interests. The opponents of the Monroe doctrine argue with much vehemence and ingenuity that it is an obstacle to civilization, and that it has operated for a century to retard the growth and development of South America. They believe that the markets of South America would be enormously more valuable and the blessings of civilization much more widely diffused if the United States were to permit the rest of the world to do what it pleased with respect to the settlement and colonization of all of this hemisphere south of the Caribbean Sea. "This," said Mr. LOOMIS, "is the iconoclastic view of the Monroe doctrine.

"The position and supremacy of the United States in this hemisphere," concluded Mr. LOOMIS, "does not rest wholly upon military power, the possible exhibition of force, or the potency of vast wealth. The policy of the United States, its attitude toward the Latin-American Republics, is one of helpfulness and kindly interest. Our rule of action in respect of them is the Golden Rule. We have been generous, tolerant, sympathetic in the past, and we are going to pursue this line of conduct in the future. We have responded cordially to appeals from them upon more than one occasion, and at certain times and places we have used our Navy to give them protection and the blessings of peace. We took the risk of war with one of the most powerful nations the world has ever known in a large measure for the sake and for the protection of a small South American Republic, and in every way we have tried to help those of our friends who desired it in Central and South America. We want these Republics to become strong and efficient commonwealths. We wish them well, and we desire them to attain prosperity and power and to be plentifully endowed with the blessings of peace. We want their opulent resources to be developed, their industries to flourish, and the spirit of education and religious tolerance to prevail everywhere. No Republic to the south of us can become too rich and powerful and self-sustaining to suit the unselfish purposes of this country. We want to Americanize this hemisphere, not by virtue of military supremacy or the power of the almighty dollar, but rather by the lofty and uplifting potency of those great principles, those fine ideals, those spiritual forces upon

which this country was founded and upon which it has lived and had its marvelous being."

The first session of April 18, 1903, was presided over by Mr. CHARLES R. FLINT, of New York, who said:

"It was a wise policy for our Government during nearly the first century of its existence to confine its attention to domestic affairs and virtually to have no foreign policy. The whole energy of the people was required for the upbuilding of the nation within its own walls. We have grown in strength to the point of being the wealthiest nation in the world. We are a world power with all the responsibilities which that position involves. Toward the Republics of the south we stand in the position of an elder brother.

"What a liberal proposition from a great power was our attitude toward the great Latin-American Republics as shown in the Arbitration Treaty formulated by BLAINE and presented by him to the representatives of the Latin-American States at the International American Conference of 1889. It provided that all inter-American disputes should be settled by arbitration and virtually fixed existing territorial limits. When the representatives of the Latin-American Republics went to the White House to bid farewell to President HARRISON, he stated to them that the purpose of the military review which had been given in their honor on the previous day had been to give an idea of the Army of the United States, not with the purpose of impressing them with great military power, but to have them appreciate the fact that we were saving our men and money for industrial progress, and that in case of need the country could rely in the future as it had in the past upon the courage and patriotism of its people. The United States is conserving the energies of its people in the same way to-day, and it thus sets a good example to all the world.

"It is true we are building battle ships, but as it takes years to build an armored vessel the saying 'in time of peace prepare for war' applies with peculiar force to the Navy. There is every reason why the United States should become a great sea power, not for the purposes of conquest, but to guarantee the peace of the continent.

"The needle of the compass points to the north. The United States has blazed the way in working out the great problem of representative democratic government. The Republics to the south of us have modeled their constitutions after ours. They have copied our school system, and have sent here representative men to study our industrial methods and achievements. We are not only natural allies, but we are coincidentally gaining in power, commercially, financially, and politically, in a way that will make us both powerful and lasting friends. It is an incalculable blessing that our policies, thoughts, and aspirations are reciprocal. There are signs in the heavens—the Southern Cross, emblem of peace and good will; the North Star, a sure guide."

The first speaker introduced by Mr. FLINT was Mr. GEORGE WINFIELD SCOTT. He said that the causes of conflict between Europe and Latin America were not all new in principle; that the recent clash between Venezuela and Europe had given us a fresh combination of facts, but that the principles of law over which the conflict arose were as old as the Latin-American States. He called attention to the material or economic facts which interest Europe and Latin America in each other, saying:

"Europe is an old country, with a surplus population, with a capital that seeks better investment, and with manufacturers who are anxious for cheap raw materials and good markets. Latin America is a near-by continent, with untold natural resources, which await only capital and enterprise to prepare them for the innumerable utilities which promote the comforts of modern life."

Mr. SCOTT then alluded to the instability of many of the Latin-American governments and the violence to person and property which invariably accompanied civil commotion and interstate war; but he said that in spite of these adverse conditions European people accepted the invitations of the Latin-Americans to come out or send their capital for investment. Mr. SCOTT proceeded to discuss some of the legal rights and obligations of the opposing nations. He said that the recognition by Europe of the revolted colonies of Spain as independent sovereign States meant something. It was an acknowledgment that the Latin-American communities possessed a civilized system of municipal law; that they enjoyed the power to enforce their law according to the standards demanded by international law; that the foreigners and foreign property which came voluntarily within their jurisdictions would become subject to the local laws, and, finally, that as persons of international law the Latin-American countries should have the same rights and be subject to the same obligations as other countries.

On the other hand, Mr. SCOTT said the foreigners and foreign property within the Latin-American States were entitled to the same full protection and the same impartial administration of justice as subjects received; that upon the denial of such protection and justice the foreigners had a right to the interposition of their government, provided they had exhausted in vain the remedies offered by the law of the country which inflicted the injury. He said that the reason for this proviso was that it must be assumed from the sovereign nature of a nation that the foreigner who voluntarily placed himself within the range of the State will undertake to submit to its laws and administration until there was a flagrant denial of justice and protection.

Mr. SCOTT then spoke of the legal remedies open in Latin-American States to the foreigners who had been injured by the Government.

He said they were practically the same as those provided by the countries of Continental Europe and were slightly greater than those provided by the United States and Great Britain. Mr. SCOTT gave several illustrative cases which were calculated to show to what extent nations are liable in money damages for the injuries suffered by individuals in consequence of riot, rebellion, and war. He said that the attitude of the United States had been to regard compensation in such cases as purely an act of grace, even in cases like the mob attack on the Chinese at Rock Springs, Wyoming, in 1885. The speaker continued with a discussion of the private claims for which the European States intervened. He said that the claims were invariably inflated and unsubstantiated by good evidence; that they were frequently without any legal foundation, though in many such cases there was no doubt that the claimant had suffered loss and injury; that in considering such claims it must be borne in mind that no government guaranteed either to its own citizens or foreigners that administration of perfect justice, and that abstract justice was not demanded by international law.

On the methods of collecting international claims Mr. SCOTT referred to the now discarded method in national law of incarcerating the delinquent debtor. He showed that the cessation of harsh methods had been followed by a decrease in the number of worthless debts and many other economic advantages to the community. He thought the nations of the world might adopt a similar policy toward Latin-American States and attain the same happy results, because foreign investments would only be made in those nations which maintained peace and offered such domestic remedies against themselves in their own courts as promised justice. He said the other States would languish from lack of capital and industry and be spurred by the success of their neighbors to a sober political thought which might help their society to cooperate in maintaining a stable government.

Mr. FREDERIC EMORY, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the Department of State, spoke of "The Causes of our Failure to Develop Latin-American Trade." The paper prepared by him had a special reference to that of WILFRED H. SCHOFF, the writers having consulted together concerning the ground which was to be covered by each. An abstract of Mr. EMORY's paper is as follows:

Mr. EMORY took the ground that the main cause of the failure to develop trade in South America is that owing to the absorption of United States interests in more profitable markets that of South America has been practically left to develop itself. There has been no lack of agitation of the subject on the part of the business men of the country, nor of efforts on the part of the Federal Government by the appointment of visiting commissions and instructions to diplomatic

and consular representatives to supply the information and incentive for concerted action. United States goods, too, find favor in Latin-American countries, in many instances being preferred to similar goods of European origin. The fault in general does not lie with what is sold to Latin America, but in the apathy of the business men and the lack of vigorous effort to extend trade.

"Most persons," said Mr. EMORY, "assume that if the proper instrumentalities were supplied the requisite effort would not be wanting and that the volume of our sales would soon show a large increase. It has seemed to me, however, that this—to use a homely phrase—is putting the cart before the horse. The establishment of better trade facilities would be of little avail if the manufacturers and exporters of the United States failed to utilize them except in a casual and negligent manner."

This Mr. EMORY considered the key of the whole situation. The home market still absorbs all the energies of the average manufacturer, and will continue to absorb them so long as times are prosperous and there is an active demand for his goods. The United States can not be said to have gotten much further than the incipient stage of development as a nation manufacturing for export, and thus far has been content to follow Eastern channels and to seek only those foreign markets that make the fewest demands other than those met with at home. It is for this reason that the greatest measure of success has been won in Europe, in Canada, and in Mexico.

The European countries and Canada especially consume much the same kind of goods as are manufactured for the domestic market, and the facilities for trade intercourse are relatively cheap and ample. But even with these countries there has been during the past year or two a marked subsidence of export activity on the part of the United States, due to general prosperity and the greater profits to be reaped at home. It is not to be expected, therefore, that very strenuous efforts will be put forth to win less accessible and less remunerative markets, such as those of South America. The problem resolves itself into this: Shall the United States have to wait for a slackening of home demand, or will the enormously increased output create of itself a condition of surfeit which will ultimately force a systematic effort to find and maintain new outlets for surplus goods, not only in South America, but in other parts of the world toward which more or less indifference has been shown? The solution, Mr. EMORY concluded, is to be found only in the course of events, but it may be assumed that one or the other result is sure to follow. In the meantime it is desirable that the commercial interests of the United States should equip themselves by study, by organization, and by the provision of mechanical facilities for making the most of the opportunity when it comes.

Mr. SCOFF's topic was "The development of European trade rela-

tions with Latin America." He pointed out that European exports to that section were in a hardly more satisfactory condition than those of the United States, and that the whole trade must still be considered largely incidental in its nature, with the exception of the recent great increase in European imports of frozen beef and mutton, grain, wool, and hides from the Argentine Republic and Uruguay. The imports of South America from Europe have remained practically stationary within the past generation, while the exports of raw materials due to the growing demand for consumption in Europe have enormously extended within the same period. The resulting balance of trade in favor of South America has left little evidence of prosperity as yet, owing to the liquidation of past indebtedness and the unfortunate condition of currency, which has made the foreign trade a feverish and speculative one rather than one based on sound business methods. The great investments of European capital, particularly in the larger Republics of Brazil and Argentina, will tend to continue the close financial and trade relations which it will be difficult to alter. The European trade with South America while larger in volume than the American must be considered largely in the light of an investment for future returns, which has been kept up through discouraging conditions and will be jealously maintained in the hope of greater profits in the future. The most promising outlook for the United States would naturally be along the west coast, which will be brought closer by the construction of the Isthmian Canal and where the sway of European capital is not so great as to afford a bar to American competition.

Hon. SHELBY M. CULLOM, Senator of the United States, presided at the final session on the evening of April 18, and spoke as follows:

"We meet here to-night to discuss briefly the interests of North, Central, and South America. We are honored by the presence of able and distinguished representatives from some of our sister Republics. I do not need to say that addresses by such representatives from our sister Republics can not fail to be interesting, instructive, and valuable to our country.

"As nations, we can help ourselves by helping one another. Our great Secretary of State, in an address which he delivered a year or two ago at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, said that 'the ideal of the brotherhood of the nations of the Western World was not a growth of yesterday; it was heralded, when the country was young, by the clarion voice of HENRY CLAY and was cherished by SEWARD and EVARTS, by DOUGLAS and BLAINE,' and, I am pleased to add, by the voice of the late lamented President MCKINLEY in his farewell address. In that noble address he said: 'But though commercial competitors we are, commercial enemies we must not be.' These words should ever be present in the minds of all our people. Our several Republics should be one in sympathy, one in disposition to help each other,

one in determination to make the three Americas great in the possession of the highest civilization, and so that each may wield a grand influence for the good of mankind.

"I hope to see the day very soon when the three Americas shall be bound together by lines of ships—subsidized, if necessary—and by railroad and telegraph lines so that the people of all these nations—North, Central, and South—can conveniently come and go and mingle and trade together, to the advantage of all.

"Our gallant and wise President, who is visiting the people of the Far West and who is frank and open-hearted in talking to the people over whose destiny he presides, discusses all these great questions with a clearness and frankness seldom heard in our previous history.

"The total territory of our Republics—North, Central, and South, including, of course, the United States and Cuba—amounts to between 12,000,000 and 13,000,000 square miles and contains a population of over 140,000,000. The territory of these Republics is capable of sustaining a population five times as great.

Gen. JAMES H. WILSON, formerly Military Governor of the Province of Matanzas, Cuba, rapidly traced the effects of the economic revolution caused by the discovery of the saccharine strength of the sugar beet, which had caused the ruin of all the cane-sugar countries, one after another. Passing to the condition in which Cuba was left by the ten years' war and the successful war for independence, in which the United States went to her aid, he declared that since that struggle "we had treated the Cubans much worse in an economic sense than the British had the vanquished Boers. Yet for every dollar which we expend upon the production of goods that Cuba could sell to us under the operation of absolute reciprocity we could get \$9 for goods which we would sell to Cuba."

In conclusion he said: "I am in favor of America for the Americans, not because the Monroe doctrine compels us to fight for our sister Republics to the south of us, but because I want them and the United States reserved for the occupation of the people of this hemisphere. We are growing very rapidly, and in a few years there will be no new place for people to go to in the United States. I want to see them go to Cuba, Mexico, the Argentine Republic, and to other American lands which present such great and undeveloped possibilities. I think the intermingling of the Spanish and American races would add another factor to the dominating influence of the so-called Anglo-Saxon population of this continent. The Spanish-Americans are a strong, virtuous, and progressive race, and under free commercial exchange with the United States will become just as prosperous as any other in the world."

Señor Don MANUEL ALVAREZ CALDERÓN, Minister from Peru in the United States, tendered his thanks to President ROWE for the pleasant

opportunity given him of addressing such a distinguished assembly and for the good feeling shown in the programme of this annual meeting toward the Latin-American Republics, speaking as follows:

"MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: I esteem as a great honor the invitation of President ROWE to address to you a few remarks on the position of Peru in South American affairs, and before entering upon my subject I must thank him for the special mark of friendship toward the sister Republics of Latin America that the programme of this annual meeting conveys, and for the privilege which he has accorded me of addressing so distinguished an assembly.

"There is a mistaken idea prevalent in this country concerning the countries of Latin America. Whenever they are spoken of it is to present them as communities living in a perpetual state of turmoil and disorder. The slightest political commotion is instantly reported as a great revolution, and not only is the offending country taken to task for thus disturbing the peace of the continent, but nine times out of ten the whole race is made responsible, while indiscriminately all of the several Republics are condemned. These commotions are becoming less frequent in the greater part of the Southern Hemisphere, and I feel happy to think that Peru ranks among the nations of our Continent that have entered upon an era of political stability. Internal peace is to-day an accomplished fact. Its blessings have brought such a change in the whole aspect of the country that the Peruvian mind can no longer bring itself to conceive the possibility of once more returning to the old system of appealing to force and making it the supreme arbiter in the settlement of political differences. All this fortunately is a thing of the past. At present our Presidents are legally elected and the change of administration is no longer a pretext for an uprising.

"Speaking for my country I must deplore how few persons there are who have investigated the degree of progress that Peru has attained, who know what security the country offers in respect to life and property, and the opportunities there are for such as would settle and make their homes there. An investigation like this would be of the greatest utility, because it would destroy the false idea that exists generally and because it would lead to a better appreciation of a country that has ever been friendly toward the United States.

"In order to discourse on the subject 'The position of Peru in South American Affairs' I must carry my distinguished audience back to the days of the early history, to the time of its discovery and conquest by Pizarro and his brave and adventurous Spanish followers. There was an ancient empire that extended over the western part of South America from the Pacific coast to the eastern slopes of the Andes, having a peculiar civilization of its own that originated and developed without contact with European civilization. The signs of

this civilization are still visible and have been the subject of research by the learned societies of the world; they are to be found in the ruins of the many monuments in the remains of the great highway along the central Andean plateau, from Quito to Cuzco, and from Cuzco to the south; in the traces of the canals and irrigation works along the coast and in the mountain slopes; in the utensils, implements, and garments that were used by the natives that attest to their knowledge of several arts; in their political and social organization, that is the source of wonderment even to this day, and is in many respects the nearest approach that the world has ever seen of a community living according to socialistic ideals; and finally in their religion and their scientific knowledge of astronomy.

"As a colony of Spain, Peru continued to occupy the same position. She was selected for the seat of the Viceregal Government and declared the most precious jewel in the crown of Castile. The marvelous fertility of the soil, the mineral wealth contained in the mountains and revealed by the splendor of the Inca court, and the mildness of the spring-like climate, decided the conquerors to establish themselves there and to make it the center of their new dominions. During the three centuries of Spanish domination Lima was the metropolis of South America, politically as likewise commercially and socially. So great was the treasure that the Spaniards obtained in this wonderful country that the world in its astonishment at such fabulous riches made the name as synonym of immense wealth, and thus originated the saying 'worth a Peru,' or 'as rich as Peru,' as is said in English.

"Lima, our capital city, became in the colonial days the center of all the learning, refinement, and wealth in the new world, and was the first American city to be endowed with a university. In 1551 the University of San Marcos was founded, its charter being granted by Charles V. For many years it was the one seat of learning in the Southern Hemisphere, and to it flocked the youth of the Southern Continent. As a graduate of that most ancient university I would ask to be allowed the privilege of suggesting that between the University of San Marcos and the illustrious University of Pennsylvania an arrangement be made whereby it may be possible to bring them into direct communication with each other, with the view to establishing in some manner an interchange of alumni. I venture to think this may be of mutual advantage to the young men of both countries as affording them an opportunity to study English here and Spanish there, while in the case of our students the possibility of acquainting themselves with the marvels of your nation, its organization and institutions, and in the case of yours acquiring a practical insight into the customs of our people and of learning our civil and commercial laws that are substantially the same as those in practice in Porto Rico and the Philippines.

“Following the example of the Anglo-Saxon colonies of North America, the South American communities began their struggle for freedom at the dawn of the nineteenth century. As each section of the Spanish possessions was wrested from her dominion, her strength and power became concentrated in Peru, and it was in my country that the eventful battle took place that sealed forever the independence of South America on the plain of Ayacucho on December 9, 1824.

“The relations of independent Peru with her sister Republics have invariably inspired justice and a broad sentiment of confraternity. On the few occasions that we have been forced into war, it is a noteworthy fact that whenever the result favored us we did not take advantage of our position to enforce any hard conditions, but concluded peace on terms that made a perfect reconciliation immediately possible.

“My country’s influence for peace has always been exerted, and on more than one occasion we have been instrumental in averting war among our neighbors. The voice of Peru has always been raised in condemnation of any unjust aggression of the strong against the weak, and emphatically of all and every attempt of aggrandizement by conquest, declaring such to be contrary to law, and a precedent that should not be established on our continent. Wherever territorial aggrandizement has been the outcome of war, there is left an open wound that is never healed. The picture of Europe divided against itself, and the knowledge of the quantities of blood, tears, and money that the promiscuous seizure of territory represent, should have been sufficient deterrent to our young nations not to indulge in that policy.

“Peru has never refused the invitation of other nations of America to attend conferences or congresses convened for purposes of common advantage or for the end of bringing the nations into closer relationship. Thus she was represented at the first International Congress of Panama in 1826, at the Continental of 1856, at the first Pan-American of Washington, 1890, and again at Mexico in 1901, at Montevideo in 1889 and 1900, and she has recently been represented at the conferences held at New York on coffee and customs. She has extended her hospitality to the representatives of the sister Republics on three occasions, in 1847, 1864, and 1888, when the Continental, the American, and the Sanitary Congresses met in her capital city. On each and every occasion the Peruvian delegates have defended the principles of peace and harmony, strenuously fighting for the ultimate welfare of the American continent, while respecting the sovereignty of each community and their integrity of territory.

“In the congresses of recent date, Peru has voted in favor of compulsory arbitration because she believes that in this is to be found the essentials that ultimately lead to the exclusion of war as a means of settling international differences. At the last Pan-American Congress of Mexico she signed a treaty with ten of the eighteen independent

Republics of free America that were represented at the close of that congress.

"Faithful to her traditions, she has acted up to them in every instance, both when she has had to confront a stronger power as when she has been antagonized by one that she considered weaker than herself. With this country we have had arbitrations for the settlement of claims and differences in 1841, 1862, 1863, 1868, and 1898, and the result has been that we have always maintained the most cordial relations the one with the other.

"Besides those treaties, we have concluded the following wherein the same principle has been established, sometimes as a general rule and at other times for special cases: With Ecuador in 1832, 1860, and 1894; with Bolivia in 1863, 1876, 1890, and 1902; with Colombia in 1829, 1858, 1870, and 1894; with the Argentine Republic in 1874, and with Chile in 1898. The latter was immediately ratified by our Congress, but unfortunately the Chilean Congress rejected it, and this action has left unsolved a burning controversy between both Republics, and by this course the unjust retention of our provinces of Tacna and Arica is prolonged, contrary to the stipulations of the treaty of peace and against the manifest wish of their inhabitants.

"The future of Peru lies in its commercial development, and its development depends primarily on the question of rapid transportation and easy communication from and to the great markets of the world. Following this line of thought, I see in the Panama Canal and in the intercontinental railroad the two main factors for the accomplishment of this development. And as your country, with all its wealth, all its energy and activity, is at the head of both schemes, I can only see success in the near future.

"By wise and conservative economic measures we are putting ourselves in a position to meet new conditions. In 1897 the finances of the country were put on a solid basis and the gold standard was established. In 1890 our foreign debt was canceled and, therefore, not having any obligations abroad and with a balance of trade in our favor the experiment that has failed in other nations has been a success with us. With the arrangement of the financial questions there came an era of progress and of industrial activity. Many millions of native capital has been invested within a comparatively short time in banking corporations, insurance companies, mining, agricultural, and industrial enterprises, while foreign capital has entered the country to the extent of many millions also.

"The exportations have grown in volume from year to year, having increased fivefold since 1884, the year after the war with Chile, and doubled since the introduction of the gold standard, while the fiscal revenues have steadily augmented, leaving a progressive surplus, which has allowed the Government to dedicate more of its funds to

the encouragement of education, road making, exploitation, and the betterment of the nation generally.

“Peru, not being a bellicose nation, has only a small but efficient army, trained by experienced military instructors from France, and her reduced navy is by no means a menace to her neighbors.

“The exploration of navigable rivers of eastern Peru and the selection of the most convenient routes to connect the Pacific Ocean with the headwaters of the Amazon system has been encouraged by my Government, and surveys and studies of several routes have been undertaken by native and foreign engineers and have met with success. From their reports it would appear that by the prolongation of some of the coast railroads into the interior it is possible to reach the Amazonian watershed, and that in some instances by building about 400 miles of railroad direct communication may be established between the Amazon and the Pacific, through a country rich in agricultural and mineral productions.

“The importance of this route, in view of the opening of the Panama Canal, is of the utmost moment, as it would place the heart of South America within easy access of the markets of this country and open up what is perhaps the richest section of the world, and, what is most important to you, would open to your manufacturers this great section of territory, from whence every conceivable point of South America, in connection with its thousands of miles of navigable rivers, would be practically at 3,000 miles from New York, while it would be about 8,000 miles from the European markets.

“The railroad system of Peru is steadily increasing; in a few months we expect to have a very important section opened which will serve to exploit and develop the richest copper district in the world, the Cerro de Pasco, that American capitalists have recently to a great extent acquired.

“The projected International Railroad will run along some 1,600 miles of our territory. The fourteen existing railroads of Peru run from the coast inlandward. Two of them, the Central and the Southern, cross the summit of the Andes at altitudes never before reached by any railway in the world, and are justly considered as one of the greatest engineering feats ever accomplished.

“The navigation of the Peruvian part of the Amazon and its affluents is being carried on successfully and every year a greater extension of river navigation is opened up, while new routes are constantly being explored in connection with the rubber industry.

“The wealth contained in those forests is beyond description, and I may mention in corroboration that many people have already made fortunes gathering rubber, which is found there in wonderful abundance. Cinchona and cocoa were discovered there. One may well wonder what other treasures may not lie still hidden in those virgin

forests awaiting to be wrested from nature and transformed into commodities for the benefit and use of the human race. Peru offers equal advantages to foreigners, as well as natives, who may desire to settle there.

"A nation that contains all these wonders, that possesses all these natural advantages, and has resolutely entered upon the path of progress and political stability has a very great future in store. I believe, with all my heart and soul, in the ultimate prosperity of my country.

"And now, Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen, I wish to thank you for the kindness with which you have listened to me and I wish to be allowed, in conclusion, to express the hope that the friendly feeling that has prompted this annual meeting may always exist between this nation and the sister Republics of Latin America, so that by cultivating it, as you have done on this occasion, a better and juster appreciation of each other may follow."

Looking into the future, the Minister explained the advantages which Peru will derive from her approximation to the United States by the building of the Panama Canal and of the Pan-American Railroad, and expressed his sincere belief in the greatness of her future.

Señor Don N. VELOZ GORTICOA, Secretary of the International Bureau of the American Republics, read an address on "The Position of Venezuela in American Affairs," in which he said:

"MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: The position of Venezuela in American affairs is a topic which admits of ample development, but as there is not sufficient time available this evening, I shall limit my endeavors to establish such a position from but a few points of view. In so doing, on considering things past, during the different periods of political and social evolution, from the ethnogenic to the demogenic stages, from ancient times to the discovery of America and thence to the present day, we must admit that humanity has undergone a radical change and civilization attained a high degree of widespread development.

"The struggle for and acknowledgment of the independence of the United States of America and the severe contest for and final emancipation of the Spanish-American colonies, brought about by well-known conditions and made renowned by the heroic deeds of such great American commanders as Washington, Bolivar, Hidalgo, Morazán, and San Martín from epochs in the annals of history.

"Bolivar, born in Caracas, liberated Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, and founded Bolivia, which is named in his honor.

"Venezuela began her independent life as a nation 92 years ago, by making a glorious and indelible impress upon the pages of American history, for she is the birthplace both of Bolivar and of South American independence, and Bolivar is the Washington of South America.

"Viewing the position of Venezuela from another standpoint, we are

confronted with the fact that the Western Hemisphere covers an area of 15,800,000 square miles and has a population of 148,745,000 inhabitants—using round numbers for the sake of convenience, as the exact figures can easily be verified from official publications—and that the 19 Latin-American Republics, taken as a social nucleus, possess 53 per cent of the total area of our hemisphere; British North America and colonies, 24 per cent; the United States of America, 22 per cent, and other European colonies but 1 per cent.

“As a congregate grouping, the United States represents 54 per cent of the whole population of the New World, Latin America 41 per cent, and British, Dutch, French, and Danish possessions 5 per cent. In this demotic aggruppment 59 per cent speak the Anglo-Saxon languages and 41 per cent those of Latin origin. Therefore, the Latin genetic contingent in America holds more than half of the total area of the Western Hemisphere, and both as to population and language represents over two-fifths of the whole unit.

“These general facts being established, let us further take into consideration that Venezuela belongs to the Latin-American genetic group, and that she occupies in it the fifth place with respect to area, which, as an illustration, means four times the territory of Central America, or, in the United States, more than the combined areas of the eight great States of Texas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Arkansas, although her density of population is scarcely five to the square mile.

“From the fundamental sociological standpoint of utilization, and especially from that of objective values and their relation to production, Venezuela occupies a distinguished position, for she possesses three distinct and most powerful elements, namely, the agricultural, the pastoral, and the forest zones. The first comprises high mountains and deep valleys from the Caribbean Sea—into which empty 230 of her rivers, and on which Venezuela has a coast line of more than 2,000 miles, with 32 natural harbors and 50 bays—to the interior, which yields all the products of the intertropical and temperate zones, coffee and cocoa being the principal export products.

“The pastoral zone consists of immense plains interspersed with tablelands and watered by more than 1,000 rivers, many of which are navigable; luxuriant and plentiful pasture being available for twenty times the several million head of live stock now extant, and due to which European capitalists have, of late, been paying close attention to the possibilities of the cattle industry in Venezuela, in view of establishing large plants on similar lines to the kindred industries in the United States.

“The forest zone is vast in extent and consists comparatively of some not thoroughly explored and much unexplored land, abounding in inexhaustible quantity of natural products, such as rubber, tonka-

beans, untold varieties of precious woods and timber, etc. In the Orinoco region, for instance, there are boundless forests, and in one of them, which measures upward of 74,000,000 acres, there exists caoutchouc in such an abundance that it would require millions of hands to exploit it.

"Fifty thousand immigrants, to begin with, would find there profitable employment. Venezuela offers here a rich field to enterprise, for, with the rudimentary method now employed nearly 1,000,000 pounds of crude rubber were exported last year from the Orinoco region, and, as many million rubber trees are available, there may be a possible yearly output of 30,000,000 pounds of crude rubber from this region in the near future, according to scientific research.

"In mineral resources there is scarcely a product known that can not be found in some part of the vast expanse of territory of Venezuela. This does not imply that all can be and are now found in paying quantities, but gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, etc., are and could be mined with more profit under improved conditions of traffic and transportation, and would add considerably to the wealth of the world in general and of Venezuela in particular.

"A number of American citizens are making a careful scientific investigation of the vast natural resources of Venezuela. Already there are some important American enterprises, such as the asphalt properties and iron mines, in which a certain amount of American capital is invested, but there is not any United States dry-goods establishment, whether wholesale or retail, in Venezuela.

"A reliable authority recommends to American manufacturers and exporters, as of the highest importance in seeking good markets for their products in Latin-American countries, to take a broad view of international commerce and not to lose sight of the fact that the more Americans who establish there the greater will be the demand for home products, and that the United States will receive in return the most highly priced natural products. These recommendations rest on the well-known political economical principle that international commerce is founded on barter and on the international division of labor.

"During the decade of 1889 to 1898 the value of the principal imports of the United States from American countries, adopting round figures for brevity's sake, amounted to over \$1,750,000,000, and the exports thereto to \$650,000,000, which demonstrate the dependency of the United States on tropical and subtropical products; although the latest statistics show some improvement in this respect. From this standpoint Venezuela commands the third place as an exporting American country to the United States with \$82,000,000 worth of commodities, of which \$71,000,000 were represented by coffee, and as an importer of goods from the United States the fourth place with \$32,500,000, of

which \$22,000,000 consisted of breadstuffs, cotton manufactures, and provisions; the present yearly status in this regard being \$3,270,000 worth of imports from the United States and \$6,640,000 sent in return, which means that Venezuela exports to the United States double the value of the goods received from it.

“From the financial point of view, Venezuela compares favorably in American affairs. The annual revenue is about \$8,000,000 (1901), derived principally from customs duties. Her monetary system is now, and has always been, based absolutely upon the gold standard, the monetary unit being the *bolivar*, which is exactly 1 *franc* in value. The banking laws prescribe that three-fourths of the capital be paid up and that bank notes may be issued only for twice the amount of capital fully paid. Consequently, there does not exist any fiduciary or other currency that is depreciated, the circulating mediums being gold to the amount of \$8 per unit of population, national silver, at par value, to that of \$1.25, no foreign silver currency being legal tender, and bank notes to that of 65 cents, the total per capita being nearly \$10. The fluctuations of the rate of exchange are confined to a couple of points below or above par, which is exceptional if compared with the rate of exchange of any Latin-American country.

“According to the report of the council of foreign bondholders of London (1902), the total liabilities of Venezuela are \$47,000,000, and it is gathered therefrom that the outstanding capital and arrears of loan service of the external and internal debts which Venezuela owes to foreign holders amount to 62 per cent of the total liabilities, or to about \$29,000,000.

“A good authority affirms that the marvelous growth in the foreign commerce of the United States began some thirty years ago with the increase of means of transportation in all directions, thus developing the great agricultural and industrial centers, creating power to produce and gather the natural products for manufacture and transportation to the seacoast, infusing new life and wonderful activity to the United States, and making it the great producing, manufacturing, and exporting nation of the world.

“The superior facilities of communication of the United States, its financial strength, the shrewd strenuousness of the ethnical type, resulting from the heterogenous social elements, called the American citizen, with his marvelous energy, form the solid foundation on which rests the foreign trade of the United States, and are important factors which assure the position it has attained and guarantee a future of ever-increasing expansion of its foreign commerce.

“The United States has fully entered upon the third stage of progress, as classified by philosophical historians, and the investigation to be begun within a couple of months by the American Institute of Social

Science regarding the industrial and social conditions abroad for application in the United States will still advance it on the broad path of civilization.

"Although Venezuela is the Latin-American country which lies nearest to the United States and European markets, she has not yet been able to reach such an advanced stage of industrial evolution as might be desired, due, above all, to lack of immigration, the influence of which is so obvious and wide-reaching. Therefore I am ready to vouch for the immediate need of a large, steady, and methodical influx of all nationalities, but it is essential that they be well-meaning individuals, industrious, and willing to establish what, according to historical studies of social science, is termed secondary congregation, aiding thus to the development and well-being of the country, for which Venezuela is magnificently endowed by nature.

"However, mere schemers, promoters, and speculators, with no thoroughly respectable financial support, embarking in adventurous enterprise and reckless speculation, with enormous profits in view, although fully aware of the risks which they may incur, are highly latent forces of dissociation which at any moment may become deplorably active, as giving rise to claims for indemnity and methods of collecting them which probably would not be resorted to against opponents of the same military strength or standing, and which can lead to a very dangerous state of involution in American affairs, and it is a well-known fact that what all the nations of the Western World want is peace, to attain as speedily as possible the highest degree of progress and prosperity."

ERNESTO NELSON, American correspondent of "La Nación" and the "Standard," of the Argentine Republic, was the last speaker whose name was on the programme. His subject was "The commercial relations between the United States and Latin America." He said:

"The closer geographical connection with the tropical zone of South America has caused the people of the United States to entertain too many ideas of the unlikeness of production between North and South America, and to think of uniting the countries of this hemisphere into one great federation. It is easy to recognize that the agricultural conditions of the Argentine Republic are very similar to those of the United States. The Mississippi Valley has its counterpart in the La Plata Valley, where cereals are the staple production; the boundless plains are repeated in the fertile pampas, where large herds of Durham and Hereford cattle and flocks of Lincoln and Merino sheep are fed with the rich natural pastures; the cotton region is represented by the Parana Delta, the climate of which resembles that of Georgia, Mississippi, and Arkansas; sugar cane is raised in Santiago, Tucuman, and Chaco, as in Florida. The same tobacco which has been grown in Maryland and Virginia has prospered under

cultivation in Misiones. The attempts to establish coffee plantations in Texas and Florida were followed by similar and fairly successful experiments in Tucuman and Pu Puy. The grapevines which cover the mountains in California are repeated in the Andes where they cross the provinces of Mendoza and San Juan. The primeval forests of the Northern States are recognized in the entangled woods of Tierra del Fuego, in the southern extremity of the continent. We have been agitated by the same outbursts of joy when the news of success in wheat culture in the most northern regions of South America or in the southernmost part of Patagonia flashed over the two countries. This news gave the prospect of a time when the two Americas would be the granary of the world. Like the United States, the Argentine Republic is a bread, meat, and wool producer. As for meat, the total export of the Argentine Republic has reached 500,000,000 pounds, or as much as Australia and New Zealand furnish together.

"In other departments of farming the progress has been equally wonderful. A few years ago the Argentine Republic imported wheat from Chile; now she has reached the fifth place as a wheat-exporting country. It is thus evident that the commercial intercourse between the Argentine Republic and the United States can not be strong. The Argentine Republic cultivates a mutually advantageous intercourse with the European countries. Her products are more welcome in Europe than here. They enter free of duty in England, France, Germany, Belgium, and Italy, while in the United States Argentine wool and cowhides have to face the differential tariff. But although it may be the destiny of the two Republics to separate commercially more and more, for that very reason they ought to become better friends. The more separated they are, the more their interest will be the same. The Argentine Republic ought to know how to grow rapidly, how to develop her natural resources. The Argentine Republic has been the first country which readily introduced among her institutions the American system of education. She ought to be watchful of the progress made in this field of America's wonderful activity. There is no institution more fitted to the building up of a country than the American public schools. They develop individual powers and awake the sense of moral responsibility."

DEDICATION OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

The dedication ceremonies of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition were held in St. Louis on April 30, May 1 and 2, 1903. The most extensive preparations had been made by the officials of the Exposition, ably seconded by the authorities and citizens of St. Louis, for a

brilliant celebration of the event. President ROOSEVELT, ex-President CLEVELAND, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, Senators, Members of the House of Representatives, and Governors of many States were in attendance as guests of honor.

The features of the dedication ceremonies were: A military pageant composed of regular and State troops, under the command of Maj. Gen. HENRY C. CORBIN, U. S. Army; a civic procession, and a display of fireworks. The formal addresses were delivered by President ROOSEVELT, ex-President CLEVELAND, Hon. THOMAS H. CARTER, President of the United States Commission, and Hon. D. R. FRANCIS, President of the Exposition Company. On May 1, 1904, the Exposition will be formally opened to the public.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

PORT MOVEMENTS IN JANUARY, 1903.

The following figures published by the Buenos Ayres "Handels-Zeitung" (*Revista Financiera y Comercial*), indicate the movements of the principal ports of the Argentine Republic for the month of January, 1903. The figures for the whole year of 1902 are also given, but only for the port of Buenos Ayres.

BUENOS AYRES.

	January, 1903.	Year 1902.
Corn.....sacks.....	183,769	7,059,611
Wheat.....do.....	100,934	2,171,560
Linseed.....do.....	219,464	2,099,137
Flour.....do.....	43,709	676,194
Wool.....bales.....	67,675	360,562
Sheepskins.....do.....	5,051	84,242
Oxhides:		
Dry.....	209,757	1,688,087
Salted.....	66,066	1,234,239
Horsehides:		
Salted.....	3,419	135,692
Dry.....	13,199	160,572
Calfskins.....bales.....	13,686	136,786
Hair.....do.....	201	3,837
Various hides.....do.....	377	28,830
Flax cakes.....sacks.....	5,013	180,391
Barley.....do.....	.....	22,393
Bran.....do.....	111,245	1,502,074
Seeds.....do.....	143	2,195
Sugar.....do.....	60	30,151
Bone and bone ash.....tons.....	5,016	21,504
Horns.....do.....	442	3,722
Butter.....boxes.....	10,348	131,452
Ostrich plumes.....do.....	.....	92
Quebracho.....tons.....	9,695	62,486
Do.....rolls.....	531	1,313
Quebracho extract.....sacks.....	24,962	207,350
Minerals.....do.....	399	9,776
Intestines.....casks.....	316	9,874
Turnip seed.....sacks.....	.....	25,511
Cattle.....head.....	3,799	24,100
Sheep.....do.....	21,023	86,472
Horses.....do.....	391	13,088
Mules.....head.....	10,572	58,573
Hogs.....do.....	60	602

BUENOS AYRES—Continued.

	January, 1903.	Year 1902.
Tallow	pipes..... 134	33,912
Do.....	casks..... 5,546	144,372
Jerked beef.....	bales..... 11,568	282,589
Wethers, frozen.....	No..... 128,901	1,191,232
Meal, conserved.....	boxes..... 1,043	57,416
Tongues.....	do..... 81	14,098
Hay.....	bales..... 68,997	539,192
Sheep, frozen.....	quarters..... 29,807	466,428
Meat:		
Frozen.....	do..... 13,819	317,371
Various.....	bales..... 2,692	32,928
Tobacco.....	do..... 98	28,576
Meal flour.....	sacks..... 717	7,759
Meal broth.....	boxes.....	2,021
Blood, dry.....	sacks.....	14,224
Meat extract.....	boxes.....	13,199
Lamb, frozen.....	No..... 5,500	54,688

BAHIA BLANCA.

During the month of January, 1903, 4 steamships cleared from the port of Bahía Blanca, carrying the following products to the different countries named:

Brazil.—Wheat, 46,070 sacks.

Belgium.—Wheat, 10,000 sacks; wool, 1,938 bales.

Italy.—Corn, 3,032 sacks; wool, 300 bales; linseed, 2,793 sacks; ox hides, dry, 8,500; sheepskins, 178 bales.

Germany.—Wool, 7,852 bales; ox hides, dry, 1,654; calfskins, 20.

France.—Wool, 8,979 bales.

SAN NICOLÁS.

Five steamships cleared from the port of San Nicolás during the same period, carrying the following products:

France.—Corn, 6,274 sacks; linseed, 5,096 sacks; wool, 2,178 bales.

Germany.—Linseed, 3,985 sacks; wool, 1,149 bales.

Holland.—Linseed, 42,957 sacks.

LA PLATA.

During January and February, 1903, 25 steamships and 1 sailing vessel cleared from the port of La Plata, carrying with them as follows:

	Kilos.		Kilos.
Corn	1,621,994	Butter	41,500
Wheat	1,069,922	Sheepskins.....	51,625
Linseed.....	220,700	Fruits	23,500
Bran	1,161,000	Meat, frozen	708,040
Jerked beef.....	72,000	Casein.....	10,000

TRADE OF ROSARIO IN 1902.

The import valuations at the port of Rosario during the year 1902 as compared with those of the preceding year, show the following

results, according to figures forwarded to the British Foreign Office by the British Consul at the port mentioned:

[In gold dollars.]

	1901.	1902.
Provisions	1,665,648	1,425,129
Wines and spirits	508,343	329,156
Tobacco	60,721	74,437
Spun, woven goods, etc.	896,082	735,251
Clothing, etc.	224,388	122,088
Chemical products, drugs, etc.	423,577	361,181
Lumber, etc.	1,074,258	638,854
Stationery, etc.	465,000	128,392
Tanned leather, etc.	11,174	8,393
Hardware, agricultural implements, etc.	2,743,789	1,213,113
Building materials, paints, oils, etc.	2,115,801	1,986,050
Metal ware	136,724	81,710
Glass and crockery ware	247,914	115,987
Combustibles, lamp oil, etc.	657,217	627,693
Sundries	293,811	208,952
Total	11,211,480	8,060,386

The decline of import values, as indicated in the table, for 1902 is attributed by the Consul making the report to the almost total failure of the season's crops by reason of a prolonged drought, causing many business failures and restricting credit, so that merchants imported on a small scale only. The table does not include, however, large quantities of merchandise purchased in Buenos Ayres.

The exports from the port for the periods under comparison were as follows:

	1901.	1902.
Agricultural products	\$20,461,231	\$9,836,323
Industrial products	3,463,556	3,736,765
Forest products	396,048	488,213
Mineral products	77,895	36,227
Animal products	3,866,589	3,816,255
Total	28,265,319	17,913,783

NAVIGATION OF THE BERMEJO RIVER.

An Executive Decree has been issued authorizing the Ministry of Public Works to organize a scientific expedition to the river Bermejo, in order to ascertain its present navigability and also what works would be necessary for the improvement of it. The Commission is to survey and make plans of the bed of the river; to ascertain the nature of the subsoil and of the banks; to make hydrometrical observations, ascertain the fall of the river, the current, and the minimum sedimentation. It is further instructed to make meteorological observations and to fix the places at which firewood could be obtained. Further, to make a description of the lands adjoining the river and to collect specimens of the surface soil for analysis, and to ascertain the

depth at which drinking water can be obtained. The Commission is to extract or blow up obstructions in the channel of the river. For the purposes mentioned the sum of \$70,000 is authorized.

DEMAND FOR LINEN PACK THREAD.

A report from the German Consulate at Buenos Ayres states that the demand for linen pack thread in the Argentine Republic is of commercial importance, and that the importation of all the usual descriptions of thread is considerable. In connection with various branches of agriculture, in the raw-sugar industry, in milling, and in the numerous other industries of the country, sacking and pack thread find a ready market. It is stated that at the time of the harvest the sale of such thread brings up the total annual valuation of trade in this article to 300,000 *pesos* gold, the price undergoing a substantial advance, as compared with other seasons. Large sack manufactories are established in the Republic, but they only do the cutting and sewing, the sacking and thread being imported. In this connection it may be stated that certain sections of the Argentine Republic, particularly in Misiones, are well adapted to the cultivation of henequen, the fiber of which is largely employed in the manufacture of binder twine and similar materials.

EXPORTATION OF FRESH PEACHES.

In a dispatch received at the British Foreign Office from His Majesty's Legation at Buenos Ayres and published in the "Board of Trade Journal" of March 19, 1903, it is stated that a new industry will probably be started on a large scale in the Argentine Republic within a short time, as experimental shipments of fresh peaches to England have been accompanied with satisfactory financial results. The reports state, however, that in order to make the venture of adequate commercial value provision will first have to be made for the establishment of refrigerating chambers at the ports of departure and arrival.

CEREAL EXCHANGE AT ROSARIO.

The important port of Rosario de Santa Fé, on the Paraná, in the Argentine Republic, the second export center in the Republic for shipments of wheat and linseed, has, according to the "Commercial Intelligence" of April 16, 1903, established a Cereal Exchange. This exchange is under the management of a committee representing the leading exporters and merchants of the place and will be conducted on lines similar to those governing like institutions of other countries. All communications to the exchange should be addressed to Señor Presidente, Bolsa de Cereales, Rosario de Santa Fé, República Argentina.

CASEIN MANUFACTURE.

"The Board of Trade Journal" (British) for April 16, 1903, reports concerning the development of casein manufacture in the Argentine Republic, it being stated that although this industry has only just established itself in the Republic it is bound to make rapid advances coincident with the progress in butter making. During the last four years (1899-1902) the exports of butter from the Argentine Republic have been 226, 1,170, 1,512, and 4,125 tons, respectively.

A recently built factory at Dos Hermanos, Tandil, estimates that from October to January about 2 tons of casein per day can be produced. The factory is built on an estate of 26,000 acres, where there are 4,000 cows in milk as a rule, and the number is constantly increasing. There is under the same roof a creamery with five separators driven by steam. The cream is sent to a butter factory and the skimmed milk is run into a cistern to be made into casein.

AGRICULTURE IN THE REPUBLIC.

The press of Buenos Ayres has recently published some interesting data on the subject of agriculture in the Argentine Republic. These data are based upon official statistics compiled by the Argentine Government relating to the harvest corresponding to the year 1901-2, and have been distributed by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture with the object of furnishing reliable information concerning the agricultural industries and resources of the Republic. But little accurate information has hitherto been obtainable respecting the operations in detail of the Argentine farmer who tills the soil on a small scale, other than the fact that it is known in a general way that with favorable atmospheric conditions the crops are abundant and the industry remunerative.

The average wages paid agricultural laborers for the sowing, reaping, and thrashing of wheat in the provinces of Buenos Ayres, Santa Fe, Cordoba, and Entre Rios on the farms and haciendas are shown in the following table:

Provinces.	Daily wages for—		
	Sowing.	Reaping.	Thrashing.
Buenos Ayres.....	\$1.22	\$3.22	\$3.27
Santa Fe.....	1.07	3.00	2.91
Cordoba.....	1.02	2.91	2.87
Entre Rios.....	.58	1.78	2.00

The wages mentioned in the foregoing table include the board of the laborer.

The wheat belt is included in that part of the Argentine Republic designated as the "region of the cereals," which extends to the east

between 29° and 44° to the valley of the Uruguay River and the Atlantic Ocean and from thence westward to the sixty-sixth meridian, embracing approximately 100,000,000 hectares. All of this immense area is conveniently traversed by iron or fluvial highways, so that the products of the soil can be marketed quickly and at a minimum expense.

The Department of Agriculture of the Argentine Government has prepared the following tables, showing in detail the cost of the production of wheat under favorable and unfavorable conditions:

Cost of cultivation of farm under favorable conditions.

	National currency.
Annual rent of 100 hectares, at \$9 per hectare	\$900
Preparation and sowing of 100 hectares, at \$7 per hectare.....	700
6,200 kilos of good seed wheat, at \$7 per 100 kilos	434
Harvesting 100 hectares of wheat and hauling to thrasher, at \$8 per hectare..	800
Thrashing 150,000 kilos of wheat, at \$0.80 per 100 kilos	1,200
Sacks for 1,500 quintals, at 26 cents each	390
Transportation from the farm to the railway station.....	226
	4,650
Cost of 1,500 quintals of wheat	4,650
Or \$3.10 per 100 kilos.	

Cost of cultivation of farm under unfavorable conditions.

	National currency.
Annual rent of 100 hectares, at \$9 per hectare	\$900
Preparation and sowing of 100 hectares, at \$7 per hectare.....	700
6,200 kilos of seed wheat, not of best quality, at \$5 per 100 kilos.....	310
Harvesting and hauling to thrasher 100 hectares, at \$8 per hectare.....	800
Thrashing 60,000 kilos, at \$1.40 per 100 kilos.....	840
Sacks for 600 quintals of wheat, at 26 cents each	156
Transporting to railway station.....	90
	3,596
Cost of producing 600 quintals of wheat	3,596
Or \$5.99 per 100 kilos.	

These estimates show that 100 kilograms of wheat can be produced under favorable conditions at a cost of \$3.10, while under unfavorable conditions the cost is increased to \$5.99 for the same quantity, or a difference in the cost of \$2.89 per 100 kilograms.

Cost of the production of wheat on a farm the yield of which was 950 kilograms per hectare.

	National currency.
Rent per hectare	\$10.00
70 kilos of seed, at \$6.10 per 100 kilos.....	4.20
Cultivating and cleaning.....	4.00
Reaping and hauling to thrasher	8.00
Thrashing and sacking.....	9.50
	35.70
Cost of producing 950 kilos.....	35.70

CATTLE SHIPMENTS TO URUGUAY AND GREAT BRITAIN.

[Value in gold]

Years.	Uruguay.		Great Britain.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1891.....	91,196	\$1,924,600	7,429	\$175,720
1895.....	158,663	1,586,880	49,537	977,540
1896.....	130,949	1,030,490	65,906	1,318,120
1897.....	62,537	669,270	81,959	1,854,375
1898.....	167,960	1,679,890	96,903	3,335,091
1899.....	174,217	1,742,460	91,251	3,630,160
1900.....	60,699	606,990	34,026	1,361,010
Total.....	846,221	9,249,580	427,011	12,652,049

EXPLOITATION OF THE SANTAFECINOS FORESTS.

[From "Boletín Industrial Argentina."]

The shipping of timber is an industry that is increasing yearly in a notable manner in the Province of Santa Fe. The principal item of this industry consists of quebracho (ironwood) logs. The following table shows the number of tons of this wood exported through the ports of Colastiné and Canaleta during the last few years:

	Tons.		Tons.
1889-90.....	10,000	1895.....	80,000
1891.....	30,000	1900.....	210,000
1894.....	50,000	1902.....	220,000

The rapid increase in the exportation of ironwood since 1900 is accounted for by the fact that Germany uses large quantities of this wood in the tanning industry, the tannin being easily extracted by the improved triturating machines employed for that purpose.

LAND LAW.

SANCTIONED BY THE ARGENTINE CONGRESS AND PROMULGATED ON JANUARY 8, 1903.

Whereas the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies of the Argentine Nation in Congress assembled have sanctioned the following law:

ARTICLE 1. The Executive Power shall cause the State lands to be explored and surveyed, so as to determine their condition as to irrigation, their agricultural, pastoral, and forestal fitness, and their suitability for the utilizing of existing *yerbales*^a and the promoting of other industries and for the founding of colonies and towns.

ART. 2. As soon as the explorations shall have been made and the topographical statements shall have been drawn up, the Executive Power shall determine the several regions which may prove suitable for the different purposes mentioned in the preceding article, and shall

^a Land covered with *yerba mate* shrubbery

reserve such tracts as may be found fit for the founding of towns and the establishing of agricultural or pastoral colonies. The said tracts shall in due course of time be divided into lots according as to their topographic conditions. The area of each agricultural lot shall not exceed one hundred hectares, and that of each pastoral lot shall not exceed two thousand five hundred hectares, and not more than two agricultural lots or one pastoral lot shall be granted to one person or corporation.

The remaining lands shall be let on lease or disposed of by public sale, such sales not to exceed in the aggregate one thousand kilomeric square leagues in each year and to be effected upon such terms as to time for payment and other conditions as the Executive Power may determine, but the sale price shall not be under forty cents gold or one dollar national currency per hectare as a minimum, payable within five years as a maximum, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum. No person or corporation shall, either directly or by transfer made previous to the payment of the full price, be allowed to acquire by purchase or on lease more than four *solares*^a or two agricultural lots or one pastoral lot in the reserved lands nor more than 20,000 hectares in the remaining lands.

ART. 3. The Executive Power is hereby authorized to deliver the definitive title to purchasers who shall have paid in cash one-sixth of the purchase price and shall have complied with the conditions laid down for settling and stocking, the property being charged on mortgage for the amount of the bills to be signed for the instalments due. The titles shall be in the form of certificates issued from counter-registers to be kept at the proper offices, and such certificates shall have the force of public deeds and shall be registered in the respective public registers. The titles to town and colony lots and the leases shall be in the same form.

ART. 4. It shall be obligatory for lessees and acquirers to stock their tenements and erect buildings thereon, to the value of at least five hundred dollars national currency per kilomeric league, within such time as the Executive Power may determine.

ART. 5. The minimum price of each town lot shall be ten dollars currency and that of agricultural lots (*chacras*) and *quintas*^b two dollars and fifty cents per hectare, payable in six annual instalments.

ART. 6. It shall be obligatory for acquirers of town lots to fence them and to build on them a dwelling and accessories within a year. Grantees of *chacras* and *quintas* shall within two years build a dwelling and cultivate the land in such proportions as the Executive Power may determine for each colony.

ART. 7. The Executive Power is hereby authorized to sell by pri-

^a Town lots.

^b Garden lots.

vate contract lots not exceeding 2,500 hectares for pastoral colonization in the pastoral colonies or outside of them in such lands as are not specially intended for agriculture, at not less than the minimum of prices and within the terms established in Article 2, and upon the conditions as to settling and stocking established in Article 4 hereof. This authorization extends likewise to any remainders not exceeding one-tenth of the area of the respective lots sold in any form.

ART. 8. The Executive Power is hereby further authorized to make to first settlers gratuitous grants not exceeding one-fifth part of the town lots and of those intended for agricultural or pastoral colonies.

ART. 9. Lessees who shall have complied with the conditions of the lease will be entitled to purchase up to one-half of the respective leasehold at the upset prices hereinbefore determined.

ART. 10. Any lease of State lands and any grant or sale of town or other lots in respect of which default shall have been made in the fulfillment of the obligations hereby imposed, or of those which the Executive Power may establish, is liable to be declared null and void, and any improvements made or sums paid will be forfeited to the benefit of the State.

ART. 11. Purchasers at auction not complying with the conditions hereby established for settling and stocking shall pay a fine equal to twice the amount of the assessed land tax during the time of their default in so complying.

ART. 12. With respect to irrigated or irrigable lands and to those which the Executive Power might acquire for agricultural colonization by virtue of special authorization granted by Congress, the sale prices will be determined by the respective regulations, but shall not be under cost prices.

ART. 13. The Executive Power is hereby authorized to undertake the colonization of lands which the Provinces might offer for that purpose, upon such terms as it may think fit.

ART. 14. Notaries and other officers executing conveyances of lands in the National Territories shall within three months of each such conveyance inform the Land and Colony Department of the respective sales and of the particulars thereof, and failing such information they shall be liable to pay a fine equal to the amount of the assessed land tax.

ART. 15. Islands may not be disposed of by sale, but they may be let on lease by the Executive Power. The sale of lands known to contain deposits of salt, ore, coal, or petroleum, or springs of medicinal waters, shall be subject to the provisions of the Mining Code. The Executive Power may oppose any mining claims in the territories which it may explore.

ART. 16. Henceforth the occupation of State lands will not be recognized as giving any preferential right as to their acquisition.

ART. 17. The Executive Power shall promote the submission of the Indian tribes by means of missions and by grants of land and of means of working it.

ART. 18. Until a special forest law shall have been enacted, the Executive Power shall be at liberty to grant up to 10,000 hectares of woodland for a consideration of ten per cent of the value of the timber at the station or port of shipment and for a term not exceeding ten years.

Lessees of wooded lands shall not be allowed to fell trees, except in so far as may be necessary for fencing purposes or for providing fuel for their own use, unless they shall also have obtained the concession for the industrial working of the woods, and shall independently from the rent also pay the said ten per cent. This concession shall not be granted to any person other than the lessee.

Lands already granted for the working of woods shall not be leased for agricultural or pastoral purposes to any person other than the actual lessees.

The Executive Power shall reserve for the requirements of the different localities the right of working the woods within such boundaries as it may determine in each case.

ART. 19. The concessions for utilizing *yerbales* on State lands shall be governed by such regulations as the Executive Power may dictate. An inspection tax of fifty cents national currency per 10 kilos will be levied on *yerba mate* gathered in State tenements and of thirty cents per 10 kilos on that gathered in private estates.

After the *yerbales* shall have been explored the Executive Power may sell or lease the lands containing them, divided into such lots and subject to such conditions as may be found conducive to adequate settlement thereon, and in the case of leasehold tenures the right to utilize and work the *yerbales* shall include the right to utilize and work the woods the land may contain, and *vice versa*.

ART. 20. From the date of the promulgation hereof all the rural estates situate in the Provinces or in the National Territories which the Banco Nacional en Liquidación may have received in payment from its debtors shall be under the control and management of the Minister of Agriculture, who shall cause them to be examined and classified in accordance with and for the purposes of this law.

ART. 21. Save the provisions relating to immigration contained in the law of the 19th October, 1876, all general land, forest, and *yerbales* laws are hereby repealed, and shall only apply in relation to matters now pending.

ART. 22. Let it be communicated to the Executive Power.

Given at the Sessions Hall of the Argentine Congress, at Buenos Aires, this thirtieth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and two.

JOSÉ E. URIBURU.

ADOLFO J. LABOUGLE,

Secretary to the Senate.

BENITO VILLANUEVA.

ALEJANDRO SORONDO,

Secretary to the Chamber of Deputies.

Now, therefore, let it be observed as a law of the nation and let it be communicated, published, and registered in the National Register.

ROCA.

W. ESCALANTE.

Registered under No. 4167.

Buenos Aires, *January 28, 1903.*

By virtue of the land law sanctioned the 8th of January of the present year, the President of the Republic decrees:

ART. 1. According to article 7th of said law there shall be offered for sale 400 kilometric square leagues in the following lots situated in the Territory of Chubut:

In Section B, II: The whole of the subdivision A, excepting the lots 8 and 18; the whole of the subdivision B, excepting the lots 8 and 25; in the subdivision C, the lots 1, 2, 3, and 10; in the subdivision D, the lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20, 21, 22, and 23.

In Section C, I: In the subdivision A, the lots 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, and 25, and the whole of the subdivision D excepting the lots 8, 14, 16, 17, and 18.

ART. 2. For the purpose of this sale the division of lands and colonies shall divide each lot into four parts of 2,500 hectares each and put at the disposal of the interested parties the description of said lands drawn by Don CLEMENTE ONELLI.

ART. 3. The sale price shall be one dollar national currency per hectare during the present year, to which shall be added six cents per hectare for cost of survey, and shall be paid under the following conditions:

The tenth part of the price of the land and the cost of the survey in cash when the provisional bill of sale is made and the balance in five yearly installments bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

ART. 4. No person shall be allowed to acquire more than 2,500 hectares.

ART. 5. Each buyer must fulfill the following conditions:

(a) Be an Argentine citizen, native born or naturalized within two years from the date of the sale.

(b) Be more than 22 years of age, if a man, or in case of widows there must be a son of at least 16 years of age.

(c) Colonize the land personally and stock it within the first two years with 400 sheep or one cow for every five sheep, besides the necessary dwelling, pens or enclosures (corrales), and to plant 100 trees for each 2,500 hectares.

(d) Until the title of ownership is obtained the woods or forests that may exist on the land can not be utilized except for the purposes of firewood and fencing.

ART. 6. All applications for the purchase of lands must be directly addressed to the Division of Lands and Colonies, either by registered letter or telegram, within thirty days from the 1st day of March of the present year; thirty days later another period of equal duration will be opened for the sale of the remaining lots, and this arrangement will continue until the end of the year. The application shall contain the name, residence, age, nationality, civil state, number and sex of the children, and previous occupation of the applicant.

ART. 7. The Division of Lands and Colonies shall provide to the proposed purchaser a provisional bill of sale stating the situation, area, and boundaries of the land allotted and his corresponding obligations. In case the purchaser does not withdraw his provisional bill of sale and make the first payment within sixty days of the sale he shall lose his right to the land. Payments can be made by drafts payable to the order of the Division of Lands and Colonies.

ART. 8. The Executive Power shall deliver to the purchasers the definite title when the first payment is made and the obligations contained in paragraph (c), art. 5, have been fulfilled, the property being held in mortgage until the final installments are made.

ART. 9. If at the end of the second year the purchaser has not fulfilled the conditions of colonizing, the sale shall be declared null and void, and any improvements made or installments paid shall be forfeited to the benefit of the State. The same applies to the nonpayment of any of the installments due before the title of ownership has been obtained.

ART. 10. The lands purchased can not be transferred until the last installment has been paid.

ART. 11. Let it be communicated, published, and registered in the National Register.

ROCA.
W. ESCALANTE.

NEW BANKRUPTCY LAW PROMULGATED AT BUENOS AYRES
DECEMBER 30, 1902.^a

[Continuation.]

CHAPTER IV.—*Agreement.*

ART. 20. The examination of the claims having been terminated, the creditors who have proved their claims shall be called to meet, as provided in the foregoing article, either on the same day or on the following, and the order of the proceedings at that meeting shall be: First, to hear the report of the trustees and expert accountant on the commercial conditions of the debtor, the value of the assets shown by the balance sheet, the causes which have produced the actual condition, the state of the books, the prospect of the business, and the guilt or innocence of the debtor shall be read in the presence of the debtor, who, in case of some valid legal impediment, may be represented by an attorney with full power. The trustees and expert accountant shall also be present. The debtor shall then submit such a plan of settlement as he may deem to be proper and practicable, and make in support thereof the proper explanation. The discussion of this plan shall then be permitted by the court, all creditors being entitled to suggest amendments, which in their turn shall be also discussed.

The court shall have the power, of its own motion or at the request of a majority of the creditors, to postpone the discussion and adjourn the meeting, which shall be held again within three days, and also to close the debate and put the plan of settlement to a vote whenever it may consider that the question has been sufficiently discussed. The vote shall be taken upon the plan and the amendments thereto accepted by the debtor.

Only those creditors whose claims are founded on notes or written evidence, giving no preference, shall have the right to vote at this meeting. Every mortgagee or preferred creditor who attends the meeting and votes in favor of or against the agreement renounces thereby the mortgage or preference, even in case that the agreement is not finally approved. A creditor may waive his mortgage or preference as to a part of his claim, and attend the meeting and vote as an unsecured creditor for said part. When the mortgage or guaranty has been given by a third party, the creditor may attend the meeting and vote as to the full amount of his claim. If this third guarantor is entitled to recover from the bankrupt estate the amount secured by him, he shall have the right to attend the meeting and vote in the absence and in behalf of the principal creditor.

Neither the husband nor the wife, or any relative within the fourth civil degree of consanguinity, or the second of affinity of the bank-

^a See April Bulletin, p. 1033.

rapt, shall have the right to attend this meeting. Nor can it be attended either by assignees who acquired their claims within one year prior to the date of the meeting, unless it is by endorsement of documents payable to the order.

ART. 21. A record of the proceedings of this meeting, setting forth the number and names of the creditors present and how they voted, shall be carefully made, signed by the judge, and kept, for inspection of the creditors, during eight consecutive days, at the office of the clerk of the court. No agreement shall be considered as accepted if not entered into by two-thirds of the creditors present, representing seventy-five per cent of the claims proved, or vice versa.

The provisions of the agreement shall have to be common to all the unsecured creditors, upon the basis of perfect equality. The agreement can not go to the extent of totally condoning the debts, indefinitely postponing the payment, or causing the rate of dividends to depend entirely upon the will of the debtor.

ART. 22. The creditors may choose one or more of their number, who shall see that the agreement made is faithfully complied with, and the creditors thus chosen shall have the power to judicially call the debtor to account for his failure to comply with his obligations or performing acts prejudicial to the creditors, and in case of insolvency to apply to the court for the convocation of a new meeting of the creditors, where the proper adjudication and liquidation of the bankruptcy shall be then made.

ART. 23. The creditors who did not attend the meeting or voted against the agreement shall have the right, within the eight days referred to in art. 21, to oppose the approved agreement on any of the following grounds:

1. Lack of legal capacity on the part of the creditors or their representatives who were present at the meeting to form a majority.
2. Fraudulent understanding between the debtor and one or more of the creditors.
3. Fraudulent exaggeration of the amount of the claims so as to secure majority of capital.

ART. 24. These cases of opposition shall be orally argued in the presence of the debtor and of the district attorney or one of his assistants within a period of eight days, during which time all the evidence in support of the objections shall be produced.

The judge shall have three days to give his decision, against which an appeal can be taken without suspending, however, its execution.

ART. 25. If during the eight days referred to in article 21 no objection has been made to the approved agreement, or if the ruling of the court declaring that the objection is not valid is consented to, or affirmed by the superior court, then the judge shall declare the agreement to be finally approved, whereupon, after the costs are paid, the case shall be deemed terminated.

An appeal can be taken against the ruling by which the agreement is finally approved or disapproved, if the formalities required by this law have not been duly observed.

ART. 26. The favors granted by the agreement to the principal debtor shall not extend to the codebtors or to the sureties, except in case that the guarantee given by the letter refers only to the fulfillment of the agreement by the debtor.

ART. 27. If it should appear, within one year subsequent to the conclusion of the agreement, that the debtor is guilty of fraud, committed either before or after the agreement, or during the proceedings to secure it, the said agreement may be declared null, at the request of any creditor, as to any advantages which the debtor may have acquired through it.

No action to nullify the agreement, after judicially approved, shall be entertained, unless it is founded on fraud, involving occultation of assets or exaggeration of liabilities. The annulment of the agreement in such cases shall *ipso jure* release the sureties.

ART. 28. At any stage of the case in which the judge or prosecuting attorney may have reason to suspect the existence of fraud on the part of the debtor, the fact shall be communicated to the criminal court in order that the latter may take proper action. The proceedings in the criminal case shall not delay or affect the proceedings of the commercial case.

ART. 29. The annulment of the agreement on account of fraud shall do injury only to the debtor and to the creditors benefited by said fraud. The acts done in good faith in the agreement prior to the denunciation of the deception or fraud shall be final so far as relates to the creditors who have acted in good faith.

ART. 30. In case of the annulment of the agreement, the creditor who, in accepting it, gave up, wholly or in part, the preference of his claim shall recover said preference.

ART. 31. All acts done or agreements entered into, privately, between the debtor and one or more creditors which in any way modifies, to the detriment of the other creditors the terms of the agreement, or grants the former special concessions, shall be null and without effect.

ART. 32. The approval of the agreement by the court shall make it binding upon all creditors whose claims, whatever their importance may be, have no preference, even if said creditors are not known at the time of the agreement. Creditors coming at a later time shall have no right to claim from the other creditors any share of the dividends already paid under the agreement; but they shall have the right to share with the other creditors all future dividends and to receive from the debtor, when the estate shall be settled, what may be due them on account of the shares which they failed to receive. The creditors of a firm shall have no action against the individual property

of the members thereof who are jointly and severally responsible, unless at the time of the agreement they reserved their right to exercise it.

ART. 33. Unless stipulated otherwise, the action, if any, of the creditors to recover from the debtor the portion of their claims which was condoned in the agreement shall be deemed to be extinguished.

(To be continued.)

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

During 1902, the Argentine Republic exported 3,961,828 kilograms of dried meat, 72,638 kilograms of tongues, 6,926,000 kilograms of frozen meat, and 17,900 pieces of bones. The United States alone took from that country 800,000 pounds of bone and bone ash.

Exports of wheat from the Argentine Republic from January 1 to April 3, 1903, have aggregated 22,930,000 bushels, against 8,156,000 bushels for the corresponding period a year ago.

An international exposition of hygiene is planned to take place in Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, during April, 1904, in conjunction with the Second Latin-American Medical Congress. Full particulars can be obtained by intending exhibitors on application to the Secretariat du Congrès de Médecine, Rue Cordoba 2182, Buenos Ayres.

BOLIVIA.

COMPILATION OF MINING STATISTICS.

The International Bureau of the American Republics received under date of March 10, 1903, a communication from the Department of State of the United States transmitting the translation of a decree of the President of Bolivia concerning the compilation of mining statistics within the Republic, as follows:

JOSÉ MANUEL PANDO, Constitutional President of the Republic.

Considering that it is necessary to establish a methodical formation of the mining statistics of the Republic, based on a single plan, so that uniform and normal results may be obtained,

Keeping in view the suggestions of the National Office of Statistics,
I decree:

ARTICLE 1. The Notaries of Mines in each department, under the supervision of the Prefect and Superintendent of Mines, shall proceed to draw up a detailed statement of all the mining companies and enterprises actually established within the territory of their jurisdiction, furnishing the particulars which may be required by the National Office of Statistics.

ART. 2. Independently of the above statement, the same officers shall, each half year, fill out the columns of forms 1 and 3 with the data and information specified in them, subject to instructions of the said office.

ART. 3. Also, the administrator of the public treasury in each department and the offices for collecting the taxes on bullion and metals shall draw up each half year statistical statements in such manner as will be communicated to them by the national office.

ART. 4. Each of the statements mentioned in the foregoing articles shall be drawn up in duplicate, one copy of which should be sent to the Minister of Finance and the other to the national office.

ART. 5. The national office shall make up, every six months, a summarized statement showing the statistical output of mining products in the Republic.

ART. 6. The Minister of Finance and Industry is entrusted with the execution of this decree.

Given in the city of La Paz on the 15th day of the month of February of the year one thousand nine hundred and two.

JOSÉ M. PANDO.

IGNACIO CALDERON.

United States Minister SORSBY has further transmitted to the Department of State of the United States the following translation of a decree of the Bolivian Government relating to limited companies and mining enterprises doing business in Bolivia, which reads:

"ARTICLE 1. Limited companies and mining enterprises, be their owners private persons or associations of other denomination or class, are obliged to keep books, as indicated in article 32 of the mercantile code, and also a register of the fineness of the metals they export.

"ART. 2. The associations and enterprises designated in the foregoing article shall draw up their respective balance sheets and shall send two copies to the Minister of Finance and Industry or to the office of fiscal inspection within the forty days following the termination of the year, without omitting the publication and remittance to be effected by said associations in accordance with the supreme decree of March 25, 1887.

"ART. 3. Within the same period of forty days the payment of the fiscal tax of 2 per cent of the net profits must be made in the respective departmental treasury in favor of the National Treasury.

"ART. 4. For the purposes of the foregoing article, net profits shall be understood to be the sum set apart for the payment of dividends or rather the gains of the partners or owners, whether they reside within the Republic or abroad.

"ART. 5. The dispositions contained in articles 3 and 4 of the decree of March 25, 1887, are applicable to mining enterprises, whether they be owned by private persons or associations.

"ART. 6. The administrators of departmental treasuries are obliged, on their own responsibility, to give notice to the Ministry of Finance of such associations or enterprises as have not paid the fiscal tax within the period stated in article 3 of this decree.

"ART. 7. A term of sixty days from the date of the publication of this decree is allowed for the mining enterprise and limited companies to be inscribed in the registers opened in the prefectures of the departments, in accordance with the aforementioned article 3 of the decree of March 25, 1887.

"ART. 8. Any failure to comply with the dispositions contained in articles 1 and 2 of this decree will be punished with a fine of 500 to 1,000 bolivars (\$180.50 to \$361) imposed by the prefect of the respective departments, or the inspector named by the Government, on the guilty enterprises or associations; and, furthermore, their profits shall be calculated by special commissioners at the expense of the association or enterprise.

"ART. 9. The same fine will be imposed on all enterprises or associations that fail to comply with the provisions of article 7.

"ARTICLE 32 OF THE MERCANTILE CODE.

"Every merchant shall, without fail, keep four mercantile books: (1) Journal; (2) ledger or current accounts; (3) book of inventories; (4) copy book.

"ARTICLES 3, 4, AND 9 OF THE DECREE OF MARCH 25, 1887.

"ART. 3. The registers that the prefects must cause to be formed in each capital of department, up to July 31 next, shall contain the title of the company, its object, its nominal and effective capital, and the name of the manager or administrator responsible for the payment of the tax. A copy of these data shall be sent to the administrator of the respective departmental treasury and to the Minister of Industry.

"ART. 4. In the same register shall be inscribed the companies organized thereafter.

"ART. 9. The general balances and the lists of shareholders shall be published annually in the report of the directors or of the representative within ninety days from the termination of the year.

POPULATION OF THE REPUBLIC.

On December 5, 1902, President PANDO promulgated a decree making known the census taken by the National Committee appointed for that purpose under the law of April 1, 1900. This census shows that

the population of the Republic on September 1, 1900, was 1,816,271, as will be seen in detail from the following table:

Political division.	Area in square kilo-meters.	Population.			Inhabitants per square kilo-meter.
		Census.	Not enumerated.	Total.	
National Territory of Colonias	497,931.05	7,228	24,655	31,883	0.06
Department of La Paz.....	139,277.74	426,930	18,686	445,616	3.19
Department of El Beni.....	264,455.53	25,680	6,500	32,180	.12
Department of Oruro.....	49,537.53	86,081	.....	86,081	1.74
Department of Cochabamba.....	60,417.36	326,163	2,000	328,163	5.43
Department of Santa Cruz.....	366,128.03	171,592	38,000	209,592	.57
Department of Potosí.....	126,390.49	325,615	.....	325,615	2.57
Department of Chuquisaca.....	68,420.28	196,434	8,000	204,434	2.98
Department of Tarija.....	183,606.16	67,887	35,000	102,887	.56
Department of El Litoral.....	66,170.58	.....	49,820	49,820	.75
Total.....	1,822,334.75	1,633,610	182,661	1,816,271	.99

PRELIMINARY AGREEMENT WITH BRAZIL.

The full text of the protocol signed at La Paz March 22, 1903, by the representatives of Bolivia and Brazil, is as follows:

Mr. ELIDORO VILLAZÓN, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bolivia, and Mr. EDUARDO LISBOA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Brazil, duly empowered by their respective Governments, both of which are animated with the desire of avoiding any conflict at aris in the Territory of Acre, at a meeting held in the office of the Department of Foreign Relations of Bolivia, negotiations being pending with the object of arriving at a definite and honorable settlement of the questions that have arisen between the two countries, have agreed to establish, by the present protocol, a *modus vivendi* upon the following bases:

"1. The Government of Brazil shall occupy militarily and shall govern the part of the territory that it considers in dispute lying to the east of the Yacu River and bounded on the north by the geodetic line that extends from the landmark on the Madera River to the source of the Yavary River, and south from said landmark along parallel 10° 20' to its intersection with the Yacu River.

"2. The Commander of the Brazilian forces stationed in that territory shall be charged with the policing of the territory between the Yacu and Purus rivers to the north of parallel 10° 20'.

"3. The Government of Brazil acknowledges that the Territory of Acre to the south of parallel 10° 20' is Bolivian territory by virtue of article 2 of the treaty of March 27, 1867. In the meanwhile, negotiations between Brazil and Bolivia having been initiated for the celebrating of a new treaty that will settle all the present difficulties, and desiring while these negotiations are pending to avoid conflicts between the armed inhabitants of Acre and the Bolivian troops, the Government of Brazil proposes and the Government of Bolivia accepts:

"(a) That a detachment of Brazilian troops be stationed to the south of parallel 10° 20' for the purpose above mentioned, and also with the object of maintaining order in the territory traversed by the Acre River and its affluents, with authority to place advanced troops or guards on the Inquiry or Iná River and on the Rapirrán River.

"(b) That the Bolivian troops be detained on the Orton River and its affluents, and that their advanced troops or guards do not pass beyond the Abuná River.

"4. The chiefs of the Brazilian and Bolivian forces shall receive instructions in the sense of maintaining order and preventing conflicts and incursions.

"5. In the territory to the north of parallel 10° 20' the Government of Brazil shall establish the custom-houses or stations that may be necessary; and of the export duties collected by said custom-houses or stations on rubber from upper Acre, that is to say, of the territory to the south of parallel 10° 20', it shall deliver to the Government of Bolivia 50 per cent of the same, the Government of Brazil paying all the expenses of collection.

"6. The Government of Bolivia shall immediately communicate all the provisions of this agreement to General PANDO, chief of the expeditionary forces, in order that he may observe them and modify any other orders or measures to the contrary that he may have taken before receiving said communication.

"7. If within the maximum period of four months, counting from the date of the signing of this protocol, the two high contracting parties should not have been able to arrive at a direct and positive agreement, they agree at once to submit the pending questions to arbitration.

"8. Upon the expiration of the said four months, without a direct agreement having been reached, the Brazilian troops stationed in South Acre shall return to the north of parallel 10° 20'.

"In testimony whereof the present protocol is made in duplicate, one in Spanish and one in Portuguese, at the City of La Paz, March 21 1903.

.. ELIDORO VILLAZÓN.

.. EDUARDO LISBOA."

BRAZIL.

EXPORT VALUATIONS IN 1902.

The following statement showing the value of exports from Brazil in 1902 is based on figures published in the "Brazilian Review" for March 17, 1903, the figures for 1901 being also given for purposes of comparison. Shipments of specie are not included in the statement.

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Articles.	1901.	1902.
Coffee.....	£23,979,000	£20,335,000
Rubber.....	8,490,000	7,115,000
Tobacco.....	1,655,000	1,206,000
Sugar.....	1,551,000	939,000
Mate.....	939,000	1,084,000
Cocoa.....	817,000	1,022,000
Cotton.....	451,000	1,201,000
Other articles.....	2,743,000	3,543,000
Total.....	40,622,000	36,445,000

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS FOR 1902.

The receipts at the various custom-houses of Brazil in 1902 compared with those for 1901 were as follows:

Custom-houses.	1902.	1901.
	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>
Manóis.....	6,308,156	5,308,710
Belém.....	17,367,332	13,630,330
Maraúho.....	3,033,934	2,942,205
Paranáhyba.....	530,616	349,945
Fortaleza.....	2,724,123	1,529,750
Natal.....	190,269	254,739
Paratyba.....	1,126,495	943,373
Recife.....	14,322,780	15,914,907
Maceió.....	1,504,595	1,775,118
Penedo.....	109,307	144,480
Aracajú.....	450,147	332,769
Bahia.....	14,300,402	13,745,080
Victoria.....	317,387	312,340
Macehé.....	77,620	47,227
Rio de Janeiro.....	71,341,207	61,682,620
Santos.....	34,907,033	30,399,091
Paranguá.....	1,608,296	1,405,987
Florianópolis.....	1,084,172	761,091
Rio Grande.....	10,380,306	8,453,851
Porto Alegre.....	5,522,938	4,055,905
Urugayana.....	683,680	652,285
Sant' Anna do Livramento.....	334,222	340,706
Corumbá.....	1,242,541	1,259,455

The receipts were classified as follows:

	<i>Milreis.</i>
Import duties.....	159,142,386
Warehouse taxes.....	3,254,662
Lighterage.....	1,285,997
Statistical tax.....	287,050

Thus it is seen that from 170,855 *contos* of *reis*, of which 34,665 *contos* were gold and 136,191 paper in 1901, the customs receipts in 1902 rose to 192,737 *contos* of *reis*, of which 40,481 were gold and 152,256 paper. In pounds sterling this increase is equivalent to £3,840,000.

TRADE OF SANTOS IN 1902.

The following tables show the imports and exports at Santos for the year 1902:

Exports for the first half of 1902.

	<i>Milreis.</i>
Cattle.....	22,280
Rubber.....	7,783

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	<i>Milreis.</i>
Bananas and other fruits.....	54,540
Coffee.....	208,641,655
Horns, hoofs, etc.....	57,544
Hides.....	167,100
Horsehair.....	2,730
Mats.....	24,353
Bran.....	2,647,050
Old iron and other metals.....	32,847
Ice.....	229,500
Minerals.....	8,255
Skins.....	815
Salt.....	18,280
Other products.....	118,649
Total.....	212,033,397

Exports for the second half of 1902.

	<i>Milreis.</i>
Animals.....	26,750
Rubber.....	5,849
Bananas and other fruits.....	376,940
Coffee.....	308,958,895
Horns, hoofs, etc.....	65,612
Wax.....	1,882
Hides.....	129,898
Mats.....	69,588
Beans.....	7,320
Bran.....	3,121,620
Tobacco.....	12,320
Old iron and other old metals.....	960,104
Ice.....	210,725
Minerals.....	14,731
Honey.....	1,690
Rough timber and cord wood.....	22,100
Corn.....	27,527
Skins.....	2,855
Salt.....	21,100
Cloths.....	46
Other articles.....	198,763
Total.....	314,349,312

Imports for 1902.

	<i>Milreis.</i>
Live animals and frozen meats.....	171,914
Animal hair and feathers.....	403,983
Hides and skins.....	1,236,667
Meats, fish, and animal products.....	5,486,104
Ivory, mother-of-pearl, tortoise shell, etc.....	109,127
Fruits.....	674,545
Vegetables, farinaceous products, and cereals.....	33,685,035
Plants, leaves, flowers, fruits, seeds, roots, barks, forage, and spices.....	4,003,595
Vegetable juices, alcoholic and other beverages.....	12,540,344
Perfumery, paints, dyes, etc.....	2,428,354
Chemical and pharmaceutical products.....	2,595,568

	<i>Milreis.</i>
Lumber.....	592,650
Cane, bamboo, reeds, willow, etc.....	43,947
Fibers.....	277,860
Cotton.....	6,933,994
Wool.....	2,142,980
Linen.....	4,367,003
Silk.....	723,520
Paper and objects of paper.....	1,564,292
Precious stones and minerals.....	1,434,157
China and glassware.....	1,153,925
Gold, silver, and platinum.....	25,287
Copper and its alloys.....	1,299,221
Lead, tin, zinc, and their alloys.....	219,093
Iron and steel.....	7,923,577
Metalloids and various metals.....	43,281
Ships' supplies and ammunition.....	277,736
Cutlery.....	218,976
Jewelry.....	58,255
Carriages, etc.....	970,912
Mathematical and optical instruments.....	620,090
Surgical instruments.....	169,751
Musical instruments.....	180,221
Machinery, tools, etc.....	4,410,103
Other articles.....	1,380,128
Total.....	100,366,212

EXPORTS FROM CEARÁ IN 1902.

The following table gives the official values of the exports of the port of Ceará for 1902, together with the countries of destination, compared with the exports of 1901:

Countries of destination.	1902.	1901.
	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>
Great Britain.....	3,563,016	1,864,158
United States.....	1,383,451	383,421
France.....	885,303	167,650
Germany.....	222,672	282,189
Italy.....	130	
Total.....	6,054,572	2,694,419

COFFEE MOVEMENT, FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1902-3.

Statistics of the coffee trade, compiled by the "American Grocer" and published on April 15, 1903, give the following data concerning the conditions prevailing March 31, 1903, and covering the preceding nine months of the fiscal year:

The receipts at Rio de Janeiro for the first nine months of the trade year 1902-3 were 3,333,000 bags; at Santos, 7,162,000 bags; at both ports, 10,495,000 bags, against 13,104,000 bags in 1901-2 and 9,338,000

bags in 1900-1901. During three previous semiannual crop years the receipts for this period averaged 87.3 per cent of the total. On this basis the total receipts for the year should be nearly 13,000,000 bags.

The total visible supply of the world on April 1, 1903, was 12,380,627 bags, against 12,517,266 bags on March 1, 1903, and 11,247,903 bags on April 1, 1902, and 7,412,277 bags on April 1, 1901, showing an increase in three years of 4,968,350 bags. The largest visible stock on record was that of November 1, 1902, when 13,233,284 bags were on the market.

The deliveries during March show improvement and were above the monthly average for the previous year, when the total deliveries in the United States and Europe reached 15,516,663 bags. The total deliveries during the nine months of the fiscal year 1902-3 were 12,081,914, as against 11,664,710 and 10,596,995 in the corresponding periods of 1902 and 1901. The total deliveries for the year ending June 30, 1902, were 15,516,663 bags, and for 1901 they were 14,329,925 bags.

REGULATION OF THE COFFEE OUTPUT.

The Governor of the State of Sao Paulo, the largest coffee-producing section of Brazil, in his message to the State Congress at an extraordinary session of March 5, 1903, proposed the following measures designed to regulate the output and price of coffee:

An impost of 20 per cent on all coffee exported on and after June 1; grant of a subvention to coasting navigation companies for the transport of coffee from Sao Paulo to the other States of the Republic; the taking of measures for the establishment of a plant for roasting coffee; the establishment abroad of shops and places for the sale of coffee; the exercise of rigorous surveillance over the sale of ground coffee; to assist planters, and to that end to open a credit of 10,000 *contos* for the purpose of making advances up to a maximum of 50 *contos*, guaranteed by first mortgage and subordinately by certified notes through the medium and under the responsibility of banks and agricultural syndicates; to endeavor to realize, in accordance with the Federal Government, the meeting of an international congress of coffee planters with the object of assisting the product by means of an understanding between the States interested.

Following is the text of the bill as presented to Congress:

“ARTICLE 1. The Executive is authorized—

“1. To levy a tax from July 1 next, not over 20 per cent in kind, on all coffee exported, or ad valorem on the lower grades, which shall be appraised on the basis of the *pauta* or official valuation in addition to existing duties.

“2. To punish with fines, equivalent to ten times the value of the goods, all admixture made with intention to elude the stipulations of this law.

"3. To grant subsidies up to 200,000 *milreis* to shipping companies willing to reduce freights on coffee between Santos and other non-producing Brazilian States.

"4. To create official types of coffee, with the object of regulating the execution of this law and insuring taxation of higher types being less than that of lower.

"5. To provide for the roasting of coffee for purposes of propaganda in those States of the Union where roasted coffee is admitted free of interstate duty.

"6. To promote the creation of commercial and industrial establishments for sale of Sao Paulo coffee abroad, granting favors to the same.

"7. To finance the trade in roasted and ground coffee in order to prevent admixture or falsification.

"ART. 2. The Executive is hereby authorized to expend up to 10,000,000 *milreis* in aid to planters, and to undertake the necessary credit operations entailed thereby.

"ART. 3. In case the Banco de Credito Agricola be not organized within the period determined by the law of December, 1902, the product of the transit tax shall be applied to the service of the loan or payment of differences of exchange and the subsidy mentioned in Article III.

"ART. 4. Aid to planters shall take the form of loans on first mortgage, on agricultural mortgage (*penhor agricola*) with collateral guaranty, on collateral securities alone, and be realized through the agency of banks or agricultural syndicates approved and financed by the Government.

"ART. 5. No loan to any planter can exceed 50,000 *milreis*, on which interest at a rate not exceeding 8 per cent per annum shall be paid.

"ART. 6. Loans on mortgage are not to exceed three years, with payment of interest annually, and amortizations in three installments of 20, 30, and 50 per cent of the loan. Loans on the other specified classes of security shall be for one year only, renewable for one year more on amortization of at least 50 per cent.

"ART. 7. The executive is authorized to treat with the Union Government to promote the meeting of an international congress of coffee planters in this city, to determine the best manner to defend the interests of producers and consumers of this article.

"ART. 8. The executive is also authorized to come to an agreement with the governments of other producing States of the Union, for the protection of this product and execution of the stipulations of this law.

"ART. 9. All provisions to the contrary are hereby revoked."

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS AND NAVIGATION AT SANTOS.

The total receipts at the custom-house of Santos for the year 1902 amounted to 34,969,459 *milreis*, of which 7, 646,513 *milreis* were collected in gold and 27,322,946 *milreis* in paper. During the year there

entered the port of Santos 865 steamers, with a total tonnage of 1,382,929 tons, and 91 sailing vessels, registering 27,397 tons. The total number of vessels which sailed from this port during the year was 961, of which 873 were steamers and 88 sailing vessels. The vessels taking part in this trade were of the following nationalities: German, American, Austrian, Argentine, Belgian, Brazilian, Danish, French, Spanish, Dutch, English, Italian, Russian, Swedish, and Norwegian.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS AT PARAHYBA.

The receipts at the custom-house of Parahyba in February, 1903, compared with those for the same month of 1902, were as follows:

	February—	
	1903.	1902.
Import duties:	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>
Gold	9,077	9,317
Paper	35,774	36,529
Port dues:		
Gold	400	300
Paper	216	90
Additional	55	9
Interior	790	5,036
Consumption	13,714	13,986
Revenue with special application:		
Redemption fund	117	191
Guaranty fund	2,269	2,329
Total	62,735	67,794

IMPORTS AT SANTOS.

According to figures published in the "Diario Oficial," the imports at the port of Santos during the month of February, 1903, were as follows:

	<i>Milreis.</i>
Animals	2,544
Animal hair and feathers	7,540
Hides and skins	79,316
Meats, fish, and other animal products	492,793
Ivory, mother-of-pearl, tortoise shell, etc.	8,570
Fruits	32,946
Vegetables, farinaceous products, and cereals	1,528,144
Plants, leaves, flowers, fruits, seeds, roots, forage, and spices	195,135
Vegetable juices, alcoholic and other beverages	1,127,606
Perfumery, paints, dyes, etc	66,036
Chemical and pharmaceutical products	192,113
Lumber	60,743
Cane, bamboo, reed, willow, etc	640
Fibers	14,218
Cotton	510,014
Wool	188,453
Linen	174,293
Silk	38,749

	<i>Milreis.</i>
Paper and paper articles	89,722
Stones and minerals	129,005
China and glass ware	128,424
Gold, silver, and platinum	221
Copper and its alloys	86,349
Lead, tin, zinc, and their alloys	10,295
Iron and steel	418,596
Metals and metalloids	1,935
Ships' supplies and ammunition	10,778
Cutlery	15,635
Jewelry	7,251
Vehicles	251,955
Mathematical and optical instruments	33,482
Surgical instruments	30,414
Musical instruments	14,405
Machinery, tools, etc	370,756
Other articles	99,804
Total	6,398,928

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

The receipts at the custom-house of Rio de Janeiro for the month of March, 1903, amounted to 1,453,347 *milreis* gold and 5,076,783 *milreis* paper, or a total of 6,530,131 *milreis*.

The receipts are classified as follows:

	Gold.	Paper.
Import duties	1,153,205	4,598,694
Port charges	11,619	125
Additional tax		8,580
Internal revenue		21,870
Consumption taxes		357,210
Extraordinary revenue		1,358
Deposits		77,676
Revenue applied—	220	
To the redemption fund		10,669
To the guaranty fund	288,301	
Total	1,453,347	5,076,783

DUTY ON PRINTED MATTER.

The "*Diario Oficial*" for March 3, 1903, contains the text of a circular issued by the *Directoria Geral dos Correios* to the effect that prints, chromographs, eleographs, and printed matter generally will pay the duty specified in the customs tariff for such articles, even when they are destined for private individuals or are imported for gratuitous distribution. Printed books, newspapers, periodicals, and reviews are also subject to duty when imported by individuals for their personal use, unless the amount of duty payable is less than 1 *milreis*, in which case these articles are exempted from customs duty.

RAILWAYS IN 1902.

According to the "South American Journal" of February 28, 1903, Brazil had 15,088 kilometers of railway in operation on January 1, 1902. Of the 20 States of the Federal Union, there were only 5 without railways, namely, Amazonas, Piahy, Sergipe, Goyaz, and Matto Grosso. The 15,088 kilometers of line at work were distributed as follows among the other 15 States:

Para:	Kilometers.	Federal District:	Kilometers.
Belem to Braganca	67	Central	57, 095
Maranhao:		Melhoramentos	20
Caxias to Cajazeiras	78	Rio do Ouro	15, 810
Ceara:		Leopoldina	11, 150
Sobral Railway	216, 280	Corcovado	3, 760
Buturite Railway	277, 844	Minas Geraes:	
Rio Grande do Norte:		Leopoldina	876
Natal to Nova Cruz	121	Western of Minas	835
Parahyba:		Central	676, 861
Conde d'Eu	141	Sapucahy	374
Pernambuco:		Musambinho	342
Sul de Pernambuco	193, 908	Mogyana	278
Central of Pernambuco ..	179, 900	Minas and Rio	155
Recife to Limoeiro	141, 055	Bahia and Minas	91
Recife to San Francisco ..	124, 739	San Paulo:	
Rebeirao to Borito	26	Paulista	1, 023
Paulo Affonso	13	Mogyana	932
Alagoas:		Sorocabana	904
Central d'Alagoas	150	Central	276
Paulo Affonso	103, 310	San Paulo Railway	139
Bahia:		Bragantina	52
Algoimhas à Joazeiro	452, 310	Fumilense	45
Central of Bahia	316	Raual Ferreo Campineiro ..	43
Bahia and Minas	142, 310	Araquara	42
Bahia to San Francisco ..	123, 340	Minas and Rio	25
Timbo Branch	83	Cantareira	24
Nazareth Traurosul	65	Dumont Branch	23
Santo Amara	36, 020	Santo Amaro	21
Espirito Santo:		Itatibense	20
Espirito Santo Central ..	21	Rio and San Paulo	18
Leopoldina	127	Bananalense	11
Rio de Janeiro:		Local Line	11
Leopoldina	1, 239	Santos to San Vicente	9
Central	290, 769	Taubate to Tremembe	9
Melhoramentos	128	Parana:	
Sapucahy	126	Brazilian railways	416, 995
Western of Minas	84, 700	San Paulo to Rio Grande ..	228, 600
Rio das Flores	64, 900	Santa Catharina:	
Uniao Valenciana	63, 638	Dona Theresa Christina ..	116, 310
Marica	40	Rio Grande do Sul:	
Rio do Ouro	29, 530	Porto Alegre to Uruguay ..	581, 618
Rezende to Areias	25	Santa Maria to Uruguay ..	355, 418
Bananalense	21	Southern	361, 800
Vassourense	6, 600		

	Kilometers.		Kilometers
Rio Grande do Sul—Continued.		Rio Grande do Sul—Continued.	
Quarahim to Itaquy	175,597	San Jeronymo Mines	22,800
Uruguayana to Alegrete..	124	Porto Alegre to Dionysio.	10
Porto Alegre to Novo			
Hamburgo	42,851		

The length of railway in operation in each of the States is as follows:

	Kilometers.		Kilometers.
San Paulo	3,636	Espirito Santo	148
Minas	3,622	Parahyba	141
Rio de Janeiro	2,115	Rio Grande do Norte	121
Rio Grande do Sul	1,610	Santa Catharina	116
Bahia	1,217	Federal District	107
Pernambuco	676	Maranhao	78
Parana	645	Para	67
Ceara	494		
Alagoas	253	Total	15,088

AGRICULTURAL BANK IN SÃO PAULO.

According to the *Diario Official*, of São Paulo, the law of December 17, 1902, with regard to the formation and regulation of agricultural credits in that State is as follows:

“DR. BERNARDINO DE CAMPOS, President of the State of São Paulo, makes known that the Legislative Congress has decreed and I hereby promulgate the following law:

“ARTICLE 1. The Government is authorized to guarantee an annual interest at the rate of 8 per cent upon a sum of 10,000 *contos* of *reis* during a period of twenty years to a bank to be founded in this capital and to operate on agricultural credit in the terms of the present law.

“*Sole section.* The Government will carry out the preliminary adjustments necessary for the organization of the bank.

“ART. 2. The capital must be realized within a period of one year from the respective date of the contract, with power to the Government to make an extension in the exercise of its discretion.

“*Sole section.* Power is given to raise the capital to 20,000 *contos* of *reis*, with the guaranty of interest as fixed in the preceding article.

“ART. 3. Besides the guaranty of interest, the bank will receive annually from the Treasury of the State the net proceeds of the transit tax on coffee up to a maximum of 5,000 *contos* of *reis*. This aid must not, however, exceed one-half the realized capital.

“ART. 4. The operations of the bank, having regard to the Federal legislation relative to agricultural property and to loans with hypothecary guaranties, will be:

“1. By discounts and rediscounts—

“(a) Agricultural bills, representing the products of husbandry in the State, of prompt sale, and not liable to deterioration.

“(b) Bills or orders, representing products of farmers of the State, upon commission agents or exporters of the same.

“2. By guaranteed loans or advances to farmers and commission agents—

“(a) On agricultural security or mortgage.

“(b) On mercantile pledge of bonds of the public debt of the State; agricultural products; gold, silver, and precious stones; and, with previous approval of the Government, bonds of the public municipal debt; shares, bills, debentures of banks and companies of the State.

“(c) On warrants issued in conformity with the law.

“(d) On first mortgage on rural or urban real estate (direct or otherwise).

“ART. 5. The bank shall apply, on advances to the farmers or planters of the State, under the guaranties of the letters (a), (c), and (d) of No. 2 of the preceding article, the amount of the pecuniary aid to be received from the State Treasury and the sum corresponding to 25 per cent of its paid-up capital.

“SEC. 1. These advances, destined to the use of planters, and for a term of not more than a year, shall be made in monthly loans and shall not be in excess of a total amount of 100 *contos* of *reis* for each borrower.

“SEC. 2. The advances made under the hypothecary guaranty shall not exceed the amount of average annual revenue of agricultural properties, or 25 per cent of the value of urban real estate.

“ART. 6. The bank shall apply its capital for an amount equal to the pecuniary aid from the State Treasury in the discount of agricultural bills or orders of the farmers on commission agents, with a currency not under six months.

“SEC. 1. In the amount above fixed sums exceeding 100 *contos* of *reis* in bills or orders of the same drawer shall not be computed.

“SEC. 2. The bank shall have power to apply the whole amount to which this article refers, or part thereof, in advances authorized by the preceding article.

“ART. 7. Operations under articles 5 and 6 shall have special inscription.

“ART. 8. The maximum rate of the bank, to cover all its operations, shall be 10 per cent per annum.

“ART. 9. For loans upon agricultural pledge or hypothecation the bank shall not exact deposits or payment over 150 *milreis* for the expenses of valuation and other preliminaries of the contract, this sum to be repaid to the depositor if, within ninety days, the proposed advance shall not have been effected.

“ART. 10. The bank may receive deposits by bills for future payment, or in account current, on conditions of agreement.

"ART. 11. The bank may establish branch establishments or agencies in such places in the State as may be deemed expedient.

"ART. 12. The net profits of the bank, in excess of 10 per cent per annum to the shareholders, shall be annually distributed in the following manner, namely, 50 per cent to a reserve fund, 25 per cent for the constitution of a fund destined to indemnify the amounts paid by the State under its guaranty of interest, and 25 per cent to the shareholders, or held in suspense account of profits, in whole or in part, in conformity with the deliberations of the directors.

"ART. 13. So soon as the reserve fund reaches to one-half of the social capital, the part of the profits destined to its formation shall be applied to the payment of the pecuniary aid afforded by the Treasury.

"ART. 14. As to the part of the profits destined to the fund relative to the guaranty of interest, this shall only have application after the indemnity to the State of the amounts disbursed under this responsibility, and no advance shall be made by the Treasury in respect of such guaranty whilst the fund has resources therefor.

"ART. 15. In the liquidation of the bank at the end of its period, or for any other reason, the Treasury of the State shall be repaid the amounts contributed in aid, after the engagements of the bank (*passivo do banco*) and the social capital has been paid and satisfied.

"SEC. 1. The fund destined to meet the advances for the guaranty of interest shall, in the liquidation, once the "*passivo*" of the bank, the social capital, and the amount of the pecuniary aids received from the Treasury are paid and satisfied, be distributed in equal parts between the State Treasury and the shareholders.

"SEC. 2. The reserve fund, and that of profits held in suspense, shall be at the free disposition of the administration of the bank, after all social charges have been satisfied, including therein the auxiliary pecuniary contributions made by the State Treasury.

"ART. 16. In the contract to be celebrated in the execution of this law, the Government shall frame the clauses and conditions deemed convenient to insure that the bank shall carry out the objects in view, and which it may consider requisite for its fiscalization.

"ART. 17. The Government is authorized to advance to the bank up to a sum of 2,000 *contos* of *reis* for account of the collection of the transit tax on coffee, effecting the operations, and opening the credits necessary for the purpose.

"ART. 18. The Government is authorized, without prejudice, to the bank to which article 1 relates, to guarantee the annual interest of 8 per cent per annum for the term of twenty years, up to a maximum capital of 10,000 *contos* of *reis*, to establishments which may propose to realize agricultural credit operations in the State, constituted by cooperative associations or whatsoever other form of mutuality permitted by Federal legislation.

"SEC. 1. The maximum capital guaranteed for each one of these establishments will be 2,000 *contos* of *reís*.

"SEC. 2. The Government, in the contracts, will decide as to the most convenient mode of fiscalization, and include the clauses it shall consider necessary.

"ART. 19. In the contract with the Government the penalties applicable to infraction of the respective clauses shall be fixed. These penalties shall consist of fines up to 2 *contos* of *reís*, suspension of the interest guaranty, cancellation of the contract, and, for the bank, to which article 1 relates, also in the exigibility of the auxiliary pecuniary contribution of the Treasury, in conformity with the gravity of the defaults, and shall be imposed by the Government.

"ART. 20. The present law shall pass into effect immediately on its publication in the 'Diario Oficial.'

"ART. 21. The Law No. 682, of 14th September, 1899, is hereby revoked, and all dispositions to the contrary.

"Palace of the Government of the State of São Paulo, on the 17th of December of 1902.

"BERNARDINO DE CAMPOS.

"FIRMIANO M. PINTO."

TRADE WITH FRANCE.

The following statistics on the trade with France are taken from the report of the Brazilian Consul-General at Havre.

The table gives the exports to France during the first nine months of 1902, compared with the same period of 1901 and 1900:

Articles.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Coffee.....quintals..	302,807	266,515	243,877
Cacao.....do.....	35,787	35,926	37,914
Rubber and gutta-percha.....do.....	17,849	10,997	18,628
Hides and skins.....do.....	61,358	20,934	46,149
Leaf tobacco.....do.....	3,551	6,060	3,506
Woods.....do.....	5,209	5,126	17,751
Bones, hoofs, and horns.....do.....	10,683	3,687	4,618
Rock crystal.....do.....	170	93	171
Sago and starch.....do.....	1,112	402	507
Cocconut and passava fibers.....do.....	442	78	474

The imports into Brazil from France during the same period were as follows:

Articles.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Cards, toys, brushes, spectacles, fans, and buttons.....quintals..	4,267	3,162	4,078
Cotton goods.....do.....	4,758	3,389	4,737
Ready-made clothing.....do.....	367	555	881
Woolen goods.....do.....	1,927	2,041	1,801
Butter.....do.....	10,152	10,104	8,681
Prepared skins.....do.....	2,538	2,055	2,051
Wines.....hectoliters..	13,235	12,262	13,511
Paper, books, and engravings.....quintals..	5,260	11,061	9,595
Jewelry (gold, silver, and platinum).....kilograms..	513	541	461

Articles.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Medicines..... quintals.....	4,144	4,576	4,271
Tools, etc..... do.....	4,336	4,720	6,015
Earthenware and glassware..... do.....	21,310	15,505	324
Leather articles..... do.....	208	141	247
Machinery..... do.....	2,381	2,891	4,358
Rum, liquors, etc..... hectoliters.....	1,200	970	917
Perfumery..... quintals.....	972	797	1,183
Construction materials..... do.....	29,371	22,878	28,397
Potatoes..... do.....	26,317	44,365	27,884
Straw hats..... do.....	274	286	350
Lead in bars and sheets..... do.....	5	.....	6
Silk goods and raw silk..... do.....	117	215	69
Furniture and articles made of wood..... do.....	849	1,233	999
Chemical products..... do.....	5,465	20,947	3,209
Paints, dyes, etc..... do.....	4,578	2,923	2,495
Salt and dried fish, and fish otherwise prepared..... do.....	369	366	639
Candles of all kinds..... do.....	609	588	384
Linen, hemp, and jute cloths..... do.....	127	81	305
Cutlery..... do.....	43	82	92

The total value of the merchandise exported to France during the first nine months of 1902 was 65,072,000 *frances*, compared with 49,328,000 *frances* in 1901 and 59,272,000 *frances* in 1900.

The total value of goods imported into Brazil from France during this period was 24,369,000 *frances*, compared with 24,322,000 *frances* in 1901 and 26,925,000 *frances* in 1900.

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER FROM MAIZE LEAVES.

The "South American Journal" of March 14, 1903, states that a new process for making paper from the leaves of the maize plant has been invented in Brazil. The specimens of paper produced, which were made with imperfect apparatus, are of excellent quality, though only of the rougher sorts of wrapping paper. Should the inventor's anticipations be realized it is clear that a new and important industry could be established in South America, where maize is extensively cultivated and the leaves are not utilized except to a small extent for feeding cattle.

The inventor says that in the State of Bahia, to which he belongs, maize yields two crops per annum and that three crops can be secured where irrigation is employed. He has secured a tract of land suitable for the purpose, and estimating from the cost of cultivating and irrigating the land, also all outlays upon plant and cost of manufacture, for which he has submitted the detailed figures, he calculates that a company taking up the enterprise with a capital of £20,000 ought to make an annual profit of £36,000. He invites communications from those interested in the scheme.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The Government of the State of Minas Geraes has recently granted a number of valuable concessions for the development of gold mines in that State. These concessions include the alluvial deposits of the

following rivers: Piraçicaba, das Mortes from its mouth to Ilhéos, Abaethé, Piranga, Carmo, and the das Velhas River. The State of Minas proposes to enact such legislation as will give greater stability to this industry.

The Rotulo mines belong to and are worked by the Rotulo Mining Company, Limited. They are situated in the locality known as "Descoberto," in a narrow defile between two hills. Tunnels have been run into the mountain to a distance of 300 meters. The mine is equipped with a Decanville tramway, by which the ore is carried to the stamp mill. The mines are lighted by electricity and the mills are run by water power.

According to the report of the Brazilian Consul-General at Liverpool, the total value of goods imported from Brazil at that port during the third quarter of 1902 was £749,300, compared with £1,594,773 for the same period of the preceding year. This decrease was due to the decrease in the imports of cotton, sugar, chestnuts, rubber, and cotton seed.

The Draper Company, of Hopedale, Massachusetts, has made arrangements with the engineering and contracting firm of James Mitchell & Co., of Rio Janeiro and Sao Paulo, for the importation into Brazil on an extensive scale of the Northrop loom. The cotton machinery hitherto shipped to Brazil has come practically exclusively from Great Britain.

A dispatch from Rio Janeiro announces that the Provincial Legislature of Sao Paulo has passed a bill imposing a maximum tax of 2 per cent on exported coffee. The bill will become effective in July if it is signed by the President.

It is reported that the *Companhia de Mineração* of Brazil, which is engaged in the extraction of gold and manganese in the State of Minas Geraes, has increased its capital in order to exploit the entire valley of the Paraopeba River, for which it has the concession.

The number of patents issued by the Government of Brazil during the year 1902 was 288, of which 12 were for improvements on inventions already patented.

A commercial estimate puts the annual cotton crop of Brazil at 200,000 bales (500 pounds each), of which about 50,000 bales are exported.

Brazil imported \$900,000 worth of animal products during 1902 and \$26,539,030 worth of food stuffs.

The Brazilian Government has authorized the expenditure of 150,000 *milreis* for the construction of a telegraph line to the Acre region.

CHILE.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS IN 1901 AND 1902.

[From the "Diario Oficial," No. 1455.]

The total revenues collected by all the custom-houses of the Republic in 1902 for export and import duties amounted to 70,419,059 *pesos*. Comparing this revenue with that of 1901 shows an increase in 1902 of the revenue derived from exports of 1,144,446 *pesos*, and a decrease in the revenue derived from imports of 1,683,836 *pesos*, or a total decrease in the revenues of 1902, as compared with 1901, of 569,390 *pesos*. The following table gives the receipts, by ports, for the years in question:

	1901.	1902.	Increase or decrease.
EXPORTS.			
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Pisagua.....	6,047,404	7,254,228	+1,206,824
Iquique.....	29,785,333	30,103,216	+ 317,883
Tocopilla.....	4,816,452	4,017,565	- 798,887
Antofagasta.....	826,953	701,964	- 124,989
Taltal.....	2,650,117	3,133,732	+ 483,615
Total.....	44,126,259	45,240,705	+1,114,446
IMPORTS.			
Pisagua.....	120,996	151,477	+ 30,481
Iquique.....	1,972,331	2,085,245	+ 112,914
Tocopilla.....	186,148	219,469	+ 33,321
Antofagasta.....	663,492	521,455	- 142,037
Taltal.....	100,216	114,455	+ 14,239
Caldera.....	234,782	203,791	- 30,991
Carrizal Bajo.....	31,834	20,681	- 11,153
Carrizal Alto.....	861,875	690,613	- 171,262
Valparaiso.....	18,080,882	17,060,365	-1,020,517
Talhuano.....	3,386,362	3,132,214	- 254,148
Coronel.....	670,040	544,932	- 125,108
Valdivia.....	520,295	406,107	- 114,188
Puerto Montt.....	29,783	27,002	- 2,781
Ancud.....	152	546	+ 394
Total.....	26,862,188	25,178,352	-1,683,836

Since the law of December 23, 1897, went into operation the annual export duties have been as follows:

	Pesos.
1898.....	44,427,966
1899.....	47,245,169
1900.....	50,171,003
1901.....	44,126,259
1902.....	45,204,707

The decrease of 1,683,836 *pesos* shows that the Republic consumed less imported goods in 1902 than in 1901, the decrease being approximately 6,000,000 *pesos* worth of merchandise, the exact figures not having yet been determined by the Bureau of Statistics of the Chilean Government.

The receipts from customs duties during the last five years are given in the table which follows:

	Pesos.
1898.....	21,370,251
1899.....	21,368,585
1900.....	27,374,840
1901.....	26,974,941
1902.....	25,178,352

The custom-house at Arica, which is governed in accordance with the provisions of the truce treaty with Bolivia, produced for Chile in 1901, 122,819 *pesos* and 91,386 *pesos* in 1902.

THE TRANS-ANDINE RAILWAY.

LAW AUTHORIZING THE PRESIDENT TO CONTRACT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A RAILWAY ACROSS THE ANDES.

[From "*Diario oficial*," February 28, 1903.]

On February 14, 1903, the President promulgated the following law, passed by the Congress of the Republic:

"ARTICLE 1. The President of the Republic is authorized to contract, by means of public bids, for the construction of a railway having a gauge of one meter, said railway to start from the City of the Andes and extend to the summit of the cordillera, so as to connect with a railway of the same gauge which is being built from Mendoza (Argentine Republic) to that point.

"ART. 2. The State guarantees for a period of twenty years five per cent annual interest on a sum which shall not exceed £1,500,000.

"For the purposes of the payment of the guarantee the work shall be divided into three sections, the value of which shall be estimated as follows:

"*First section.*—From the Andes to Juñcal, estimated at 20 per cent of the total work.

"*Second section.*—From Juñcal to Portillo, estimated at 35 per cent of the total construction.

"*Third section.*—From Portillo to the junction with the Argentine Railway, estimated at 45 per cent of the total work.

"The guarantee will become operative on the completion of each section and the providing of the same with the corresponding rolling stock.

"ART. 3. The President of the Republic shall fix the time for the opening of the bids, the time in which the sections shall be constructed, and the time and manner of the payment of the guarantee; he shall adopt the measures necessary to comply with the objects of the present law; he shall intervene in the formation of the tariffs, plans, quality and kind of equipment, and, in addition, he shall fix or establish

all of the other conditions that guarantee the permanency and security of the traffic at all times.

"If traffic should be interrupted for more than forty days, the contractor shall pay a fine of one hundred and fifty pounds sterling for each day that the interruption continues in excess of that period.

"The plans shall provide for the necessary protection against snows and landslides in order to insure the operation of the line during the entire winter.

"The bids shall be accompanied by a certificate of deposit for \$200,000, payable to the order of the Chilean Government, as a guaranty of good faith.

"The bidder whose offer is accepted shall deposit \$400,000 in securities of the Mortgage Bank (Caja Hipotecario) or in bonds of the public debt of Chile, quoted at the current market price ruling in said institution, as the sole guarantee for the compliance of the contract, and shall have the right to receive the interest earned by said securities or bonds.

"This deposit shall be returned to the contractor in the following manner: 50 per cent on the completion of the first section from the Andes to Juncal; 25 per cent on terminating the second section from Juncal to Portillo, and the remaining 25 per cent on the completion of the third section.

"ART. 4. The lands that may be necessary for the construction of the railway, stations, offices, shops, and other buildings pertaining to the line are subject to public use and may be expropriated in conformity with the law.

"This provision shall be effective during the construction of the line.

"The section of the Transandine Railway already constructed from the Andes to Salto del Soldado is also declared subject to public use, provided no agreement for its transfer can be reached between the owner and the new concessioner.

"Should expropriation be resorted to the buyer shall pay not only the value of the section constructed, but also that of the material and machinery on hand, surveys and work done, and the lands required for the extension of the railway.

"The concessionary may demand the expropriation referred to in the two foregoing paragraphs within the period of one year from the date of the acceptance of the bid.

"Persons engaged in the construction of the line shall be granted the use of such Government lands as they may need for the railway, stations and offices, and the public roads, provided always this use does not interfere with the traffic.

"They are also granted the right to use gratis as motive power, for the exclusive object of furnishing power to their installations and

machinery, and without prejudice to rights formerly acquired, the public streams of the nation existing in the section from Juncal to the summit.

"ART. 5. The machinery, cars, tools, and other materials necessary for the construction of the road, its stations, offices, and the equipment required for the opening of the railway to traffic, are declared free of import and all fiscal duties.

"The quantity of material subject to free entry shall be fixed by the President of the Republic after the approval of the bids for the work, and the employment of the same in the construction of the line and its appurtenances shall be accounted for to him.

"ART. 6. The railway company, in addition to the obligations imposed upon it by articles 53, 54, and 55 of the law of August 6, 1862, shall transport at half rates all the employees of the Government who travel on Government business, and at half the tariff rates all the freight delivered to it for account of the Government.

"If the railway should obtain from the Argentine railways or from the railways connecting with them any reduction with respect to the carrying of the mails, freight or passengers, these reductions shall extend to the same objects and persons that are transported over the Trans Andine Railway.

"ART. 7. Any questions of differences that may arise between the Government and the railway respecting the manner of complying with the obligations which the contract respectively imposes upon the parties shall be submitted to the decision of arbitrators, one of which shall be appointed by each party, the two thus appointed having power to choose a third arbitrator, and this tribunal shall settle all disputes without resort to the courts.

"If the two arbitrators are unable to agree upon the selection of a third arbitrator, the latter shall be designated by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

"ART. 8. The concessionary and the persons or companies that represent him, even though they be foreigners and nonresidents of Chile, shall be considered domiciled in the Republic, and shall be subject to the laws of the country in the same manner as if they were Chilians, with respect to everything that relates to the observance of the contract that may be made by virtue of this law, it being understood that the concessionary or those who acquire his rights shall not resort to diplomatic negotiations regarding any difficulty that may arise by reason of the same.

"ART. 9. On the completion of the railway the concessionary agrees to sell it to the State, should the latter so desire, within a period of five years, at a price that shall not exceed the capital, the interest on which is guaranteed, plus ten per cent additional.

"In every case the concessionary agrees to respect the agreements

that the Government of Chile makes with the Argentine Republic regarding the exploitation and traffic of the line.

"ART. 10. The powers that this law confers upon the President of the Republic shall be in force for a period of two years.

"And whereas, after having consulted with the Council of State, I have thought well to approve and sanction it, now, therefore, let it be promulgated and observed as a law of the Republic."

CONCESSION FOR RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION VIA ANTUCO.

[From "*Diario Oficial*" of March 16, 1903.]

On March 16, 1903, President RIESCO promulgated the following decree:

"ARTICLE 1. A concession is hereby granted to J. J. DE BELAUSTEGUI and to the persons or companies to whom he may transfer his rights to construct and work a one-meter-gauge railway, which shall start from Cabrero Station, on the Central Railway, or its vicinity, and shall be continued eastward along the valley of the river Laja to the dividing frontier line with the Argentine Republic.

"ART. 2. Electric or steam power may be used on all or any portion of the line.

"ART. 3. A reduction of fifty per cent on the State Railways rates shall be made to the concessionaire on the carriage of materials intended for the construction of the line and its belongings, and the same reduction shall be made on the fares of workmen and employees.

"ART. 4. Locomotives, cars, tools, and other materials necessary for the construction of the line and of its stations, workshops, and offices are hereby declared to be free of import duty.

"ART. 5. The land that may be necessary for the line, stations, offices, workshops, stores, and all other requirements of the railway is hereby declared of public utility, and it shall be expropriated in conformity with the law.

"ART. 6. The use of public land required for the railway and its belongings is hereby granted free to the concessionaire, as is also the use of public roads, provided always that this use does not interfere with traffic.

"ART. 7. The term of eighteen months is hereby granted to the concessionaire in which to make, at his own cost, surveys and plans of the line. He is at liberty to abbreviate this term, and may present his plans by sections.

"ART. 8. All the plans shall be submitted to the approval of the President of the Republic.

"ART. 9. The construction of the line shall be commenced within one year after the approval of the plans, and it shall be definitely finished and opened for public traffic within five years, to be counted

from the commencement of work, with the stations and rolling-stock necessary for the requirement of the traffic.

“The President of the Republic may extend this term of five years, on the petition of the concessionaire, but the extension of time may not exceed two years.

“ART. 10. The Chilean Government agrees to pay to the concessionaire of this railway a fixed premium of two hundred thousand pounds, payable in cash as the work advances in the following proportion: Up to one hundred and twenty thousand pounds, at the rate of one thousand pounds for each kilometer of road opened for public traffic; and the remaining eighty thousand pounds, or the balance that may remain to complete the two hundred thousand pounds, when the line shall be finished and united on Argentine territory with a line or lines to Buenos Ayres or Bahia Blanca.

“ART. 11. The concessionaire, at the time of organizing his company, shall reserve the sum of one hundred thousand pounds in deferred shares, which shall be issued to the order of the Chilean Government and shall be delivered to it, without charge of any kind, immediately after the company has been legally recognised in Chili.

“For the effects of the delivery of the shares referred to in the preceding section, the amount of the value of the shares and obligations to be issued by the company as a charge on the line, comprised between Cabrero Station and the summit of the Andes, shall be fixed at nine hundred thousand pounds.

“Nevertheless, this sum may be increased if this step should be found to be necessary, but in this case a greater number of shares shall be delivered to the Chilean Government in proportion to the increase of capital.

“But the aforementioned sum may be increased without increasing the shares corresponding to the Government when the increase of capital is required for the construction or acquisition of extensions or branches for the line.

“ART. 12. The Government reserves the right to intervene in the formation of the tariff of rates of freights and fares when the net profits of the line shall exceed twelve per cent per annum.

“ART. 13. The questions or differences that may arise between the Government and the owners of the line with respect to the manner of fulfilling the obligations which the contract imposes on them respectively shall be submitted to the decision of arbitrators, one to be named by each party, and these with power to name a third, to form a tribunal from which there shall be no appeal.

“If the arbitrators should not be able to agree in the appointment of a third, he shall be named by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

"ART. 14. The concessionaire and the persons who represent his rights, even when foreigners and nonresidents of Chili, shall be considered as domiciled in the Republic and shall be subject to the laws of the country as if they were Chilians, in everything relating to the fulfillment of the contract to be celebrated by virtue of this law, it being understood that the concessionaire, or they who may acquire his rights, may not apply for diplomatic protection in any difficulty that may arise.

"ART. 15. The President of the Republic is hereby authorized for the term of two years to contract, by public tender, a branch line to Los Angeles, to start from the Transandine line at the nearest point possible to the town of Antuco.

"The gauge of this branch shall be the same as that of the Transandine line.

"And whereas, after consultation with the Council of State, I have thought well to approve and sanction it, now therefore let it be promulgated and observed as a law of the Republic."

SALE OF NITRATE LANDS.

[From the "*Diario Oficial*," No. 7553.]

On March 16, 1903, the President of the Republic promulgated the following decree concerning the sale of Government nitrate lands:

"ARTICLE 1. The President of the Republic is hereby authorized for the term of one year to sell at public auction the following nitrate lands belonging to the State:

LANDS IN TARAPACA

1. Lands in the vicinity of Jazpampa Baja.
2. Lands in the vicinity of Paccha.
3. Lands in the vicinity of Jazpampa.
4. Lands of Puntilla de Abra de Quiroga.
5. Lands to the west of Santa Rosa de Huara.
6. Lands of Carmen Bajo, together with Rincon de Benavides and San Antonio Viejo.
7. Lands to the south of San Esteban.
8. Lands in the Rinconada to the south of lot No. 9.
9. Lands of San Agustin.
10. Lands of the Union de Barrechea and adjoining grounds.
11. Lands in the vicinity of San Pablo and San Roberto.
12. Lands in the vicinity of Gallinazos.
13. Lands in the vicinity of Pintados.
14. Lands to the west of Central Lagunas.
15. Lands to the west of North Lagunas.
16. Lands to the north of North Lagunas.

LANDS AT TOCO.

17. Lands between Peregrina and Casualidad.
18. Lands between Casualidad and Empresa.
19. Lands to the west of Buena Esperanza.
20. Lands near to Nivel Station.
21. Lands to the southwest of Carolina.
22. Lands to the south of Slogge.
23. Lands to the south of Santa Rita.
24. Lands between Constancia, Santiago, and Ramirez.

"ART. 2. The sale shall take place in Santiago, after notice, which shall be published during three months in the "*Diario Oficial*," in a daily paper in each of the cities of Santiago, Valparaiso, and Inquique, and in one of each of the cities of London, Paris, Berlin, and New York.

"ART. 3. The minimum price shall be the value given in the valuations approved of by the President of the Republic.

"ART. 4. The purchase money shall be paid in currency of the value of eighteen pence, in pounds sterling, or in reliable ninety-day sight drafts on London, in this form: Fifty per cent cash, and the remaining fifty per cent in the term of one year, to be counted from the date on which the sale takes place, the property to remain mortgaged to the Government as security for the unpaid portion of the purchase money.

"Purchasers who do not pay on the stipulated dates shall pay interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum, without prejudice to the levying of an execution.

"ART. 5. Intending purchasers to be allowed to bid must offer security to be accepted by the Director of the Treasury, for a sum equivalent to twenty-five per cent of the minimum price.

"ART. 6. If the contract should not be carried into effect through the act or fault of the purchaser, the security provided in conformity with the preceding article shall be forfeited to the State.

"ART. 7. The sale shall be made *ad corpus*, in the State in which the lands are found, and the Government will deliver them in conformity with the measurements and boundaries given in the plans prepared by the "*Delegación Fiscal de Salitreras*" (Government Committee on Nitrate Properties), without responsibility for the State in respect to the quantity of exploitable substance that may exist in them.

"ART. 8. If some of the lots should not be sold at the auction the President of the Republic is hereby authorized to order another sale within the term of one year and in conformity with the provisions of this law.

"ART. 9. The President of the Republic is hereby authorized to discount the securities corresponding to the part of the price for which the purchasers still owe.

"ART. 10. The amount of the sale of the nitrate properties shall be paid wholly, capital and interest into the general revenue of the Nation."

DUTY ON CLOTHING.

Regulations issued by the Chief Superintendent of Customs in Chile, relative to the assessment of duty on cotton and woolen clothing, provide that clothing of cotton, of linen, and of linen mixed with vegetable fiber, in pieces, not made up, shall be valued as the material of which made, with an addition of 40 per cent, except shirts of cotton flannel, cut out but not made up, which shall be valued as finished articles without any reduction. Underclothing of wool, or of wool with an inferior admixture, cut out but not made up, shall be valued as finished clothing of the same quality, with a reduction of 20 per cent on the valuation of finished clothing. Woolen goods which contain an evident admixture of cotton shall be valued, without analysis, as of wool and cotton; if the mixture of cotton is not evident they shall be valued as of pure wool.

GOVERNMENTAL CHANGES.

A communication to the International Bureau of the American Republics from the Department of State of the United States, under date of May 12, 1903, states that President RIESCO being temporarily incapacitated by illness, under the Constitution the Minister of the Interior, Don RAMON BARROS LUCCO, is acting as President.

The following Ministers have been appointed to the new Cabinet:

Señor RAFAEL SOTTOMAYOR, Minister of Interior and Foreign Affairs.

Señor EMILE BELLO, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction.

Señor FRANÇOIS RIVAS, Minister of Finance.

Señor RICHARD MATTE, Minister of War and Marine.

Señor ANIBAL SAN FUENTES, Minister of Public Works.

COLOMBIA.

TRADE OF CARTAGENA.

Consul J. C. INGERSOLL, of Cartagena, under date of March 20, 1903, transmits to the Department of State of the United States the following statistics relating to the trade of the port in 1902.

The value (in United States gold) of imports by countries of origin was:

Country.	Value.	Country.	Value.
United States.....	\$635,180.75	West Indies.....	\$31,485.00
Great Britain.....	448,821.41	Belgium.....	11,512.40
Germany.....	283,127.76	Other countries.....	4,137.00
France.....	123,836.59		
Spain.....	39,507.60	Total.....	1,601,159.28
Italy.....	10,520.74		

The total trade of 1902, compared with the figures for 1901, was:

Description.	1902.		1901.	
	Packages.	Metric tons.	Packages.	Metric tons.
Imports.....	213,381	16,141.3	177,642	14,905.3
Exports.....	133,327	13,339.4	133,827	8,855

The increase of imports for 1902 was thus 1,239 metric tons. In the export trade for 1902 an increase of 4,475.4 metric tons is shown.

The chief articles of export for 1902, compared with 1901, were:

Article.	1902.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
Coffee, bags.....metric tons..	208.5	170	38.5	
Hides.....do.....	354.1	333	21.1	
Tobacco.....do.....	1,315.6	1,610		294.4
Rubber.....do.....	75.3	62.2	13.1	
Ivory units.....do.....	1,326.6	1,184.2	142.4	
Cacao.....do.....	61	67		6
Cattle.....number.....	7,071	8,113		1,042
Div-divi.....metric tons.....	157.3	1,213.9		1,056.6
Cotton seed.....do.....	213.9	57.9	156	

The export of coal was 3,796.8 metric tons in 1902 and 224.6 metric tons in 1901.

THE PLACER MINES OF CHOCÓ.

[From "El Colombiano de Bogotá."]

The extensive auriferous deposit called "El Medio" is situated some 15 kilometers from Nóvita, on the left bank of the San Juan River, between the Tamaná and Sipí rivers, both of which are tributaries of the first-named stream. These placers were worked from the colonial period until the freeing of the slaves in 1850. Mr. ROBERT WHITE, who examined the placers in 1878, reported that the deposits of auriferous sands were far from being exhausted. The celebrated Torra hill forms the southwest boundary of the property. The drainage to the north and northwest is effected through the Tamaná River, while that to the south and southwest is carried off through the Cajón and Sipí rivers. The eastern boundary consists of the upper waters of the

Hospital and Surama rivers. The fineness of the gold is from .830 to .890, and exists in combination with a certain proportion of platinum. The most prominent peaks that are encountered in the district are the Tambo-Frio, which divides the Tamaná and Sipí rivers, and the Observatory, which connects with Mount Torra by the La Palma spur, and the Agnaclara and Hospital ranges.

This entire district is watered by numerous streams, such, for instance, as the Sabaletas, Santa Barbara, Quebrada-Jesús, Hospital, Surama, San Rafael, and Argáez, the sands of all of which carry gold. Mount Torra is a mountain of granite, but its northeast flank, which slopes toward the mines, is made up of schists of the most primitive formation. Beyond these schists masses of porphyritic granite extend into the sedimentary rocks, forming beds which contain rich auriferous deposits. The character of the placers, as well as the quality of gold and the formation of the country rock, prove that nearly all the gold washed down by the currents of these streams comes from Mount Torra, so that this mountain offers a field for exploration of the greatest expectancy and importance. The auriferous sands are found in the rivers and valleys, and to work the deposits it is only necessary to build falls, use explosives, canals, and sluices. Drills, elevators, retaining sluices, and even cranes may also be employed in the loosening, raising, and collecting of the auriferous sands and materials and in the displacing and casting aside of the enormous blocks of stone encountered on every hand. There is probably no more promising field anywhere for the profitable employment of hydraulic mining. In the opinion of Mr. White the exhausting or working out of these placers will occupy such a long time that, even upon a grand scale and with improved methods, it can not be calculated.

One of the richest placer mines in the district is that known as the "Virgin Mary," at Andaguéda, belonging to the Choco Hydraulic Mining Company, of Boston. The placer is situated on the left bank of the river, about 2 kilometers from the village of Bogadó. The company holds a ninety-nine-year lease on 800 acres of gold placer lands, and estimate that there are gold-bearing sands thereon sufficient to insure exploitation for a period of thirty years.

The deposits in these placers contain but little adhesive force, are soft, easily washed, and yield gold to the average value of \$1 per cubic yard. This gold is of a good grade and corresponds to the coarse gold of California encountered in the placers of that State, and is worth about \$18 per ounce.

COSTA RICA.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1902.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of April 16, 1903, contains the full text of the interesting report which Mr. J. M. CUERVO, chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Costa Rica, made to the Department of the Treasury and Commerce on March 27, 1903, covering the commerce of that progressive Republic during the calendar year 1902, an extract of which is as follows:

The imports, according to the declared value of the consular invoices, during the year mentioned, amounted to \$3,788,073.72. The table given below shows the value of the imports from 1897 to 1902 inclusive:

1897	\$4,714,100.12	1900	\$4,934,553.50
1898	3,925,197.51	1901	3,858,243.13
1899	3,886,536.46	1902	3,788,073.72

Analyzing these figures, it is seen that the imports in 1902 are somewhat less than those of any of the former years. The imports in 1900 were larger than those of any of the preceding or subsequent years included in the table, due largely to the fact that changes were made in the customs tariff about that time which caused abnormal purchases of commodities to be made in order to bring the goods in under the old and lower tariff schedules, inasmuch as it was generally known that the tariff schedules on goods imported in 1901 would be increased 50 per cent on the old rates. Notwithstanding this fact, however, the imports in 1901 rose to \$3,858,243.13. The average value of the imports for the six years mentioned is, in round numbers, \$4,184,459.74, a very creditable showing and one that shows a sound and substantial development in the commercial status of the country.

The following table shows the principal countries engaged in the import trade with Costa Rica in 1902, the value of the goods furnished, and the percentage thereof:

Countries.	Value.	Percent- age.
United States	\$2,048,846.59	54.08
Great Britain	906,679.16	23.91
Germany	172,391.60	12.47
France	128,080.11	5.25
Spain	75,146.29	1.98
Italy	65,059.63	1.71
Other countries	20,660.43	.57
Total	3,788,073.72	100.00

A comparison of these percentages with those of the five preceding years is given in the following table:

	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.
United States.....	58.08	46.88	46.01	54.00	41.08	33.64
Great Britain.....	23.94	21.84	27.13	19.46	19.06	26.92
Germany.....	12.47	13.51	13.16	11.55	16.05	21.01
France.....	5.25	5.40	5.95	5.95	10.08	10.00
Spain.....	1.98	3.16	2.65	2.65	3.30	3.12
Italy.....	1.71	3.06	2.45	1.95	2.46	3.18
Other countries.....	.57	6.15	2.35	1.44	4.97	1.83
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

From the foregoing table it will be seen that there was a considerable increase during the last few years in the commerce of Costa Rica with the United States, due undoubtedly to the frequent and easy maritime communication with the ports of New York, New Orleans, and Mobile. The trade in bananas, carried on by the United Fruit Company with the Atlantic coast and interior cities of the United States, has naturally greatly increased the means of communication, and has raised the percentage of Costa Rican products shipped to the United States, such as gold bullion, rubber, hides, and coffee.

The imports into Costa Rica of some of the principal alimentary substances, such, for instance, as beans, decreased some 50 per cent in 1902 as compared with 1901. In the present tariff schedules the duties on food products are very much higher than they were a few years ago, so that it is thought that with this protection to agricultural products there will be an increase in the domestic harvests and a corresponding decrease in the importation of cereals and alimentary products.

The value of the parcels-post imports, not including gold coin, in 1902 was \$74,567.15, as compared with \$106,839.37 in 1901. The following table shows the value of the merchandise and coin imported into the Republic by parcels post in 1902 from five of the principal commercial countries of the world, together with the percentage of each.

	Value.	Percentage.
United States.....	\$228,214.31	88.89
Germany.....	21,585.50	6.66
Great Britain.....	9,732.70	2.99
France.....	3,980.52	1.22
Italy.....	1,054.12	.25
Total.....	324,567.15	100.00

The imports of merchandise through the frontier ports of San Carlos, Sarapiquí, and Colorado during 1902 amounted to \$1,656.72, which is approximately the value of the imports made through the same ports in 1901.

The imports of cattle from Nicaragua in 1902 consisted of 14,587 head on an average value of 40 *colones* each, making a total value of 583,480 *colones*, which reduced to a gold value at the rate of 209.75 per cent, the average annual rate of ninety-day sight drafts on London, amounts to \$278,178.77, as compared with \$164,924.70 in 1901. Other live stock, such as brood animals and fowls, was imported into the Republic from the United States for the purpose of improving the breed of the domestic animals of the country.

From 1896 to 1902, inclusive, the consumption of cattle aggregated 264,158 head, valued at \$1,774,892.25, 159,405 being native and 104,753 imported cattle. The following table shows the consumption by years:

Year.	Value.	Imports.	National product.	Consumption.
1896.....	\$368,643.63	18,110	16,111	34,221
1897.....	206,958.51	43,541	22,120	36,670
1898.....	333,968.53	19,967	18,886	38,793
1899.....	250,170.21	15,918	23,276	39,194
1900.....	172,317.90	11,445	28,518	39,963
1901.....	161,924.70	11,215	25,610	36,855
1902.....	278,178.77	14,587	23,875	38,462
Total.....	1,774,892.25	104,753	159,405	264,158

These figures give an average annual value of \$253,556.03, with an average annual consumption of 37,737 head, of which number 22,774 were native and 14,965 were imported cattle.

The imports of gold coin in 1902 amounted to \$250,000, of which amount \$100,000 was consigned to the Bank of Costa Rica and \$150,000 to the Government.

The imports of merchandise with baggage, which was made through the port of Puntarenas, in 1902 consisted of 15,984 kilograms, valued at \$4,204.18, which amount added to \$16,652.78, the value of the imports of this kind at Limon, gives a total of \$20,856.96 as the value of the imports of goods brought in with baggage at these two ports during the year.

The exports of the crop of coffee, which commenced on October 1, 1901, and terminated on September 30, 1902, amounted to 236,057 sacks weighing 13,749,100 kilograms, as follows:

Class.	Sacks.	Kilos.
Parchment.....	115,014	8,139,350
Clean.....	91,043	5,609,750

This coffee was shipped from the following ports:

Port.	Sacks.	Kilos.
Port Limon.....	208,427	12,127,516
Punt Arenas.....	27,630	1,621,584
Total.....	236,057	13,749,100

Consulting the trade papers on coffee, published by the Credit Lyonnais, of London, in which the quotations of the greater portion of the coffee produced in Costa Rica and marketed in London are recorded, it is seen that the crop of 1901-2 shipped to London consisted of 126,427 sacks, weighing 8,686,596 kilograms, the average price of which was \$11.86 per quintal of 46 kilograms. Valuing all of the Costa Rican coffee sent to London at this price and that sent to other markets at 20 per cent less, or \$9.51 net, as has been the custom in former years, and taking 6 per cent of all the coffee exported from the Republic as coffee of an inferior grade, and calculating it at the same price as has been received for former shipments, shows that the coffee exported in 1902—that is to say, the crop of 1901-2—produced \$3,179,818.47 according to the following calculation:

8,686,596 kilos sold in London, at \$0.2578 per kilo.....	\$2,239,404.45
4,237,558 kilos sold in other places, at \$0.2067 per kilo.....	875,903.24
824,946 kilos sold as an inferior grade, at \$0.0782 per kilo.....	64,510.78
<hr/>	
13,749,100 kilos.....	3,179,818.47

Year.	Percentage of crops.	Year.	Percentage of crops.
1896-7.....	13.50	1899-1900.....	52.40
1897-8.....	24.26	1900-1901.....	68.61
1898-9.....	40.20	1901-2.....	59.20

The coffee shipped to London during the years mentioned and sold in that market was in the proportion as shown by the following table:

	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-2.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Great Britain.....	55	57	56	58	66	73
United States.....	23	24	24	25	21	15
Germany.....	17	16	16	11	8	8
Other countries.....	5	3	4	6	5	4

The following table shows the yield of coffee in the Republic from 1899 to 1902, inclusive, together with the values of the crops:

	Kilos.	Value.		Kilos.	Value.
1899.....	15,366,671	\$2,943,190.35	1901.....	16,571,025	\$2,823,291.32
1900.....	16,100,905	3,800,187.61	1902.....	13,749,100	3,179,818.47

The exports of bananas in 1902 were greater than those of any preceding year, and consisted of 4,174,199 bunches, which, at 45 cents a bunch, were worth \$1,878,389.55. The following table shows the exports of this fruit for a period of twenty-two years:

	Bunches.		Bunches.
1881	8,500	1892	1,178,812
1882	44,804	1893	1,278,647
1883	110,801	1894	1,374,986
1884	420,000	1895	1,585,817
1885	401,183	1896	1,962,102
1886	595,790	1897	1,932,012
1887	889,517	1898	2,331,036
1888	854,588	1899	2,962,771
1889	990,898	1900	3,420,166
1890	1,034,765	1901	3,870,156
1891	1,133,717	1902	4,174,199

The shipments in 1902 were made to the following ports:

	Bunches.		Bunches.
New Orleans	2,307,391	Philadelphia	18,748
New York	1,081,834	Bristol (England)	16,483
Charleston	228,565		
Mobile	521,178	Total	4,174,199

The exports of cedar timber for cabinet work and other purposes in 1902 aggregated 390,026 cubic feet, which, at 30 cents per cubic foot, amounted to \$117,007.80. The following table gives the exports of cedar from 1898 to 1902, inclusive:

	Cubic feet.		Cubic feet.
1898	705,437	1901	732,866
1899	713,159	1902	390,026
1900	1,133,885		

The exports of mahogany in 1902 were 8,292 cubic feet, valued at 30 cents per cubic foot, or \$2,487.60. The exports of this wood from 1898 to 1902, inclusive, were as follows:

	Cubic feet.		Cubic feet.
1898	17,123	1901	33,642
1899	55,219	1902	8,292
1900	25,790		

The exports of cocobola logs, which are used for the same purposes as mahogany, consisted of 798,560 kilometers, valued at \$7,187.04. There were no shipments of this wood in 1899, but in 1898, 1900, and 1901 the exports were 414,000, 846,400, and 354,200 kilometers, respectively.

The exports of *palo mora*, or fustic, in 1902 amounted to 4,834,920 kilometers, valued at \$43,514.28. The shipments of these woods during the four preceding years were as follows.

	Kilos.		Kilos.
1898	8,721,640	1900	3,029,170
1899	7,689,980	1901	1,377,160

A gradual decrease is noted in the exports of timber, due to the fact that the supply near the ports is being exhausted and a considerable

part of the supply has now to be obtained from the timber lands of the interior.

In 1902 the exports of oxhides consisted of 312,788 kilograms, which, at 30 cents a kilogram, equals \$93,836.40. The exports of hides for the six preceding years is given in the following table:

	Kilos.		Kilos.
1896.....	250,209	1899.....	361,782
1897.....	265,461	1900.....	309,149
1898.....	312,436	1901.....	305,220

The deer hides exported in 1902 weighed 21,005 kilograms, valued at \$12,603. The following table shows the shipments of this article from 1896 to 1901, inclusive:

	Kilos.		Kilos.
1896.....	15,085	1899.....	18,393
1897.....	16,043	1900.....	17,643
1898.....	18,078	1901.....	24,686

The alligator skins exported in 1902 weighed only 62 kilograms, valued at \$24.80. In 1901 the exports of this article aggregated 3,671 kilograms.

The exports of crude rubber in 1902 weighed 46,374 kilograms, valued at 30 cents per kilogram, or \$60,286.20. The exports of this article during the seven previous years were as follows:

	Kilos.		Kilos.
1895.....	9,667	1899.....	81,787
1896.....	16,741	1900.....	75,517
1897.....	24,992	1901.....	58,687
1898.....	49,639		

The exports of cacao have gradually increased, and in 1902 aggregated 60,128 kilograms, as compared with 22,630 kilograms exported during the previous year. The exports of this article since 1893 are shown in the following table:

	Kilos.		Kilos.
1893.....	2,571	1898.....	4,752
1894.....	1,831	1899.....	11,724
1895.....	10,702	1900.....	13,581
1896.....	5,601	1901.....	22,630
1897.....	4,799	1902.....	60,128

Cacao is valued at 40 cents per kilogram, so that the exports in 1902 were worth \$24,051.20.

In 1902 there were exported 56,324 kilograms of grindstones, which, at \$4.50 per ton of 1,000 kilograms, were worth \$2,619.07. The following table shows the exports of this article from 1895 to 1901, inclusive:

	Kilos.		Kilos.
1895.....	84,804	1899.....	105,183
1896.....	58,951	1900.....	1,047
1897.....	30,929	1901.....	74,941
1898.....	16,056		

The following table shows the exports of live animals in 1902:

Class.	Head.	Value.
Cattle.....	122	1,980
Horses.....	2	1,100
Hogs.....	35	1,500
Turtles.....	121	1,135
Various.....	2	90
Total.....		9,105

The value of these animals was 9,105 *colones*, or \$4,340.80.

In 1902 there were reexportations of sundry articles of merchandise, such as coal, etc., to the value of \$24,428.52. The exports by parcels post during the same year of sundry merchandise, not including gold coin and bullion, were valued at \$8,934.67. The exports of gold by parcels post during the same period aggregated \$11,630.63. The exports of merchandise in baggage through the ports of Limon and Puntarenas in 1902 were valued at \$492.44. Other exports in 1902, not enumerated, amounted to \$40,692.

The gold and silver coin and bullion exported in 1902 amounted to \$147,340.59.

The average rate of exchange in 1902 was 209 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The following table shows the fluctuations in the rate of exchange from 1896 to 1902:

Months.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
January.....	140	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	204	155	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110
February.....	140	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	200	148	112	110
March.....	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	156	200	148	111	110
April.....	140	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	157	200	148	115	110
May.....	140	126	167	200	126	118	110
June.....	135	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	169	187	122	111	109
July.....	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	170	171	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	110
August.....	130	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	171	151	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	112	110
September.....	130	128	186 $\frac{1}{2}$	180	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	112	109 $\frac{1}{2}$
October.....	130	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	183 $\frac{1}{2}$	172	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	113	109 $\frac{1}{2}$
November.....	130	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	190 $\frac{1}{2}$	171	111	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	109
December.....	130	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	202	153 $\frac{1}{2}$	112	111	109
Average.....	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	128 $\frac{1}{2}$	170 $\frac{1}{2}$	182 $\frac{1}{2}$	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$

The average rate during the seven years mentioned was 138.07 per cent.

The imports in 1902, by ports, are shown in the following table:

Origin.	Limon.		Puntarenas.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>	
United States.....	21,178,357	\$1,757,135.31	2,563,385	\$291,711.25	23,740,742	\$2,048,846.59
Germany.....	1,580,352	420,162.28	737,242	16,829.32	5,325,794	172,991.60
Great Britain.....	11,915,837	875,908.68	511,851	20,770.18	12,427,688	906,679.16
France.....	639,322	171,161.57	365,372	21,225.51	1,631,694	198,090.11
Spain.....	317,230	71,114.19	7,965	732.01	325,195	75,116.29
Italy.....	228,983	61,868.83	625	190.80	229,608	65,059.63
Other countries.....			12,112	20,660.13	42,112	20,660.13
Total.....	38,936,271	3,372,953.89	4,210,832	115,119.83	43,147,103	3,788,073.72

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The percentage of imports through Port Limon was 90.23, and through Puntarenas, 9.77. The total imports and exports of the Republic in 1902 are shown in the following tables:

IMPORTS.

Consular invoices	\$3, 788, 073. 72
Merchandise by parcels post	74, 567. 15
Merchandise in baggage	20, 856, 96
Merchandise imported through frontier port of Sarapiquí, Colorado, etc	1, 656. 72
Live stock	278, 178. 77
Gold coin.....	250, 000. 00
<hr/> Total	<hr/> 4, 413, 333. 32

EXPORTS.

Coffee, 236,057 sacks (13,749,100 kilograms)	\$3, 179, 818. 47
Bananas, 4,174,199 bunches, at 45 cents	1, 878, 389. 55
Cedar, 390,026 cubic feet, at 30 cents.....	117, 007. 80
Caroba wood, 8,292 cubic feet, at 30 cents.....	2, 487. 60
Cocobola wood, 798,560 kilograms, at \$9 per 1,000 kilograms.....	7, 187. 04
Palo mora wood, 4,834,920 kilograms, at \$9 per 1,000 kilograms.....	43, 514. 28
Oxhides, 312,788 kilograms, at 30 cents	93, 836. 40
Deerskins, 21,005 kilograms, at 60 cents.....	12, 603. 00
Alligator skins, 62 kilograms, at 40 cents.....	24. 80
Rubber, 46,374 kilograms, at \$1.30	60, 286. 20
Cacao, 60,128 kilograms, at 40 cents	24, 051. 20
Grindstones, 56,324 kilograms, at \$4.50 per 1,000 kilograms	2, 619. 07
Live stock	4, 340. 80
Merchandise reshipped	24, 428. 32
Merchandise by parcels post	20, 565. 30
Merchandise in baggage	492. 44
Gold and silver, coined and in bars.....	147, 350. 59
Sundry other merchandise.....	40, 692. 99
<hr/> Total	<hr/> 5, 659, 695. 85

RECAPITULATION.

Exportation	\$5, 659, 695. 85
Importation	4, 413, 333. 32
<hr/> Excess of exportation	<hr/> 1, 246, 362. 53

IMPORTS OF THE PRINCIPAL FOOD AND OTHER PRODUCTS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE IN 1900, 1901, AND 1902.

[From the Bureau of Statistics, San Jose, February, 1903.]

Articles.	Origin.	1902.		1901.	
		Quantity.	Value, gold.	Quantity.	Value, gold.
		<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>	
Rice.....	United States.....	158,123	\$27,211.65	256,387	\$16,603.77
	Europe.....	1,582,039	58,488.32	1,548,486	90,383.55
Refined sugar.....	United States.....	2,358	279.17	2,545	317.02
	Europe.....	1,797	129.00	3,701	282.33
Powdered sugar.....	United States.....				
	Europe.....			12,776	370.31
Meat in barrels.....	United States.....	165,903	19,115.41	231,803	21,767.90
Pork in barrels.....	do.....	105,853	13,213.50	86,705	9,825.62
Wheat flour.....	do.....	1,455,965	246,616.47	1,328,061	215,372.26
Corn meal.....	do.....	317,335	19,111.74	68,180	5,094.65
Corn.....	Europe.....	201	28.75	1,339	36.25
	United States.....	79,728	6,994.68	118,954	15,282.47
Beans.....	Europe.....	3,519	289.16	2,197	28.60
	United States.....	17,655	1,265.49	19,703	732.80
Pease.....	Europe.....	4,123	869.89	6,929	71.09
	United States.....	769,528	145,604.61	677,919	121,224.35
Lard.....	Europe.....			3,282	1,750.25
	United States.....	73,558	13,758.55	37,825	8,357.25
Butter.....	Europe.....	28,882	5,903.85	16,929	7,995.12
	United States.....	47,009	8,556.70	41,722	8,719.80
Rope.....	Europe.....	14,921	3,065.82	12,652	2,218.51
	United States.....	50,115	18,785.46	33,331	12,788.41
Leaf tobacco.....	Central America.....	26,255		106,503	
	United States.....	1,586	1,106.88	102,231	36,735.19
Manufactured tobacco.....	Europe.....	20,292	21,966.56	9,800	17,352.33
	United States.....	120,822	11,157.98	97,925	28,887.08
Breva cigars.....	United States.....				e
Articles.	Origin.	1900.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value, gold.	Quantity.	Value, gold.
		<i>Kilos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>	
Rice.....	United States.....	296,310	\$18,861.97	1,010,820	\$62,710.39
	Europe.....	1,551,625	86,116.91	1,652,150	235,288.81
Refined sugar.....	United States.....	4,083	525.27	8,986	1,151.16
	Europe.....	19,669	1,112.76	25,107	1,821.09
Powdered sugar.....	United States.....	3,904	478.59	3,904	478.59
	Europe.....	3,543	271.62	16,339	611.96
Meat in barrels.....	United States.....	173,649	9,990.18	571,355	50,783.19
Pork in barrels.....	do.....	131,653	11,917.00	321,211	31,956.12
Wheat flour.....	do.....	1,613,948	242,761.30	13,395,974	704,750.63
Corn meal.....	do.....	62,397	1,109.61	117,912	28,316.03
Corn.....	Europe.....			1,510	122.00
	United States.....	85,013	9,825.00	313,705	32,102.15
Beans.....	Europe.....	1,699	218.60	7,745	566.76
	United States.....	12,648	904.13	11,006	2,332.42
Pease.....	Europe.....	65	11.00	11,117	954.89
	United States.....	992,021	157,552.18	2,139,468	421,381.11
Lard.....	Europe.....			3,282	1,750.25
	United States.....	41,728	11,568.82	153,111	32,674.62
Butter.....	Europe.....	29,361	9,900.33	65,512	23,859.30
	United States.....	62,858	11,179.96	151,569	31,456.16
Rope.....	Europe.....	28,796	6,250.90	56,369	11,595.23
	United States.....	56,132	21,442.83	110,181	53,016.70
Leaf tobacco.....	Central America.....			132,758	
	United States.....	119,220	50,587.47	253,040	88,429.34
Manufactured tobacco.....	Europe.....	16,993	25,854.05	47,085	65,172.94
	United States.....			218,747	70,045.06
Breva cigars.....	United States.....				
Total.....				21,492,993	1,960,962.83

EXPORTS OF COFFEE FROM COSTA RICA OF THE CROP OF 1901-2
AND DESTINATION OF SAME.

Countries.	Clean.		Parchment.		Total.		Corresponding to each country.	
	Sacks.	Kilos.	Sacks.	Kilos.	Sacks.	Kilos.	Sacks.	Kilos.
England:								
London	12,351	2,617,021	130,635	7,318,828	172,986	9,935,849	173,029	9,968,629
Manchester			50	2,790	50	2,790		
United States:								
New York	16,562	1,029,715	1,560	91,917	18,121	1,121,632		
New Orleans	117	8,013			117	8,013	25,157	2,136,216
San Francisco	11,055	855,368	2,851	157,113	13,909	1,012,511		
Germany:								
Hamburg	7,565	468,826	5,932	333,755	13,527	802,581	16,860	1,002,154
Bremen	1,059	66,271	2,201	133,292	3,333	199,563		
France:								
Bordeaux	7,597	110,135	51	2,770	7,647	112,905		
Hayre	573	31,328	262	15,060	835	49,388	9,282	510,238
Paris	102	6,007	618	37,215	720	43,252		
Marseille	86	1,693			86	1,693		
Austria-Hungary:								
Vienna	151	9,438			151	9,438		
Trieste	281	16,350	790	43,350	1,031	59,900	1,182	66,358
Spain:								
Barcelona	162	10,192			162	10,192		
Cornña	118	6,895			118	6,895	298	18,167
Vigo	18	1,080			18	1,080		
Belgium: Antwerp	50	2,928			50	2,928	50	2,928
Italy: Genoa	12	645			12	645	12	615
Chile: Valparaiso	11	781			11	781	11	781
Colombia:								
Panama	23	1,567			23	1,567		
Boens del Toro	65	3,986			65	3,986	83	5,576
Colon	1	23			1	23		
West Indies: Havana	69	1,278			69	1,278	63	4,278
Other countries	2	120			2	120	2	120
Total	91,043	5,629,750	115,011	8,132,350	236,057	13,749,100		

RECAPITULATION.

	Sacks.	Kilograms.
Shipped via Limon	298,127	12,127,516
Shipped via Punta Arenas	27,630	1,621,584
Total	236,057	13,749,100
Less 18 per cent, 8,132,350 sacks parchment		1,465,083
Net kilograms		12,281,017

J. M. CUERVO.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS, *March 27, 1903.*

MODIFICATION OF CUSTOMS DUES.

On March 21, 1903, President Esquivel promulgated the following decree:

"Whereas the law of June 13, 1901, declares free of customs duties, for a period of five years, crude petroleum imported as fuel for oil motors, and in consideration of the disinfecting qualities of said oil, it being a powerful destroyer of larvæ and mosquitoes, the latter of which, in certain districts, are vehicles for the propagation of disease,

and considering, also, that at the present time crude petroleum is employed in the stock industry for the destruction of ticks, now, therefore, I, ASCENCIÓN ESQUIVEL, Constitutional President of the Republic of Costa Rica, decree:

“*Only article.* That on and after the publication of this law, crude petroleum imported into the Republic shall be free of duty.”

“SAN JOSÉ, *February 18, 1903.*”

“Whereas Fallières phosphate is a pharmaceutical preparation intended as an aliment for children, as are the preparations of flour known as Horlick's, Mellin's and Nestle's food, etc., and that the duty of 2.50 *colones* (§1.16) per kilogram imposed upon it by decree No. 3, of July 15, 1902, is excessive, now, therefore, I, ASCENCIÓN ESQUIVEL, Constitutional President of the Republic of Costa Rica, by virtue of the legal powers vested in me, decree:

“*Sole article.* That in future the Fallières phosphate that may be imported shall pay customs duties at the rate of 10 *centimes* of a *colon* (§0.0465) per kilo, the rate paid by the preparations of a similar character already mentioned.”

Section No. 95 of decree No. 3, of July 15, 1902, is hereby modified in conformity with the foregoing.

CUBA.

COMMERCE WITH MEXICO IN 1902.

[From report of Consul-General of Mexico in Havana.]

Collection of consular fees by the Consul-General of Mexico at Havana.

	Number.	Fees.
Manifests	201	\$1,844
Consular invoices	275	912
Bills of health	178	356
Certification of signatures	118	468
Certificates	17	66
Certificates of stock on hand of mercantile firms	1	5
Explanation of invoices	2	4
Receipts from stamps for Government communications	2	1
Total receipts		3,696
Receipts collected in 1901		3,371
Excess of receipts in 1902 over those of 1901		325

MARITIME COMMERCE.

Vessels entering Cuban ports in 1902 clearing from Mexican ports.

Spanish	24	German	5
French	12	English	2
Norwegian	29		
American	100	Total	172

Gross tonnage, 621,797.

Vessels clearing in 1902 from Cuban ports bound to Mexican ports.

French	12	Uruguayan	1
Spanish	47	Dutch	1
Norwegian	44	Italian	1
German	6	Mexican	1
American	52		
English	12	Total	180
Cuban	3		

Gross tonnage, 592,100.

This movement of vessels, compared with that of 1901, shows an excess in 1902 in the arrivals of 22 vessels, and an excess in the clearings of 17. This difference is due to the decrease in Norwegian vessels engaged in transporting live stock from Mexico to Cuba.

The following table shows in detail the imports into Cuba from Mexico in 1902:

Articles.	Ports.			Total.
	Veracruz.	Tampico.	Progreso.	
Henequén	bales	380	3,974	4,354
Sponges	do		2	2
Elder	sacks		3	3
Yeast	boxes		2	2
Beans	sacks	28,632	8,208	36,840
Ixtle fiber	bales		945	945
Fowls	cages	2		2
Barley	sacks	130		130
Rubber	bundles	1		1
Eggs	boxes	981	13	993
Samples	do	9	8	17
Coin	do	1		1
Dolls	do	1		1
Saddlery	do	11		11
Birds	cages	1		1
Plants	baskets			6
Clothing	trunks	7	13	20
Pens	sacks	15,438		15,438
Garlic	baskets	2,198		2,198
Drugs	boxes	7	1	8
Machinery	do	2		2
Books (printed)	do	15	2	17
Salt	sacks	3		3
Chickens	crates		2	2
Mineral waters	boxes	9		9
Coffee	sacks	481		481
Furniture	boxes	2		2
Hats	do	3	1	4
Sundries	do	3	3	6
Stone	lots		2	2
Seeds	boxes	2		2
Thread	do	1		1
Instruments	do	1		1
Shoes	do	1		1
Photographs	do	2		2
Handles	do	1		1
Preserves	do	1		1
Mills	do	1		1
Sirups	do	1		1
Maps	do	1		1
Garden beans	sacks	10		10
Confectionery	boxes	2		2
Textiles	packages	1		1
Hams	boxes	4		4
Smoked pork sausage	do	5		5
Sausage	boxes	4		4
Cotton	bales	1		1
Sacks	do		9	9
Medals	packages	1		1
Meat	boxes	7		7
Canes	bundles	1		1
Sardines	boxes	1		1
Advertising	do	1		1
Chairs	bundles	2		2
Total packages				61,606

Imports of live stock in 1902.

Class.	From—			Total.
	Vernacruz.	Tampico.	Thecobl-pan.	
Cattle.....	19,061	12,801	1,775	63,610
Horses.....	960	3,479	573	5,012
Mules.....	22	372	1	395
Asses.....	2	2		4
Total.....				69,051
Number imported in 1901.....				85,552
Excess of 1902 over 1901.....				16,501

Exports in 1902.

Articles.	Vernacruz.	Progreso.	Tampico.	Total.
Millinery.....trunks.....		11		11
Hats.....boxes.....	9	18		27
Screens.....do.....		5		5
Bacardi rum.....do.....	96	120		186
Cigarettes.....do.....	506	28	a2	536
Cotton curtains.....do.....		1		1
Provisions.....do.....		76		76
Hatting.....do.....		13		13
Wheels for carriages.....crates.....		72		72
Samples.....boxes.....	13	15		28
Confectionery.....do.....	3	35		38
Iron stoves.....do.....		2		2
Coin.....do.....	3	1		4
Medicines.....do.....		1		1
Carriages.....do.....	1	1	1	3
Cigars.....boxes.....	17			17
Clothing.....trunks.....	6			6
Empty crates.....boxes.....	100			100
Mineral waters.....do.....	2			2
Onions.....barrels.....		316	b125	441
Sardines.....kegs.....		10	b11	21
Drugs.....boxes.....	5	1		6
Potatoes.....barrels.....		451		451
Cedar framework.....boxes.....		1		1
Vegetables.....crates.....		1,091		1,091
Inlaid work.....boxes.....	1			1
Jerked beef.....do.....	8	2		10
Muscle.....do.....	6			6
Theater decorations.....do.....	1			1
Goats.....do.....		3		3
Printed matter.....boxes.....	1	1		2
Live plants.....do.....		15		15
Aguardiente.....barrels.....		1		1
Wine.....do.....		1		1
Sandals.....packages.....		2		2
Zinc.....bundles.....		1		1
Smiddy goods.....boxes.....	1			1
Ferrets.....do.....	1			1
Sewing machines.....do.....	1	1		2
Mowing cars.....do.....		18		18
Leaf tobacco.....bales.....	100			100
Books.....boxes.....	7	5		12
Used bedsteads.....do.....	1			1
Machinery.....do.....	151	49		200
Horses.....do.....		1	6	7
Mules.....do.....		10	1	11
Magnesia.....boxes.....	89	1		90
Wooden benches.....do.....		1		1
Saddlery.....do.....		2		2
Scented paper.....boxes.....		1		1
Salted meats.....do.....		2		2
Iron screws.....boxes.....	1			1
Honey.....barrels.....		10		10
Preserves.....boxes.....		61		61
Pineapples.....crates.....	5			5
Panorama.....boxes.....		1		1
Prepared sulphur.....do.....		1		1
Codfish.....do.....		4		4
Rice.....sacks.....		10		10

a Mazatlán.

b Frontera.

Exports in 1902—Continued.

Articles.	Veraeruz.	Progreso.	Tampico.	Total.
Sugar.....	sacks.....	150		150
Saffron.....	boxes.....	1		1
Nails.....	do.....	11		11
Laurel leaves.....	do.....	2		2
Lions and bears.....	cages.....		3	3
Marquetry.....	boxes.....	1		1
Circus fixtures.....	bundles.....		150	150
Camels.....	head.....		1	1
Used goods.....	bundles.....	75	1	76
Rubber.....	boxes.....	1		1
Iron hoops.....	do.....	2		2
Axles.....	do.....			3
Iron.....	bundles.....	3		4
Perfumes.....	boxes.....	1	4	5
Pharmaceutical goods.....	sacks.....	2		2
Viands.....	do.....	2		2
Beans.....	do.....	2		2
Cheese.....	boxes.....	1		1
Fresh fruit.....	barrels.....		61	61
Organs.....	boxes.....	2		2
Stationery.....	do.....	1		1
Used furniture.....	do.....	6		6
Birds.....	cages.....		1	1
Soap.....	boxes.....		1	1
Bricks.....	crates.....	150		150
Wooden beams for railways.....	boxes.....	2,974		2,974
Harness.....	do.....	2		2
Chestnuts.....	baskets.....	8		8
Olive.....	kegs.....	500		500
Lumber.....	packages.....	9		9
Raisins.....	boxes.....		60	60
Total packages.....				8,279

The exports to Mexico from Cuba for 1902 as given in the consular invoices, were as follows:

To Progreso.....	\$46,071.98
To Veraeruz.....	51,320.18
To Frontera.....	419.41
To Mazatlán.....	87.00
To Tampico.....	1,250.00
Total.....	99,157.57
Amount of consular invoices in 1901.....	63,199.68
Excess in favor of 1902.....	35,957.89

TRADE OF SANTIAGO.

CONSUL R. E. HOLADAY sends from Santiago, April 16, 1903, tables showing the exports from and the imports at that port for the quarter ended March 31, 1903, as below:

Imports at the custom-house in Santiago de Cuba and the corresponding duties paid on the same for the quarter ended March 31, 1903.

Country of origin.	Value.	Duty.	Country of origin.	Value.	Duty.
United States.....	\$177,634	\$68,625	Holland.....	\$1,937	\$961
England.....	190,146	51,767	Denmark.....	2,362	172
Spain.....	178,393	42,948	Ecuador.....	1,361	272
France.....	53,220	15,007	Italy.....	1,131	211
Germany.....	13,261	12,517	Jamaica.....	593	289
India.....	64,194	12,283	Austria.....	514	198
Santo Domingo.....	13,188	62	Uruguay.....	2,630	943
Nova Scotia.....	37,606	1,808	Haiti.....	2,367	299
Porto Rico.....	20,607	1,247	Norway.....	130	10
Switzerland.....	5,621	1,017			
Belgium.....	4,320	1,061	Total.....	1,104,151	211,777

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS. 1369

Exports from Santiago de Cuba to the United States and the declared value thereof for the quarter ended March 31, 1903.

Article.	Value.	Article.	Value.
Bones	\$186.76	Old metal	\$2,972.42
Cocoa	101,686.15	Rum	42.38
Honey	1,239.35	Sugar	276,292.77
Hides	8,588.48	Wax	1,606.15
Iron ore	241,658.00	Total	741,948.43
Lumber	71,800.97		
Mangrove	29,875.00		

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Statement of receipts and disbursements of the General Treasury during the month of February, 1903.

Cash on hand January 31, 1903.....	\$2,180,841.16
Receipts:	
Customs dues	\$1,203,935.39
Postal dues	92,362.44
Interior taxes	86,698.31
Other taxes	3,142.42
Other receipts	13,652.58
Correctional courts	346.34
	<hr/>
	1,400,137.56
Total	3,580,978.72
Payments in February	1,222,705.63
	<hr/>
Cash for March	2,358,273.09

JOSE M. GARCIA MONTES,
Secretary of Finance.

HABANA, March 2, 1903.

Statement of receipts and disbursements of the General Treasury during the month of March, 1903.

Cash on hand February 28, 1903.....	\$2,358,273.09
Receipts:	
Customs dues	\$1,255,379.64
Postal dues	59,625.34
Interior taxes	75,275.04
Other taxes	4,489.36
Other receipts	59,394.81
Correctional courts	3,256.82
	<hr/>
	1,457,421.01
Total	3,815,694.10
Payments in March	1,177,157.77
	<hr/>
Cash for April	2,638,536.33

JOSE M. GARCIA MONTES,
Secretary of Finance.

HABANA, April 1, 1903.

HONDURAS.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1902.

According to data forwarded to the International Bureau of the American Republics through the Department of State of the United States by Consul ALFRED K. MOE, from Tegucigalpa, the following statement embodies the trade conditions prevailing in the Republic of Honduras during the year 1902.

The importations in 1902 increased fairly well over the preceding year. The amount of the augmentation was 196,060 packages, 3,806,582 kilograms, and in value 208,561.91 *pesos*. The value of the importations calculated in the standard money of the country, and its disposition under the customs laws, is as follows:

	Packages.	Kilograms.	Value.
Importations appraised	229,125	9,502,322	\$3,310,298.93
Importations, free:			
Concessionary	179,758	5,218,598	675,388.61
Official	3,827	271,071	81,919.55
Reciprocity	7,968	218,402	106,551.25
Total	421,688	15,273,393	4,377,161.42

The value of importations, distributed by the various ports of entry, is as follows:

Amapala	\$2,119,995.83
Puerto Cortez	1,416,925.54
Trajillo	303,496.67
La Ceiba	420,239.48
Rositan	77,511.65
Iriama	38,992.25
Total	4,377,161.42

The United States leads in the value of the imports to Honduras, reaching 60 per cent of the total importation. California has passed Spain in the value of wine imports, although the competition is keen. The table below will show the relative standing of various countries importing to Honduras:

	Packages.	Kilos.	Value.
United States	370,324	12,826,999	\$2,811,481.10
Germany	15,242	900,426	583,880.42
Great Britain	6,391	115,636	476,660.15
France	2,220	122,303	110,101.88
Italy	326	20,896	25,820.85
Spain	2,992	128,678	17,705.28
Belgium	530	35,511	10,482.50
Various European countries	53	3,042	7,275.00
Belize	11,282	385,336	158,165.57
Central America	12,688	422,619	121,189.97
Latin-American countries	210	10,360	3,438.50
China	30	1,553	17,930.00
Total	421,688	15,273,393	4,377,161.42

The value of the exportation amounted to \$6,170,353.27, some \$12,670.10 less than the previous year. The articles exported, together with their values, are as follows:

Metals.....	\$2,319,070.49	Sarsaparilla.....	\$80,602.50
Fruits.....	1,943,168.06	Rubber.....	77,552.50
Cattle.....	560,411.00	Wheat and flour.....	66,992.00
Coffee.....	275,826.68	Salt.....	22,716.20
Hides and skins.....	257,598.10	Hats (palm-leaf).....	14,150.00
Woods.....	217,459.70	Miscellaneous.....	28,529.04
Tobacco and cigars.....	200,851.00		
Indigo.....	105,425.00	Total.....	6,170,353.27

The exportation, together with valuation, was proportioned among the several countries named below:

United States.....	\$4,077,108.89	France.....	\$20,410.40
Great Britain.....	778,293.60	Mexico.....	14,490.00
Central America.....	775,473.90	Various countries.....	12,711.63
Cuba.....	303,509.00		
Germany.....	136,214.54	Total.....	6,170,353.27
Belize.....	52,141.31		

Two-thirds of the exports went to the United States; Great Britain received the greater part of the metal exports; to Cuba and Mexico were directed most of the cattle.

The United States bought \$1,235,624.79 (*pesos*) more in trade than Honduras sold to her.

During the past four years Honduras has increased her value of imports by \$2,777,161.42, and her exports by \$1,387,666.69.

NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

The year 1902 witnessed a commendable effort on the part of the people of Honduras to pay greater attention to their domestic enterprises than in the few years preceding. As a consequence, trade has been brisker, and earlier in the year there was a fair quantity of money in circulation.

The chief industry, as heretofore, is the curing and manufacturing of tobacco into cigars. The Department of Copan is the foremost in this line. Cigars to the number of 3,128,800, and several million packages of cigarettes were exported, the product going, in part, to the United States, Belize, and neighboring Republics.

The industry might be developed to importance if more liberal rights and privileges were given to American, Cuban, and Spanish cigars makers. Native interests are so jealously guarded at present that it is almost impossible for foreigners to obtain a fair field.

The manufacture of palm-leaf hats has received a considerable impetus because of the great demand for "Panama" hats in the United States. During the year just past, 15,000 hats were made and sent to

the United States. The industry is now assuming noticeable proportions in the Department of Olancha.

Native mills for the manufacture of flour are doing a good business in the district of Ocotepeque; and Americans are about to establish such mills in Santa Barbara and Cortes.

Although there is a large manufactory for candles in Tegucigalpa, the demand seems to warrant another similar establishment.

AGRICULTURE IN 1902.

Increased attention was given to the important subject of agriculture throughout Honduras during the year 1902. Of all the grain raised, the native maize deserves to rank first both in quantity of production and its value as the chief means of subsistence in the Republic. It is from this maize that the famous tortilla is made; millions of these disks of maize are eaten every day by the natives in Central America. Last year 509,049 bushels of maize were raised, chiefly in the Departments of Copan, Gracias, and Santa Barbara. Long-continued droughts in the Departments of Tegucigalpa and Valle prevented good crops in these districts.

Another staple article of food is the red bean, of which about 20,587 bushels were grown. El Paraiso, Tegucigalpa, and Yoro produced the most of this crop.

Wheat is beginning to receive greater attention than has heretofore been given to its cultivation; this is especially true of the Departments of Copan and Intibuca. The wheat crop of Honduras for 1902 was 15,813 bushels. During this same period the quantity of rice produced was 38,613 quintals.

Next to maize in importance should be ranked the production of bananas and plantains. There are now planted with banana trees over 42,840 acres of territory, mostly situated in the Departments of Cortes, Atlantida, and the Bay Islands; 3,219,229 bunches of the fruit were obtained from the trees.

Of plantain trees there are in a state of cultivation 19,625 acres which approximately produce 36,480,000 of the fruit. The greater portion of the plantains is consumed in Honduras, the natives cooking this fruit in a great many varieties of dishes.

There are some 1,239,500 cocoa trees, which annually produce about 14,263,300 cocoanuts; 9,790,310 of these were exported, the valuation placed at \$293,709.30 (*pesos*). The cocoanut tree is grown largely on the plantations of the Bay Islands and near Puerto Cortez and Trujillo.

Citric fruits, such as lemons, oranges, and limes, formed a fair percentage of fruit production, from the port of La Ceiba alone nearly 1,150,000 being exported to the United States.

The coffee crop reached 44,284 quintals, the product of 9,268,837

trees. These trees give on an average of eight ounces of beans each. Coffee plantations are found mostly in the Departments of Santa Barbara, Copan, and La Paz.

The Government monopoly on tobacco being removed, the output has considerably increased: 13,582 quintals of tobacco were raised during the year; of these 5,531 quintals were exported, 4,240 were used in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes, leaving 3,811 quintals for general use throughout the country.

There are under cultivation 13,263 acres of sugar cane. From this cane is manufactured sugar as well as aguardiente, a native rum.

Indigo is being cultivated to a considerable extent, though far from what the country is capable of undertaking. The Departments of Gracias, Intibuca, La Paz, and Valle are those in which the production of indigo is greatest. About 9,000 acres of indigo are under cultivation. The exportation is nearly all to Salvador.

Although with irrigation a large part of the territory of Honduras might be transformed into a veritable garden, still but 4,385 manzanas, or 7,543 acres, have been developed by means of the artificial supply of water.

The total estimated valuation of agricultural products for the past year is 6,206,125.25 *pesos* (\$2,482,449.10).

According to the above valuation the prices of various products in United States currency is as follows:

Maize.....	per bushel..	\$1.52
Wheat	do.....	5.09
Rice	per quintal..	2.00
Bananas	per bunch..	.20
Plantains.....	per 1,000..	4.00
Coffee.....	per quintal..	4.80
Tobacco.....	do.....	10.00

CATTLE AND LIVE STOCK.

The cattle and live-stock industry of Honduras, although it might be one of the most important and profitable for native enterprise, seems to be neglected. The principal breeding is that of cattle, of which it is officially estimated there are 571,120 head. These are the property of about 9,263 persons. Olancho occupies the first place in the cattle-raising industry, followed by the Departments of Choluteca, Gomayagua, and El Paraiso. The principal exportation was made in the past year: To Cuba, 11,033 head; to Guatemala, 7,516; to Belize, 1,369; to Salvador, 773.

Horses are of slight value, as mules are used for all purposes of transportation. The official figures state that there are in Honduras some 43,549 horses. The number of mules is given as only 14,064. Mules are raised in nearly all parts of the country and bring an average price of 175 *pesos* (\$70).

The number of hogs and pigs is given as 111,581, and of sheep as 11,806; these are raised mostly in Choluteca, Copan, and Santa Barbara Departments.

The valuation placed upon these animals amounts to a total of 12,154,180 *pesos*.

The export valuation, as compared with that of 1898, has more than doubled. The present export duty on cattle is 4 *pesos* a head. This may be increased somewhat by municipal taxes of certain towns through which the cattle are taken on their way to the coast.

TRACTION RAILROAD.

The Honduras National Congress has recently granted a concession to a resident of the city of Tegucigalpa to construct an automobile line or a traction road for the conveyance of passengers and freight over the new wagon road between Tegucigalpa and the Bay of Fonseca. The line will be about 80 miles in length, and is designed, primarily, to connect the capital with the important port of Amapala, on the Pacific.

The concession carries with it a monopoly of common carriage by means of electricity over the south coast road now in process of construction. The terms of the charter, briefly, are the following:

“The right is granted to establish and operate a service of automobiles or traction machines over the road between Tegucigalpa and San Lorenzo (Bay of Fonseca); to import, free of duties, the necessary material; to employ foreign laborers (except Chinese), who shall be exempt for five years from military service or municipal obligations.

“The grantee shall open his line to public service within one year after the completion of the wagon road. Transportation rates shall not, without Government consent, exceed 7 centavos (about 2.8 cents) per kilometer (0.62137 mile) for passengers nor 1.5 centavos (0.6 cent) per quintal (220.4 pounds) per kilometer for freight. Each passenger may carry free 22 kilograms (about 50 pounds) of baggage.

“Persons shipping products of the Republic for exportation shall obtain a 25 per cent rebate. The enterprise shall maintain a regular service, except when interrupted by reason of the act of God or fortuitous circumstances; failing which, it shall be subject to a penalty of from 100 to 300 *pesos* (\$40 to \$120), according to the gravity of the occasion.

“This concession shall remain in force during twelve years; but the Government reserves the right to conclude it after six years, if it desires to operate the road, by paying the cost of the entire enterprise.”

MEXICO.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT DIAZ.

At the opening of the Mexican Congress on April 1, 1903, President PORFIRIO DIAZ delivered his semiannual message covering the foreign and internal affairs of the Republic of Mexico, from which, as reproduced in the "Mexican Herald" of April 2, 1903, the following extracts are taken

"FOREIGN RELATIONS.

"Relations with foreign governments are not only friendly, but are daily being extended, while in some cases the cordiality which distinguishes them has been enhanced.

"The tribunal which met at The Hague to consider and adjudicate the case of the so-called Pious fund of California, referred to it by Mexico and the United States, inaugurated its sessions on September 1, last year. The reports and pleadings having been presented in the course of subsequent sessions by the agents and attorneys on both sides, the tribunal in question handed down its decision on October 14, last, sentencing Mexico to pay past and future interest on said fund; that is to say, it decided in the affirmative the first of the two questions submitted to it, viz, as to whether the claim was governed, as a consequence of the decision rendered in 1875, by the principle of *res judicata*. While thus deciding, it also ruled that the sum to be paid as interest was to be in Mexican dollars.

"True to its intention, the Mexican Government has respected the definite decision of The Hague tribunal, and the first of the annual payments, which according to the sentence must be delivered to the claimants through the American Government, has been made. The payments that are to mature in the future will also, in due time, be made.

"In accordance with the protocol signed during the Second International American Conference, the Governments of Salvador, Uruguay, and Guatemala have requested the Mexican chancellerie, acting in concert with Washington, to solicit the admittance of those nations to The Hague conventions resulting from the peace conference. The Executive hastened in each case to give suitable instructions to our legation in the Netherlands to take, in concert with the diplomatic representative of the United States in that country, the necessary steps for the attainment of the desires of Salvador, Uruguay, and Guatemala.

"In May of last year a treaty of friendship and commerce between Mexico and the Persian Empire was signed at Washington, as a consequence of the initiative of the diplomatic representative of His

Majesty the Shah in the United States. This convention having been ratified by the Senate of the Republic and the Persian Sovereign, the ratifications were exchanged in this capital; and in order to inaugurate the relations between the two countries the Minister of Persia accredited to Washington came hither in the high capacity of Ambassador Extraordinary. The visit of that distinguished diplomat, the first to come to our Republic from that ancient and interesting Empire, was very gratifying to the Executive, as it no doubt was to the country at large. The representative of Persia, upon absenting himself temporarily, presented a letter from his Sovereign, accrediting him as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

“INTERIOR AFFAIRS.

“Questions concerning public health have been of exceptional importance during the period covered by this report.

“A general convention of representatives of the boards of health of the Republics which joined in an agreement on the subject during the Second International American Conference was held in December last at Washington, and at that conference two delegates of the Mexican Government were present. An executive council was appointed under the name of the International Sanitary Bureau, with headquarters at Washington.

“On January 15 last the new sanitary code, amended by the Executive under powers granted it, was put into operation. The amendments which it contains are based on ten years' practice and the progress of science.

“On July last, when the offices of the general archives of notaries in this capital were established, existing deeds began to be received therein. All have now been handed in, and they number 5,724 volumes. They are from the offices of 875 writers and notaries who have been authorized to practice in the City of Mexico from 1525, which is the date of the oldest deed, to 1901, when the present law governing notarial affairs was issued. The 5,724 volumes above mentioned, with their corresponding annexes, have been placed on shelves, after being examined, numbered, and catalogued for ready reference.

“The school premises intended for primary instruction are being gradually improved, both for the purpose of affording accommodations for the increased attendance and to place their hygienic conditions on a better footing. The number of pupils entered on the rosters of the compulsory schools is 46,000, and, as the census of the district shows a total population of 56,000 children of school age, it is evident that about 10,000 do not attend the official schools, the majority of them going to private schools. The normal school for men, reorganized in accordance with a new plan which creates two grades of masters, is now working with a roster of 67 pupils taking the normal course, a

number never before attained, and 558 boys in the attached primary school. In the normal school for young ladies there are 357 pupils taking the course for teachers and 775 girls in the attached school.

"Faithful to its purpose of causing the Republic to take part in international congresses whereby relations of importance for the intellectual progress of the country are secured, the Executive appointed delegates who duly represented Mexico at the medical conference held at Brussels during the month of September last to study the prophylaxis of some of the most formidable of diseases. It also sent a delegation to the Congress of Americanists, which met at New York in October last, and has duly organized delegations which will represent the country at the forthcoming International Medical Congress at Madrid during the present month and at the Congress of Historical Sciences, which will also assemble this month at Rome.

" DEPARTMENT OF FOMENTO.

"During the first half of the current fiscal year the Department of Fomento issued 219 title deeds, covering an area of 367,900 hectares of national lands, for which the federation received \$122,131. Between July and December, 1902, 252 patents were issued and 188 Mexican and foreign trade-marks were registered.

"Subject to the law ruling this point, three new concessions have been granted for the introduction of as many new industries into Mexico. One of these concessions is for the manufacture of steel by the Bessemer process, another for the construction of railway cars, and the third for the exploitation of lithographic stone.

"The holdings of mining property continue to progress. During the first half of this fiscal year 2,247 title deeds, embracing 30,320 hectares, have been issued. Concessions have been granted for four new metallurgical works in the States of Hidalgo, Chihuahua, and Sonora. The granting of water rights, with which is associated the agricultural future of the country, is increasing. New concessions for the utilization of the water of federal rivers for the fertilization of the fields in different parts of the Republic aggregate 7,300 liters per second, and the concessions for the use of other water for motive power involve 90,000 liters per second.

"National agriculture continues to receive aid from the federation by means of the free distribution of seeds for new cultures or for the extension of cultures already in exploitation, such as the distribution of slips of the grapevine, which are given away with profusion, of seeds of the *chaparro salado*, Sumatran tobacco, giant corn, jute, huayule, and some others. The exploitation of national lands has increased, owing to the grants made, which embrace 419,000 hectares.

" COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Public works progressed as follows: At the port of Vera Cruz the sanitary station has been completed, as well as the central vestibule and south wing of the custom-house building and the masonry work of the post and telegraph office; while the general post-office building and the works for the sanitation and water supply of the city are well advanced. At Tampico the protective work on the right bank of the Panuco River has been completed. At Coatzacoaleos the construction of the west jetty at the mouth of the river is being pushed. The west breakwater and the wooden pier at Salina Cruz are progressing. In the principal avenues of that city the earthenware and iron pipes for drainage and for the water supply have been laid. At Mazatlan the Olas Atlas wall has been completed and a part of the adjacent paving has been laid. In some of the streets of that city the drainage pipes have been cleaned out. At the new port of Altata the strengthened piling and the grading have been completed, thus disposing of the principal part of the improvements projected in that port. On January 1, 1903, five lights were inaugurated for the illumination of the interior of the port of Vera Cruz. The installation of a light-house at the west triangle was completed and light-houses at Cayo Arenas and Punta Herrero, on the east coast of Yucatan, are in course of construction. The light-house at Cabo Corrientes, which is of great importance to navigation in Pacific waters, was inaugurated on December 31, 1902.

The increase in the railway system is 406 kilometers, contributed as follows: Mexican Central, on the Punaco division and line from San Pedro de la Colonia to Paredon, 144 kilometers; Mexican Eastern, 116 kilometers, the remainder being accredited to other lines. The aggregate length of the railway system is 15,486 kilometers, and when the railways belonging to the states and private persons are added the grand total is 17,756 kilometers. The iron bridge at Salitre, on the Yurécuaro line of the Central, has been erected; the Mexican National's line has been standardized from Laredo to San Luis Potosi, and the new bridges on that portion, as well as between Mexico and the Tula River, are in place. The Vera Cruz and Pacific is almost completed, the only thing lacking being the connection with the Tehuantepec National Railway at Santa Lucrecia. The progress that has been made in the consolidation and betterment of the last-named road (the Tehuantepec), with a view to adapting it for the important services which it is destined to render, is noteworthy. Six kilometers of the road from Tula to Ciudad Victoria, in the mountainous section, have been completed.

During the first half of the present fiscal year 5 local post-offices, 37 agencies, 1 branch office, and 4 ambulatory offices were created, giv-

ing a total of 2,254 offices. The circulation of postal matter of all kinds amounted to 77,000,000 pieces, against 74,000,000 pieces during the same period of the previous year. The interior postal drafts issued totaled \$19,000,000, against \$16,000,000 in the corresponding period of the previous year. The service of international drafts with the United States totaled \$457,000 Mexican. Drafts collected and paid to publishers amounted to \$213,000, against \$211,000 during the corresponding period of the preceding year. The general earnings of the post-office were \$1,320,000, against \$1,156,000 during the corresponding period of the previous year. Telegraphic correspondence has continued to increase daily with very favorable pecuniary results. In the first half of the present fiscal year not only was the progressive increase in earnings maintained, but it exceeded expectations in a very gratifying manner. This increase in business has led to the adoption of certain special measures by the Executive, chief among which may be mentioned the laying of a federal submarine cable in the Gulf of Mexico. Six new telegraph offices have been opened and 434 kilometers of new line strung, one of which was erected for the purpose of placing the important mining camp of Cananea in rapid communication with the rest of the country. The question of wireless telegraphy has also received serious attention. Two stations of the system that so far has produced the best results in Europe were purchased, one being erected near Guaymas, Sonora, and the other at Santa Rosalia, Baja California. Sufficiently satisfactory experiments have been made with them. In order to facilitate telegraphic communication with foreign countries, the Mexican system has been connected with that of the United States at Eagle Pass, thus giving four telegraphic connections along the northern border of the Republic. In the interior the use of the long-distance telephone has been encouraged and developed, and for this purpose contracts have been made for the operation of this service in combination with private concerns.

FINANCE.

The condition of the Federal Treasury during the months that have elapsed of the present fiscal year has been quite satisfactory. The yield of the import duties and of the various taxes embraced in the stamp revenue show a steady increase as compared with the collections during the same period of the preceding fiscal year. This indicates that, if the manifold interests of the nation are considered in the aggregate, there has been no check in the prosperous progress of the Republic. This satisfactory picture, however, contains some slight clouds which cast a certain degree of shadow on the future. The rapid and continued depreciation in the white metal that has occurred since the end of 1901 threatens in the long run, in the opinion even of optimists, to cause harm that will outweigh the advantages which in

given lines of national activity resulted until recently from the high rate of foreign exchange. For this reason, when it was learned that some other nations which use silver as the basis of the monetary system of their colonies were taking measures that would lead them to introduce therein substantial , the Executive thought fit, in order to avoid or diminish the evils that those measures might occasion to the silver market, to approach the Government of the United States, after having secured the cooperation of China, and institute negotiations looking to the coordination of the studies undertaken by all the nations that are interested in this question and to the unification, as far as possible, of the steps that may be taken to establish a fixed ratio between the value of the money of the countries which, like Mexico, use silver and that of nations which have the gold standard. While the negotiations alluded to were in progress the Department of Finance invited many prominent persons to form a Mexican Commission for the thorough study of the subject.

“By virtue of the law of November 24 last a decree was issued on the 25th of the same month setting forth the new basis in accordance with which import duties have been collected since January 1 of the current year. The change has not been attended with any difficulty in practice, and its results up to date confirm the opinion entertained by the Executive as to its beneficial nature.

“In the department of custom-houses various decrees have been issued which deserve special mention. The custom-house at Topolampampo was opened to ocean traffic in order to facilitate the importation of material destined for the construction of the railway which is to connect the States of Sinaloa and Chihuahua. The general custom-house ordinances have been amended in order to favor the importation on a small scale of goods destined for the consumption of the Mexican towns along the border by the simplification of legal formalities. On account of the unprecedented rise in the price of wheat in the Republic, the import duties on that cereal were first reduced and afterwards abolished altogether for a given period. Concessions have been granted for the establishment of banks of issue in the States of Queretaro, Morelos, and Campeche.

“As a result of one of the decisions reached by the second Pan-American Conference a custom-house congress met at New York on January 15 of the present year, and in response to an invitation from the Government of the United States two delegates were appointed by Mexico. The general director of custom-houses and another high employee of the same department were chosen, and they attended all the meetings of the congress, which, although few, served to prepare the ground for a comparative study of the legislation of the nations in America in custom-house questions and to lay the foundations for future labors looking to the elimination of formalities in the handling of goods and the unification of the system of measures and the

nomenclature of merchandise and thus tending to stimulate international trade."

President DIAZ concluded his address with a résumé of the conditions prevailing in the military and naval branches of the country, satisfactory reports of development and progress having been received from the heads of the two departments.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN JANUARY.

According to figures issued by the Statistical Division of the Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico, the foreign commerce of the Republic for January, 1903, and for the seven months of the fiscal year 1903 (July-January), was represented by the following valuations, the figures for the corresponding period of the previous year being also given for purposes of comparison.

IMPORTS.

[Gold valuation.]

	January.		Seven months ending January—	
	1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.
Animal substances	\$383,082.98	\$151,145.59	\$2,799,797.00	\$2,908,101.83
Vegetable substances.....	1,311,839.68	763,634.89	7,666,876.72	6,120,252.91
Minerals.....	1,611,471.47	1,544,597.70	12,810,798.47	9,867,658.74
Dry goods.....	996,962.98	618,171.02	6,223,947.40	4,822,667.00
Chemical and pharmaceutical substances.....	203,007.16	251,805.80	1,527,470.14	1,472,493.67
Beverages.....	277,387.51	264,326.13	1,756,462.75	1,531,748.13
Paper, etc.....	150,106.47	172,760.63	1,157,616.70	1,153,147.38
Machinery and apparatus.....	635,090.18	638,942.33	5,984,485.13	4,299,698.17
Vehicles.....	99,313.71	114,010.92	862,708.90	684,148.15
Arms and explosives.....	143,090.39	131,475.70	951,086.15	753,180.43
Miscellaneous.....	161,759.99	182,381.22	1,204,217.71	1,101,717.70
Total.....	5,973,712.52	5,128,257.93	42,948,467.07	34,711,806.11

EXPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

Precious metals.....	\$7,098,785.87	\$6,985,066.37	\$54,725,247.92	\$41,091,200.84
Other articles.....	8,580,603.70	8,857,596.26	51,208,817.58	15,015,392.77
Total.....	15,679,389.57	15,842,662.63	108,934,065.50	89,106,593.61

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS IN 1902.

The record of financial operations in the Republic of Mexico for the calendar year 1902, including the organization of companies, transfers, purchases, and sales, etc., shows the following values for each month of the year in reference:

January.....	\$9,076,673.86	August.....	\$19,985,634.72½
February.....	23,513,533.15	September.....	14,455,507.91
March.....	6,775,921.48	October.....	9,094,428.26
April.....	134,343,438.68½	November.....	12,273,077.98
May.....	66,690,959.75	December.....	18,380,965.56
June.....	11,616,597.88		
July.....	8,017,138.56	Total.....	334,203,887.77

TELEGRAPH STATISTICS.

The Mexican Telegraph Company, in its report for the year ending December 31, 1902, gives the following statistics of the economic status of the company:

Assets: Plant, \$1,855,164; cash at banks, \$205,117; investments, \$1,013,154; treasury stock, \$87,400; steamship *Mexican*, cost of ship and equipment, \$35,482; spare cable, \$30,927; sundry debtors, including traffic balances, \$115,322; total, \$3,342,567.

Liabilities: Capital stock, \$2,000,000; earnings invested in improvements to plant, \$31,654; profit from sales of treasury stock, \$38,493; sundry creditors, including traffic balances, \$43,070; proposed January dividend, \$47,815; surplus revenue December 31, 1902, \$1,181,534; total liabilities, \$3,342,567.

The company reports for the quarter ending March 31, 1903, a surplus after dividends and charges of \$60,385, as compared with \$52,256 for the corresponding quarter of 1902.

SHIPMENTS OF COINED SILVER.

According to the statistics for January, 1903, recently issued by the Statistical Department (*Sección Estadística*) of the Treasury Department, it appears that the Mexican silver dollars (*plata acuñada*) exported from July, 1902, to January, 1903, being the first seven months of the current fiscal year, amounted to \$17,223,200, an average of \$2,460,457 per month. This rate of export has continued with little variation from January to April, making the total of Mexican dollars exported in the ten months of the present fiscal year amount to over \$24,000,000.

The coinage of the Mexican mint for the month of March was as follows: \$66,340 in \$20 gold pieces, \$2,041,000 in silver *pesos*, \$3,400 in 20-cent pieces, \$2,600 in 10-cent pieces, \$1,000 in 5-cent pieces, and \$5,000 in *centavos*, making a total of \$2,119,340.

The "*Economista Mexicano*" gives the following tables showing the coinage and exportation of Mexican silver during the last twenty years:

Fiscal years.	Coinage.	Exportation.	Excess of coinage.
1882-1887.....	\$129,237,865	\$118,289,436	\$10,848,429
1887-1892.....	125,986,993	106,712,436	19,274,557
1892-1897.....	126,915,266	96,590,943	30,324,323
1897-1902.....	102,514,044	70,689,442	31,824,602
Total.....	484,554,168	392,282,257	92,271,911

The yearly average of the coinage and export of silver during the same years was as follows:

Fiscal years.	Coinage.	Exportation.
1882-1887	\$25,827,575.00	\$23,657,887.20
1887-1892	25,197,398.60	21,342,487.20
1892-1897	25,383,053.20	19,318,188.60
1897-1902	20,502,808.80	14,137,888.40

These figures show that the exportation of Mexican dollars has decreased as the price of silver has decreased in foreign markets. The decrease has been as follows:

From 1887-1892	\$11,577,000
From 1892-1897	10,121,493
From 1897-1902	25,901,501

During the last five fiscal years the coinage has also decreased considerably. Up to the year 1897 the average was \$25,000,000; from 1897 to 1902 the average has decreased to \$20,500,000.

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN 1903.

"Dun's Review" gives the earnings of Mexican railroads reporting for the first quarter of 1903 at \$10,937,814, as compared with \$8,893,332 in the corresponding quarter of 1902, showing a gain of \$2,044,482, or 23 per cent. The gain over the same quarter of 1901 is 31 per cent.

CUSTOM-HOUSE RECEIPTS.

The revenue from the maritime and frontier customs-houses of the Republic of Mexico, according to the "Mexican Herald" of April 20, 1903, for the nine months of the fiscal year 1902-3 (July-March, inclusive) was as follows:

July	\$2,277,341.37	January	\$3,090,207.49
August	2,579,758.70	February	2,333,368.48
September	2,576,860.79	March	2,359,983.85
October	2,787,104.39		
November	2,946,231.59	Total	23,947,802.56
December	2,996,945.90		

The receipts during the same nine months of the preceding fiscal year amounted to \$20,511,646.22, showing an increase of \$3,436,156.34 in favor of the present year.

RATE OF EXCHANGE IN APRIL AND MAY.

According to the official announcement of Minister of Finance LIMANTOUR, issued in accordance with the decree of November 25, 1902, the rate of exchange for liquidating the import duties on mer-

chandise entering the custom-houses, both frontier and maritime, of the Republic during the month of April, 1903, was fixed at 249.60 per cent, that being the result of the calculations made by the Treasury Department in conformity with article 3 of said decree and based on the average of the rates at which banks in the City of Mexico sold exchange on New York, payable at sight during the interval from March 11 to March 25, which average was 262.67 per cent.

The rate for this custom house service in January was 252½; in February, 247½; in March, 249, and for April, 249.60.

Under date of March 26 Minister LIMANTOUR addressed a communication to the Director-General of the Mints, stating that the commercial value of gold in silver coin on which to calculate during the month of April the 3 per cent for the stamp tax and the 2 per cent for the coinage tax, in conformity with the decree of November 26, 1902, was \$1,771.40, which results from multiplying the factor \$675.416, the value assigned by the monetary law to one kilogram of gold, by 262.27, the average of the rate of exchange on New York during the first twenty-five days of the month of March. These successive monthly instructions to the Director-General of the Mints makes the average of exchange on New York in January 248.80; in February, 261½, and in March, 262.27.

An official announcement fixes the rate of exchange for the month of May, 1903, for the liquidation of the import duties on merchandise entering the maritime and frontier custom-houses at 243.90 per cent, that being the result of the calculations made by the Treasury Department based on the average of the rates at which the banks in Mexico City sold exchange on New York at sight during the interval from April 1 to 25, which average was 254.11 per cent.

The commercial value of gold in silver coin on which to calculate during May the 3 per cent for the coinage stamp tax and the 2 per cent for the coinage tax was \$1,716.30.

THE CANANÉA, YAQUI RIVER AND PACIFIC RAILWAY.

[From the " *Diario Oficial*."]

The Department of Communications has made a new agreement with the Cananéa, Yaqui River and Pacific Railway, merging into one contract the various concessions granted with respect to the construction of this road. Under the new arrangement the construction company is authorized to build a railway in the State of Sonora from the village of Naeo, on the United States frontier, to Villa de San Marcial, via the mining district of Cananéa. Permission is also given to extend the main line in two directions; i. e., to the Gulf of California, in the neighborhood of the mouth of the Yaqui River, and to Agiabampo and Topolobampo via the City of Alamos. The concession

also provides for the construction of three branch lines, which shall start from points on the main line approved by the Department of Communications, and extend, respectively, to Nacozeni, Zahuaripa, and to a point to be determined on the Sonora Railway.

After the completion of the first section of the trunk line—that is, to say, from Naco to Cananéa—the company is obligated to build at least 25 kilometers by May 11, 1905, and in each succeeding year not less than 50 kilometers, provided always that the entire line be completed on or before November 11, 1910. Should the company wish to avail itself of the optional terms of its concession providing for the construction of three branches, it shall conclude said branches within a period of five years from the time it accepts the option permitting the building of the same.

Under the terms of the concession the company has authority to charge passengers, per kilometer, the following tariff rates: First-class passengers, 7 cents; second class, 4 cents; third class, 3 cents, Mexican silver. First-class passengers are allowed 50 kilograms of baggage; second class, 30, and third class, 15. The freight tariff, per ton of 1,000 kilograms per kilometer, is as follows (in silver):

	Cents.	Cents.	
First class	15	Fourth class	8
Second class	12	Fifth class	7
Third class	10	Sixth class	6

National products for exportation, and which are carried over 150 kilometers of the line, shall enjoy a reduction of 50 per cent on the foregoing rates. Foreign merchandise shall never be carried at a lower rate than that charged on similar domestic products.

RAILWAY FROM MORELIA TO ACAMBARO.

The Government has modified the original concession granted the Morelia and Acambaro Railway. Under the new contract the company agrees to construct 30 kilometers of the road on or before May 1, 1904, and 30 kilometers additional in each of the following years, obligating itself to complete the main line from Piedad to Tacámbaro by May 24, 1909.

THE RIO SECO RAILWAY.

The original concession for the construction of the Rio Seco railway has been modified by the Department of Communications of the Mexican Government so as to permit the concessioners to build the line from Cárdenas Pass, on the left bank of the Mexcalapa River, in the State of Tabasco, to Villa del Paraíso, in the same State. According to the terms of the concession, 10 kilometers of the line must be completed on or before November 3, 1903, and at least 10 kilometers

must be constructed in each of the following years, and the entire railway completed by November 3, 1910.

TREATY WITH THE PERSIAN EMPIRE.

PORFIRIO DIAZ, President of the United States of Mexico, to the inhabitants thereof, greeting:

That on May 14th of the past year there was concluded and signed in the city of Washington, by plenipotentiaries duly authorized for that purpose, a treaty of amity and commerce between the United States of Mexico and the Persian Empire, the form and tenor of which is as follows:

“TREATY OF PEACE AND COMMERCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF MEXICO AND THE PERSIAN EMPIRE.

“General PORFIRIO DIAZ, President of the United States of Mexico, and his Imperial Majesty MOZAFFAR EDDINE, Schahinschah of Persia, mutually animated with the desire of establishing and encouraging relations of amity and commerce between their respective countries, have decided to celebrate a treaty for this purpose, and have named their plenipotentiaries, to wit:

“His Excellency the President of Mexico appoints His Excellency MANUEL DE AZPÍROZ, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States of America;

“And His Imperial Majesty, the Schahinschah, His Excellency, Gen. Isaac Khan Mofakhamed-Dovlet, Assistant General Aid-de-camp and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States of America;

“Who, after having communicated to each other their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to the following articles:

“ARTICLE I. There shall be perpetual peace and constant amity between the United States of Mexico and His Imperial Majesty, the Schahinschah of Persia, his heirs and successors, and between the citizens and subjects of the two nations, respectively.

“ART. II. The Government of the United States of Mexico and His Imperial Majesty, the Schahinschah, shall have the right to appoint diplomatic agents, consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents, who shall reside, respectively, in the capital and principal cities of the two countries where the residence of such foreign agents are permitted, and shall enjoy the same rights, privileges, favors, immunities, and exemptions that are or may hereafter be granted to the diplomatic and consular agents of the most favored nations.

“The consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents shall obtain in the usual manner, before entering upon the performance

of their duties, the exequatur of the Government of the country to which they are accredited.

“ART. III. The citizens or subjects of each one of the high contracting parties shall enjoy, with respect to their persons and property, throughout the entire domain of the territory of the other, the same rights, liberties, prerogatives, and immunities that the citizens or subjects of the most favored nations enjoy or may hereafter enjoy.

“ART. IV. There shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce between the United States of Mexico and the Persian Empire.

“The merchandise of each of the countries shall enter freely into the territory of the other in conformity with their respective laws, and neither the one nor the other of the high contracting parties shall impose upon the products of the soil or of the industries of the other country, other or higher importation, consumption, storage, reexportation, or transit duties than those imposed upon the same products of the most favored nation.

“It is further agreed that no prohibition on the importation or exportation of any articles shall be imposed on the reciprocal commerce of the contracting parties, unless it applies at the same time to all nations, or is imposed for special reasons of health, or to prevent the propagation of epizooties, or the destruction of crops, or because of the events of war.

“ART. V. Should there arise between the two high contracting parties any controversy susceptible of an amicable settlement, it being impossible to arrive at such settlement through diplomatic channels, the high contracting parties agree to submit the controversy to the arbitral decision of a friendly power selected and accepted by mutual consent.

“ART. VI. This treaty shall become operative two months after the exchange of ratifications.

“This treaty shall continue in force so long as neither of the high contracting parties object to it, and shall not cease to be operative until after the period of one year from the date on which either of the high contracting parties give notice of its intention to terminate the same.

“ART. VII. The present treaty shall be made in duplicate in the Spanish, Persian, and French languages. In case of a disagreement as to the interpretation of the Spanish or Persian texts, it shall be decided in conformity with the French text, which shall be binding on both Governments.

“ART. VIII. The present treaty shall be ratified by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Mexico, and by His Imperial Majesty the Schahinschah, in conformity with their respective laws, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Washington as soon as possible.

In testimony whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed

the present treaty this 14th day of May, 1902, the fifth of the month of Safar and the thirteen hundred and twentieth of the Hejira, and have hereunto affixed their respective seals.

MANUEL DE AZPIROZ.

General ISAAC KHAN MOFAKHAMED-DOVLET."

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The following has been received from Consul W. W. CANADA, under date of February 16, 1903: "The Government of Vera Cruz has authorized Mr. ALFRED BISHOP MASON to establish a canning and preserving factory within the limits of the State. The place selected for the erection of buildings for killing beef cattle, sheep, goats, and hogs, as also the refrigerating plant for the meats and fish, is the town of San Antonio Tenejapa, county of Orizaba. As this is the first establishment of the kind in the State, and also on account of the large capital invested, the concern will be free of all taxation; but in case the products sold are in fresh, salted, or refrigerated condition, the regular license tax on the killing of cattle is to be collected. The construction of the plant is to be completed within two years. The State government agrees not to give similar privileges to any other like enterprise during the term of ten years."

The Mexican Government has just granted a concession to ARTHUR E. STILLWELL, of Kansas City, Missouri, for the utilization of the timber on 2,000,000 acres of land situated in the western part of the State. It is the purpose of Mr. STILLWELL and associates to establish a number of large lumber mills in the timber region, through which the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railroad, now being constructed, will pass.

A syndicate of New York capitalists is reported to have taken an option on 1,500,000 acres of land located in the State of Guerrero, southwestern Mexico, where there is said to be large tracts of white-pine and white-oak timber. The land also contains 6,000 acres of iron ore. The deposit is about 40 miles from the terminus of the Mexican Central Railway at Rio Balsas, and about 35 miles from the harbor of Acapulco.

An extensive plant is to be built in Monterey, Mexico, for the purpose of manufacturing bricks from sand and lime by the "System Huenekes." The plant will be constructed by the Pan-American Pressed Brick Company, of San Antonio, Texas, which concern has been organized to manufacture these bricks in Mexico and certain portions of Southern States.

A franchise for the purpose of utilizing the waters of the River Grande, in the district of Temascaltepec, State of Mexico, to generate electricity, has been applied for. In the application made to the Mexican authorities it is proposed to use 10,000 liters per second.

NICARAGUA.

DISCOVERY OF A SUBSTITUTE FOR CORK.

Prof. F. D. BAKER, a noted biologist, who is connected with the Stanford University of California, has just returned to San Francisco from an extended trip to Central America, where he has made a very careful study of the forests of Nicaragua, where he has made a very careful study of the forests of Nicaragua. The most important discovery made was the finding and classification of a tree from which a substitute for cork has been derived. Professor BAKER found the woods of Nicaragua to contain 300 distinct varieties of trees. For the last few years a bark which is a good substitute for cork has been shipped to the United States, but it has never been scientifically ascertained from what species of tree this bark has been obtained. Professor BAKER found that the bark came from the roots of the anona, a tree that very closely resembles the ordinary cottonwood of the United States. The anona grows along the water courses and in the lowlands. Specimens were brought back of the fauna of the western slopes of the Coast Range in Nicaragua. Professor BAKER while absent made a careful investigation of the various diseases to which coffee and the coffee plant is liable in Central America. On this important subject, as well as the matter of his very interesting tree and biological discoveries, Professor BAKER will soon submit a somewhat elaborate report.

PARAGUAY.

COMMERCE WITH THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, 1898-1902.

[From Bureau of Statistics of the Argentine Government.]

[Values in gold.]

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
1898.....	\$1,757,439	\$144,108	\$1,901,547
1899.....	1,371,649	177,974	1,549,623
1900.....	1,860,948	161,613	2,022,561
1901.....	1,767,644	216,053	1,983,697
1902.....	1,469,510	212,212	1,681,722

STATISTICS OF THE ELISA COLONY FOR 1902.

The population of the Elisa colony in 1902 consisted of 285 inhabitants, exclusive of the floating population of laborers, aggregating some 150 souls. There were in the colony 58 houses, 26 barns and outhouses,

11 wells, and 10 cisterns. The agricultural productions during the year are shown in the following table:

PLANTATIONS.

Manioc	furrows of 100 plants..	5,135
Maize	do.....	2,825
Beans	do.....	1,400
Peanuts	do.....	230
Potatoes	do.....	280
Alfalfa	hectares..	493
Coffee	plants..	419
Oranges	do.....	21,708
Lemons	do.....	102
Vines	do.....	518
Peaches	do.....	307
Pineapple	do.....	120,850
Bananas	do.....	137,920
Charcoal	carts..	1,980

STOCK.

Cattle.....	head..	112
Horses	do.....	32
Hogs.....	do.....	14
Asses.....	do.....	12
Fowls	do.....	944

The colony had 5 ware and store houses and 1 butcher shop. During the year 219 animals were slaughtered.

PERU.

TRADE OF IQUITOS IN 1902.

The report made by the Acting British Consul at Iquitos on the trade of that port in 1902 states that the commercial values have been maintained. Rubber, almost the only article of export from the Department of Loreto, showed an increase of 40 tons, as compared with 1901, though the total valuation of the product showed a slight decline. The total exports of rubber of all kinds in 1901 from the Department amounted to 1,738,676 kilograms, valued at £412,000, while for 1902 the total export was 1,778,086 kilograms, valued at £387,000. Sixty per cent of these totals were sent to Liverpool and the remainder to Havre.

The total value of imports into Iquitos are given at £250,928, as compared with £145,500 in the preceding year.

All imports and exports to and from Europe and the United States were made in British bottoms, the only exception being one steamer of the Hamburg-American line, which brought 154 tons of cargo and cleared with 43 tons 10 hundredweight of rubber.

During the latter part of 1902 great interest was shown in the

"Upper Ucayali," and its affluents communicating with the Purus and Madre de Dios. It is anticipated that large quantities of rubber will be brought down from these rivers during the present year, but as yet no great increase has been noted.

In commenting on the general trade conditions of the Department, the report calls the attention of British merchants to the fact that the following articles are imported from the United States in considerable quantities:

Special kinds of fancy shirtings and cotton drills, axes and machette knives. It is also stated that there is all probability of a better demand for manufactured goods of all classes. Exports will also increase, this being the case not only with regard to rubber, but also such articles as gum capivi, ivory, nuts, vanilla, cocoa, sarsaparilla, and pissaba, which are common to that region.

TRADE OF PERU IN 1902.

Under date of April 1, 1903, United States Minister DUDLEY, of Lima, transmits to the Department of State of the United States extracts from the annual report of the Lima Chamber of Commerce, with translation, as follows:

"Notwithstanding the low prices ruling in foreign markets for our principal articles of export—silver, copper, and sugar—the year 1902, although perhaps less favorable for business than the previous year, has nevertheless been a prosperous one. At the beginning of January last year sugar was quoted in Liverpool at 8s. 3d. (§2); it fell as low as 7s. 1½d. (§1.73) in April, and afterwards rose again slowly until it closed at 9s. (§2.19) in December. Copper opened at £49 (§238.46), after fluctuating, reached £55 12s. 6d. (§270.70), and closed at £50 (§243.33). Bar silver, which in January was quoted at £28 8s. 4d. (§138.29) per ounce (troy), fell each month until it reached £25 6s. 4d. (§123.20). In the first half of the year 1902 imports represented the value of 15,177,990 *soles* (§7,391,681). The export of ores reached 17,508,484 *soles* (§8,526,632), against 16,959,588 *soles* (§8,259,319) in the previous year. The revenues collected in the custom-houses in the first half of 1902 have been 3,720,146 *soles* (§1,811,711)."

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Telegrams from Peru state that the engineers of the Anglo-American Mining Company have discovered in Tambo Grande, Province of Piura, large iron mines of a pureness of 50 per cent. The mines are in the lands occupied by the public plaza, the church, and the whole of the town, at a few meters below the surface.

On March 1, 1903, the exhibition for the display of industrial appliances, connected with the use of alcohol, was inaugurated at Lima by the President of the Peruvian Republic, accompanied by the members

of the ministry and diplomatic body. Germany, Belgium, France, and the United States are well represented among the exhibitors.

At the request of the Peruvian Government, Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling has granted permission for six graduates of the Peruvian Naval School to serve as midshipmen in the United States Navy. Peru will bear the expense of their maintenance and instruction.

A Government commission of mining engineers has discovered, 65 miles northeast of the Piura Railway, a mountain of iron sesqui-oxide, which is 50 per cent pure. The surrounding country is full of the same metal.

SALVADOR:

BOND ISSUES IN 1902.

[From the "Diario Oficial" No. 50.]

Circulation on January 1, 1902:	Silver.	
Capital	\$5,561,947.34	
Interest	513,888.62	
	\$6,075,836.05	
Issued during the year:		
In June	310,763.00	
In August	107,995.00	
In September	1,634.00	
In October	514.00	
In December	22,112.00	
	443,018.00	
Interests due:		
In January	22,990.01	
In February	22,832.31	
In March	22,673.66	
In April	22,491.40	
In May	22,339.19	
In June	22,182.40	
In July	27,986.21	
In August	27,794.58	
In September	28,174.99	
In October	27,959.91	
In November	27,702.58	
In December	27,466.18	
	302,593.42	
Total	6,821,447.47	
Redemptions during the year:		
By customs revenues	371,365.98	
By tax on spirits	164,106.13	
By sundry revenues	6,395.95	
	541,868.06	
Balance in circulation on December 31, 1902	6,279,579.41	
The balance consists of:		
Capital	5,515,348.29	
Interest	764,231.12	
	6,279,579.41	

Particulars of redemption, by months.

	Capital.	Interests.	Total.
January	\$41,343.30	\$3,912.15	\$48,255.45
February	37,849.48	3,326.54	41,176.02
March	38,071.03	3,511.01	41,618.04
April	43,714.55	4,594.25	48,338.81
May	36,530.59	3,982.57	40,513.16
June	37,628.50	4,091.71	41,723.21
July	37,296.41	3,908.26	41,204.67
August	38,326.81	4,685.61	43,012.42
September	31,913.45	3,367.08	35,280.53
October	41,649.28	5,358.92	50,008.20
November	51,979.21	6,047.90	58,027.14
December	47,281.50	5,428.91	52,710.41
Total	489,617.14	52,250.92	541,868.06

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Treasury Department, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of March, 1903, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the nine months ending March, 1903, as compared with the same period of the preceding fiscal year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses showing imports and exports for any one month are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for March, for example, are not published until some time in May.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
Chemicals, etc.:				
Logwood (<i>Paño campeche; Paño de campeche; Campeche</i>):				
Central America.....				7,500
Mexico.....	7,611		17,130	4,720
Cuba.....			21,859	22,162
Coal, bituminous (<i>Carbón bituminoso; Carvão bituminoso; Charbon de terre</i>):				
Mexico.....	627		7,116	760
Cocoa (<i>Cacao; Cacao ou cacao cru; Cacao</i>):				
Central America.....	486	828	2,071	8,503
Brazil.....	52,011	87,268	894,764	1,517,825
Other South America.....	88,079	87,596	1,398,897	1,268,156
Coffee (<i>Café; Café; Café</i>):				
Central America.....	718,080	1,056,938	2,566,220	3,435,232
Mexico.....	554,710	375,806	1,678,610	1,909,801
Brazil.....	4,776,033	4,319,740	43,778,203	33,127,797
Other South America.....	554,698	845,158	4,726,560	3,581,259

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IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
Copper (Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Mexico	1,019,937	97,471	7,909,223	1,459,807
South America	175		1,230,750	10,724
Fibers:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Colon, non manufacturé):				
South America	7,010	110,324	426,211	368,768
Sisal grass (Henequén; Heneguin; Hennequen):				
Mexico	1,339,156	1,756,771	7,587,840	9,726,794
Fruits:				
Bananas (Plátanos; Bananos; Bananes):				
Central America	196,585	282,147	1,803,915	2,219,697
Cuba	9,872	24,980	190,956	268,796
South America	53,506	57,198	377,936	409,825
Oranges (Naranjos; Laranjos; Oranges):				
Mexico	937	852	100,460	86,094
Cuba	242	180	513	1,644
Fur skins (Pielles finas; Pelles; Fourrures):				
South America	33,872	8,316	246,219	155,574
Hides and skins (Cueras y pieles; Cuiras e pelles; Unirs et peaux):				
Central America	41,843	58,337	394,065	490,363
Mexico	374,257	427,535	2,760,475	2,946,326
South America	1,535,475	2,011,513	9,663,599	10,361,413
India rubber, crude (Goma elástica; Barracha crua; Caoutchouc):				
Central America	41,374	46,944	431,621	389,936
Mexico	6,451	14,573	68,534	62,675
Brazil	1,824,628	2,251,492	11,402,306	12,218,487
Other South America	26,052	47,537	446,115	466,843
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em lingaños, barras, etc.; Plombs en saumons, en barres, etc.):				
Mexico	433,754	244,216	2,810,980	2,618,320
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Açúcar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão holandês; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16):				
Central America	12,323	9,173	140,719	72,399
Mexico	735	2,138	6,596	7,009
Cuba	1,995,814	3,587,070	10,400,080	25,707,331
Brazil	638,043		4,132,841	1,090,076
Other South America	447,601	479,398	4,930,747	4,584,766
Tobacco, leaf (Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folha; Tabac en feuille):				
Mexico	561	5,010	40,186	50,163
Cuba	896,705	873,734	6,483,678	7,596,832
Wood, mahogany (Caoba; Mogua; Acajón):				
Central America		86,300	600,120	551,146
Mexico	46,445	77,760	316,122	326,747
Cuba	35,731	51,779	176,684	352,476
South America	2,877		10,086	7,622
Wool (Lana; Lã; Laine):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing)	689,113	665,913	2,217,467	897,117
Class 2 (combing)	4,261	13,292	38,055	106,735
Class 3 (carpet)	19,282	134,872	299,187	445,897

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements (Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America	392	366	17,017	36,615
Mexico	27,359	22,504	147,613	254,487
Cuba	6,773	2,858	49,075	29,164
Argentine Republic	54,970	203,269	1,570,501	2,366,304
Brazil	380	2,849	13,126	26,727
Chile	1,221	2,858	100,850	142,657
Colombia	385	10	626	3,105
Venezuela	48	10	1,093	946
Other South America	6,976	16,005	91,707	136,230

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (Maiz; Milho; Maïs):				
Central America.....	Dollars. 4,074	Dollars. 2,027	Dollars. 37,106	Dollars. 21,482
Mexico.....	78	4,713	476,636	14,174
Cuba.....	72,319	49,932	599,144	414,267
South America.....	2,320	1,107	86,573	17,036
Wheat (Trigo; Trigo; Blé):				
Central America.....	5,232	1,379	25,810	19,296
Mexico.....	2,480	148,547	728,329	341,522
South America.....	61,478	.....	317,560	241,635
Wheat flour (Harina de trigo; Farina de trigo; Farine de blé):				
Central America.....	107,036	79,638	737,550	672,380
Mexico.....	19,332	14,055	159,491	161,247
Cuba.....	236,286	178,839	1,572,171	1,431,596
Brazil.....	238,780	267,634	1,689,380	1,697,087
Colombia.....	18,614	32,670	168,866	194,683
Other South America.....	111,147	76,222	1,340,357	1,117,976
Carriages, etc.:				
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of (Carriages, carros y sus accesorios; Carriages, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties):				
Central America.....	1,065	29,117	60,206	71,077
Mexico.....	186,963	140,076	818,435	1,161,701
Cuba.....	7,447	21,078	332,947	446,577
Argentine Republic.....	53,484	45,987	345,985	187,819
Brazil.....	2,988	441	28,281	61,512
Chile.....	1,591	900	16,438	40,697
Colombia.....	6,897	1,378	22,526	11,685
Venezuela.....	1,123	372	20,740	5,540
Other South America.....	8,323	34,216	126,449	118,512
Cycles and parts of (Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicycles e accesorios; Bicyclettes et leurs parties):				
Central America.....	261	214	3,830	2,177
Mexico.....	1,924	7,503	15,594	30,630
Cuba.....	1,042	844	12,928	6,461
Argentine Republic.....	185	439	7,865	9,662
Brazil.....	517	547	4,087	5,211
Colombia.....	234	97	916	703
Venezuela.....	166	12	533	185
Other South America.....	3,087	2,550	18,723	14,764
Copper (Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre):				
Mexico.....	6,248	.....	21,329	18,325
Cotton:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (Algodón non manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé):				
Mexico.....	438,034	386,598	755,506	2,932,526
South America.....	.....	.....	.....	182
Cotton cloths (Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton manufacturé):				
Central America.....	92,271	64,210	466,806	607,714
Mexico.....	34,562	16,704	212,482	134,455
Cuba.....	14,244	16,300	159,774	138,753
Argentine Republic.....	4,615	5,518	71,595	63,584
Brazil.....	58,796	57,564	366,659	428,756
Chile.....	52,699	11,625	311,254	425,193
Colombia.....	71,097	73,105	542,751	1,161,171
Venezuela.....	45,086	81,246	337,506	312,662
Other South America.....	33,842	35,383	283,939	304,540
Wearing apparel (Ropa de algodón; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton):				
Central America.....	23,292	25,158	333,780	227,826
Mexico.....	36,045	31,955	288,447	314,863
Cuba.....	12,373	18,465	117,388	126,609
Argentine Republic.....	10,307	13,650	157,773	134,408
Brazil.....	4,634	6,016	42,889	58,753
Chile.....	1,924	613	15,066	13,532
Colombia.....	8,176	6,931	42,784	65,135
Venezuela.....	2,029	3,006	12,806	10,201
Other South America.....	5,254	1,044	7,704	4,795
Electric and scientific apparatus (Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Aparelhos eléctricos e científicos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques):				
Central America.....	6,664	4,100	34,393	47,974
Mexico.....	42,849	46,008	290,581	748,032
Argentine Republic.....	3,795	6,226	106,628	88,749
Brazil.....	11,564	21,804	146,918	262,648
Chile.....	1,309	8,303	30,989	52,314
Venezuela.....	4,373	1,072	22,154	16,257
Other South America.....	12,825	8,240	76,082	76,262

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EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (<i>Carriles de acero; Trillos de aço; Rails d'acier</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	3,188	2,768	19,069	14,108
Mexico.....	57,666	1,305	1,082,281	149,085
South America.....	29,355	7,085	370,422	10,732
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (<i>Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils</i>):				
Central America.....	10,621	9,304	78,119	85,729
Mexico.....	76,985	63,705	479,321	522,884
Cuba.....	30,302	28,108	288,061	226,447
Argentine Republic.....	8,665	30,647	221,032	214,003
Brazil.....	11,167	15,147	94,206	152,123
Chile.....	4,163	6,608	68,818	123,906
Colombia.....	4,558	11,301	35,011	64,216
Venezuela.....	2,628	2,178	25,012	11,606
Other South America.....	13,902	12,991	122,027	128,750
Sewing machines, and parts of (<i>Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Machines de coudre e accessoires; Machines à coudre et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	1,331	2,751	22,524	19,401
Mexico.....	37,623	38,556	291,851	334,235
Cuba.....	10,778	8,332	54,680	47,531
Argentine Republic.....	10,565	3,449	87,557	80,502
Brazil.....	2,919	8,673	32,954	61,657
Colombia.....	610	1,864	8,084	19,903
Other South America.....	12,891	10,967	137,488	163,935
Steam engines, and parts of (<i>Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotivas e accesorios; Locomotifs et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....			30,290	6,000
Mexico.....	220,125	66,470	435,914	762,651
Cuba.....	3,500	5,171	279,069	61,470
Argentine Republic.....			27,938	8,380
Brazil.....			96,990	119,659
Colombia.....			31,400	
Other South America.....	28,500		316,584	56,290
Typewriting machines, and parts of (<i>Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Machines de escribir e accesorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America.....	761	711	4,724	6,393
Mexico.....	10,670	16,800	95,510	132,138
Cuba.....	2,757	991	26,496	21,513
Argentine Republic.....	2,183	3,482	21,091	25,203
Brazil.....	1,568	737	8,476	8,867
Colombia.....	348	362	2,520	2,323
Other South America.....	2,106	2,935	27,310	38,123
Leather, other than sole (<i>Cuero distinto del de suelas; Couro não para solas; Cuir, autres que pour semelles</i>):				
Central America.....	5,587	4,718	22,865	44,896
Mexico.....	433	936	7,124	8,889
Cuba.....	3,453	7,400	49,785	51,870
Argentine Republic.....	13,121	1,941	63,245	36,173
Brazil.....	17,026	4,517	102,730	65,583
Chile.....	797	1,115	12,454	15,733
Colombia.....	193	1,707	6,311	12,217
Venezuela.....	2,439	5,502	23,824	16,015
Other South America.....	1,739	1,695	17,317	22,612
Boots and shoes (<i>Calzado; Calçado; Chaussures</i>):				
Central America.....	6,289	4,564	109,351	86,887
Mexico.....	50,209	17,815	477,641	468,915
Colombia.....	6,995	7,997	34,147	75,801
Other South America.....	8,512	11,560	91,524	75,135
Naval stores:				
Rosin, tar, etc. (<i>Resina y alquitrán; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron</i>):				
Central America.....	1,202	1,044	7,790	8,021
Mexico.....	6,426	1,293	12,153	10,068
Cuba.....	1,936	3,409	16,884	27,435
Argentine Republic.....		6,052	13,139	137,372
Brazil.....	24,398	21,244	181,181	156,978
Chile.....	30	21	14,970	8,911
Colombia.....	730	528	7,636	9,470
Venezuela.....	2,509	3,336	16,858	15,620
Other South America.....	5,303	652	53,010	54,626

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EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
Naval stores—Continued.				
<i>Turpentine (Aguarrás; Agua-raz; Térébenthine):</i>				
Central America.....	Dollars. 744	Dollars. 460	Dollars. 6,688	Dollars. 7,220
Mexico.....	355	797	2,478	4,980
Cuba.....	1,022	1,667	34,707	28,898
Argentine Republic.....	1,679	9,878	12,878	100,896
Brazil.....	7,600	2,556	47,251	57,568
Chile.....	1,011	1,942	12,755	39,656
Colombia.....	522	727	2,237	5,247
Venezuela.....	375	504	3,250	2,196
Other South America.....	529	3,983	15,334	28,561
<i>Oils, mineral, crude (Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos minerales, crás; Huiles minérales, brutes):</i>				
Mexico.....	1,778	15,548	389,383	300,970
Cuba.....	105,202	67,514	257,838	253,894
<i>Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Huiles minérales, raffinées ou manufacturées):</i>				
Central America.....	17,748	24,369	111,750	135,018
Mexico.....	11,618	19,019	146,180	164,538
Cuba.....	20,994	19,035	171,922	161,033
Argentine Republic.....	74,215	103,576	829,469	944,384
Brazil.....	149,701	112,454	1,609,272	1,567,377
Chile.....	16,242	16,863	369,010	330,424
Colombia.....	6,066	15,680	104,621	90,637
Venezuela.....	13,801	8,552	100,334	69,668
Other South America.....	50,932	45,259	412,195	453,155
<i>Oils, vegetable (Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetales; Huiles végétales):</i>				
Central America.....	1,676	752	7,120	9,928
Mexico.....	94,593	100,159	951,622	842,705
Cuba.....	2,715	5,587	29,053	27,982
Argentine Republic.....	2,183	3,115	14,283	14,184
Brazil.....	34,864	12,250	269,029	302,153
Chile.....	659	440	10,215	9,879
Other South America.....	19,012	26,729	123,140	140,497
Provisions, comprising meal and dairy products:				
<i>Beef, canned (Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca en lates; Bœuf conservé):</i>				
Central America.....	961	1,337	18,637	20,812
Mexico.....	1,880	1,508	24,341	11,531
Cuba.....	625	404	6,437	3,101
Argentine Republic.....			79	
Brazil.....	185	1,035	9,745	8,869
Colombia.....	652	1,201	4,962	6,511
Other South America.....	1,531	2,704	19,531	19,112
<i>Beef, salted or pickled (Carne de vacca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou em salmoura; Bœuf salé ou en saumure):</i>				
Central America.....	3,054	2,796	28,640	31,591
Mexico.....	53		552	753
Cuba.....	456	30	3,069	1,068
Brazil.....		6	2,823	725
Chile.....	141		5,376	6,220
Colombia.....	2,266	1,196	10,070	10,517
Other South America.....	13,602	13,575	132,731	187,451
<i>Tallow (Sebo; Sebo; Suif):</i>				
Central America.....	8,320	8,897	88,213	64,061
Mexico.....	1,286	1,004	26,157	15,650
Cuba.....	839	713	2,487	1,708
Brazil.....	3,067	770	14,583	18,848
Chile.....			2,150	2,020
Colombia.....	189	1,031	2,126	3,581
Other South America.....	2,804	27,094	31,092	35,901
<i>Bacon (Bacon; Toucinhos; Lard fumé):</i>				
Central America.....	1,777	1,611	23,684	20,387
Mexico.....	2,605	3,405	25,093	25,250
Cuba.....	45,587	30,781	254,115	252,558
Brazil.....	12,882	10,569	141,997	180,100
Colombia.....	128	134	1,316	2,532
Other South America.....	2,769	252	28,857	12,976
<i>Hams (Jamones; Presuntos; Jambons):</i>				
Central America.....	1,951	2,116	24,104	22,569
Mexico.....	5,218	6,386	47,219	50,246
Cuba.....	58,186	59,780	426,008	409,776
Brazil.....	420	674	2,428	1,744
Colombia.....	1,192	1,038	11,476	11,504
Venezuela.....	3,149	1,584	31,565	22,013
Other South America.....	2,963	2,317	29,789	39,516

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EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products—Continued.				
Pork (Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Pore):				
Central America.....	10,753	12,560	83,422	95,792
Cuba.....	25,153	21,599	386,846	200,033
Brazil.....	.....	1,896	.....	14,179
Colombia.....	1,790	1,098	12,303	8,606
Other South America.....	22,392	21,827	213,203	231,964
Lard (Mantecca; Banha; Saindouz):				
Central America.....	12,932	5,869	122,631	123,380
Mexico.....	46,419	22,266	594,099	284,193
Cuba.....	209,922	133,109	1,589,129	1,564,206
Argentine Republic.....	347	518	4,834	3,279
Brazil.....	105,360	62,659	879,121	582,411
Chile.....	8,046	2,303	35,728	30,104
Colombia.....	11,026	13,870	72,451	91,390
Venezuela.....	25,596	12,471	328,003	167,378
Other South America.....	46,541	27,301	324,167	291,554
Butter (Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre):				
Central America.....	3,085	3,764	32,405	33,490
Mexico.....	11,635	8,401	65,798	60,521
Cuba.....	5,234	1,405	24,060	12,184
Brazil.....	7,363	10,833	134,593	77,202
Colombia.....	1,218	1,628	9,632	11,564
Venezuela.....	10,185	7,696	65,889	54,714
Other South America.....	2,160	3,309	19,635	18,544
Cheese (Queso; Queijo; Fromage):				
Central America.....	1,604	1,673	17,086	17,028
Mexico.....	5,679	2,366	30,756	31,165
Cuba.....	2,620	997	16,422	6,890
Brazil.....	.....	10	574	32
Colombia.....	849	656	6,460	8,021
Other South America.....	265	315	2,938	1,741
Tobacco, unmanufactured (Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé):				
Central America.....	4,814	1,661	19,349	30,055
Mexico.....	16,440	17,256	147,370	159,333
Argentine Republic.....	2,384	2,010	3,229	14,090
Colombia.....	1,134	1,030	30,712	27,173
Other South America.....	7,712	5,179	63,606	58,859
Tobacco, manufactures of (Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué):				
Central America.....	5,975	5,729	37,805	65,985
Mexico.....	1,492	1,353	13,799	11,698
Cuba.....	14,500	12,450	108,797	100,255
Argentine Republic.....	.....	.....	204	72
Brazil.....	.....	.....	412	119
Colombia.....	2,291	4,111	16,771	30,781
Other South America.....	4,885	1,981	35,497	22,404
Wood, and manufactures of:				
Wood, unmanufactured (Madera no manufacturada; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut):				
Central America.....	2,678	7,387	29,317	64,712
Mexico.....	78,976	14,353	463,901	329,860
Cuba.....	36,019	5,313	152,688	41,428
Argentine Republic.....	238	5,021	21,968	30,322
Chile.....	.....	.....	890	71
Colombia.....	950	17,709	2,060	23,080
Other South America.....	22,172	.....	8,105	7,494
Lumber (Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction):				
Central America.....	5,140	5,565	33,392	35,399
Mexico.....	144,159	113,217	874,690	1,044,274
Cuba.....	108,105	89,874	675,819	586,591
Argentine Republic.....	75,223	131,768	893,622	716,148
Brazil.....	12,489	63,183	259,558	276,881
Chile.....	178	10,876	182,034	159,401
Colombia.....	4,104	8,504	36,144	37,844
Venezuela.....	100	235	11,668	2,843
Other South America.....	34,332	59,318	400,488	313,263
Furniture (Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles):				
Central America.....	8,262	1,701	32,498	28,842
Mexico.....	48,821	41,763	399,147	424,537
Cuba.....	21,313	18,561	250,306	181,412
Argentine Republic.....	9,856	11,907	72,419	98,430
Brazil.....	1,948	993	12,665	12,135
Chile.....	1,982	828	15,030	12,270
Colombia.....	1,967	4,836	14,790	23,532
Venezuela.....	474	521	9,391	5,061
Other South America.....	4,782	5,151	35,661	33,680

CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS.

The following reports are furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics by the various Latin-American consular officers at the ports mentioned:

The Consul of Cuba at Philadelphia reports that during the month of March, 1903, 16 vessels cleared from the port of Philadelphia bound for the Cuban ports of Cienfuegos, Cardenas, Havana, and Santiago, carrying 28,004 tons of coal and 66,307 cases of crude petroleum.

The Consul of Ecuador at San Francisco, Cal., reports that the exports from that port to Ecuador during the month of March, 1903, consisted of 4,361 packages of merchandise, weighing 217,780 kilograms, valued at \$16,132.55. The annexed table gives these shipments in detail by ports, as well as a recapitulation of the business done during the month.

Articles.	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.
GUAYAQUIL.			
Advertising matter.....boxes..	1	<i>Kilos.</i> 6	
Brooms.....bundles..	104	1,969	\$881.00
Flour.....sacks..	2,154	97,280	1,633.00
Groceries.....packages..	59	3,034	491.86
Hides.....do.....	1	92	221.04
Lard.....do.....	120	10,703	1,617.74
Material for cars.....do.....	6	122	70.00
Rope.....coils..	74	7,867	1,457.47
Stationery.....packages..	68	15,092	1,259.49
Sulphuric acid.....tanks..	2	1,634	55.00
Wines, etc.....packages..	95	3,625	477.50
Miscellaneous.....do.....	3	35	29.00
Total.....	2,687	144,459	11,193.10
MANTA.			
Flour.....sacks..	700	27,100	1,245.00
Groceries.....packages..	20	1,270	106.00
Wines, etc.....do.....	161	7,437	859.75
Total.....	881	35,807	2,210.75
BAHIA.			
Beer.....barrels..	5	590	44.50
Flour.....sacks..	58	2,898	116.00
Groceries.....packages..	17	273	57.00
Lard.....do.....	155	5,653	885.70
Soap.....boxes..	19	978	57.00
Wines, etc.....packages..	39	4,622	468.50
Total.....	263	15,011	1,628.70
BOLIVAR.			
Flour.....sacks..	500	22,500	1,100.00
RECAPITULATION.			
Advertising matter.....boxes..	1	6	
Beer.....barrels..	5	590	\$44.50
Brooms.....bundles..	104	4,969	881.00
Flour.....sacks..	3,412	149,778	7,091.00
Groceries.....packages..	96	4,577	654.86
Hides.....do.....	1	92	221.04
Lard.....do.....	275	16,356	2,503.44
Material for cars.....do.....	6	122	70.00
Rope.....coils..	74	7,867	1,457.47
Soap.....boxes..	19	978	57.00
Stationery.....packages..	68	15,092	1,259.49
Sulphuric acid.....tanks..	2	1,634	55.00
Wines, etc.....packages..	295	15,684	1,805.75
Miscellaneous.....do.....	3	35	29.00
Total.....	4,361	217,780	16,132.55

Reports furnished by the Mexican consul at Nogales, Arizona, show that the imports into Mexico, through the port of Nogales during February, 1903, amounted to \$103,665.71, consisting of the following merchandise:

Animal products	\$8,163.85	Textile products	\$18,864.80
Arms and explosives	4,455.00	Vegetable products	17,784.90
Beverages	4,442.50	Vehicles	994.00
Chemical products	9,561.30	Sundries	3,124.99
Machinery and parts thereof	13,168.75		
Mineral products	21,160.20	Total	103,665.71
Paper and paper products	2,245.42		

This merchandise originated in the following countries:

Belgium	\$99.60	Spain	\$1,653.00
England	8,507.00	United States	81,458.71
France	7,419.60	Switzerland	1,185.00
Germany	3,320.80		
Japan	22.00	Total	103,655.71

The duties collected by the Mexican Government on the goods mentioned amounted to \$61,108.47, Mexican silver.

The exports from Mexico to the United States, through the port of Nogales in February, 1903, amounted to \$839,859 Mexican silver, and consisted of the following products:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value, Mexican silver.
Copper bullion	pounds.. 3,968,766	\$176,252
Cattle	head.. 419	5,746
Furfts	pounds.. 9,384	120
Gold bullion and dust	ounces.. 6,744	131,891
Hides, salted	pounds.. 111,687	8,274
Lead bullion	do.. 169,025	6,941
Leaf tobacco	do.. 1,442	368
Lime	do.. 59,700	286
Mescal	gallons.. 109	121
Minerals		82,884
Silver bullion	ounces.. 247,692	123,846
Salt	pounds.. 3,000	30
Total		839,859

According to reports furnished by the consul of Mexico at Nogales, Arizona, the imports into Mexico through that port during March, 1903, amounted to \$112,177.30, and consisted of the following merchandise:

Animal products	\$14,626.10	Textile products	\$9,250.60
Arms and explosives	6,172.00	Vegetable products	21,967.30
Beverages	3,259.50	Vehicles	1,644.50
Chemical products	3,754.45	Sundries	6,543.30
Machinery and parts thereof	20,129.40		
Mineral products	23,280.00	Total	112,177.30
Paper and paper products	1,550.15		

This merchandise originated in the following countries:

Cuba	\$29.00	Spain.....	\$20.00
England	6,692.90	United States	101,471.40
France	2,768.00		
Germany	1,196.00	Total	112,177.30

The exports from Mexico to the United States through the port of Nogales in March, 1903, amounted to \$888,820 Mexican silver, and consisted of the following products:

	Quantity.	Value, Mexican silver.
Cattle.....	head.. 1,487	\$18,542
Copper	pounds.. 4,348,423	537,805
Fruits	do. 72,063	813
Gold bullion and dust	ounces.. 6,081	121,624
Guano	tons.. 13	59
Hides.....	pounds.. 148,503	11,008
Lead ores.....	do. 187,711	7,504
Leaf tobacco	do. 1,363	460
Mescal.....	gallons.. 39	29
Ores.....		162,535
Salt.....	pounds.. 149,580	362
Silver bullion.....	ounces.. 56,042	28,021
Sole leather	pounds.. 290	58
Total.....		888,820

The Vice-Consul of Mexico at Mobile, Alabama, reports that during the month of March, 1903, 9 vessels, proceeding from the Mexican ports of Coatzacoalcos, Progreso, Tampico, Campeche, Vera Cruz, and Frontera, entered the port of Mobile, bringing cargoes of mahogany and henequen. During the same period 4 vessels sailed from Mobile, bound for the Mexican ports of Coatzacoalcos, Vera Cruz, and Progreso, carrying cargoes of general merchandise.

The Vice-Consul of Mexico at Mobile, Alabama, reports that during the month of April, 1903, 5 vessels, proceeding from the Mexican ports of Frontera, Progreso, and Tampico, entered the port of Mobile, bringing cargoes of mahogany, henequen, and coffee. During the same period 8 vessels sailed from Mobile, bound for the Mexican ports of Tampico, Progreso, Coatzacoalcos, Frontera, and Vera Cruz, carrying cargoes of general merchandise.

The Mexican Consul-General at San Francisco reports that the imports into the United States from the Republic of Mexico through the port of San Francisco during the month of March, 1903, consisted of mineral products to the value of \$29,615 Mexican silver, and other products valued at 51,244 *pesos*, or a total of \$80,859 silver, the details of which are shown in the following table:

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	Quantity.	Value.
MINERAL PRODUCTS.		
Gold bullion.....		\$2,400
Gold coin.....		4,925
Silver ore.....		22,290
Total.....		29,615
SUNDRY PRODUCTS.		
American merchandise returned.....		320
Animals.....		48
Bananas.....		143
Coffee.....		27,168
Fish.....	pounds.. 270,656	672
Glycerine.....	pounds.. 53,858	5,803
Hair.....		11
Hides and skins.....	pounds.. 53,161	7,425
Horns.....		30
Lemons, etc.....		1,250
Rubber, crude.....	pounds.. 4,130	1,656
Shellfish.....		2,216
Vegetables.....		17
Woods, cabinet.....		4,500
Total.....		51,244

The exports from San Francisco to Mexican ports during the same period consisted of American merchandise invoiced at \$100,376, and foreign products reexported to the value of \$2,918. This trade in detail was as follows:

AMERICAN MERCHANDISE.

	Quantity.	Value, gold.		Quantity.	Value, gold.
Acids.....		\$967	Locks.....		\$142
Apples, green..... barrels.. 4		8	Lumber.....		13,493
Bacon..... pounds.. 237		29	Machinery.....		4,881
Barley..... quintals.. 991		800	Manufactures of—		
Beans..... do.. 4		6	Brass.....		679
Belting.....		193	Copper.....		189
Bicycles.....		49	Cotton.....		404
Biscuits..... pounds.. 1,410		31	Iron.....		3,804
Boilers, etc.....		2,392	Lead.....		69
Boots and shoes..... pairs.. 48		77	Leather.....		822
Butter..... pounds.. 279		81	Paper.....		661
Calicoes..... yards.. 2,626		240	Rubber.....		300
Candies.....		54	Straw.....		70
Cheese..... pounds.. 525		68	Tin.....		15
Clocks.....		16	Wood.....		570
Clothing:			Zinc.....		130
Cotton.....		228	Meats, canned.....		21
Woolen.....		95	Nails:		
Coal..... tons.. 6		74	Cut..... pounds.. 900		29
Cordage..... pounds.. 4,369		511	Wire..... do.. 9,800		280
Cork.....		42	Oilcloth.....		83
Cotton waste..... pounds.. 1,806		145	Oils..... gallons.. 719		298
Drugs, etc.....		3,878	Oilseeds..... quintals.. 45		36
Electrical apparatus.....		1,095	Paints.....		707
Flour..... barrels.. 126		574	Paper, printing..... pounds.. 12,500		450
Firearms.....		59	Patent medicines.....		207
Fish, canned.....		235	Plows.....		126
Fruits, canned.....		113	Potatoes..... quintals.. 211		131
Furniture.....		400	Powder.....		10,611
Furs.....		59	Prints, cotton..... yards.. 2,538		197
Glass.....		251	Prunes..... pounds.. 650		34
Glue..... pounds.. 144		30	Quicksilver..... do.. 59,420		34,135
Grease.....		18	Raisins..... pounds.. 1,006		78
Groceries.....		251	Rubber tubes.....		2,318
Hair..... pounds.. 387		44	Sacks.....		390
Ink.....		117	Salmon, canned..... pounds.. 192		10
Iron:			Saws.....		73
Cast.....		1,648	Sewing machines.....		798
In bars..... pounds.. 11,869		328	Shellfish.....		208
In sheets..... do.. 9,396		450	Spirits of turpentine..... gallons.. 50		46
Tubing.....		610	Staves.....		1,721

AMERICAN MERCHANDISE—Continued.

	Quantity.	Value, gold.		Quantity.	Value, gold.
Steel:			Vinegar.....gallons..	70	\$9
In bars.....pounds..	19,462	\$528	Whisky.....do....	505	1,068
In sheets.....do....	29,041	810	Wine:		
Stoves.....		24	In bottles.....dozen..	22	73
Tallow.....pounds..	16,226	1,004	In kegs.....gallons..	990	402
Tools.....		669	Wire.....pounds..	3,100	102
Typewriters.....		197			
Varnish.....gallons..	44	80	Total.....		100,376
Vegetables.....		114			

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

Aguardiente.....gallons..	79	\$127	Mineral water.....gallons..	340	\$99
Beer, in bottles.....dozen..	117	116	Rice.....pounds..	13,058	300
Bottles.....		150	Sacks.....		891
Cement.....pounds..	12,355	40	Silk clothing.....		498
Champagne, in bottles.....dozen..	5	73	Spices.....pounds..	598	138
Firecrackers.....		30	Whisky.....gallons..	99	95
Manufacturers of—			Total.....		2,918
Jute.....		94			
Metal.....		175			
Silk.....		92			

The exports of Mexican dollars to Hongkong during the month amounted to 8,024, and to British Oceania 3,520, making the total shipment of Mexican dollars from San Francisco during the month 11,544.

The Mexican Consul at Philadelphia reports that the exports of merchandise from that port during April, 1903, consigned to the Mexican ports of Veraeruz, Tampico, and Laredo, consisted of the following:

	Weight.	Value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	
Petroleum.....	5,153,766	\$98,228.11
Coal.....	8,386,000	24,776.75
Padlocks.....	705	100.61
Total.....	13,540,472	123,405.47

The Consul-General of Venezuela at New York advises that the total shipments from the city of New York to the Republic of Venezuela during the month of March, 1903, consisted of 25,751 packages of merchandise, weighing 1,455,343.40 kilograms, valued at \$258,336.38, as compared with 49,706 packages, weighing 2,581,753.53 kilograms, valued at \$429,679.42, shipped in March, 1902.

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The following table shows the movement of this commerce in March, 1903:

Ports.	Articles.	March, 1902.			March, 1903.		
		Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
			<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivares.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivares.</i>
La Guaira.....	Merchandise	14,396	839,077.20	346,472.00	9,429	578,267.55	454,335.85
Do.....	Gold	16	251.10	705,870.00	4	91.00	250,000.00
Porto Cabello.....	Merchandise	9,126	396,248.00	152,784.40	7,460	313,931.50	169,808.55
Maracaibo.....	do	13,026	781,539.53	485,212.30	7,952	504,321.75	288,445.05
Do.....	Gold	21	60.75	165,000.00	2	54.00	150,000.00
La Vela.....	Merchandise	1,934	81,477.25	47,235.70	471	30,917.60	12,906.00
Guanta.....	do	355	27,585.00	14,080.00			
Chamaná.....	do	716	39,006.00	14,860.00	164	7,357.00	3,738.00
Caripano.....	do	1,504	74,738.00	37,808.20	269	19,903.00	9,300.00
Do.....	Gold	1	18.50	47,550.00			
Ciudad Bolívar.....	Merchandise	7,963	314,095.20	199,952.45			
Caño Colorado.....	do	209	7,803.00	4,385.70			
Jnan Griego.....	do	305	12,094.00	2,352.50			
Guiria.....	do	153	7,760.00	2,695.00			
Total.....		49,706	2,581,753.53	2,226,318.25	25,751	1,455,343.40	1,338,530.45

This commerce in March, 1903, was made up of the following articles:

Articles.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
Axes and agricultural implements.....	124	2,820.00	\$5,970.00
Barbed wire and clamps.....	861	39,954.00	10,170.00
Beer and hops.....	29	578.50	1,440.00
Blankets.....	416	56,390.00	182,050.00
Butter.....	643	33,850.50	45,005.00
Coal.....	194	18,407.00	725.00
Cordage.....	1,154	34,269.00	33,850.00
Cotton drill:			
Colored and white.....	147	21,466.75	61,278.10
Rough.....	261	27,756.00	51,765.00
Drugs and perfumes.....	482	23,193.75	66,909.10
Fine hardware, etc.....	613	52,630.50	83,171.25
Flour, wheat.....	5,527	439,755.00	78,395.00
Forge.....	16	742.00	400.00
Glass and lump ware.....	99	4,343.00	3,903.75
Gold coin.....	6	145.00	400,000.00
Hardware and carriages.....	951	117,263.95	40,002.60
Kerosene.....	7,220	259,830.00	41,045.00
Lard.....	1,372	73,613.50	70,005.00
Liquors.....	36	1,731.00	1,612.50
Live animals.....	3	1,316.00	1,250.00
Lumber (undressed).....	308	8,703.00	4,165.00
Machinery and electrical supplies.....	141	14,222.00	23,909.80
Oils and paints.....	309	25,460.25	12,230.85
Printing supplies (paper, machinery, and type).....	30	3,029.50	1,060.00
Provisions.....	3,348	87,624.20	54,358.00
Sailcloth and ducking.....	153	16,741.00	32,225.00
Sewing machines, and parts thereof.....	40	2,301.00	3,145.00
Small fruits.....	345	28,501.00	3,835.00
Soap and candles.....	884	156,032.00	23,124.50
Sugar.....	8	530.00	350.00
Tobacco:			
Leaf tobacco.....	3	113.00	435.00
Manufactured tobacco.....	1	43.00	45.00
Tobacco fillings.....	27	1,915.00	3,100.00
Total.....	25,751	1,455,343.40	1,338,530.45

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN MARCH.

The "Monthly Summary of Finance and Commerce" for March, 1903, furnishes the following statement of the imports and exports of the United States during the month of March, 1903, and for the nine months ending March, 1903, as compared with the same periods in the preceding fiscal year:

	March—		Nine months ending March—	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
IMPORTS.				
Articles of food and animals.....	\$17,669,742	\$19,200,140	\$152,735,396	\$163,849,886
Crude manufacturers' materials.....	34,209,028	38,039,062	243,159,919	284,313,071
Manufactured articles for use in manufacturing.....	7,171,226	9,170,642	67,631,009	82,698,053
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	13,473,870	15,989,049	113,562,813	130,471,494
Luxuries and articles of voluntary use.....	11,703,216	13,835,381	101,605,402	115,667,533
Total.....	84,227,082	96,234,174	678,694,539	777,000,057
EXPORTS.				
Products of—				
Agriculture.....	60,118,026	83,140,686	693,837,405	713,494,681
Manufactures.....	36,941,537	36,414,377	294,859,812	299,172,046
Mining.....	3,100,467	3,384,802	29,385,630	26,059,834
Forest.....	3,247,801	4,770,994	34,014,298	41,699,912
Fisheries.....	342,336	263,233	6,398,583	7,020,992
Miscellaneous.....	640,686	1,212,911	3,936,480	4,834,819
Foreign.....	2,358,548	2,798,961	18,555,406	20,971,138
Total.....	106,749,401	131,985,964	1,080,287,514	1,114,089,452

The value of the four principal articles of domestic exports for the month of March was \$76,140,642, which was \$21,258,974 greater than for the same month of the previous year. Cotton furnished the greater portion of the increase, \$16,370,155; breadstuffs being next, with a gain of \$6,137,361, while provisions showed a loss of \$512,104, and mineral oils a loss of \$745,338.

For nine months ended March 31, the exports of these articles, which aggregated \$635,595,993, increased \$3,191,574, compared with the like period of the previous fiscal year.

The summary, compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, shows:

EXPORTS FOR MARCH.

Articles.	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Breadstuffs.....	\$18,340,281	\$12,202,920	\$6,137,361
Provisions.....	16,928,450	17,140,654	α 512,104
Cotton.....	36,501,004	20,130,846	16,370,155
Mineral oil.....	4,670,642	5,417,248	α 745,338
Total.....	76,140,642	54,891,668	21,258,974

NINE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31.

Breadstuffs.....	\$165,094,937	\$164,748,238	\$346,709
Provisions.....	142,477,856	162,422,735	α 19,444,879
Cotton.....	279,930,874	251,656,130	28,374,744
Mineral oil.....	48,092,326	53,577,316	α 5,484,990
Total.....	635,595,993	632,404,419	

α Decrease.

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Of the exports of breadstuffs in the nine months, wheat alone shows a falling off of \$19,703,923 in value, while corn made a gain of \$13,990,968. The record for the several cereals for that period follows:

Articles.	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Barley.....	\$1,368,088	\$3,410,942	\$957,146
Corn.....	28,493,808	14,502,840	13,990,968
Corn meal.....	754,348	843,784	α83,346
Oats.....	1,027,290	3,420,258	α2,792,968
Oatmeal.....	1,618,780	1,278,393	340,387
Rye.....	2,185,628	864,997	1,320,631
Wheat.....	71,237,703	90,941,626	α19,703,923
Flour.....	54,809,292	49,485,398	5,313,894
Total.....	165,094,937	164,748,238	346,709

α Decrease.

The movements of cotton during March were 733,626 bales, or 373,279,364 pounds, of a value of \$36,501,001, an average of 9.8 cents a pound, against an average of 8.4 cents in March in 1902. The totals for that month were 456,325 bales, so that the great increase in the month just past was in quantity as well as price. The countries for which the cotton was destined were:

Countries.	March, 1902.		March, 1903.	
	Quantity.	Values.	Quantity.	Values.
	<i>Bales.</i>		<i>Bales.</i>	
United Kingdom.....	225,716	\$9,868,492	287,800	\$14,206,700
Belgium.....	9,270	437,354	15,437	766,944
France.....	25,510	1,141,924	92,924	4,708,946
Germany.....	31,026	4,016,621	201,573	10,017,507
Italy.....	34,029	1,517,946	38,136	1,308,381
Russia.....	12,115	632,676	25,653	1,286,497
Spain.....	10,477	459,376	18,851	954,550
Other.....	13,923	587,280	19,531	958,862
Canada.....	15,784	706,132	20,375	975,107
Mexico.....	9,234	438,034	7,197	378,978
Japan.....	6,731	350,349	6,029	332,176
All other.....	1,460	74,662	120	6,393
Total.....	456,325	20,130,816	733,626	36,501,001

The following table shows the values of the exports of some of the leading articles of domestic manufacture for the nine months ending March 31, 1902 and 1903, the proportion of such articles shipped to the various countries of Latin-America being published in detail in another section of the present BULLETIN:

Articles.	1902.	1903.
Agricultural implements.....	\$10,553,911	\$13,316,787
Books, maps, etc.....	2,898,532	3,348,185
Cycles and parts.....	1,797,474	1,465,503
Cars, carriages, etc.....	5,295,114	5,909,859
Clocks and watches.....	1,575,301	1,586,041
Copper ingots and manufactures.....	28,387,881	29,801,517
Cotton cloths:		
Colored.....	5,508,296	6,870,070
Uncolored.....	13,531,581	12,789,904
Fiber manufactures.....	3,131,638	3,807,059
Glass and glassware.....	1,418,586	1,596,229

Articles.	1902.	1903.
Gunpowder and explosives.....	\$1,490,445	\$1,800,083
India rubber manufactures.....	2,624,030	3,168,666
Electrical and scientific apparatus.....	3,953,233	5,383,146
Steel rails.....	4,042,208	614,957
Structural iron and steel.....	2,615,509	1,495,714
Steel wire.....	3,655,190	3,618,866
Builders' hardware.....	6,818,288	8,734,635
Electrical machinery.....	3,996,101	4,496,991
Metal-working machinery.....	2,399,690	2,035,757
Pumps and pumping machinery.....	1,578,402	2,062,196
Sewing machines and parts.....	2,860,379	3,609,094
Locomotive engines.....	2,510,896	2,654,158
Typewriting machines.....	2,318,609	2,820,488
Miscellaneous machinery.....	11,902,807	15,115,433
Iron pipes and fittings.....	3,776,365	3,836,588
Miscellaneous manufactures of iron and steel.....	10,019,149	6,648,623
Sole leather.....	4,932,982	5,551,602
Upper and other leather.....	11,802,139	12,301,574
Boots and shoes.....	4,422,265	4,841,185
Naval stores.....	8,119,330	9,855,923
Refined mineral oils.....	49,454,547	44,229,775
Vegetable oils.....	11,711,471	13,515,959
Paints, pigments, and colors.....	1,446,578	1,650,865
Paper manufactures.....	5,305,824	5,312,332
Wood manufactures.....	8,410,582	9,390,107
Woolen manufactures.....	1,187,800	1,279,016

RECOGNITION OF LATIN-AMERICAN CONSULAR OFFICERS.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed by the Department of State of the United States, under date of May 5, 1903, of the recognition of the following consular officers of Latin America:

RAMON ESTEVE, consul of Uruguay at Savannah, Ga.

JOSÉ MIGUEL ROSALES, vice-consul of Colombia at Chicago, Ill.

FISCAL STATISTICS, THIRD QUARTER OF 1903.

The third quarter of the current fiscal year, ended March 31, with a surplus of Government receipts over expenditures amounting to \$33,831,811. At the same average rate of receipts and expenditures for the remaining quarter the surplus for the fiscal year 1903 would amount to about \$45,100,000, but the present indications are that it will be in excess of this amount, and it may exceed \$50,000,000. The addition to the surplus during March amounted to only \$450,434, due to the heavy payments on account of deficiency appropriations made immediately after the adjournment of Congress and to the \$3,000,000 Philippine relief payment. If the Panama Canal payments should be made during the present fiscal year they would wipe out the entire surplus, but the present expectation is that they will not be made until after July 1.

For the month of March the total receipts were \$45,435,434, made up of customs, \$23,709,968; internal revenue, \$18,823,751; and miscellaneous, \$2,901,715. The expenditures amounted to \$44,985,000, made up of civil and miscellaneous, \$13,107,000; war, \$12,279,000; navy,

\$7,374,000; Indians, \$1,052,000; pensions, \$10,689,000; and interest, \$484,000.

Customs receipts continue to increase, the total for the fiscal year to date being \$219,235,237, or a gain of \$29,053,345 over the same period last year. The decrease in internal-revenue receipts also continues to be smaller than was estimated, the receipts for the fiscal year to date being \$172,211,984, or only \$31,653,926 less than last year before the repeal of the War-Revenue act. The total receipts for the fiscal year to date amount to \$423,093,400, or \$4,090,521 more than last year. The total expenditures amount to \$389,261,589, or \$31,291,125 more than last year.

If the surplus for the remaining quarter of the fiscal year does not exceed the average for the past three quarters there will be little difficulty about meeting the canal payments without drawing heavily on the deposits in the national banks. The available cash balance is now over \$72,000,000 in excess of the holdings of the banks. This will be increased by at least \$10,000,000 by a gradual reduction of disbursing officers, balances, and an increase of \$12,000,000 in the surplus would run the total up to \$94,000,000, from which \$44,000,000 could be paid without reducing the working balance below \$50,000,000, thus leaving only \$6,000,000 to be drawn from the banks.

COINAGE SYSTEM FOR THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Following are the principal provisions of the act of the Congress of the United States establishing a standard of value and providing for a coinage system in the Philippine Islands:

Section I. The unit of value in the islands is to be a gold "peso," consisting of 12.9 grains of gold, 0.9 fine, as soon as the local government shall have coined and ready for or in circulation not less than 5,000,000 of the silver pesos provided for in the act, and the gold coins of the United States at the rate of 1 dollar for 2 of the pesos authorized by the act to be coined shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private, in the islands.

Section II. In addition to the coinage authorized for use in the Philippine Islands by the act of July 1, 1902, the local government is authorized to coin to an amount not exceeding 75,000,000 pesos a silver coin of the denomination of 1 peso, of the weight of 416 grains, the standard of which shall be such that of 1,000 parts by weight 900 shall be of pure metal and 100 of copper.

Section III. The silver Philippine peso is to be legal tender in the islands for all debts, unless specifically provided otherwise by the contract. Debts contracted prior to December 31, 1903, may be paid in the legal-tender currency existing in the islands at the time of making the contracts, unless otherwise expressly provided by contract.

Section IV provides for the coinage of subsidiary coins.

Section V makes such coins legal tender in the islands to the amount of \$10.

Section VI. The coinage authorized by the act is subject to the conditions and limitations of the provisions of the act of July 1, 1902, except as otherwise provided, and in order to maintain the value of the silver Philippine peso at the rate of 1 gold peso the local government may issue temporary certificates of indebtedness, bearing interest at not over 4 per cent per annum, payable at periods from three to twelve months and redeemable in United States gold coin or lawful money of the islands. The amount of such certificates outstanding at one time shall not exceed \$10,000,000 or 20,000,000 pesos.

Section VII. The Mexican silver dollars at present in use in the islands and the silver coins heretofore issued by the Spanish Government for use in the same shall be receivable for public dues at a rate to be fixed by proclamation of the civil governor until a date not earlier than January 1, 1904, also to be fixed by proclamation of the civil governor, when such coins shall cease to be so receivable.

Section VIII. The treasurer of the Philippine Islands is authorized to receive deposits of the silver coins of 1 peso authorized by the act, and to issue silver certificates therefor, the coins so deposited to be retained and held for payment of such certificates, such certificates to be receivable for all public dues.

CUSTOMS REVENUES OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department has published a comparative statement, showing the customs revenues in the Philippine Archipelago, for the calendar year of 1902, compared with 1901, 1900, and 1899.

The statement shows that for the twelve months ended December 31, 1902, the customs receipts were \$9,018,353.66; for the twelve months of 1901, \$8,345,017.11; for 1900, \$8,221,635.63, and for 1899, \$4,573,362.49.

The figures represent the custom-house receipts expressed in United States currency value.

URUGUAY.

FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1902.

According to data furnished by the statistical department of the custom-house and published in the "South American Journal" of April 18, 1903, the foreign commerce of the Republic of Uruguay in 1902 was made up of \$23,517,347 for imports and \$36,302,512 for

exports, a total valuation for the year of \$57,197,759. On the export side a substantial advance of \$5,871,386 is made over the preceding year, while imports show a slight decline, amounting to \$174,585.

The following table indicates the fluctuations in the foreign commerce of the Republic from 1890 to 1902, inclusive:

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1890.....	\$36,364,627	\$29,085,519	\$61,450,146
1891.....	18,978,420	26,998,270	45,976,690
1892.....	18,404,296	25,951,819	44,356,115
1893.....	19,671,610	27,681,373	47,353,013
1894.....	23,800,370	33,479,511	57,279,881
1895.....	25,386,106	32,543,644	57,929,750
1896.....	25,530,185	30,468,084	55,998,269
1897.....	19,512,216	29,319,753	48,831,789
1898.....	24,784,360	30,276,916	55,061,276
1899.....	25,652,788	36,574,164	62,226,952
1900.....	23,978,206	29,110,862	53,089,068
1901.....	23,691,932	27,731,126	51,423,058
1902.....	23,517,347	36,302,512	57,197,759

PORT MOVEMENTS IN JANUARY, 1903.

In January, 1903, 72 steamships and 8 sailing vessels cleared from the port of Montevideo, carrying the following products to the different countries:

United States.—Oxhides, dry, 68,198; hair, 99 bales; wool, 69 bales; jerked beef, 2,602 bales.

Italy.—Oxhides, dry, 5,350; hair, 15 bales; wool, 25 bales; sheepskins, 131 bales; tallow, 47 pipes and 30 casks; corn, 5,617 sacks.

France.—Oxhides, dry, 2,468; oxhides, salted, 14,288; wool, 3,712 bales; sheepskins, 503 bales; bone and bone ash, 1,240 sacks; intestines, 2 bales and 7 casks; horns, 4,000; conserved meat, 786 boxes.

Portugal.—Oxhides, dry, 4,200; jerked beef, 540 bales.

Spain.—Oxhides, dry, 19,108; jerked beef, 406 bales; tallow, 649 pipes and 141 casks.

Belgium.—Oxhides, dry, 8,112; oxhides, salted, 22,051; hair, 11 bales; wool, 5,021 bales; linseed, 1,460 sacks; bone and bone ash, 198 sacks; horns, 36,953 pieces.

Germany.—Oxhides, dry, 1,662; oxhides, salted, 12,649; hair, 14 bales; wool, 1,498 bales; sheepskins, 185 bales; intestines, 50 casks.

Great Britain.—Oxhides, dry, 3,316; wool, 2,846 bales; sheepskins, 208 bales; jerked beef, 300 bales; linseed, 696 sacks; bone and bone ash, 743 sacks; tongues, 1,773 boxes; horns, 47,000 pieces.

Brazil.—Oxhides, dry, 3,100; jerked beef, 44,711 bales; tallow, 1,225 pipes and 837 casks; birdseed, 406 sacks; flour, 5,606 sacks; bran, 2,200 sacks; corn, 10 sacks; cattle, 160 head; mules, 100 head; sheep, 1,267 head; intestines, 16 bales; hay, 188 bales.

Austria.—Oxhides, dry, 1,950.

Cuba.—Jerked beef, 24,083 bales.

Chile.—Tallow, 55 pipes and 270 casks; birdseed, 40 sacks; corn, 80 sacks; grease, 50 casks and 360 boxes.

Malvinas Islands.—Flour, 65 sacks; corn, 28 sacks; sheep, 13 head.

Orders.—Corn, 7,581 sacks and 90 tons.

VENEZUELA.

NEW ALIEN LAW.

(Approved April 16, 1903.)

ARTICLE 1. Foreigners shall enjoy in the territory of Venezuela the same rights as Venezuelans, as is determined by the constitution of the Republic.

ART. 2. Foreigners found within the territory of the United States of Venezuela shall be considered either as resident or in transit.

ART. 3. Domiciled foreigners are:

1. Those who have acquired residence in conformity with the provisions of the civil code.

2. Those who have voluntarily, and without interruption, resided within the territory for more than two years, without diplomatic character.

3. Those who own real estate within the territory of the Republic, and who have established permanent residence herein.

4. Those who have been residing in the territory of the Republic for more than two years, and who are engaged in commercial pursuits or any other kind of industry, provided they have a house established in a permanent way, even though invested with the character of consul.

FOREIGNERS IN TRANSIT.

ART. 4. Foreigners in transit are such as are found within the territory of the Republic and are not comprised within the definitions of the preceding article.

ART. 5. Resident foreigners are subject to the same obligations as the Venezuelans, both as to their persons as well as their properties, but they are not subject to military service nor to the payment of forced and extraordinary war contributions in case of revolution or of internal armed warfare.

ART. 6. Foreigners domiciled or in transit must not mix in the political affairs of the Republic nor anything relating to said political affairs. To this end they can not—

1. Form a part of political societies.

2. Edit political newspapers or write about the interior or exterior politics of the country in any newspaper.

3. Fill public office or employment.
4. Take arms in the domestic contentions of the Republic.
5. Deliver speeches which in any way relate to the politics of the country.

ART. 7. Domiciled foreigners who violate any of the provisions established in article 6 lose their character of foreigners, and become ipso facto, subjected to the responsibilities, burdens, and obligations which might be occasioned to natives through intestine political contingency.

ART. 8. If in contravention of the express prohibition of this law any foreigner exercises any public charge, without being empowered thereto in conformity with section 22, article 54, of the constitution, his acts are null, and the person elected and the functionary who names him are jointly responsible for the same.

ART. 9. Foreigners in transit who violate the provisions of article 6 shall be immediately expelled from the territory of the Republic.

TO PROCEED AGAINST VIOLATIONS OF THE DECREE.

ART. 10. The presidents of the states, the governor of the federal district, and the governors of the federal territories, upon becoming aware that any one or more of the domiciled foreigners residing in their respective jurisdictions intermeddle in the political affairs of the Republic, they shall bring a proper legal action through the ordinary tribunals, transmitting the proceedings in the cases to the federal executive in compliance with the decree to be passed in conformity with the dispositions contained in article 7.

ART. 11. Neither domiciled foreigners nor those in transit have any right to resort to the diplomatic road, except when, having exhausted all legal means, before the competent authorities, it clearly appears that there has been a denial of justice or notorious injury or evident violation of the principles of international law.

ART. 12. Foreigners already or to be hereafter domiciled, and those in transit, who are not invested with a diplomatic character, shall be obliged to make a declaration before the civil authority of the place in which they may be that they submit to the provisions of the present law in their entirety, and to those of the decree of the 12th of February, 1873, which established the rules for the indemnization of foreigners.

All foreigners who omit to make this declaration shall be expelled from the country within a term to be appointed by the National Executive.

ART. 13. The civil authorities before whom the declaration should be made shall use common paper therefor and shall not make any charge whatsoever. The originals of these documents shall be transmitted to the Minister of the Interior.

CONSULS SHALL NOT ENGAGE IN TRADE.

ART. 14. The National Executive shall not issue exequaturs for the consular or vice-consular service to persons who are engaged in trade.

ART. 15. The establishment within the country of any societies of any kind whatsoever who do not fix their headquarters or domicile therein is definitely prohibited.

ART. 16. Foreigners, like Venezuelans, have the right to bring claims against the nation for indemnization for loss or damage occasioned them in time of war by the legally constituted civil or military authorities, provided always that the latter were acting in their political character; but they shall be able to make these claims only by proceedings established in the interior legislation in purpose of proving the loss of damage suffered, and also their just value.

ART. 17. Neither foreigners nor Venezuelans can bring any claim against the Government of Venezuela for loss or damage occasioned by revolutionary agents or armed bands in the service of any revolution, but they shall have the right to institute personal actions against the authors of the damage for the loss suffered.

ART. 18. The provisions of this law are without prejudice to the agreements contained in public treaties.

TO MAKE LIST OF FOREIGNERS.

ART. 19. The presidents of the States, the Governor of the federal district, and the Governors of the federal Territories shall immediately proceed, on the promulgation of this law, to draw up a list of foreigners domiciled within the territory who come within their respective jurisdictions, which they shall duly transmit to the Minister of Exterior Relations.

ART. 20. Foreigners who should come to the Republic shall, in order to be admitted within its territory, be under the obligation of presenting before the principal civil authority of the place where they entered the documents which prove their personal status and a certificate of good conduct issued by the authorities at their last place of domicile, which documents shall be in due legal form.

ART. 21. The national executive shall make rules and regulations for the working of the present law.

ART. 22. The executive decree of the 14th of February, 1873, which determines the rights and duties of foreigners, and the executive decree of the 30th of July, 1897, which treats of the interference of foreigners in the electoral affairs of the country, are hereby repealed.

EXPORTS FROM LA GUAYRA IN 1902.

[From the "Boletín Mercantil."]

The exports from La Guayra during the year 1902, in kilograms, were as follows:

Coffee	7,514,494
Cacao.....	6,103,921
Hides	883,603
Miscellaneous	410,387
Total	14,912,405

This merchandise was carried in 164 steamers and 3 sailing vessels, the nationality of which was as follows:

American	37	British	16
Dutch	33	Spanish	11
French	32	Italian	10
German	26	Venezuelan	2

EXPORTS FROM PUERTO CABELLO.

United States Consul L. T. ELLSWORTH transmits from Puerto Cabello statements of the exports from that district for 1902, as follows:

Coffee	pounds.. 11,047,973	Hides.....	pounds.. 824,529
Cocoa	do.... 1,959,821	Skins:	
Copra	do.... 257,710	Deer	do.... 24,848
Copper	do.... 17,580	Goat	do.... 154,118
Cotton	do.... 14,045	Spurge	do.... 1,014
Corn	do.... 29,695	Sarrapia	do.... 1,166
Cattle.....	head.. 1,968	Timber.....	do.... 788,436
Quinine.....	pounds.. 1,484		

DECREE GOVERNING GOODS IN TRANSIT TO COLOMBIA.

[From the "Boletín Mercantil"]

General CIPRIANO CASTRO, Constitutional President of the Republic of Venezuela, decrees:

ARTICLE 1. Merchandise in transit to Colombia, which up to the present time has remained in Maracaibo, and trade orders, in conformity with the decree of January 15 of the present year, may be despatched, and the Administrator of Customs at Maracaibo shall accept the drawback certificates signed by the Administrator of Customs at Encontrados when said merchandise is embarked at Guayabo.

ART. 2. Article 2 of the decree of January 15, already referred to, concerning the importation of merchandise in transit for Colombia via said route, is hereby repealed until the causes that produce the inconveniences regarding said importations, are removed.

ART. 3. The Secretary of Interior and the Secretary of the Treas-

ury and Public Credit are charged with the enforcement of the present decree and of communicating it to whom it may concern.

Made, signed, and sealed with the seal of the National Executive and countersigned by the Secretaries of the Interior and of the Treasury and Public Credit at Caracas on April 3, 1903. Ninety-second year of the Independence and forty-fifth of the Federation.

CIPRIANO CASTRO.

TRADE OF AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN, FIRST QUARTER OF 1903.

The "Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom," published in March, 1903, contain a detailed statement of the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the various countries of America during the first quarter of the calendar year 1903 as compared with the corresponding period of the two preceding years.

The classification of imports shows the following valuations:

Articles and countries.	First quarter—		
	1901.	1902.	1903.
<i>Animals, living (for food).</i>			
Cattle:			
Argentine Republic			661,826
United States.....	£1,815,386	£1,551,378	1,227,573
Sheep and lambs:			
Argentine Republic.....			21,776
United States.....	125,816	148,728	74,665
<i>Articles of food and drink.</i>			
Wheat:			
Argentine Republic	885,491	246,034	787,953
Chile.....		13,754	12,546
United States.....	3,247,839	2,848,383	2,768,812
Wheat flour:			
United States.....	2,299,033	1,752,544	1,679,363
Barley:			
United States.....	342,098	340,825	478,441
Oats:			
United States.....	339,210	10,418	49,702
Maize:			
Argentine Republic	61,800	351,507	173,216
United States.....	2,916,006	214,230	2,197,027
Beef, fresh:			
Argentine Republic	221,044	356,145	407,076
United States.....	1,549,721	1,315,381	1,346,168
Mutton, fresh:			
Argentine Republic	521,502	158,028	610,756
Pork, fresh:			
United States.....	250,311	281,702	133,809
Bacon:			
United States.....	2,428,289	2,155,975	2,010,511
Beef, salted:			
United States.....	57,103	51,394	72,619
Hams:			
United States.....	892,955	813,835	649,187
Coffee:			
Brazil.....	26,465	140,362	204,968
Central America	363,946	191,860	280,573
Sugar, unrefined:			
Argentine Republic	37,961	47,643	11,996
Brazil.....	14,461	16,212	16,849
Peru.....	96,383	174,151	24,060
Tobacco, unmanufactured:			
United States.....	499,067	402,708	517,366
Tobacco, manufactured:			
United States.....	319,317	353,251	337,520

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Articles and countries.	First quarter—		
	1901.	1902.	1903.
<i>Metals.</i>			
Copper:			
Chile	£77,358	£48,518	£63,254
United States	5,351	5,445	1,546
Regulus and precipitate:			
Chile	51,777	75,855	82,678
Peru	68,110	29,869	27,744
United States	102,314	181,862	39,344
Wrought and unwrought:			
Chile	301,114	234,306	158,862
United States	272,140	1,057,765	259,735
Iron, pig:			
United States	88,115	22,076	4,785
Lead, pig and sheet:			
United States	220,079	159,891	108,799
<i>Raw materials for textile manufactures.</i>			
Cotton, raw:			
Brazil	83,954	340,263	318,043
United States	10,199,527	11,634,239	11,295,127
Wool, sheep or lambs':			
South America	525,795	535,179	880,436
Alpaca, vicuña, and llama:			
Pern	49,579	62,731	50,175
<i>Raw materials for sundry industries.</i>			
Hides, wet:			
Argentine Republic and Uruguay	14,623	19,233	57
Brazil		200	70
Tallow and stearin:			
Argentine Republic	65,356	121,381	131,637
United States	166,270	69,666	52,277
<i>Manufactured articles.</i>			
Paper:			
United States	11,137	91,978	82,205
<i>Miscellaneous articles.</i>			
Horses:			
United States	211,540	123,524	35,575
Flax or linseed:			
Argentine Republic	834,425	775,585	306,903
United States	7,000	128,446	30,215

The classification of exports is as follows:

Articles and countries.	First quarter—		
	1901.	1902.	1903.
<i>Articles of food and drink.</i>			
Aerated waters:			
United States	£59,106	£53,684	£68,004
Salt, rock and white:			
United States	22,859	24,771	12,753
Spirits:			
United States	58,415	69,004	85,723
<i>Raw materials.</i>			
Coal, coke, etc.:			
Argentine Republic	222,246	256,971	208,647
Brazil	192,874	195,912	161,076
Chile	59,516	71,007	32,676
United States	16,960	7,418	548,049
Uruguay	122,214	132,509	126,491
Wool, sheep and lambs':			
United States	89,567	134,334	219,506
<i>Articles manufactured wholly or in part.</i>			
Cotton manufactures, all classes:			
Argentine Republic	207,520	238,009	329,064
Brazil	191,326	277,768	390,138
Central America	110,118	69,009	73,706
Chile	183,756	141,542	179,890
Colombia	110,338	91,699	107,564
Mexico	66,105	78,986	59,970
Pern	112,594	98,352	76,041
United States	470,718	545,659	629,863
Uruguay	53,777	82,204	99,570
Venezuela	100,505	52,430	27,769

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Articles and countries.	First quarter—		
	1901.	1902.	1903.
<i>Articles manufactured wholly or in part—Continued.</i>			
Jute yarn:			
Brazil	477,353	486,781	485,858
United States.....	4,018	2,046	2,868
Jute manufactures:			
Argentine Republic	48,580	22,604	86,546
Brazil	1,530	2,634	1,306
United States.....	271,824	269,015	241,812
Linen yarn:			
United States.....	6,129	11,797	12,508
Linen piece goods:			
Argentine Republic	7,620	20,348	11,137
Brazil	7,665	9,604	13,154
Colombia.....	18,941	2,271	3,650
Mexico.....	6,954	12,954	7,859
United States.....	552,917	656,548	641,742
Woolen tissues:			
Argentine Republic	45,105	33,943	42,656
Brazil	15,512	22,225	32,855
Chile.....	40,919	37,025	29,490
Peru.....	32,624	16,965	15,687
United States.....	111,389	117,316	151,491
Uruguay.....	16,691	10,067	12,104
Worsted tissues:			
Argentine Republic	40,907	38,512	41,915
Brazil	20,649	29,408	29,820
Chile.....	28,521	43,148	27,370
Peru.....	15,909	6,895	5,975
United States.....	172,190	258,500	306,157
Uruguay.....	18,863	16,771	18,735
Carpets:			
Argentine Republic	20,488	21,506	16,147
Chile.....	10,822	9,311	6,819
United States.....	9,473	18,299	19,328
<i>Metals and articles manufactured therefrom.</i>			
Cutlery:			
Argentine Republic	3,817	2,711	2,594
Brazil	7,014	6,528	8,995
Chile.....	2,994	3,396	4,053
United States.....	21,521	17,892	23,471
Hardware, unenumerated:			
Argentine Republic	7,211	5,967	4,555
Brazil	5,974	5,634	9,601
Chile.....	6,201	5,970	5,461
United States.....	9,349	13,626	9,202
Iron, pig:			
United States.....	35,546	103,995	531,890
Iron, bar, angle, bolt, and rod:			
Argentine Republic	11,118	7,215	.....
Brazil	6,117	7,805	.....
Chile.....	8,422	8,458	.....
United States.....	31,751	21,989	.....
Uruguay.....	1,245	3,766	.....
Railroad iron:			
Argentine Republic	148,181	180,270	.....
Brazil	17,478	37,548	.....
Chile.....	1,838	2,118	.....
Cuba and Porto Rico.....	697	209	.....
Mexico.....	18,364	22,772	.....
Peru.....	20	1,807	.....
United States.....	28	.....	.....
Uruguay.....	42,608	.....	.....
Wire of iron or steel:			
Argentine Republic	15,668	17,504	17,599
Brazil	4,518	2,203	1,731
United States.....	18,080	23,099	25,375
Galvanized sheets:			
Argentine Republic	100,903	27,059	77,953
Central America.....	6,808	6,119	3,029
Chile.....	22,251	7,254	13,577
Mexico.....	16,058	18,113	27,540
Uruguay.....	11,054	12,206	10,494
Tin plates and sheets:			
United States.....	135,490	276,726	211,585
Wrought and cast iron:			
Argentine Republic	78,764	57,628	.....
Brazil	27,606	35,733	.....
Chile.....	21,021	33,361	.....
Peru.....	9,125	8,513	.....
United States.....	9,876	11,790	.....
<i>Machinery and millwork.</i>			
Locomotives:			
South America.....	82,170	35,749	58,194
United States.....	308	6,573	311

Articles and countries.	First quarter—		
	1901.	1902.	1903.
<i>Machinery and millwork—Continued.</i>			
Agricultural machinery (engines):			
South America	£7,009	£3,522	£10,207
United States		157	
Machinery, various:			
South America	28,642	31,988	50,798
United States	5,263	502	5,081
Agricultural implements:			
South America	11,417	11,451	15,723
United States	340		105
Sewing machines:			
South America	11,098	7,142	15,154
Mining machinery:			
South America	9,259	8,048	5,838
United States	72	215	130
Textile machinery:			
South America	14,463	45,574	34,484
United States	164,165	113,168	147,190
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Cement:			
Argentine Republic	11,119	6,979	11,651
Brazil	2,030	2,062	1,269
United States	1,124	1,498	9,363
Earthen and china ware:			
Argentine Republic	14,009	9,006	10,293
Brazil	15,944	16,685	16,070
United States	122,794	114,015	135,910
Seed oil:			
Brazil	14,051	18,319	10,289

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

The municipal authorities of the city of Orizaba, Mexico, contemplate the construction of a complete sewer system.

The Mexico Mine and Smelter Supply Company, Mexico City, is purchasing considerable transmission machinery.

An electric-light plant is to be installed in the city of Oaxaca, State of Oaxaca, Mexico, for the purpose of lighting the State buildings.

Mexican advices state that extensive aerial tramways are to be installed in the Santa Eulalia mining district, located in the State of Chihuahua.

The Monterey (Mexico) Glass Works, which at present have a daily capacity of about 25,000 bottles, are to be considerably enlarged. The plant will manufacture window glass.

SANTEZ GUTIERRES DE BOBADILLA Y SAYULA, State of Jalisco, has secured a franchise for the purpose of erecting an electric-light plant in that Mexican town.

The F. L. Schafer Shoe Company, of San Luis Potosi, is about to let contracts for the American equipment of an extensive shoe factory to be constructed in that Mexican city.

A plant to be utilized for the manufacture of artificial stone and mosaics is to be established in Torreon, Mexico, by ALBERT G. CARDENAS, of that city. The plant will cost about \$60,000.

The Mexican Petroleum Company, which operates extensive oil fields in Ebano, Mexico, is about to let contracts for a considerable number of drilling rigs and an ice-making and refrigerating plant.

The Chihuahua Lumber and Manufacturing Company is about to double the capacity of its sawmill plant, located near Minares, in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico. The present capacity is 20,000 feet per day.

The Yaqui Smelter and Refining Company, whose headquarters are at Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico, is about to let a contract for considerable equipment, including a 100-ton smelter, to be erected at San Antonio de la Huerta.

FRANCISCA MORENO and HERMANO, of Mexico City, are largely interested in the development of anthracite coal mines in the San Pedro del Gall district, Mexico. The initial equipment will entail an expenditure of some \$60,000.

FRED MILLER, of Nadadores, State of Coahuila, Mexico, is about to erect a flour mill at that place. The initial capacity of the plant will be 50 barrels per day. It will be operated by water power, to be derived from a river in the immediate vicinity.

Mexican advices state that an American company has purchased the Hacienda Agua Buena, located on the Mexican Central, between Tampico and San Luis Potosi, and that sugar cane principally is to be extensively cultivated in the property, which comprises about 18,000 acres.

RICARD S. PORRO has secured a government concession for dredging and land reclamation in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. The amount of dredging will be about 1,500,000 cubic yards of mud, to be discharged at a distance of not more than 1,500 yards and taken from a depth of 25 feet.

A large bottling plant is to be erected in Monterey. PEDRO TREVINE, of that Mexican city, is the prime mover in the project. An ice factory, which will have a daily capacity of 20 tons, is to be operated in connection with the plant. The bottling plant will cost, including equipment, about \$100,000.

The contract has been let to a Mexican concern for the equipment of the proposed electric-lighting plant for the city of San Juan Bautista, capital of the State of Tabasco. The plant will be operated by the Compania Electro Motriz Tabasquena. The importing and exporting firm of Polte, Reyes & Castro, of Mexico City, has secured the contract. The equipment, etc., will be purchased by them in the United States.

The new Nicaragua Railroad is to extend from the head of navigation on the Coco River to a connection with the National Railway of Managua, and a main line will be built through Honduras into Salvador. The company plans to operate its own vessels between New Orleans and Cape Gracias-á-Dios, Nicaragua. Its own cable and overhead telegraph systems also will be installed. Mr. JAMES DEITRICK, who is at the head of the company, is also interested in various

mining concessions in Nicaragua. He is expected in New York very shortly.

Vice-Consul-General R. B. JONES reports from Guayaquil, March 19, 1903, that Señor L. GARCIA, of that city, has sailed for New York to make arrangements for the construction of a system of sewers, fire mains, and pumping station for Guayaquil. Señor GARCIA will remain in New York about two weeks, and can be seen through W. R. Grace & Co., or G. Amsinck & Co. As he takes with him all the necessary data, Mr. JONES suggests that it would be well for American capitalists to bid on this contract. Funds for the work have been provided by the imposition of an export duty on cocoa.

The North American Beef Company, which is composed principally of Chicago capitalists, has secured concessions from the Mexican authorities for the purpose of establishing two large packing houses in the Southern Republic. One plant is to be erected in the city of Uruapan and the other in the State of Vera Cruz. The franchises also permit of the erection of cold-storage plants in Mexico City. The company is to make pepsin margarine, oleomargarine, and refined animal oils, and from the bones, hair, and bristles it intends to manufacture felt, brushes, combs, and buttons. Free importation of materials, machinery, apparatus, and implements is accorded the company.

The Mexican Investor says: "Although the proportion of Mexico's importations from the United States as compared with the total from all other countries is constantly on the increase, there is one item on which American manufacturers at the present time seem unwilling or unable to compete in prices with European countries. This item is portable track for haciendas and mines. Many of the largest haciendas in Mexico are putting in complete systems of light tracks extending to all parts of their properties. This same may be said of many mines. This track usually consists of $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 6 kilogram rail, easily laid and easily removed from one place to another when necessary. Practically all this track now comes from Europe, and this is likely to continue unless American mill owners awaken to the situation. German and Spanish manufacturers sell hosiery for cash. German commission men sell on three or four months, allowing cash discount of 4 per cent. Spanish commission men sell on four months, charging interest of 6 per cent. England, Belgium, and Germany give six months on iron and steel (pipes and structural), allowing 6 per cent for cash. Paper is sold by some European manufacturers on three months' acceptance. Commission men allow three to six months, with interest at 6 per cent. Pottery is handled by commission men on terms of seven months, discount of one-half of 1 per cent per month for anticipation. On silver and silver-plated ware, Germany, France, and England quote six to twelve months, without interest; interest after maturity, 6 per cent per annum. For sugar machinery, the

terms are one-third with order, one-third on delivery, balance in one month. Woolen goods, three months; prices net; interest is charged at 6 per cent from date of invoice.

The following trade information has been transmitted to the Department of State of the United States by the legation in Cuba: Spain controls the Cuban shoe market. The Spanish manufacturers' terms are cash on shipment. Commission merchants, by whom most of this trade is handled, allow six months, interest at 6 per cent per annum, and charge Cuban merchants 2 per cent commission. English chemists usually sell for cash, but sometimes allow three or four months; discount, 1 to 2 per cent for cash. Continental firms give six to eight months' time. England and Germany sell cotton goods on four months' time; interest, 5 per cent; cash discount, 1 per cent. Spanish houses sell on four months' time, with a discount of 4 to 8 per cent. Cutlery is handled almost exclusively through English commission men on six months' time; one-half of 1 per cent per month allowed for anticipation. Other European terms are the same. England and Germany sell electrical goods on nine months' time, without interest; after nine months interest is charged at 6 per cent. Fancy goods and notions are usually handled by commission men, who quote terms of six months with interest at 6 per cent per annum. Some French manufacturers allow four months without interest. The furniture trade is largely in the hands of the United States; Austria sells a small amount on six months, with interest at 6 per cent. For gloves, European terms range from three to six months; discount, 6 per cent for cash; commission men charge 5 per cent commission. Hardware and tools—hand and machine—are handled by commission men; terms, six months without interest, one-half of 1 per cent per month discount allowed.

BOOK NOTES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the *Monthly Bulletin*.

"Petermann's Mitteilungen" for February 25, 1903, publishes a most interesting paper, contributed by AUGUST KÄHLER, concerning the methods of rubber harvesting in Brazil. Discrimination is made between the Para rubber and the ordinary caoutchouc of Brazilian forests. Attention is given first to that kind which is of the best quality and largest quantity, and comes into the trade under the name of Para rubber or Para fina. In Brazil it is known as borracha or seringa. A man who spends his time collecting this rubber is known as a seringueiro. The Para rubber tree (*Siphonia elastica*) is found almost everywhere in the Amazon lowlands in greater or less quantities. It

particularly favors the very low lands, which during the rainy season are almost completely flooded. It is also found in the north of Brazil, in the south of Colombia, in the east of Ecuador and Peru, and in the north of Bolivia. The *Siphonia* has a straight silver-colored trunk and attains a height of from 60 to 80 feet. Its crown of foliage is not large in comparison with the size of its trunk. It has a brilliant dark-green leaf, and the tree is a really beautiful specimen of vegetation. The other tree from which Brazilian rubber is extracted is the caoutchouc, also widely distributed, but thriving better than the *Siphonia* in the higher and dry grounds. While the *Siphonia* may be counted upon as a great and permanent resource, it is feared that the caoutchouc before many years will be exterminated, because the tree must be destroyed to obtain the sap, which runs so rapidly that no way as yet has been discovered of collecting it while the tree is standing. It is therefore felled and tapped at various places along its large stem until the last drop of milk is extracted. One workman can cut down from one to three trees in a day, from which he sometimes obtains as much as 20 kilograms of rubber. Usually, however, the harvest is very much smaller, and caoutchouc collecting at least offers no better returns to the gum gatherer than Para rubber. As the yearly harvest of these two great varieties of rubber has reached the astonishing quantity of 57,000,000 kilograms, of which 22,000,000 come from Africa and 31,000,000 from South America, these products are one of the most important articles in international trade. Mr. KÄHLER has spent five years on the tributaries of the Amazon, has made a special study of the rubber industry, and the article he has written contains much information.

The "Statistical Abstract of the World," as issued in the "Monthly Summary of Finance and Commerce" of the Treasury Department of the United States for February, 1903, tells the story of the growth of commerce in the various countries and sections of the world, and a comparison of the progress made by the various countries makes a very satisfactory showing for the United States. The countries discussed are grouped by grand divisions. In Europe a very large proportion of the countries show larger imports than exports. In America, and indeed most of the younger countries, the exports exceed the imports, save in a few instances in which the country is so extremely young that it has not developed its producing powers. In the Orient some countries, notably India, export more than they import; while in other cases, notably Japan and China, the imports exceed the exports. Considering the principal American countries, the figures show for Mexico a growth in imports from \$20,000,000 in 1873 to \$62,000,000 in 1901, and in exports from \$28,000,000 in 1877 to \$33,000,000 in 1901, the excess of imports in 1901 being \$29,000,000. The Argentine Republic's imports increased from \$47,000,000 in

1870 to \$109,000,000 in 1901, and her exports from \$29,000,000 to \$161,000,000, exports thus exceeding imports in 1901 by \$52,000,000. Brazil increased her imports from \$69,000,000 in 1870 to \$96,000,000 in 1901, and her exports from \$89,000,000 to \$197,000,000, the trade balance being an excess of \$101,000,000 of exports. Chile's imports increased from \$28,000,000 in 1870 to \$50,000,000 in 1901, and her exports from \$27,000,000 to \$62,000,000, exports exceeding imports in 1901 by \$12,000,000. For the United States the figures show a growth in imports from \$436,000,000 in 1870 to \$903,000,000 in 1902, and in exports from \$376,000,000 to \$1,355,000,000, the trade balance, which in 1870 was \$60,000,000 excess of imports, was in 1902 \$452,000,000 excess of exports. The excess of exports over imports for the United States alone is greater than that of all other countries of the world combined.

A book of great value to collectors of Americana has been received by the Columbus Memorial Library in a publication entitled "The Discoveries of the Norsemen in America." This volume, which has special reference to the early cartographical representation of the New World at the time of its first discovery by Europeans, is the result of exhaustive research on the part of JOSEPH FISCHER, Professor of Geography in the Jesuit College, Feldkirch, Austria, and has been translated into English by BASIL H. SOULSBY, B. A., Superintendent of the Map Room, British Museum, and Honorable Secretary of the Hakluyt Society. The bibliographical references included indicate the extensive study made by the author, the whole making a book of reference unique and thorough. The authenticity of the various documents and maps hitherto forming the basis of the world's knowledge on the subject of the pre-Columbian discovery is fully investigated and commented upon, while new and interesting data are supplied. Quotations from original manuscripts and reproductions of ancient maps and plates form valuable appendices to the body of the book.

"Argentine—Past, Present, and Future," was the topic of an address delivered by ELMER L. CORTHELL, Dr. Sc., before the American Geographical Society, at a recent session held in New York, a copy of which has been received by the Columbus Memorial Library. Mr. CORTHELL has for the past two years been the consulting engineer of the ministry of public works of the Argentine Republic, and is thoroughly qualified to impart information relative to the internal development of the country. An interesting feature of the paper in question is the parallel drawn between the natural conditions of the Argentine Republic and the United States of North America, it being demonstrated that their economic future has many points in common. The hydrographic, orographic, and topographic outlines are skillfully sketched, while numerous statistical and local details add greatly to the interest and value of the information furnished.

A résumé of the work accomplished by the British south polar expedition during the first year is published in the "National Geographic Magazine" for May, 1903, it being stated that Captain SCOTT, the leader, with a sledging party, succeeded in getting 100 miles nearer the South Pole than any predecessor. The farthest point south reached was $80^{\circ} 17'$, thus rendering the meteorological and other scientific observations of special value. A table giving the record of the most important Antarctic explorers is added for purposes of comparison.

The Report of the Yellow Fever Institute, Bulletin No. 12, issued by the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, deals with the "Early History of Quarantine—Origin of Sanitary Measures Directed Against Yellow Fever." In addition to detailing the measures taken at various times in the world's history to restrict or confine the ravages of contagious diseases, the pamphlet embraces a bibliography covering documents in which the early history of quarantine is preserved.

A compendium of "The Law of Trade-Marks of the United States and Principal Foreign Countries" as compiled by LUTHER L. MILLER, of Chicago, has been received by the Columbus Memorial Library, and is a booklet of handy reference to persons interested in the subject-matter. The terms of registration in the various countries dealt with are given, and the salient points of the law in each are outlined.

An interesting narration of personal experiences encountered in a journey "From Quito to the Amazon via the River Napo," is published in the "Geographical Journal" for April, 1903. The writer, A. HAMILTON RICE, B. A., F. R. G. S., gives many instructive details concerning the almost trackless forest through which he passed on his trip, and the evolutionary process by which the natives are being slowly merged into the white race is dwelt upon.

The Catalogue of the Exposition held in the State of Rio Grande do Sul in 1901 has been received in the Columbus Memorial Library. This is the fifth and most important of the expositions held in this State, the first having occurred in 1859. In the present Exposition there were 2,200 exhibitors and 8,872 classified objects, covering the mineral resources, the flora, fauna, manufacturing and agricultural industries, arts, and sciences.

The "Jornal dos Agricultores," a bimonthly magazine, edited by Antonio de Medeiros and published at Rio de Janeiro, is now being regularly received in the Columbus Memorial Library. The Journal, as its title indicates, is devoted to the development of agriculture and allied industries in Brazil.

The Columbus Memorial Library has received a copy of the "Revista do Centro de Sciencias, Letras e Artes," published in Campinas, State of São Paulo. The present number contains a number of articles on agricultural and scientific subjects.

ACCESSIONS TO THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY DURING APRIL, 1903.

[The symbol = indicates a gift to the library.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

- Adams, Herbert B. (Ed.): Contributions to American educational history. See U. S. Bureau of Education.
- = American Association for the Advancement of Science: Nicaragua Canal discussion before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, thirty-sixth meeting, held in New York, August, 1887. New York, Putnam's, 1887. Map. 104 pp. 8°.
- Chicago Public Library: Thirteenth annual report of the board of directors. June, 1902. Chicago, Public Library, 1902. 55 pp. 8°.
- = Corthell, Elmer L.: Argentine—past, present, and future. A lecture by Elmer L. Corthell. New York, Browne & Co., 1903. 64 pp. 8°.
- = Field Columbian Museum: Annual report of the director to the board of trustees. Chicago, 1902. 154 pp. 8°.
- = ——— A list of a collection of Mexican mammals and description of an apparently new subspecies of marten from the Kenai peninsula, Alaska, by D. G. Elliot. Chicago, 1903. 11: 141-152.
- = ——— Plante Yucataque. Plants of the insular, coastal, and plain region of the peninsula of Yucatan, Mexico, by Charles Frederick Millsplough. Chicago, 1903. Ills. 84 (2) pp. 8°.
- Fischer, Joseph: The discoveries of the Norsemen in America with special relation to their early cartographical representation. Translated from the German by Basil H. Soulsby. London, Henry Stevens, 1903. Ills. Maps. 130 pp. 8°.
- Heilprin, Angelo: Mont Pelée and the tragedy of Martinique. A study of the great catastrophes of 1902, with observations and experiences in the field. Illustrated with photographs largely taken by the author. Small map of northern part of Martinique. Philadelphia and London, Lippincott Co., 1903. 335 pp. 8°.
- Johnston, James: Jamaica: the new Riviera. A pictorial description of the island and its attractions. London, Cassell & Co., 1903. 96 pp. Map. obl. 8°.
- Kähler, August: Die gewinnung von feingummi und kautschuk in Brasilien. Petermann's Mitt. 49: 28. February 25, 1903.
- Keltie, J. Scott (Ed.): The statesman's yearbook. London, Macmillan & Co., 1903. 1362 pp. 12°.
- = Lake Mohonk Conference: Proceedings of 20th conference of friends of the Indian. Lake Mohonk, New York, 1903. 188 pp. 8°.
- Lumholtz, Carl: The Huichol Indians of Mexico. Bulletin of the American Geographical Society, 35: 79. Feb., 1903.
- Mestre (Gen. D. Vicente S.): Dictados del derecho de la guerra extractados por el General Don Vicente S. Mestre . . . Ills. 203 pp. 16°. Caracas, Tip. "El Cojo," 1893.
- Rice, A. Hamilton: From Quito to the Amazon via the River Napo. Geog. Jour. Lond. 21: 401. Apr. 1903.
- Silk Association of America: Annual report of the Silk Association of America. New York, Silk Exchange Building, [1903]. 94 pp. 8°.

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- Thacher, John Boyd: Christopher Columbus, his life, his work, his remains, as revealed by original printed and manuscript records, together with an essay on Peter Martyr, of Anghera, and Bartolomé de las Casas, the first historians of America. v. 1. Ills. New York and London, Putnam's Sons, 1903. 670 pp. 4°.
- United States Civil Service Retirement Association: Report of the association. Washington, Gibson Bros., 1903. 46 pp. 8°.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

- Ministerio de relaciones exteriores: Boletín diplomático y consular No. 2. Informe del Consulado General en Inglaterra. 1903.
- Boletín de relaciones exteriores. No. 3. Legación en Chile. 1903.

BELGIUM.

- Ministère de Chemins de Fer, etc.: Opérations pendant 1901. Bruxelles, J. Goemare, 1902. Misc. pp. 4°.
- Statistique médicale de l'armée Belge. 1901. Bruxelles, J. Goemare, 1902. 49 pp. 8°.

BRAZIL.

- Estado do Amazonas: Estatística do movimento da praça de Manáos . . . Anno de 1902. Manáos, Palais Royal, 1902. up. 4°.
- Museu Paulista: Revista do Museu Paulista. v. 5. São Paulo, Typographia do "Diário Oficial," 1902. pls. 755 pp. 8°.

CUBA.

- Centro General de Comerciantes é industriales de la isla de Cuba: Memoria que presenta la junta directiva á la asamblea general el día 22 de abril de 1903. Havana, Solana y Ca., 1903. 59 pp. 8°.
- Comisión de higiene: Memoria que la comisión de higiene especial de la isla de Cuba elevada al Secretario de Gobernación . . . 1902. Habana, P. Fernandez y Ca., [1903]. 186 (3) pp. 8°.
- Instituto de 2ª enseñanza de la Habana: Memoria anual correspondiente al curso académico de 1901 á 1902. Habana, Imp. "Avisador Comercial," 1900. Ills. 142 pp. 12°.
- Mensaje del Presidente al congreso de la República de Cuba con motivo de la apertura del tercer período legislatura 6 de abril de 1903. Habana, Imprenta de Rambla y Bouza, 1903. 36 pp. 12°.
- Primera conferencia nacional de beneficencia y corrección de la isla de Cuba celebrada en la Habana del 19 al 22 de marzo de 1902 . . . Habana, Imp. La Moderna Poesía, 1902. Ills. 608 pp. 8°.

GREAT BRITAIN.

- Return relating to the rates of import duties levied upon the principal and other articles imported into the colonies and other possessions of the United Kingdom. London, 1902. 459 pp. 8°.

CHILE.

- Ministerio de relaciones exteriores: Boletín del Ministerio de relaciones exteriores. Santiago, Imp. Mejia, 1903. 588 pp. 8°.

PERÚ.

La industria del petróleo en Perú. 1901. Lima, Imp. Aguirre, 1902. 14 pp. 8°. (Boletín cuerpo de Ingenieros de Minas, No. 2.)

UNITED STATES.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

History of higher education in Maine, by Edward W. Hall, LL. D. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. Ills. 241 pp. 8°. (No. 36 of the Contributions to American educational history, edited by Herbert B. Adams.)

— History of higher education in Colorado, by James Edward La Rossignol, A. M., Ph. D. . . . Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. Ills. 67 pp. 8°. (No. 34 of the Contributions to American educational history, edited by Herbert B. Adams.)

— History of education in Texas, by J. J. Lane, A. M., LL. B. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. Ills. 334 pp. 8°. (No. 35 of the Contributions to American educational history, edited by Herbert B. Adams.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Division of Statistics: Relations of population and food products in the United States, exclusive of Alaska and the insular possessions; mainly as indicated by census reports, 1850-1900. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 86 pp. 8°.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Regulations prescribed for the use of the consular service of the United States. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1896. 871 pp. 8°.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

National Museum: The Museums of the future, by G. Brown Goode. (From Report of National Museum, 1888-89, pp. 427-445.) Washington, Government Printing Office, 1891.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Customs regulations of the United States . . . 1899. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1900. 780 pp. 8°.

Laws of the United States relating to navigation and the merchant marine. [1899.] Washington, Government Printing Office, 1899. 510 pp. 8°.

— 1st supp. Amendments to navigation laws issued June 23, 1900.

— 2d supp. Amendments issued July 26, 1902.

— Marine-Hospital Service: Regulations for the sale of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products in the District of Columbia, etc. Approved February 21, 1903. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 8 pp. 8°.

— Yellow fever institute: Bulletin No. 11. Vessels as carriers of mosquitoes, by Passed Asst. Surg. S. B. Grubbs, March, 1903. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903. 28 pp. 8°.

URUGUAY.

Oficina de Crédito Público: Deuda pública de la República O. del Uruguay. 1902.
Montevideo, Imp. "La Nación," [1903]. up. 4°.

ADDITIONS TO PERMANENT FILES DURING APRIL, 1903.

Boletín Quincenal de la Cámara de Comercio de La Asunción. Asunción, Paraguay.
Semimonthly.

Jornal dos Agricultores. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Semimonthly.

Paraguay Rundschau. Asunción, Paraguay. Weekly.

PERMANENT LIBRARY FILES.

Persons interested in the commercial and general news of foreign countries will find the following among the official and periodical publications on the permanent files in the Library of the International Bureau of the American Republics:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

- Argentinisches Wochenblatt. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
Boletín de la Cámara Mercantil. Barracas al Sud. Weekly.
Boletín de la Unión Industrial Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
Boletín del Instituto Geográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres.
Boletín Demográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
Bollettino Mensile della Camera Italiana di Commercio ed Arti in Buenos Aires. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
Buenos Aires Handels-Zeitung. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
Le Commerce Extérieur Argentin. Buenos Ayres.
La Industria Molinera. Buenos Ayres. Semimonthly.
Monthly Bulletin of Municipal Statistics of the City of Buenos Ayres. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.
La Nación. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
La Plata Post. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
La Prensa. Buenos Ayres. Daily.
Review of the River Plate. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.
Revista Mensual de la Cámara Mercantil. Barracas al Sud. Monthly.
Revista Nacional. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.

BELGIUM.

- Bulletin Commercial (Bulletin of the Commercial Museum). Brussels. Weekly.

BOLIVIA.

- Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de la Paz. Monthly. (Received irregularly.)
El Comercio. La Paz. Daily.
El Comercio de Bolivia. La Paz. Daily.

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El Estado. La Paz. Daily.
Revista Comercial é Industrial de la República de Bolivia. La Paz. Semimonthly.
Revista Económica Financiera. La Paz. Monthly.

BRAZIL.

Boletim do Serviço da Estatística Commercial da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil. Rio de Janeiro. (Irregular.)
Brazilian Review. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.
Diario da Bahia. Bahia. Daily.
Diario Oficial. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.
Diario Popular. São Paulo. Daily.
Gazeta Commercial e Financeira. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.
Jornal do Commercio. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.
Jornal do Recife. Pernambuco. Daily.
Provincia (A) do Pará. Belém. Daily.
Revista Agricola. São Paulo. Monthly.
Revista Brasileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.
Revista Industrial e Mercantil. Pernambuco. Monthly.
Revista Maritima Brasileira. Rio de Janeiro. Monthly.
Rio News. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.

CANADA.

Canadian Manufacturer and Industrial World. Toronto. Semimonthly.

CHILE.

Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura. Santiago. Weekly.
Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería. Santiago. Monthly.
Chilian Times. Valparaiso. Semiweekly.
Diario Oficial de la República de Chile. Santiago. Daily.
El Mercurio. Valparaiso. Daily.
Revista Comercial é Industrial de Minas. Santiago. Monthly.

COLOMBIA.

Diario Oficial. Bogotá. Daily.
La Estrella de Panamá. Panamá. Weekly.
Revista de la Instrucción Pública de Colombia. Bogotá. Monthly.
Star and Herald. Panama. Weekly.

COSTA RICA.

Boletín Comercial. San José. Daily.
Boletín Judicial. San José. Daily.
La Gaceta. (Oficial.) San José. Daily.

CUBA.

Boletín del Centro General de Comerciantes e Industriales de Cuba. Habana. Monthly.
La Gaceta Económica. Habana. (Issued three times a month.)
Gaceta Oficial de la República de Cuba. Habana. Daily.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Gaceta Oficial. Santo Domingo. Weekly.
 El Mensajero. Santo Domingo. Three times a month.

ECUADOR.

Anales de la Universidad Central del Ecuador. Quito. Monthly.
 Gaceta Municipal. Guayaquil. Weekly.
 Registro Oficial de la República del Ecuador. Quito. Daily.

FRANCE.

Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce de Paris. Paris. Weekly.
 Bulletin de la Société de Géographie Commerciale de Paris. Paris. Irregular.
 Courrier des Bibliothèques. Paris. Monthly.
 La Géographie. Bulletin de la Société de Géographie. Paris. Semimonthly.
 Journal d'Agriculture Tropicale. Paris. Monthly.
 Moniteur Officiel du Commerce. Paris. Weekly.
 Le Nouveau Monde. Paris. Weekly.
 La Revue. Paris. Semimonthly.
 Revue du Commerce Extérieur. Paris. Semimonthly.

GERMANY.

Deutsche Kolonialzeitung. Berlin. Weekly.
 Handels-Kammer zu Hannover. Hannover.
 Petermann's Mitteilungen. Gotha. Monthly.
 Südamerikanische Rundschau. Berlin. Monthly.
 Der Tropenpflanzer. Berlin. Monthly.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Accounts relating to trade and navigation of the United Kingdom. London. Monthly.
 Accounts relating to trade and commerce of certain foreign countries and British possessions. London. Monthly.
 Board of Trade Journal. London. Weekly.
 British Trade Journal. London. Monthly.
 Commercial Intelligence. London. Weekly.
 Diplomatic and Consular Reports. London.
 Feilden's Magazine. London. Monthly.
 Geographical Journal. London. Monthly.
 Journal of the Board of Agriculture. London. Quarterly.
 Man: A monthly record of anthropological science. London. Monthly.
 Mining (The) Journal, Railway and Commercial Gazette. London. Weekly.
 South American Journal. London. Weekly.
 Times (The). London. Daily.

GUATEMALA.

Diario de Centro-América. Guatemala. Daily.
 El Guatemalteco. Guatemala. Daily.
 La República. Guatemala. Daily.

HAITI.

Bulletin Officiel de l'Agriculture et de l'Industrie. Port au Prince. Monthly.

HONDURAS.

- Boletín Legislativo. Tegucigalpa. Daily.
 La Gaceta. Tegucigalpa. Daily.
 Gaceta Judicial. Tegucigalpa. Semiweekly.
 El Pabellón de Honduras. Tegucigalpa. Weekly.

ITALY.

- Bollettino del Ministro degli Affari Esteri. Roma. Irregular.

MEXICO.

- El Agricultor Mexicano. Ciudad Juárez. Monthly.
 Boletín de Agricultura, Minería é Industrias. México. Monthly.
 Boletín de Estadística. Mérida. Semimonthly.
 Boletín del Instituto Científico y Literario. Toluca. Monthly.
 Diario Oficial. México. Daily.
 El Economista Mexicano. México. Weekly.
 El Estado de Colima. Colima. Weekly.
 El Hacendado Mexicano. México. Monthly.
 Mexican Herald. México. Daily.
 Mexican Investor. México. Weekly.
 Mexican Journal of Commerce. Mexico City. Monthly.
 Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Michoacán de Ocampo. Morelia, México. Semiweekly.
 Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Oaxaca. Oaxaca de Juárez, México. Semiweekly.
 Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Guerrero. Chilpancingo, México. Weekly.
 Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Tabasco. San Juan Bautista, México. Semiweekly.
 El Progreso de México. México. Weekly.
 El Republicano. Aguas Calientes. Weekly.
 Resumen de la Importación y de la Exportación. México. Monthly.
 Semana Mercantil. México. Weekly.

NICARAGUA.

- Diario Oficial. Managua. Daily. (Not received regularly.)
 El Comercio. Managua. Daily.

PARAGUAY.

- Diario Oficial. Asunción. Daily.
 Paraguay Monthly Review. Asunción.
 Revista del Instituto Paraguayo. Asunción. Monthly.
 Revista Mensual. Asunción. Monthly.

PERU.

- Auxiliar del Comercio. Callao. Biweekly.
 Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima. Lima. Monthly.
 Boletín de Minas. Lima. Monthly.
 El Comercio. Cuzco. Biweekly.
 El Comercio. Lima. Daily.
 El Economista. Lima. Weekly.
 El Peruano Oficial. Lima. Daily.
 Padrón General de Minas. Lima.
 Revista de Ciencias. Lima. Monthly.

PORTO RICO.

- Boletín Mercantil de Puerto Rico. San Juan. Daily.
La Correspondencia. San Juan. Daily.

SALVADOR.

- Boletín de Agricultura. San Salvador. Semimonthly.
Diario del Salvador. San Salvador. Daily.
Diario Oficial. San Salvador. Daily.
Revista de Derecho y Jurisprudencia. San Salvador. Monthly.

UNITED STATES.

- American Fertilizer. Philadelphia. Monthly.
American Historical Review. New York, N. Y. Quarterly.
American Review of Reviews. New York. Monthly.
Anglo-American Magazine. New York. Monthly.
O Arauto. Oakland, Cal. Weekly.
Board of Trade Journal. Providence, R. I. Monthly.
Board of Trade Journal. Wilmington, Del. Monthly.
Bulletin of Books added to the Public Library of the City of Boston. Boston. Monthly.
Bulletin of the American Geographical Society. New York.
Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association. Philadelphia. Semimonthly.
Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia. Philadelphia. Monthly.
Bulletin of the New York Public Library. Monthly.
Century Magazine. New York. Monthly.
Country Life in America. New York. Monthly.
Current Literature. New York. Monthly.
Dun's Review. New York. Weekly.
Economista Internacional. New York. Monthly.
Engineering Magazine. New York, N. Y. Monthly.
Engineering and Mining Journal. New York. Weekly.
Engineering News and American Railroad Journal. New York. Weekly.
Export Implement Age. Philadelphia. Monthly.
Field Columbian Museum Publications. Chicago.
Foreign Buyer. New York. Monthly.
Forum (The). New York. Quarterly.
Illustrated Industrial World. Dallas, New York, and City of Mexico. Monthly.
India Rubber World. New York. Monthly.
Journal of Geography. Lancaster, Pa. Monthly.
Library Journal. New York. Monthly.
Literary Digest. New York. Weekly.
Mexican Industrial Review. Chicago. Monthly.
Miner and Manufacturer. El Paso, Tex. Monthly.
Modern Machinery. Chicago. Monthly.
Modern Mexico. St. Louis. Monthly.
National Geographic Magazine. New York. Monthly.
New-Yorker Handels-Zeitung. New York. Weekly.
North American Review. New York. Monthly.
Novedades (Las). New York. Weekly.
Pacific States Investor. San Francisco, Cal. Monthly.
Scientific American. New York. Weekly.
Scientific American. Export Edition. New York. Monthly.
Sister Republics. Denver, Colo. Monthly.
Tropical Truth. Chicago, Ill. Monthly.

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United States Consular Reports. Washington. Daily and monthly.
The World To-day. Chicago, Ill. Monthly.
World's Work. New York. Monthly.

URUGUAY.

Anales del Departamento de Ganadería y Agricultura. Montevideo. Monthly.
La Nación. Montevideo. Daily. (Not received regularly.)
Revista de la Unión Industrial Uruguaya. Montevideo. Semimonthly.
El Siglo. Montevideo. Daily. (Not received regularly.)

VENEZUELA.

Gaceta Oficial. Caracas. Daily.
El Tiempo. Caracas. Daily. (Not received regularly.)
Venezuelan Herald. Caracas.

BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,
União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

VOL. XIV.

MAIO DE 1903.

No. 5.

RELAÇÕES ENTRE OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS E OS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

ACADEMIA AMERICANA DE SCIENCIAS POLITICAS E SOCIAES.

A setima reunião annual da Academia Americana de Sciencias Politicas e Sociaes realizon-se na cidade de Philadelphia, Estado de Pennsylvania, nos dias 17 e 18 de Abril 1903. O assumpto sob discussão foi as relações entre os paizes da America Latina e os Estados Unidos. A primeira sessão foi presidida pelo Honrado W. W. ROCKHILL, Director da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas. O discurso de boa viuda foi pronunciado pelo Sr. JOSEPH WHARTON, de Philadelphia. Em seguida o Sr. JOHN BASSET MOORE, ex-Subsecretario de Estado, tratou do "Principio de Arbitramento Internacional no Continente da America." O Honrado WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, ex-Ministro dos Estados Unidos junto ao Governo da Republica Argentina, e Delegado á Conferencia Internacional Americana na cidade de Mexico, deu leitura a um trabalho intitulado "America Latina e a Conferencia de Mexico."

O assumpto "A Composição ethnica como Factor nas Republicas Latino-Americanas" foi tratado pelo Sr. TALCOTT WILLIAMS. O Honrado FRANCIS B. LOOMIS, sub-Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos, pronunciou um discurso intitulado "A Posição Política dos Estados Unidos no Continente Americano." O Sr. CHARLES R. FLINT, de Nova York, presidiu á primeira sessão de 18 de Abril e tratou da politica dos Estados Unidos durante o primeiro seculo de sua existencia. "Os

Conflictos entre Europa e a America Latina" foi o assumpto da memoria apresentada pelo Sr. GEORGE WINFIELD SCOTT. O Sr. FREDERIC EMORY, Chefe da Secção de Commercio Estrangeiro do Departamento de Estado, discutia as causas que nos tem impedido de desenvolver relações commerciaes com a America Latina. Em seguida, O Sr. WILFRED H. SCHOOFF, do Museu Commercial de Philadelphia, deu leitura a um estudo sobre "O Desenvolvimento das Relações Commercias entre Europa e a America Latina."

A ultima sessão foi presidida pelo Honrado SHELBY M. CULLOM, Senador Federal pelo Estado de Illinois e Presidente da Commissão de Relações Estrangeiras do Senado. O General JAMES H. WILSON, ex-Governador Militar de Matanzas, expoz os effeitos que produziu nos paizes productores de canna. a industria de assucar de beterraba. O Sr. MANOEL ALVAREZ CALDERON, Ministro do Peru nos Estados Unidos, discutiu as relações entre os paizes e salientou as vantagens que obteria o Peru como resultado da construcção do Canal de Panama e da Estrada de Ferro Intercontinental. Outros discursos foram pronunciados pelo Sr. N. VELOZ GORTICOA, Secretario da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, e pelo Sr. ERNESTO NELSON, correspondente especial de "La Nación" e "The Standard" de Buenos Aires.

DEDICAÇÃO DA EXPOSIÇÃO COMMEMORATIVA DA COMPRA DO TERRITORIO DA LUISIANA.

As ceremonias de dedicação da Exposição commemorativa da compra do Territorio da Luisiana, realizaram-se em São Luis, nos dias 30 de Abril e 1 e 2 de Maio de 1903. Os officiaes da Exposição, auxiliados pelas auctoridades e cidadãos de São Luis fizeram extensos preparativos para celebrar o acontecimento. Assistiram á festa de dedicação o Presidente ROOSEVELT, ex-Presidente CLEVELAND, os Membros do Corpo Diplomatico, Senadores, Membros da Casa dos Representantes e os Governadores de grande numero dos Estados.

As ceremonias de dedicação consistiam de um espectáculo militar, composto de tropas federaes e estadoaes sob o commando do Major General HENRY C. CORBIN, U. S. A.; uma procissão civica e fogos artificiaes. Pronunciaram discursos o Presidente ROOSEVELT, ex-Presidente CLEVELAND, Honrado THOMAS H. CARTER, Presidente da Commissão dos Estados Unidos, e o Honrado D. R. FRANCIS, Presidente da Companhia da Exposição. A exposição será aberta formalmente ao publico no dia 1º de Maio de 1904.

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

INDUSTRIA DA FABRICAÇÃO DE CASEINA.

O "Board of Trade Journal," de 16 de Abril de 1903, publica dados estatísticos relativos á industria da fabricação de caseina na Republica Argentina. Ainda que essa industria apenas acaba de ser estabelecida na Republica, ha de desenvolver-se simultaneamente com o crescimento da industria da fabricação de manteiga. Nos ultimos quatro annos de 1899 a 1902 as exportações de manteiga da Republica Argentina foram de 226, 1,170, 1,512 e 4,125 toneladas, respectivamente.

Uma fabrica para a manufactura de caseina foi recentemente construida em Dos Hermanos, Tandil, que tem capacidade para produzir duas toneladas de caseina por dia desde Outubro até Janeiro. A fabrica está construida em uma fazenda tendo a area de 26,000 geiras, onde ha ordinariamente 4,000 vacas leiteiras, e este numero vai augmentando-se constantemente. Nesta fabrica ha uma secção onde se fabrica manteiga, provida de cinco separadores movimentados por machinas a vapor. A nata é enviada para a fabrica de manteiga e o leite desnatado é conduzido para uma cisterna para ser depois fabricado em caseina.

BOLSA DE CEREAEES EM ROSARIO.

Segunde o "Commercial Intelligence" de 16 de Abril de 1903, fundou-se recentemente no porto de Rosario de Santa Fé uma bolsa de cereaes. Este porto occupa o segundo lugar entre os portos da Republica na exportação de trigo e de linhaça. Essa bolsa será sob a direcção de uma commissão composta dos principaes exportadores e commerciantes do lugar. As communicacões devem ser dirigidas ao Senhor Presidente da Bolsa de Cereaes, Rosario de Santa Fé, Republica Argentina.

RECURSOS MINERAES DA REPUBLICA.

O seguinte relatorio sobre os recursos mineraes da Republica Argentina foi remettido á Secretaria de Estado dos Estados Unidos em resposta a um pedido de informações sobre o assumpto por parte da Repartição de Estudos Geologicos dos Estados Unidos. O Consul norteamericano em Rosario diz que ha nos differentes districtos da Provincia de Catamarca 43 minas ou grupos de minas, discriminadas assim:

Classe de metal.	Numero de minas.	Classe de metal.	Numero de minas.
Ouro.....	4	Ouro em combinação com prata e cobre.....	6
Prata.....	6	Ouro em combinação com prata.....	1
Cobre.....	5	Prata em combinação com chumbo.....	1
Chumbo.....	1	Prata em combinação com cobre.....	2
Mica.....	1	Ferro em combinação com cobre.....	1
Sulphato de ferro.....	2	Bismutho em combinação com prata.....	1
Sulphato de antimónio.....	1	Borax em combinação com sulphato de magnesia.....	1
Carvão de pedra.....	7		
Cal.....	3		

Essas minas são de propriedade de particulares e por elles trabalhadas sob a fiscalização do Governo, mas não remuneram os seus donos, os quaes exploram-nas para não perder a concessão, e com a esperança de que algum dia se pode obter meios de transportar o producto para o mercado a um custo menor que é possível com os methodos primitivos e custosos hoje em uso.

Além dessas propriedades mineiras, ha uma serie de minas no districto de Andalgalá, que ontra 'ora eram de propriedade de Lafone e Quevedo, mas tendo sido cuidadosamente estudadas pelos agentes de um syndicato de capitalistas inglezes, foram por elles compradas, e os seus gerentes estão procedendo ao seu desenvolvimento, empregando processos modernos. O titulo da companhia é a CAPILLITIS COPPER COMPANY, Limited. Nessas minas parece que ha quantidade illimitada de cobre, com productos subordinados, taes como chumbo, prata e, provavelmente, ouro em pequena quantidade.

Segundo um relatório recente submettido pelo Professor H. D. HOSKOLD, Director-Geral da Divisão de Minas e Geologia deste Governo, encontram-se neste districto os seguintes mineraes:

Míneraes.	Provincia.
Alumínio em combinação.....	Salta, Jujuy e Tucuman.
Arsenico em combinação.....	Salta e Catamarca.
Sulphato de bario.....	Catamarca.
Cal (fluoreto, carbonato, sulphato, phosphato, e borato).....	Todas as provincias deste districto.
Carbone nativo (graphite), petroleo e asphalto.....	Catamarca e Jujuy.
Cobre nativo, oxido e sulphureto.....	Catamarca, Salta e Jujuy.
Sulphato de ferro.....	Catamarca e Jujuy.
Magnésio (silicato e sulphato de).....	Catamarca.
Manguez, oxido e carbonato de.....	Catamarca e Jujuy.
Ouro nativo.....	Catamarca, Salta e Jujuy.
Prata:	
Nativa.....	Catamarca e Salta.
Sulphureto.....	Catamarca, Salta e Jujuy.
Chumbo:	
Carbonato.....	Catamarca e Salta.
Sulphato.....	Catamarca.
Sodio:	
Chlorureto (sal commum).....	Todas as provincias deste districto.
Carbonato.....	Jujuy e Catamarca.
Sulphato.....	Santiago del Estero.
Borato.....	Salta e Catamarca.
Zinco, sulphureto de.....	Catamarca e Jujuy.

COMMERCIO DOS PORTOS EM JANEIRO DE 1903.

Os seguintes dados estatísticos foram tomados do "Handels-Zeitung" de Buenos Aires, e mostram o movimento commercial dos principaes portos da Republica Argentina para o mez de Janeiro de 1903. Dá-se tambem a estatística do movimento do porto de Buenos Aires para o anno de 1902.

BUENOS AIRES.

	Janeiro de 1903.	Anno de 1902.
EXPORTAÇÕES.		
Milho.....	saccos..... 183,769	7,659,611
Trigo.....	id..... 100,934	2,171,560
Linho.....	id..... 219,464	2,099,137
Farinha de trigo.....	id..... 43,799	676,194
Lã.....	fardos..... 67,675	369,562
Couros de carneiro.....	id..... 5,651	84,242
Couros vaccini seccos.....	id..... 209,757	1,688,087
Couros vaccini salgados.....	id..... 66,066	1,234,239
Couros de cavallo salgados.....	id..... 3,419	135,692
Couros de cavallo seccos.....	id..... 13,199	160,572
Couros de bezerro.....	fardos..... 13,686	136,786
Cerda.....	id..... 201	3,887
Couros diversos.....	id..... 577	28,830
Massa de linhaça.....	saccos..... 5,013	180,391
Cevada.....	id.....	22,393
Farelo.....	id..... 111,245	1,502,074
Sementes.....	id..... 143	2,195
Assucar.....	id..... 60	30,151
Ossos e cinzas.....	toneladas..... 5,016	21,504
Chifres.....	no..... 442	3,722
Manteiga.....	caixões..... 10,348	131,452
Pennas de abestruz.....	id.....	92
Quebracho.....	toneladas..... 9,635	62,486
Idem.....	id..... 531	1,313
Extracto de quebracho.....	saccos..... 24,962	207,950
Mineraes.....	id..... 399	9,776
Tripas.....	barrias..... 316	9,874
Semente de nabo.....	saccos.....	25,511
Gado.....	3,799	24,100
Gado lanigero.....	21,023	86,472
Gado cavallar.....	391	13,088
Gado nuar.....	10,572	58,573
Gado sulno.....	60	602
Sebo.....	pipas..... 134	33,912
Idem.....	barrias..... 5,546	144,372
Xarque.....	fardos..... 11,568	282,589
Carneiros congelados.....	id..... 128,901	1,191,232
Carne conservada.....	caixões..... 1,043	57,416
Linguas.....	id..... 84	14,088
Feno.....	fardos..... 68,997	539,192
Ovelhas congeladas.....	quartos..... 29,807	466,428
Carne congelada.....	id..... 13,819	317,371
Carnes diversas.....	fardos..... 2,692	32,928
Tabaco.....	id..... 98	28,576
Farinha de carne.....	saccos..... 717	7,759
Caldo.....	caixões.....	2,021
Sangue secco.....	saccos.....	14,224
Extracto de carne.....	caixões.....	13,199
Cordeiros congelados.....	id..... 5,500	54,688

BAHÍA BLANCA.

No mez de Janeiro de 1903, sahiram do porto de Bahía Blanca cinco vapores e um navio a vela, levando as seguintes quantidades de productos nacionaes:

Para o Brazil.—Trigo, 46,070 saccos.

Para a Belgica.—Trigo, 10,000 saccos; lã, 1,938 fardos.

Para a Italia.—Milho, 3,302 saccos; lã, 300 fardos; linho, 2,793 saccos; couros vaccini seccos, 8,500; couros lanigeros, 178 fardos.

Para a Allemanha.—Lã, 7,852 fardos; couros vaccini seccos, 1,654; couros de bezerro, 20.

Para a França.—Lã, 8,979 fardos.

SAN NICOLÁS.

Do porto de San Nicolás sahiram no mez de Janeiro de 1903, cinco vapores levando as seguintes quantidades de productos do paiz:

Para a França.—Milho, 6,274 saccos; linho, 5,096 saccos; lã, 2,178 fardos.

Para a Allemanha.—Linho, 3,985 saccos; lã, 1,149 fardos.

Para a Hollanda.—Linho, 42,957 saccos.

LA PLATA.

Deste porto sahiram nos dous primeiros mezes do presente anno vinte cinco vapores e um navio a vela, levando

	Kilos.		Kilos.
Milho	1,621,994	Couros lanigeros.....	51,625
Trigo	1,069,922	Manteiga	41,500
Linho	220,700	Fructas frescas	23,500
Farelo	1,161,000	Carne congelada.....	708,040
Xarque.....	72,000	Caseina.....	10,000

BOLIVIA.

POPULAÇÃO DA REPUBLICA.

JOSÉ MANUEL PANDO, Presidente Constitucional da Republica, Considerando,

Que a Commissão Nacional encarregada da formação do recenseamento da Republica, terminou seus trabalhos e remetteu ao Supremo Governo o resultado geral do arrolamento da população, que se effectuou em conformidade com o Decreto Supremo de 1º de Abril de 1900.

Que as faltas e deficiencias ocasionadas pelas circumstancias especiaes do paiz tem sido remediadas pela Commissão com copia de informações fidedignas que subministram dados approximados á verdade.

Que as rectificações feitas se tem annotado nas classificações do Quadro Geral como informação scientifica para sua apreciação.

Que da prolixidade com que tem sido recolhidos os dados e informações correspondentes á formação do censo, resulta haverse verificado a operação pela primeira vez na Republica com toda approximação á verdade e com sujeição ás prescripções scientificas que regulam a materia.

Decreta:

ARTIGO 1º. Approva-se o resultado geral obtido pela Commissão Nacional do recenseamento, fixando-se como cifra official da população da Republica a de um milhão oitocentos dezeseis mil duzentos setenta e um habitantes (1,816,271), distribuidos assim:

Divisao politica.	Extensão territorial por kilometros quadrados.	População.	Habitantes por kilometro quadrado.
Territorio Nacional de Colonias.....	497,931.05	31,883	0.06
Departamento de La Paz.....	139,2--74	445,616	3.19
Departamento de El Beni.....	264,455.53	32,180	.12
Departamento de Oruro.....	49,537.53	86,081	1.71
Departamento de Cochabamba.....	60,417.36	328,163	5.43
Departamento de Santa Cruz.....	366,128.03	209,592	.57
Departamento de Potosi.....	126,390.49	325,615	2.57
Departamento de Chuquisaca.....	68,420.28	204,434	2.98
Departamento de Tarija.....	183,606.16	102,887	.56
Departamento de El Litoral.....	66,170.58	49,820	.75
Total.....	1,822,334.75	1,816,271	.99

ART. 2º. A Comissão Nacional do Recenseamento fica encarregada da publicação de todos os documentos referentes ás operações do censo practicadas.

Dado na cidade de La Paz, aos cinco dias do mez de Dezembro de mil novecentos e dous.

BRAZIL.

PROTOCOLLO ENTRE BRAZIL E BOLIVIA ESTABELECENDO *MODUS VIVENDI* NA REGIÃO DO ACRE.

Dá-se em seguida o texto do protocollo respeito da questão do Acre que foi assignado em La Paz no dia 22 de Março proximo passado pelos representantes dos Governos de Bolivia e Brazil:

Reunidos no Ministerio de Estado das Relações Exteriores da Bolivia o respectivo Ministro Sr. Dr ELEODORO VILLAZÓN e o Sr. Dr. EDUARDO LISBÔA, Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario dos Estados Unidos do Brazil, devidamente auctorizados pelos seus respectivos Governos, que se achau animados do desejo de evitar qualquer encontro de armas no territorio do Acre, e estando pendentes negociações com o fim de chegar a um accordo definitivo e honroso sobre as questões que se suscitaram entre os dous paizes, couvêm em estabelecer pelo presente protocollo um *modus vivendi* assente nas bases seguintes:

ARTIGO 1º. O Governo do Brazil occupará militarmente e administrará a parte do territorio que considera litigioso, situado a léste do Rio Yaco e limitado ao norte pela linha geodesica do marco do Madeira á nascente do Javary, e ao sul pelo paralelo de 10 grãos e 20 minutos, desde o referido marco até o Yaco.

ART. 2º. O commandante em chefe das tropas brazileiras estacionadas nesse territorio, será incumbido de fazer tambem a policia do territorio entre o Yaco e o Púrús, ao norte do paralelo de 10 grãos e 20 minutos.

ART. 3º. O Governo do Brazil reconhece que o territorio do Acre ao sul do paralelo de 10º 20' é boliviano, em virtude do artigo 2º do tratado de 27 de Março de 1867, entretanto, tendo sido iniciadas entre o Brazil e a Bolivia, negociações para um novo tratado que ponha termo a todas as difficuldades presentes, e desejando durante as negociações pendentes evitar conflictos entre os acreanos em armas e as tropas bolivianas, propoz ao Governo Boliviano e este aceitou:

(a) Que passe um destacamento de tropas brazileiras ao sul do paralelo de 10º 20' com o fim acima indicado e o de manter a ordem no territorio atravessado pelo Acre e seus afluentes, podendo estabelecer portos avançados no rio Iquiry ou Iuã e no Rapirran;

(b) Que as tropas bolivianas se detenhão no rio Orton e seus

affluentes, podendo levar as suas avançadas até á margem direita do Abunan.

ART. 4º. Os chefes das forças brasileiras e o das bolivianas receberão instrucções no sentido de manter a ordem e impedir conflictos a incursões.

ART. 5º. No territorio ao norte do paralelo de 10° 20', o Governo do Brazil estabelecerá os portos aduaneiros ou fiscaes que forem necessarios e dos direitos de exportação que elles arrecadarem sobre a borracha que descer do Alto Acre, isto é, do territorio ao sul do dito paralelo de 10° 20', entregará 50 por cento ao Governo da Bolivia, correndo todas as despesas de arrecadação por conta do Brazil.

ART. 6º. O Governo Boliviano communicará immediatamente todas as estipulações deste accordo ao chefe das suas forças expedicionarias, General Pando, para que as emptra e para que modifique quaesquer medidas em contrario que haja tomado antes de receber o aviso.

ART. 7º. Si no prazo maximo de quatro mezes contado da assignatura deste accordo preliminar, as duas Altas Partes Contractantes não tiverem podido chegar a um accordo directo e definitivo, concordam desde já em que as questões pendentes sejam submettidas a um arbitro.

ART. 8º. Vencido o prazo de quatro mezes sem que haja accordo directo, as tropas brasileiras destacadas no Acre Meridional ou Alto Acre regressarão para o norte do paralelo de 10° 20'.

Em fé do que, lavrou-se o presente protocollo em dons exemplares, um em portuguez e outro hespanhol, na cidade de La Paz, aos vinte e um dias do mez de Março de 1893.

ELIODORO VILLAZÓN.

EDUARDO LISBOA.

JOSÉ SALINAS.

A. FEITOSA.

CHILE.

LEI QUE AUCTORIZA O PRESIDENTE DA REPUBLICA A CONTRACTAR A CONSTRUÇÃO DE UMA ESTRADA DE FERRO DE CIUDAD DE LOS ANDES ATÉ O CUME DA CORDILHEIRA.

ARTIGO. 1º. Auctoriza-se ao Presidente da Republica para contractar por meio de propostas publicas a construcção de mma estrada de ferro de um metro de bitola, que partirá da Ciudad de los Andes e se estenderá até o cume da cordilheira para unir-se com mma estrada de ferro da mesma bitola que se dirija desde Mendoza até esse ponto.

ART. 2º. O Governo garante pelo prazo de vinte annos um juro de 5 por cento annual sobre mma quantia que não exceda de 1,500,000 libras esterlinas (£1,500,000).

Para os effeitos do pagamento da garantia a obra será dividida em tres secções, cujo valor será estimado como segue:

Secção primeira.—De los Andes a Juncal, estimada no 20 por cento do valor total da obra.

Secção segunda.—De Juncal a Portillo, estimada no 35 por cento do mesmo valor total.

Secção terceira.—De Portillo ao ponto de entroncamento com a estrada de ferro argentina avaliada no 45 por cento restante.

A garantia começará a regir uma vez que se termine e esteja provida de seu correspondente material rodante, cada uma destas secções.

ART. 3º. O Presidente da Republica determinará o prazo para solicitar as propostas, o prazo em que devam construir-se as diferentes secções e o tempo e forma para o pagamento da garantia; adoptará as medidas necessarias para cumprir o objecto da presente lei; intervirá na formação das tarifas, planos, qualidade e classe do equipamento, e em geral, fixará todas as demais condições que garantam a permanencia e a seguridade do trafico em toda epocha.

Si o trafico for interrompido por mais de quarenta dias, o empresario pagará uma multa de cento e cinquenta libras esterlinas (£150) por cada dia que a interrupção exceda desse prazo.

Os planos comprehenderão as obras de defesa contra as neves e desmoronamentos necessarias para assegurar o trafego durante todo o inverno.

As propostas serão acompanhadas de um certificado de deposito de duzentos mil pesos (\$200,000) á ordem do Governo do Chile, como garantia de seriedade.

O proponente cuja proposta for aceita, fará um deposito de quatrocentos mil pesos (\$400,000) em lettras da Caixa Hypothecaria ou em apolices da divida publica de Chile cotados ao preço corrente de praça verificado em dita instituição, como unica garantia do cumprimento do contracto de concessão, e terá direito a perceber os juros que ganhem as referidas lettras ou apolices.

Este deposito será restituído ao contratante na seguinte forma: Um 50 por cento ao terminar-se a primeira secção, de los Andes a Juncal; um 25 por cento ao terminar-se a segunda secção, de Juncal a Portillo; e o 25 por cento restante, uma vez terminada a terceira e ultima secção.

ART. 4º. Declaram-se de utilidade publica os terrenos que forem necessarios para o estabelecimento da linha, estações, officinas e demais dependencias de uma linha ferrea, devendo verificar-se a expropriação de conformidade com a lei.

Os effeitos desta declaração durarão pelo prazo da construcção da linha.

Declara-se assim mesmo de utilidade publica a secção já construida da estrada de ferro transandina de los Andes a Salto del Soldado, no caso de que o proprietario della e o novo concessionario não chegarem a um accordo sobre a transferencia.

Chegado o caso da expropriação, o comprador deverá pagar não só

o valor da secção construída mas também o dos materiaes e machinas existentes, estudos e trabalhos feitos e terrenos adquiridos para prolongar a via ferrea.

O concessionario poderá exigir a expropriação a que se referem os dons paragraphos anteriores dentro do prazo de um anno, contado desde a data em que for aceita sua proposta.

Concede-se aos empresarios que obtenham a construcção da obra, o uso dos terrenos de propriedade fiscal que necessitem para a estrada de ferro, suas estações e officinas e o dos caminhos publicos, com a condição de que com este uso não se embarace o trafego.

Concede-se-lhes, assim mesmo, o direito de empregar gratuitamente como força motriz, com o exclusivo objecto de dar movimento a suas installações e machinas e sem prejuizo de direitos anteriormente adquiridos, as aguas nacionaes de uso publico que existem na secção de Juncal ao cume.

ART. 5º. Declaram-se livres de direitos de importação e de todo direito fiscal, as machinas, carros, ferramentas e demais materiaes necessarios para a construcção do caminho, suas estações, officinas e o equipamento necessario para que a linha seja entregue ao serviço.

A quantidade pela qual se concede isenção de direitos será fixada pelo Presidente da Republica depois de approvados os orçamentos da obra; e perante elle deverá justificar-se o emprego desses materiaes na linha, seus annexos e dependencias.

ART. 6º. A Empresa, além das obrigações que lhe impõem os artigos 53, 54 e 55 da lei de 6 de Agosto de 1862, terá a de conduzir pela metade do preço de passagem os empregados de qualquer classe que viajem em commissão do serviço publico, e pela metade do preço de tarifa, toda carga que se lhe entregue por conta do Fisco.

Si a linha obtiver das linhas de estradas de ferro argentinas ou das que se liguem com estas, alguns favores relativos ao transporte de correspondencia, carga ou passageiros, esses favores se farão extensivos aos mesmos objectos e pessoas que se transportem pela estrada de ferro transandina.

ART. 7º. As questões ou diferenças que se suscitarem entre o Governo e a empresa acerca da maneira de cumprir as obrigações que o contracto respectivamente lhes impõe, serão submettidas á decisão de arbitros nomeados de uma e outra parte, com faenldade estes de nomear um terceiro, que, formando um tribunal, as resolva sem ulterior recurso.

Si os arbitros não se puzerem de accordo na designação do terceiro, será nomeado pelo presidente da Corte Suprema de Justiça.

ART. 8º. O concessionario e as pessoas ou sociedades que representem seus direitos, ainda quando sejam estrangeiros e não residam no Chile, serão considerados domiciliados na Republica e ficarão sujeitos ás leis do paiz como si fossem chilenos, para tudo quanto se relacione com o

cumprimento do contracto que tenha de celebrar-se em virtude desta lei, entendendo-se que o concessionario, ou a companhia que organizar, não poderão occorrer ao amparo diplomatico em qualquer difficuldade que pela mesma causa se suscitar.

ART. 9º. Uma vez terminada a estrada de ferro, o concessionario estará obrigado a vendel-a ao Governo, em caso que este o exigir, dentro do prazo de cinco annos, por um prego que não deve exceder do capital cujos juros se garantem augmentado em um 10 por cento.

Em todo caso, o concessionario estará obrigado a respeitar as convenções que celebrar o Governo do Chile com o da Republica Argentina relativas á exploração e ao trafego da linha.

ART. 10. As auctorizações que confere esta lei ao Presidente da Republica durarão pelo prazo de dous annos.

COLOMBIA.

MINAS DE ALLUVIÃO DE CHOCÓ.

[De "El Colombiano de Bogota."]

A vasta propriedade de alluvião mineral denominada El Medio, que dista uns quinze kilometros de Novita, está situada na margem esquerda do rio San Juan, entre seus afluentes Tamaná e Sipi. Estas minas pertencem hoje aos herdeiros do Sr. RAMÓN ARGÁEZ, e estiveram em operação desde a Colonia até pouco antes de 1851, epocha em que se deu liberdade aos escravos. Em 1878 foram examinadas pelo Sr. ROBERTO WHITE, quem declaron que estas minas estavam muito longe de serem esgotadas. O famoso Cerro de Torrá acha-se na fronteira sudeste da propriedade. Para o norte e noroeste as aguas correm para o rio Tamaná, enquanto que no sul e sudoeste, correm para os rios Cajón e Sipi. A propriedade é limitada a leste pelas aguas superiores dos rios Hospital e Surama. O titulo do ouro é de 830 a 890 millesimos de fineza e se acha combinado com certa quantidade de platina. Entre as montanhas que atravessam o districto se destacam a de Tambo-Frio, que divide os rios Tamaná e Sipi; a do Observatorio que se une ao monte Torrá pelo contraforte de La Palma, com mais os riuas Aguaclara e Hospital.

Estes terrenos são banhados por numerosos rios, todos ricos em ouro, como Sabaletas, Santa Barbara, Quebrada-Jesús, Hospital, Surama, San Rafael e Argáez. O Monte Torrá é uma massa de granito syenitico, mas o lado noroeste, que mira a propriedade mineira, está composto de schistos dos mais primarios. Fora destas, rochas de granito porfidico penetram em massa os terrenos sedimentarios, encerrando bons metaes. Tanto o caracter dos alluviões como a especie do ouro e o aspecto do territorio demonstram que quasi

todo o ouro que arrastam as correntes provem do Torrá, de forma que este colosso apresenta um campo de exploração de incontestável importancia. O precioso metal está relegado entre os rios e os valles, e para exploral-os, só se necessita estabelecer quedas, premunindo-se contra o furor das ondas por meio de explosivos e comportas. Podem empregar-se tambem aparelhos de perfuração, elevadores, represas, etc. Não ha por outra parte, depositos alluviaes extensos em que pudesse ser applicada com vantagem a arte de mineração hydraulica. Na opinião do Sr. WHITE transcorreria um tempo incalculavelmente largo antes de que se esgotassem as riquezas desta propriedade, mesmo si a exploração fosse em escala tão grande como a da mina de São João del Rei.

Uma das minas de alluvião mais opulentas do Audágueda é a Virgen Maria, pertencente á Choco Hydraulic Mining Company, com sede em Boston. Os estabelecimentos da mina estão situados na margem esquerda do rio, a 2 kilometros da povoação de Bagadó. Os titulos de propriedade, concedidos por 99 annos abrangem umas 800 geiras de alluviões auríferos, e diz-se que os ha em quantidade sufficiente para uns trinta annos de trabalho.

Estes depositos contem pouco cimento; são braudos e facéis de lavar e contem onro por valor medio de um dollar por jarda cubica. Este ouro, de muito bom quilate, é do que a terminologia de California chama *course gold* (ouro grosso), e tem uma riqueza de \$18 por cada 31 grammas. Para a lavagem destes cascalhos auríferos pelo systema hydraulico construiu-se um fosso de 1,852 metros de comprimento desde o ribeiro Timaja, obra que custou \$50,000 por causa das rochas durissimas que hove necessidade de talhar a picão. A exploração, começada em Outubro de 1888 com dous monitores que lavavam 765 metros cubicos por dia, funcionando dez horas, produziu uns 40 kilogrammas de ouro, que com o cambio actual equivaleriam a \$200,000,000, e parece que se perdeu outro tanto da expressada quantidade por defeitos nas vias de despejo ao riacho Bagadó. Suspenderam-se os trabalhos pela appareição de uma rocha de grande resistencia e a uma altura onde a pressão da agua era insufficiente para desligar os alluviões.

COSTA RICA.

COMMERCIO ESTRANGEIRO EM 1902.

O "Diario Oficial" de 16 de Abril de 1903 publica o texto por inteiro do interessante relatorio que o Sr. J. M. CUERVO, Chefe da Secção de Estatistica da Republica de Costa Rica, apresentou ao Departamento do Thesouro e Commercio em 27 de Março de 1903, relativo

ao commercio desta progressiva Republica no anno commum de 1902, do qual extrahimos os seguintes trechos:

As importações em 1902, conforme os valores consignados nas facturas consulares, importaram em \$3,788,073.72. O quadro que segue mostra o valor da importação de 1897 a 1902, inclusive:

1897	\$4,714,100.12	1900	\$4,934,553.50
1898	3,925,197.51	1901	3,858,243.13
1899	3,886,536.46	1902	3,788,073.72

Comparando estas cifras, vê-se que o valor das importações em 1902 foi um pouco inferior ao das de qualquer dos annos anteriores. A maior importação havida foi no anno de 1900, e isto foi devido ao facto de que o commercio esperava a reforma adaneira e por isso se apressou a augmentar seus pedidos. A média annual da importação destes seis annos ascende em numeros redondos a \$4,184,450.74.

Tambem é de notar-se que apesar da reforma adaneira para pagamento de direitos no anno de 1901, em que subiu a 50 por cento para todos os artigos, chegara aquelle anno a subir a importação a \$3,858,243.

O seguinte quadro mostra a importação de Costa Rica em 1902, especificando os paizes de procedencia e os valores das mercadorias importadas:

	Valor.	Por cento.
Estados Unidos	\$2,048,846.59	54.08
Reino Unido	906,679.16	23.94
Allemanha	472,991.60	12.47
França	198,690.11	5.25
Hispanha	75,146.20	1.98
Italia	65,059.63	1.71
Outros paizes	20,660.43	.57
Total	3,788,073.72	100.00

Comparada esta proporção com os ultimos cinco annos anteriores, temos a seguinte:

	1902.	1901.	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.
Estados Unidos	58.08	46.88	46.01	54.00	44.08	33.64
Reino Unido	23.94	21.84	27.13	19.46	19.06	26.92
Allemanha	12.47	13.51	13.16	14.55	16.05	21.01
França	5.25	5.40	5.95	5.95	10.08	10.00
Hispanha	1.98	3.16	2.65	2.65	3.30	3.12
Italia	1.71	3.06	2.45	1.95	2.46	3.48
Outros paizes .....	.57	6.15	2.35	1.41	4.97	1.83
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Deste quadro se vê que é muito consideravel o augmento do commercio nos ultimos annos com America do Norte; e isto é devido seguramente ao contacto frequente e immediato com os portos de Nova York e Nova Orleans. O desenvolvimento do commercio de

bananas feito pela United Fruit Company com os portos do Atlantico, deu em resultado um augmento nos meios de communicação com os Estados Unidos. A esta circumstancia e ao consumo que aquella nação faz de muita parte dos productos de Costa Rica, como ouro em barras, borracha, couros e café, se deve a proporção que ficou apontada.

As importações de alguns dos productos alimenticios, taes como feijão, diminuíram em mais de um 50 por cento respeito do anno de 1901. É possível que essa diminuição obedeça a que a importação immediatamente anterior tenha sido de tal magnitude como para deixar uma existencia consideravel em mão; mas seja como for, se espera que dada a reforma aduaneira que protege a produção nacional e que começou a reger o presente anno, haverá um augmento nas colheitas nacionaes e uma diminuição correspondente na importação de cereaes e productos alimenticios.

A importação por pacotes postaes foi de \$74,567.15 em 1902, contra \$106,839.37 no anno de 1901. O quadro seguinte demonstra o tanto por cento com que cada uma das cinco nações estrangeiras contribuiu á importação de mercadorias por pacotes postaes, incluindo-se nelle a moeda cunhada:

	Valor.	Por cento.
Estados Unidos	\$228,214.31	88.89
Allemanha	21,585.50	6.66
Reino Unido	9,732.70	3.99
França	3,980.52	1.22
Italia	1,054.12	.25
Total	324,567.15	100.00

A importação de mercadorias pelas fronteiras de San Carlos, Sarapiquí e Colorado ascendeu a \$1,656.72, que é quasi igual á do anno de 1901. A importação de gado procedente de Nicaragua foi de 14,587 cabeças, no valor de 40 colones cada uma, o que perfaz um total de 583,480 colones. Reduzida esta quantia a ouro á razão de 209.75 por cento, termo medio do cambio annual sobre Londres a 90 dias vista, vem a ser \$278,178.77, contra \$164,924.70 no anno de 1901.

O quadro comparativo dos sete annos seguintes demonstra a quantidade consumida e a parte com que contribuiu ao consumo a produção nacional:

Annos.	Valor.	Importação.	Produção nacional.	Consumo.
1896	\$368,643.63	18,110	16,111	34,221
1897	206,958.51	13,511	23,129	36,670
1898	333,968.53	19,907	18,886	38,793
1899	250,170.21	15,918	23,276	39,194
1900	172,317.90	11,445	28,518	39,963
1901	161,924.70	11,245	25,610	36,855
1902	278,178.77	14,587	23,875	38,462
Total	1,774,892.25	104,753	159,405	264,158

Tomando o termo médio das cifras anteriores, encontraremos que do anno de 1896 a 1902 proximo passado se tem importado e consumido a seguinte quantidade de gado vaccum, por anno: Valor, \$253,556.03; importação, 14,965 cabeças; produção nacional, 22,774 cabeças; consumo, 37,737 cabeças.

A importação de ouro emahado ascendeu á quantia de \$250,000.

Pelo Banco de Costa Rica	\$100,000
Pelo Governo	150,000
Total	250,000

A importação de mercadorias em bagagens que se fez pelo porto de Puntarenas ascendeu a \$4,204.18, com 15,984 kilos, que juntado a \$16,652.78, que representa o valor da importação de mercadorias em bagagens que se fez pelo porto de Limón, dá um total de \$20,856.96.

A colheita de café que começou a exportar-se no dia 1º de Outubro de 1901 e terminou no dia 30 de Setembro de 1902 proximo passado, produziu 236,057 saccas com 13,749,100 kilos despachados na forma seguinte:

Classe.	Saccas.	Kilos.
Em cereja	145	8,139,350
Beneficiado	91,043	5,609,750

Os embarques da mesma se fizeram assim:

Classe.	Saccas.	Kilos.
Pelo Porto de Limón	208,427	12,127,516
Pelo Porto de Puntarenas	27,630	1,621,584
Total	236,057	13,749,100

Fazendo uso das Revistas de Café que publica o Crédit Lyonnais de Londres e nas quaes figura grande parte da colheita de café de Costa Rica, se tem podido estabelecer com bastante precisão a média das vendas de mais da metade da colheita passada de 1901 a 1902, enviada a Londres. A quantidade de café enviada foi de 126,427 saccas com 8,686,596 kilos, sendo vendido pelo preço médio de \$11.86 por quintal de 46 kilos.

Avaliando a este preço todo o café enviado para Londres, e com 20 por cento menos ou sejam \$9.51, o que se vende em outros mercados, e calculando em 6 por cento de toda a colheita o café de inferior classe que sahe do paiz para ser offerecido á venda, estimando-o ao mesmo preço que se lhe tem dado nas colheitas anteriores, resulta que o café exportado em 1902, ou seja a colheita de 1901-2, produziu \$3,170,818.47, conforme o calculo seguinte:

8,686,596 kilos vendidos em Londres, a 0.2578 o kilo	\$2,239,404.45
4,237,558 kilos vendidos em outros lugares, a 0.2067 o kilo	875,903.24
824,946 kilos vendidos como classe inferior, a 0.0782 o kilo	64,510.78
13,749,100 kilos.	3,179,818.47

Annos.	Por cento da colheita.	Annos.	Por cento da colheita.
1896-7.....	13.50	1899-1900.....	52.40
1897-8.....	24.26	1900-1901.....	68.64
1898-9.....	40.20	1901-2.....	59.20

O café enviado para Londres nestes mesmos annos e vendido naquella praça foi na proporção seguinte:

Paizes.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-2.
Inglaterra.....	55	57	56	58	66	73
Estados Unidos.....	23	24	24	25	21	15
Allemanha.....	17	16	16	11	8	8
Outros paizes.....	5	3	4	6	5	4

O seguinte quadro mostra a produção de café na Republica desde 1899 a 1902, inclusive, assim como os valores das colheitas:

Annos.	Kilos.	Valor.
1899.....	15,366,671	\$2,943,190.35
1900.....	16,100,903	3,800,187.61
1901.....	16,574,025	2,823,291.32
1902.....	13,749,100	3,179,818.47

A exportação de bananas em 1902 foi maior que a de qualquer anno anterior, sendo de 4,174,199 cachos no valor total de \$1,878,389.55. O seguinte quadro mostra a exportação de bananas nos ultimos vinte-dous annos:

	Cachos.		Cachos.
1881.....	8,500	1892.....	1,178,812
1882.....	44,804	1893.....	1,278,647
1883.....	110,801	1894.....	1,374,986
1884.....	420,000	1895.....	1,585,817
1885.....	401,183	1896.....	1,962,102
1886.....	595,790	1897.....	1,932,012
1887.....	889,517	1898.....	2,331,036
1888.....	854,588	1899.....	2,962,771
1889.....	990,898	1900.....	3,420,166
1890.....	1,034,765	1901.....	3,870,156
1891.....	1,133,717	1902.....	4,174,199

As exportações de bananas tiveram os seguintes destinos:

Para Nova Orleans.....	2,307,391
Para Nova York.....	1,081,834
Para Charleston.....	228,565
Para Mobile.....	521,178
Para Philadelphia.....	18,748
Para Bristol (Inglaterra).....	16,483
Total.....	4,174,199

A exportação de madeira de cedro usada com preferencia nos trabalhos de marcenaria chegou a 390,026 pés cubicos, que, avaliados a 30 centavos ouro, importam em \$117,007.80.

A exportação nos cinco ultimos annos foi como segue:

	Pés cubicos.		Pés cubicos.
1898	705, 437	1901	732, 866
1899	713, 159	1902	390, 026
1900	1, 133, 885		

A exportação de mogno em 1902 alcançou a 8,292 pés cubicos, que, calculados ao mesmo preço do cedro, dá a somma de \$2,487.60.

A exportação dos ultimos cinco annos é como segue:

	Pés cubicos.		Pés cubicos.
1898	17, 123	1901	33, 642
1899	55, 219	1902	8, 292
1900	25, 790		

A exportação de madeira de cocobola, que tem as mesmas applicações que o mogno, foi de 798,560 kilos que, avaliados a \$9 por cada mil kilogrammas, fazem a somma de \$7,187.04.

Desta madeira se exportaram em

	Kilos.
1898	414, 000
1900	846, 400
1901	354, 200

Em 1899 não se fez nenhum embarque.

A exportação de moreira ou fustete ascendeu em 1902 a 4,834,920 kilos que, avaliados a \$9 pelos 1,000 kilos, fazem a somma de \$43,514.28.

Os embarques desta madeira nos quatro annos anteriores foram:

	Kilos.		Kilos.
1898	8, 721, 640	1900	3, 029, 170
1899	7, 689, 980	1901	1, 377, 160

É de notar-se que a exportação de madeiras vai diminuindo constantemente devido á grande distancia a que ficam já dos portos de embarque.

Durante o anno de 1902 se exportaram 312,788 kilos de couros seccoos de gado vaccum, os quaes avaliados a \$0.30 ouro fazem a somma de \$93,836.40.

As exportações nos seis annos anteriores deste artigo foram as seguintes, notando-se desde logo que desde o anno de 1898 sua fluctuação tem sido quasi insignificante, pois com muito pouca differença têm sido iguaes no termo de cinco annos:

	Kilos.		Kilos.
1896	250, 209	1899	361, 782
1897	265, 461	1900	309, 149
1898	312, 436	1901	305, 220

Das pelles de veado se exportaram em 1892 21,005 kilos no valor total de \$12,603.

Os embarques deste artigo em 1896-1901 foram:

	Kilos.		Kilos.
1896	15,085	1899	18,383
1897	16,043	1900	17,643
1898	18,078	1901	24,686

De pelles de jacaré se exportaram em 1902 só 62 kilos, no valor de \$24.80, comparados com 3,671 kilos no anno de 1901.

As exportações de borracha em 1902 foram de 46,374 kilos, no valor de \$60,286.20.

As exportações deste artigo nos sete annos anteriores a 1902 foram:

	Kilos.		Kilos.
1895	9,667	1899	81,787
1896	16,741	1900	75,517
1897	24,992	1901	58,687
1898	49,639		

A quantidade de cacáo exportada em 1902 ascendeu a 60,128 kilos contra 22,630 kilos no anno anterior. As exportações deste artigo desde 1893 até 1902, inclusive, foram como segue:

	Kilos.		Kilos.
1893	2,571	1898	4,752
1894	1,834	1899	11,724
1895	10,702	1900	13,581
1896	5,601	1901	22,630
1897	4,799	1902	60,128

Avaliada esta última colheita a \$0.40 ouro faz a quantia de \$24,051.20.

A exportação de rebolos ou pedras de afiar foi de 56,324 kilos no valor total de \$2,619.07.

A quantidade em kilos dos annos anteriores foi:

	Kilos.		Kilos.
1895	84,804	1899	105,183
1896	58,951	1900	1,047
1897	30,929	1901	74,941
1898	16,056		

A exportação de animaes em pé foi no anno de 1902 a seguinte:

	Colonos.
122 cabeças gado vacum com valor declarado	4,980
2 cavalloos com valor declarado	1,400
33 gado suino com valor declarado	1,500
121 tartarugas com valor declarado	1,135
2 animaes indeterminados	90
Total	9,105

que á taxa média cambial de 209.75 por cento fazem em ouro a somma de \$4,340.80.

A quantidade de mercadorias estrangeiras reexportadas foi na importancia de \$24,428.32.

A exportação de mercadorias por pacotes postaes, inclusive do ouro cunhado e em barras, foi no valor total de \$20,565.30.

A exportação de mercadorias em bagagens pelo porto de Puntarenas com valor declarado foi de 545.92 colonos e as de Limón de 513.09 colonos, o que equivale a \$492.44.

A prata cunhada exportada se fez na forma seguinte:

Pesos mexicanos exportados pelo Senhor Stolz de Puntarenas com valor declarado.....	\$400.00
Prata sem determinar sua classe de moeda, exportada pelos Senhores Pínel Hermanos de Puntarenas, valor declarado.....	2,000.00
Ouro cunhado de varios paizes exportado por pacotes postaes pelos Senhores N. & J. Jiménez, valor declarado.....	525.00
Ouro cunhado velho de Costa Rica exportado por pacotes postaes pelos Senhores Pagés & Cañasui, valor declarado.....	269.00
Ouro cunhado de varios paizes exportado por pacotes postaes pelos mesmos Senhores, valor declarado.....	367.00
Ouro cunhado de Costa Rica e outros, exportado por pacotes postaes pelos Senhores Pagés Hermanos, valor declarado.....	350.00
Ouro em pó exportado pelos Senhores F. J. Alvarado & Co. por pacote postal, valor declarado.....	5,992.00
Ouro e prata em barras exportado pelo Governo por pacotes postaes, valor declarado.....	2,370.61
Ouro e prata em barras exportado pelo mesmo por pacotes postaes, valor declarado.....	3,918.00
Ouro em barras exportado por pacotes postaes pelo Senhor J. H. Reubelt, valor declarado.....	225.00
Ouro em barras exportado pela Costa Rica Union Company, por pacotes postaes, valor declarado.....	930.00
Ouro e prata exportado pela mesma, valor declarado.....	2,500.00
Ouro em barras exportado das minas, porto de Puntarenas, valor declarado.....	127,503.98
Total.....	147,340.59

A média da taxa cambial no anno de 1902 foi de 209.75 por cento.

O seguinte quadro mostra as oscillações na taxa cambial desde 1896 até 1902:

Mez.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Janeiro.....	110	128½	143½	204	155	110½	110
Fevereiro.....	110	124½	148½	200	118	112	110
Março.....	137½	124½	156	200	148	114	110
Abril.....	140	127½	157	200	148	115	110
Maió.....	140	126	167	200	126	118	110
Junho.....	135	125½	169	187	122	114	110
Julho.....	127½	126½	170	174	119½	110	110
Agosto.....	130	126½	174	151	113½	112	110
Setembro.....	130	128	186½	180	113	112	109½
Outubro.....	130	130½	183½	172	113½	113	109½
Novembro.....	130	135½	190½	171	114	113½	109
Dezembro.....	130	142½	202	153½	112	111	109
Média.....	134½	128½	170½	182½	127½	113½	109½

A taxa média annual respeito destes sete annos foi de 138.07 por cento.

A importação do anno de 1902 feita por ambos os portos teve lugar na forma seguinte:

Procedencia.	Limón.		Puntarenas.		Total.	
	Kilos.	Valor.	Kilos.	Valor.	Kilos.	Valor.
Estados Unidos	21,178,357	\$1,757,135.34	2,543,385	\$291,711.25	23,720,742	\$2,048,846.59
Alemanha	4,586,552	426,162.28	737,242	46,829.32	5,323,794	472,991.60
Inghlaterra	11,945,847	875,908.68	514,831	30,770.48	12,460,678	906,679.16
França	663,322	174,464.57	365,372	21,225.54	1,028,694	195,690.11
Espanha	317,239	74,414.19	7,969	782.01	325,195	75,146.20
Italia	259,963	64,868.83	625	190.80	259,588	65,059.63
Outros países			42,412	20,660.43	42,412	20,660.43
Total	38,936,271	3,372,953.89	4,210,832	415,119.83	43,147,103	3,788,073.72

A proporção em que se fez esta importação por cada um dos portos foi respeito do total a seguinte: Por Limón, 90.23 por cento; por Puntarenas, 9.77 por cento.

Resumindo, pois, toda a importação e exportação realizadas durante o anno, temos para a primeira os valores seguintes:

IMPORTAÇÃO.

Valor facturas consulares	\$3,788,073.72
Valor mercadorias por correio	74,567.15
Valor mercadorias em bagagens	20,856.96
Valor mercadorias por fronteiras Sarapiquí, etc.	1,656.72
Valor de animaes em pé	278,178.77
Valor de ouro cunhado	250,000.00

Importação total

4,413,333.32

Para a segunda ou seja a exportação os valores seguintes:

Café, 236,057 saccas, 13,740,100 kilos.	\$3,179,818.47
Bananas, 4,174,199 cachos, a \$0.45.	1,878,389.55
Cedro, 390,026 pés cubicos, a \$0.30.	117,007.80
Mogno, 8,292 pés cubicos, a \$0.30.	2,487.60
Cocobola, 798,560 kilos, a \$9 por 1,000 kilos.	7,187.04
Moreira, 4,834,920 kilos, a \$9 por 1,000 kilos.	43,514.28
Conros de gado vacum, 312,788 kilos, a \$0.30.	93,836.40
Pelles de voadlo, 21,005 kilos, a \$0.60.	12,603.00
Pelles de jacaré, 62 kilos, a \$0.40.	24.80
Borracha, 46,374 kilos, a \$1.30.	60,286.20
Cacao, 60,128 kilos, a \$0.40.	24,051.20
Pedras de afiar, 56,324 kilos, a \$4.50 por 1,000.	2,619.07
Animaes em pé	4,340.80
Valor mercadorias reembareadas	24,428.32
Valor mercadorias por correio	20,565.30
Valor mercadorias em bagagens	492.44
Valor ouro e prata cunhado e em barras	147,350.59
Valor varias ontras mercadorias	40,692.99

Exportação total

5,659,695.85

Exportação

5,659,695.85

Importação

4,413,333.32

Diferença em favor da exportação

1,246,362.53

IMPORTAÇÃO FEITA DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS E EUROPA DOS PRINCIPAES ARTIGOS ALIMENTICIOS E OUTROS NOS ANNOS DE 1900, 1901 E 1902.

[Direcção Geral de Estatística, San José, Fevereiro de 1903.]

Artigos.	Procedencia.	1902.		1901.	
		Kilos.	Valor em onco.	Kilos.	Valor em onco.
Arroz.....	Estados Unidos.....	458,123	\$27,211.65	256,387	\$16,683.77
	Europa.....	1,582,039	58,488.32	1,518,486	90,383.55
Assucar refinado.....	Estados Unidos.....	2,358	279.17	2,545	317.02
	Europa.....	1,797	129.00	3,701	382.33
Assucar pulverisado.....	Estados Unidos.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Europa.....	.....	.....	12,776	370.31
Carne em barris.....	Estados Unidos.....	165,903	19,115.41	231,803	21,767.90
	Id.....	105,893	13,213.50	86,705	9,825.62
Porco em barris.....	Estados Unidos.....	4,455,965	246,016.47	4,326,061	215,372.26
	Id.....	317,335	19,111.71	63,180	5,091.65
Farinha de trigo.....	Estados Unidos.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Id.....	.....	.....	1,339	95.25
Farinha de milho.....	Estados Unidos.....	79,728	6,994.68	112,964	15,282.47
	Id.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milho.....	Estados Unidos.....	3,549	289.16	2,497	28.60
	Id.....	17,650	1,295.19	10,703	732.80
Feijão.....	Estados Unidos.....	4,123	869.80	6,929	74.09
	Id.....	769,523	145,604.61	677,919	121,224.35
Banha.....	Estados Unidos.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Id.....	.....	.....	3,282	1,750.25
Manteiga.....	Estados Unidos.....	73,558	13,758.55	37,825	8,357.25
	Id.....	28,882	5,903.85	16,329	7,995.12
Maçame.....	Estados Unidos.....	47,009	8,556.70	41,722	8,719.80
	Id.....	14,921	3,095.82	12,652	2,218.51
Tabaco em folha.....	Estados Unidos.....	50,415	18,785.46	33,334	12,788.41
	Id.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tabaco preparado.....	Estados Unidos.....	26,255	1,106.88	106,503	36,735.19
	Id.....	1,586	21,965.96	.....	.....
Charutos.....	Estados Unidos.....	20,292	41,157.98	97,925	28,887.08
	Id.....	120,822	.....	.....	.....

Artigos.	Procedencia.	1900.		Total.	
		Kilos.	Valor em onco.	Kilos.	Valor em onco.
Arroz.....	Estados Unidos.....	296,310	\$18,864.97	1,010,829	\$62,740.39
	Europa.....	1,551,625	86,416.91	4,652,150	255,288.81
Assucar refinado.....	Estados Unidos.....	4,083	525.27	8,386	1,151.46
	Europa.....	19,609	1,412.76	25,107	1,824.09
Assucar pulverisado.....	Estados Unidos.....	3,904	478.59	3,904	478.59
	Europa.....	3,563	274.61	16,339	644.96
Carne em barris.....	Estados Unidos.....	173,649	9,900.18	571,355	50,783.49
	Id.....	131,653	11,917.00	324,211	31,956.12
Porco em barris.....	Estados Unidos.....	4,613,948	242,761.30	13,385,974	704,750.03
	Id.....	62,397	4,109.61	147,912	28,316.03
Farinha de milho.....	Estados Unidos.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Id.....	.....	.....	1,540	122.00
Milho.....	Estados Unidos.....	85,013	9,825.00	313,705	32,802.15
	Id.....	1,699	248.60	7,745	566.36
Feijão.....	Estados Unidos.....	12,618	904.15	41,006	2,932.42
	Id.....	65	11.00	11,117	954.89
Ervilhas.....	Estados Unidos.....	992,021	157,552.18	2,439,468	424,381.14
	Id.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Banha.....	Estados Unidos.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Id.....	.....	.....	3,282	1,750.25
Manteiga.....	Estados Unidos.....	41,728	11,558.82	153,111	32,674.62
	Id.....	20,361	9,960.33	65,512	23,859.30
Maçame.....	Estados Unidos.....	62,838	14,179.96	151,569	31,456.46
	Id.....	28,796	6,230.90	56,369	11,565.23
Tabaco em folha.....	Estados Unidos.....	36,432	21,442.83	110,181	53,016.70
	Id.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tabaco preparado.....	Estados Unidos.....	149,220	50,537.47	273,040	88,429.34
	Id.....	16,993	25,854.05	47,085	65,172.94
Charutos.....	Estados Unidos.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Id.....	.....	.....	218,747	70,045.06
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	21,492,993	1,960,962.83

QUADRO DEMONSTRATIVO DO CAFÉ EXPORTADO POR COSTA RICA EM 1901-2, POR PAIZES E PORTOS DE DESTINO.

Paizes e Portos de Destino.			Total.				O que corresponde a cada um.	
	Saccas.	Kilos.	Saccas.	Kilos.	Saccas.	Kilos.	Saccas.	Kilos.
Inglaterra:								
Londres.....	42,354	2,647,021	130,635	7,318,828	172,989	2,965,849	173,039	9,968,639
Manchester.....			50	2,790	50	2,790		
Estados Unidos:								
Nova York.....	16,562	1,020,745	4,569	91,917	18,131	1,115,662	35,157	2,136,216
Nova Orleans.....	117	8,043			117	8,043		
San Francisco.....	14,055	855,268	2,854	137,143	16,909	1,012,511		
Allemanha:								
Hamburgo.....	7,595	468,826	5,932	333,755	13,527	802,591	16,860	1,002,154
Bremen.....	1,039	66,271	2,294	131,292	3,333	199,563		
Francia:								
Bordeaux.....	7,597	440,135	50	2,770	7,647	442,905	9,282	540,238
Havre.....	673	31,328	262	15,060	815	49,388		
Pariz.....	102	6,007	618	37,245	720	43,252		
Marsella.....	80	4,693			80	4,693		
Austria-Hungria:								
Finne.....	154	9,458			154	9,458	1,182	66,358
Trieste.....	284	16,350	750	43,550	1,034	59,900		
Espanha:								
Barcelona.....	162	10,192			162	10,192	298	18,167
Cornha.....	118	6,895			118	6,895		
Vigo.....	18	1,080			18	1,080		
Belgica, Antuerpia.....	50	2,928			50	2,928	50	2,928
Italia, Genova.....	12	645			12	645	12	645
Chile, Valparaiso.....	11	781			11	781	11	781
Colombia:								
Panama.....	23	1,567			23	1,567	89	5,576
Bocas del Toro.....	65	3,986			65	3,986		
Colón.....	1	23			1	23		
Antilhas, Havana.....	69	4,278			69	4,278	69	4,278
Veleros, Rancho.....	2	120			2	120	2	120
Total.....	91,041	5,609,750	145,014	8,139,350	236,057	13,749,100		

	Café.	
	Saccas.	Kilos.
Embarcado por via de Limón.....	208,427	12,127,516
Embarcado por via de Pintaremas.....	27,630	1,621,584
Total.....	236,057	13,749,100
Menos 18 por cento saccas 8,139,350 em cereja.....		1,465,083
Total.....		12,284,017

Comparada esta colheita com a de 1900-1901, que foi de kilos 16.574.025, temos que a safra actual foi menor em 2.824.925 kilos.

J. M. CUERVO.

DIRECÇÃO GERAL DE ESTATISTICA, 27 de Março de 1903.

CHILE.

QUADRO COMPARATIVO DE EXPORTAÇÃO E IMPORTAÇÃO NOS ANOS DE 1901 E 1902.

A renda total arrecadada em todas as alfandegas do Chile no anno de 1902, por direitos de exportação e de importação ascenden a setenta milhões quatrocentos dezanove mil cincoenta e nove pesos.

Comparando esta renda com a de 1901, resulta que os direitos de

exportação augmentaram em um milhão cento quarenta e quatro mil quatrocentos quarenta e seis pesos, e que os de importação diminuíram em um milhão seiscientos oitenta e tres mil oitocentos trinta e seis pesos, ou seja que houve uma diminuição total de quinhentos sessenta e nove mil trezentos noventa pesos.

O quadro que segue apresenta as cifras correspondentes a cada alfandega nos dous annos indicados:

EXPORTAÇÃO.	1901.	1902.	Diferença.	
			Para mais.	Para menos.
Pisagua	\$6,047,404	\$7,251,228	\$1,203,824	.....
Iquique	29,783,331	30,103,216	317,885	.....
Tocopilla	4,816,132	4,047,565	.....	\$868,567
Antofagasta	826,931	701,964	.....	124,967
Total	2,650,117	3,133,732	483,615	.....
Total	41,126,259	45,240,705	2,008,322	893,876
IMPORTAÇÃO.				
Pisagua	120,996	151,477	30,481	.....
Iquique	1,972,331	2,085,245	112,914	.....
Tocopilla	186,148	319,469	133,321	.....
Antofagasta	663,192	521,455	.....	141,737
Total	100,216	114,155	11,239	.....
Caldera	231,782	203,791	.....	30,991
Carrizal Bajo	31,831	20,681	.....	11,150
Copulimbo	861,875	690,613	.....	171,262
Valparaiso	18,080,882	17,060,365	.....	1,020,517
Talmanco	3,386,362	3,132,214	.....	254,148
Coronel	670,040	541,932	.....	128,108
Valdivia	520,285	406,107	.....	114,178
Puerto Montt	29,733	27,002	.....	2,731
Ancud	132	516	.....	384
Total	26,862,188	25,178,352	191,349	1,683,836

O augmento dos direitos de exportação devia ser maior, posto que em 1901, houve, não só os embarques do anno, mas tambem os que por causa de greves de operarios em Iquique, ficavam pendentes em 1900.

Desde a vigencia da lei de 23 de Dezembro de 1897, os direitos de exportação tem produzido annualmente as quantias seguintes:

1898	\$44,427,966	1901	44,126,259
1899	47,245,169	1902	45,204,707
1900	50,171,003		

A diminuição de 1,683,836 pesos nos direitos de importação mostra que o paiz tem reduzido seu consumo durante o anno de 1902, em approximadamente 6,000,000 de pesos de mercadorias gravadas com imposto. A cifra exacta não é conhecida ainda, porque a Secção de Estatistica Commercial está liquidando as contas do anno.

A renda proveniente dos direitos de importação, nos ultimos cinco annos, foi como segue:

1898	\$21,370,251	1901	26,974,941
1899	21,368,585	1902	25,178,352
1900	27,374,840		

A alfandega de Arica, que está sujeita a regimen especial pelo pacto de tregua com Bolivia, produziu para Chile 122,819 pesos em 1901, e 91 386 pesos em 1902.

CUBA.

IMPORTAÇÃO EM JULHO, AGOSTO E SETEMBRO DE 1902.

“El Economista,” de Havana, publica os seguintes dados estatísticos sobre a importação nos mezes de Julho, Agosto e Setembro de 1902, comparada com a dos mesmos mezes de 1901 e 1900:

	1900.	1901.	1902.
<i>Pedras, terras e productos ceramicos.</i>			
Pedras e terras	\$51,000	\$74,000	\$89,000
Schistos, betumes, etc.....	83,000	75,000	76,000
Vidro e crystal	139,000	137,000	125,000
Barro, louça e porcelana	154,000	116,000	129,000
<i>Metaes e suas manufacturas.</i>			
Ouro, prata e platina.....	43,000	55,000	60,000
Ferro e aço.....	849,000	824,000	511,000
Cobre.....	88,000	71,300	85,000
Os demais metaes.....	52,000	82,000	39,000
<i>Substancias empregadas na pharmacia e industrias quimicas, perfumarias, etc.</i>			
Productos simples.....	46,000	54,000	77,000
Córes, tintas, etc.....	73,000	68,000	81,000
Productos quimicos.....	991,000	252,000	196,000
Azeites, graxas, etc.....	226,000	287,000	342,000
<i>Tecidos e suas manufacturas.</i>			
Algodão.....	1,600,000	1,428,000	1,214,000
Fibras vegetaes.....	342,000	242,000	356,000
Lã.....	230,000	165,000	182,000
Seda.....	142,000	138,000	137,000
<i>Papel e suas applicações.</i>			
Papel e cartão.....	245,000	230,000	249,000
Livros e impressos.....	61,000	64,000	68,000
<i>Madeiras, etc.</i>			
Madeiras.....	308,000	255,000	254,000
Outras materias vegetaes.....	18,000	26,000	39,000
<i>Animaes e seus despojos.</i>			
Animaes.....	1,999,000	2,494,000	1,951,000
Couros e pelles.....	46,000	50,000	59,000
Manufacturas.....	421,000	508,000	548,000
<i>Instrumentos, machinas e apparatus.</i>			
Instrumentos.....	86,000	51,000	48,000
Machinas.....	275,000	720,000	390,000
Apparehos.....	264,000	132,000	99,000
<i>Substancias alimenticias.</i>			
Carnes.....	1,765,000	1,835,000	1,639,000
Peixes.....	324,000	244,000	261,000
Productos lacteinios.....	269,000	230,000	240,000
Cereaes.....	1,631,000	1,886,000	1,613,000
Fructas.....	56,000	45,000	47,000
Legumes.....	508,000	554,000	567,000
Bebidas.....	724,000	628,000	717,000
Varios.....	1,226,000	351,000	980,000
<i>Artigos que entraram livres de direitos.</i>			
Moeda emitida.....	43,000	65,000	11,000
Os demais artigos.....	1,040,000	803,000	854,000
Total.....	15,630,000	16,118,000	14,316,000

Vê-se pelas cifras anteriores que a partida maior está representada nos tres annos seguidos pela importação de gado.

Em 1902 a importação de gado foi por valor de \$1,951,142, ou quasi igual á de 1900, que foi de \$1,999,000. Entre os artigos livres de direitos figuram 398 vaccas com suas crias, por valor de \$6,187, que dá um valor médio de \$15.50 por cabeça.

O gado sujeito ao pagamento de direitos que entrou no trimestre de que se trata, foi o seguinte:

Classes.	Numero.	Valor.	Importan- cia dos direitos.
Touros.....	11,829	\$323,921	\$23,658
Vaccas.....	20,696	449,564	41,392
Novilhos.....	39,600	862,203	79,200
Novilhas.....	19,186	186,197	19,186
Cavallos.....	3,417	92,194	17,500
Mulos.....	816	34,902	4,080
Asnos.....	11	295	55
Carneiros.....	364	777	364
Porcos.....	23	126	23

Os direitos pagos ao Governo pela importação de touros, vaccas e novilhos importaram em \$85,000.

Em segundo termo segue o gado abatido, ou seja, a importação de carnes, que alcançou em—

1900.....	\$1,765,043
1901.....	1,834,818
1902.....	1,639,335

Nestas partidas não se incluem os productos lacticinios que foram por valor de \$240,603 em 1902. Assim estas tres partidas representam mais do 25 por cento do total das importações.

Em terceiro lugar figuram os cereaes por valor de \$1,639,335 em 1902, com uma diminuição de \$195,000 sobre 1901, ou seja cerca de um milhão de pesos para o anno fiscal. As fructas e legumes que se importaram em 1902 foram por valor de \$614,000, contra \$900,000 em 1901.

REPUBLICA DOMINICANA.

MOVIMENTO ECONOMICO.

A Secção de Estatistica da Republica Dominicana publicou recentemente os algarismos relativos ao movimento commercial da Republica para o anno de 1901. O commercio total do paiz neste anno foi na importancia de \$8,243,000, dos quaes \$2,986,921 correspondem ás importações, e \$5,256,979 ás exportações. A importação de mercadorias provenientes dos Estados Unidos, paiz que occupa o primeiro lugar neste commercio, foi no valor de \$8,756,900.65 francos. Essas

importações comprehendiam os seguintes generos: fazendas de algodão, azeite de caroço de algodão, couro, fariuha de trigo, carnagems, ferragens, peixe, kerosene e madeiras. As importações deste ultimo artigo, apesar da riqueza da Republica Dominicana em madeiras de todas as variedades, foram na importancia de \$610,016.63.

Neste commercio a Alemanha occupa o segundo lugar, com productos no valor de 3,434,369 francos, consistindo de arroz, tecidos de algodão, ferragens, obras de porcellana, roupa feita, queijo e cerveja.

Da Alemanha se importam cereales, brins, cassas, tecidos de lihu e de algodão, fios em canillas, chapéos, machinas, ferramentas e ferragens.

A França occupa o quarto lugar, enviando productos no valor de 1,000,000 francos. As importações procedentes da França tem soffrido uma diminuição nos ultimos cinco annos. Os productos francezes que tem procura no paiz são drogas, calçado, chapéos de palha e de feltro, lenços, meias, batatas, fructos conservados, escovas, gravatas, casimiras e perfumarias. O consumo de vinhos francezes diminuiu consideravelmente a favor dos vinhos hespanhóes e allemães, que são mais baratos.

Os productos dominicanos que se exportam vão em sua maior parte para os Estados Unidos. As exportações para este paiz foram no valor de 17,452,239 francos, ou seja mais que dois terços da exportação total. Bananas, assucar e cacao constituem os principaes artigos exportados. Para a Alemanha se enviou tabaco por valor de 3,080,000 francos; cacao, por valor de 2,025,000 francos, e café por valor de 35,000 francos. A França occupa o terceiro lugar com 2,515,471 francos, importando deste paiz cacao, café, cera e mogno. O valor dos productos dominicanos que a França importa excede em 1,517,471 francos ao dos que este paiz exporta para a Republica Dominicana. Esta desproporção nas permutas dos dous paizes explica-se pela falta de um tratado commercial.

EQUADOR.

MINERAÇÃO DE OURO NA REPUBLICA.

O Sr. ROBERT B. JONES, Vice-Consul-Geral Norte-Americano em Guayaquil, subministra á Secretaria de Estado dos Estados Unidos os seguintes dados relativos á extração de ouro em Equador:

“Neste districto consular existem varias minas de ouro, mas na actualidade sómente uma destas está em exploração. A companhia que a explora é a South American Development Company, conhecida com o nome de “Zaruma.” Esta mina está situada no districto de Zaruma, Provincia de El Oro. A exploração é feita por meio de galerias, a principal tendo uma extensão de 2,300 pés, e 650 pés de profundidade.

A rocha é quartzo branco e azul, levando cerca de 10 por cento de sulphuretos de chumbo, zinco, ferro e cobre. Encontrase ouro nativo. O minerio é andesite. Ha tambem depositos alluviaes na Provincia de Esmeraldas, e pode se obter informação a respeito delles, dirigindo-se á Playa de Oro Mining Company, que tem sua sede na cidade de Nova York."

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMMERCIO COM OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS.

RELAÇÃO MENSAL DAS IMPORTAÇÕES E EXPORTAÇÕES.

O quadro dado na pagina 1393 é extrahido da relação compilada pelo chefe da Repartição de Estatística do Ministerio da Fazenda, mostrando o commercio entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos. A relação corresponde ao mez de Março de 1903, com uma relação comparativa para o periodo correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os nove mezes findos em Março, 1903, comparados com os correspondentes do anno anterior. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das varias alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mez, são recebidos no Ministerio da Fazenda até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte, e perde-se algum tempo necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por conseguinte, as estatísticas para o mez de Março, 1903, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de Maio.

HONDURAS.

A INDÚSTRIA MINEIRA.

As informações que se seguem foram remetidas á Secretaria de Estado Dos Estados Unidos em resposta a um pedido de informações relativas á industria mineira de Honduras:

A mina de Rosario, de propriedade da Nova York e Honduras Rosario Company e por esta explorada, é a maior empreza de sua classe na Republica de Honduras. Esta propriedade, abrangendo uma area de 16 milhas quadradas está situada nas montanhas Crucco, San Juan e Pena Blanca, á distancia de umas 21 milhas ao nordeste da cidade de Tegueigalpa, capital do paiz. As minas ficam á distancia de 100 milhas em numeros redondos da costa do Pacifico; isto é, da Bahía de Fonseca. Ficam á distancia de cerca de 200 milhas da costa do norte.

As galerias abertas variam em elevação de 850 até 900 pés. A mina

está a cerca de 5,500 pés acima do nível do mar, e as officinas e a povoação de San Juancito estão situadas a um nível 2,000 pés mais baixo que o da mina. Têm-se feito excavações nas montanhas por uma distancia de 6,000, onde as veias têm a largura média de cerca de 1 pé. O tunel principal está provido de carros electricos que recebem o minerio por meio de planos inclinados. As galerias se fazem de 100 em 100 pés.

A produção média é de 60 toneladas de minerio por dia. Calcula-se que se saccam desta mina \$75,000 por mez ou \$1,000,000 por anno.

A matrix consiste principalmente em quartzo, que encerra sulphuretos de ferro, chumbo e zinco, com prata e ouro. Em certas secções, os sulphuretos tem sido decompostos por oxydação. A prata encontra-se principalmente como um sulphureto. A veia contem ouro nativo, prata nativa, chlorureto de prata e cobre. Ainda que as veias contem sulphuretos, estes não são de boa classe. Na opinião do Sr. LOUIS S. NOBLE, quem fez recentemente um estudo exaustivo destas minas, não existe uma veia madre, ou um centro geral de que são mineralizadas estas veias.

A formação geologica do Departamento de Tegucigalpa é volcanica. Em algumas secções das collinas baixas ao redor de San Juancito, encontram-se rochas sedimentarias consistindo em pedras arenosas, calcareas, conglomerados, schistos e ardosias. Nos terrenos mais altos, as formações mais antigas são substituidas por andesite. Esta rocha eruptiva está atravessada por numerosas veias formadas em gretas, que se cortam a diversos angulos, tendo por regra geral forte inclinação.

A Nova York e Honduras Rosario Mining Company recentemente reorganizou a administração das minas. O Sr. J. H. WEDDLE, o novo gerente, vai fazer importantes melhoramentos, installando novas machinas que permittirão melhores resultados que os que se obtem com as machinas hoje em uso.

O Sr. W. HEYDEN, agente consular dos Estados Unidos em Amapala, subministra as seguintes informações sobre as minas no seu districto consular:

As minas existentes nos arredores de Amapala são Araucina, trabalhada pela Araucina Gold and Silver Mining Company, Limited, e a mina El Transito. A primeira está situada em Santa Lucia, Departamento de Valle, e a segunda em El Transito, no mesmo Departamento. A mina Araucina tem sido explorada a uma profundidade de 150 pés e sua produção annual é de 15,000 onças de ouro. A mina El Transito é trabalhada sómente á superficie. Desde Janeiro até Junho de 1902, produziu \$8,400. Os minerios são sulphuretos e oxydos.

MEXICO.

RECEITAS DAS ALFANDEGAS.

Segundo dados estatísticos publicados no "Mexican Herald" de 20 de Abril de 1903, a renda arrecadada nas alfandegas da Republica durante os nove mezes do exercicio de 1902-3 (Julho a Março, inclusive) foi a seguinte:

Julho.....	\$2,277,341.37	Janeiro.....	3,090,207.49
Agosto.....	2,579,758.70	Fevereiro.....	2,333,368.48
Setembro.....	2,576,860.79	Março.....	2,359,983.85
Outubro.....	2,787,104.39		
Novembro.....	2,946,231.59	Total.....	23,947,802.56
Dezembro.....	2,996,945.90		

A receita arrecadada no mesmo periodo do anno anterior ascendeu a \$20,511,646.22, o que mostra um augmento de \$3,436,156.34 em favor do corrente exercicio.

Segundo o "Mexican Journal of Commerce," a renda arrecadada nas diversas alfandegas da Republica no mez de Fevereiro foi como segue:

Alfandegas.	Direitos de importação.	Alfandegas.	Direitos de importação.
Acapulco.....	\$5,351.46	Porfirio Diaz.....	\$151,522.95
Agua Prieta.....	4,275.07	Progreso.....	208,466.64
Altata.....	962.64	Puerto Angel.....	2.84
Ascension.....	127.95	Salina Cruz.....	542.83
Camargo.....	105.01	San Blas.....	2,752.23
Campeche.....	3,516.09	Santa Rosalia.....	824.64
Ciudad Juarez.....	99,573.42	Socomusco.....	14,141.94
Coutzacalcos.....	5,332.07	Tampico.....	277,738.27
Chetumal.....	682.36	Tijuana.....	463.90
Ensenada.....	5,242.09	Tonalá.....	3,511.10
Frontera.....	24,726.52	Topolobampo.....	35.31
Guaymas.....	70,012.92	Tuxpam.....	2,326.54
Guerrero.....	.26	Vera Cruz.....	1,076,001.54
Isla del Carmen.....	2,695.98	Zapaluta.....	1.00
La Morita.....	28,885.98		
La Paz.....	9.98	Total dos direitos de importação.....	2,178,623.36
Laredo de Tamaulipas.....	108,009.83	Total dos direitos adicionais de importação.....	445,701.99
Manzanillo.....	788.07	Total dos direitos de exportação.....	70,765.38
Matamoros.....	1,703.01	Direitos de porto.....	74,236.47
Mazatlan.....	24,376.66	Direitos atrasados.....	2,779,070.47
Mexico.....	10,691.60		
Mier.....	299.48		
Nogales.....	42,918.87		

RECEITAS DAS ESTRADAS DE FERRO.

Segundo "Dun's Review," as receitas das estradas de ferro Mexicanas no primeiro trimestre de 1903, montaram a \$10,937,814, comparadas com \$8,893,332 no trimestre correspondente de 1902, o que mostra uma differença para mais a favor de 1903 de \$2,044,482, ou seja 23 por cento. Comparando-se esta receita com a do mesmo trimestre de 1901, vê-se que houve um augmento de 31 por cento.

OPERAÇÕES FINANCEIRAS EM 1902.

A relação das operações financeiras na Republica do Mexico durante o anno commum de 1902, incluindo a organização de companhias, transferencias, compras e vendas, etc., mostra os seguintes valores para cada mez do anno em referencia:

Janeiro	\$9,076,673.86	Agosto.....	19,985,634.72½
Fevereiro.....	23,513,533.15	Setembro.....	14,455,507.91
Março.....	6,775,921.48	Outubro.....	9,094,428.26
Abril.....	134,343,438.68½	Novembro.....	12,273,077.98
Maió.....	66,690,959.75	Dezembro.....	18,380,965.56
Junho.....	11,616,597.88		
Julho.....	8,017,138.56	Total.....	334,203,887.77

ESTATISTICA TELEGRAPHICA.

O relatório da Mexican Telegraph Company para o anno findo em 31 de Dezembro de 1902, contem os seguintes dados estatísticos relativos á situação economica da companhia:

Activo: Installação, \$1,855,164; depositos em bancos, \$205,117; acções em thesouraria, \$87,400; um vapor, custo de construcção e equipamento, \$35,482; cabos não em uso, \$30,927; diversos devedores, inclusive saldos do trafego, \$115,322; total, \$3,342,567.

Passivo: Capital social, \$2,000,000; melhoramentos feitos na installação, \$31,654; lucros provenientes de vendas das apolices da companhia, \$38,493; diversos credores, \$43,070; dividendo a pagar em Janeiro, \$47,815; saldo de lucros em 31 de Dezembro de 1902, \$1,181,534; total do passivo, \$3,342,567.

O saldo no primeiro trimestre findo em 31 de Março de 1903, depois de deduzidos os dividendos e despezas, foi de \$60,385, contra \$52,256 no trimestre correspondente de 1902.

ESTRADA DE FERRO DE CANANEA, RIO YAQUI E PACIFICO.

A Secretaria de Communicações celebrou um contrato com o representante da Estrada de Ferro de Cananea, Rio Yaqui e Pacifico, refundindo em uma as diversas concessões para a construcção deste caminho de ferro.

Segundo o novo contrato, a Companhia da Estrada de Ferro Cananea, Rio Yaqui e Pacifico, fica auctorizada para construir e explorar uma estrada de ferro no Estado de Sonora, que partindo do povoado de Naco, sobre a linha divisoria com os Estados Unidos, termine na Villa de San Marcial, passando pelo Mineral de Cananea; estando facultada a mesma companhia para prolongar a linha, por uma parte, até o Golpho de California perto da foz do Rio Yaqui, e por outra, até Agiabampo e Topolobampo, passando pela cidade de Alamos; e para construir tres ramuaes que partindo da linha principal nos pontos que

aprovar a Secretaria de Communicações, vão um para Nacozari, outro para Zahuaripa e outro até um ponto da estrada de ferro de Sonora.

Estando já terminada a secção da linha principal de Naco a Cananea, a companhia concessionaria deverá terminar no resto da linha vinte cinco kilometros quando menos, para o 11 de Maio de 1905, e em cada um dos annos seguintes terminará tambem quando menos outros cincoenta kilometros, mas de maneira que fique concluido o caminho no dia 11 de Novembro de 1910.

No caso de que a companhia concessionaria faça uso da faculdade que se lhe concede no artigo 1º deste contrato, para prolongar sua linha e construir tres ramaes, deverá terminar os dois prolongamentos e os tres ramaes dentro do prazo de cinco annos, contados respectivamente desde a data em que der o aviso de opção de cada prolongamento e ditos ramaes; mas ficando obrigada a dita companhia a entregar annualmente, quando menos, cincoenta kilometros nos prolongamentos, e cincoenta ao conjuncto dos ramaes, em seu caso.

A empresa cobrará por fretes de passageiros e mercadorias, como maximum, as taxas seguintes:

Por transporte de cada passageiro, por kilometro de distancia percorrida:

	Centavos.
Primeira classe	7
Segunda classe	4
Terceira classe	3

A cada passageiro se lhe admittirá bagagem livre na proporção seguinte:

	Kilogrammas.
Primeira classe	50
Segunda classe	30
Terceira classe	15

A empresa não terá obrigação de receber menos de vinte centavos por um passageiro, qualquer que seja a distancia a que o transporte.

Por frete de cada tonelada de mil kilogrammas, por cada kilometro de distancia percorrido:

	Centavos.		Centavos.
Primeira classe	15	Quarta classe	8
Segunda classe	12	Quinta classe	7
Terceira classe	10	Sexta classe	6

A empresa não terá obrigação de receber menos de 50 centavos por qualquer quantidade de frete, qualquer que seja a distancia.

Pelo transporte de carvão de pedra, a empresa fica autorizada para applicar as tarifas maximas seguintes: até 100 kilometros, 5 centavos por tonelada e por kilometro, e por uma distancia superior a 100 kilometros, 3 centavos por tonelada e por kilometro.

Excesso de bagagem e express, 15 centavos por tonelada e por kilometro.

Toda fracção de kilometro se contará por kilometro inteiro, e toda distancia de menos de 15 kilometros se considerará como de 15 kilometros.

Fica facultada a empresa para que durante cinco annos, contados desde o dia 15 de Julho de 1902, possa cobrar por excesso de bagagem e express, 18 centavos por tonelada e por kilometro.

Todos os productos nacionaes que percorram uma distancia maior de 150 kilometros, e que se destinem á exportação, gozarão de uma redução de 50 por cento sobre as tarifas fixadas pelo presente contracte, sempre que se comprove devidamente a exportação.

As tarifas de mercadorias serão differenciaes, de base decrescente, por secções, e se estabelecerão de accordo entre o Governo e a companhia.

Em nenhum caso a mercadoria estrangeira importada pela linha da empresa gozará de uma tarifa mais vantajosa que a mercadoria similar mexicana.

ESTRADA DE FERRO DE MORELIA A ACAMBARO.

Um novo contrato veio a modificar a primitiva concessão. Segundo os termos deste novo contrato, o concessionario deverá terminar 30 kilometros para o dia 1º de Maio de 1904, e outros 30 em cada um dos seguintes, de maneira que a linha principal de Piedad a Tacambaro fique concluida o 24 de Maio de 1909.

ESTRADA DE FERRO DE RIO SECO.

A Secretaria de Communicações celebrou um contrato com o representante desta empresa concessionaria da estrada de ferro, que, partindo do Paso de Cardenas, na margem esquerda do Rio Mexcalapa, do Estado de Tabasco, termine na Villa del Paraiso, do mesmo Estado, reformando a concessão primitiva.

Segundo este novo contrato, na data 3 de Novembro do corrente anno de 1903, deverão estar terminados os primeiros 10 kilometros, e em cada um dos annos seguintes, contados desde essa data, se terminarão, quando menos, outros 10 kilometros, de maneira que esteja concluido o caminho no dia 3 de Novembro de 1910.

TRATADO DE AMIZADE E COMMERCIO ENTRE OS ESTADOS UNIDOS DO MEXICO E O IMPERIO DE PERSIA.

O General de Divisão PORFIRIO DIAZ, Presidente dos Estados Unidos Mexicanos e Sua Magestade Imperial MOZAFFAR EDDINE, Schahinschah de Persia, igualmente animados do desejo de estabelecer e fomentar relações de amizade e de commercio entre seus respectivos paizes,

resolveram ajustar um tratado para este fim, e nomearam seus Plenipotenciarios, a saber:

Sua Excellencia o Presidente do Mexico, Sua Excellencia MANUEL DE AZPIROZ, Embaixador Extraordinario e Plenipotenciario nos Estados Unidos de America:

E Sua Magestade Imperial o Schahinschah, sua Excellencia o General ISAAC KAHN MOFAKHAMED-DOVLET, seu Ajudante de Campo Geral e seu Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario nos Estados Unidos de America;

Os quaes, depois de haverem-se communicado seus plenos poderes, que acharam em boa e devida forma, accordaram nos artigos seguintes:

ARTIGO 1º. Haverá paz perpetua e amizade invariavel entre os Estados Unidos Mexicanos e Sua Magestade Imperial o Schahinschah de Persia, seus herdeiros e successores, e entre seus cidadãos e subditos respectivos.

ART. 2º. O Governo dos Estados Unidos do Mexico e Sua Magestade Imperial o Schahinschah terão o direito de nomear agentes diplomaticos, consules geraes, consules, vice-consules e agentes consulares, que residirão respectivamente na capital e principaes cidades dos dous piazes onde seja permittida a residencia de taes agentes estrangeiros, e gozarão dos mesmos direitos, privilegios, favores, immunidades e isenções que estejam ou forem concedidos aos agentes diplomaticos e consulares das potencias mais favorecidas.

Os consules geraes, consules, vice-consules e agentes consulares deverão obter na maneira usual, antes de entrar no exercicio de suas funções, o exequatur do governo do piaz em que tenham que desempenhal-as.

ART. 3º. Os cidadãos ou subditos de cada uma das Altas Partes Contratantes gozarão, em quanto a suas pessoas e seus bens, em toda a extensão do territorio da outra, dos mesmos direitos, liberdade, favores e immunidades de que gozam ou gozarem os cidadãos ou subditos das nações mais favorecidas.

ART. 4º. Haverá liberdade reciproca de commercio entre os Estados Unidos Mexicanos e o Imperio Persa.

As mercadorias de cada um dos paizes poderão entrar livremente no territorio do outro conforme ás leis do mesmo, e nenhuma das Altas Partes Contratantes poderá impor sobre os productos do solo e da industria da outra parte, outros nem mais altos direitos de importação, consumo, armazenagem, reexportação ou transitio, que não sejam impostos sobre os mesmos productos da nação mais favorecida.

Egualmente, nenhuma prohibição de importação ou de exportação de quaesquer artigos será imposta ao commercio reciproco das Partes Contratantes, a não ser que assim mesmo se applique a todas as nações, salvo por motivos especiaes de saude, ou para impedir já a propagação

de epidemias epizooti cas já a destruição de colheitas, ou bem em vista de acontecimentos de guerra.

ART. 5º. Si surgirem entre as duas Altas Partes Contratantes controversias susceptíveis de amigavel arranjo, sem poder conseguil-o na via diplomatica, as Altas Partes Contratantes convem em submittel-a á decisão arbitral de nuna potencia amiga proposta e acceita de common accordo.

ART. 6º. Este tratado começará a vigorar desde o segundo mez que segue á troca das ratificações.

Enquanto nenhuma das duas Altas Partes Contratantes o denmenciar, este tratado continuará em vigor e não deixará de produzir seus effeitos, senão no prazo de um anno a contar desde o dia em que qualquer das Altas Partes Contratantes houver annuciado sua intenção de fazer cessar ditos effeitos.

ART. 7º. O presente tratado será feito em duplicata em cada um dos idiomas hespanhol, persa e francez. Em caso de divergencia respeito á interpretação do texto hespanhol ou do persa, o desacordo se decidirá conforme o texto francez que será obrigatorio para os dons Governos.

ART. 8º. O presente tratado será ratifiendo por Sua Excellencia o Presidente da Republica Mexicana e por Sua Magestade Imperial Schahinschah, de accordo com snas legislações respectivas, e as ratificações serão trocadas em Washington á maior brevidade possivel.

Em fé do que os Plenipotenciarios firmaram o presente Tratado e o sellaram com sens respectivos sellos, hoje quatorze de Maio de mil novecentos e dous (o cinco do mez de Safar de mil trezentos e vinte da Héjira).

[L. S.]

MANUEL DE AZPIROZ.

[L. S.]

GENERAL ISAAC KAHN MOFAKHAMED-DOVLET.

NICARAGUA.

INDUSTRIA MINEIRA.

Os seguintes dados foram tomados do relatório sobre as operações mineiras na Republica de Nicaragua, submittido ao Governo dos Estados Unidos pelo Consul norte-americano em Managua:

Denominação das minas.	Situação.	Classe de metal.	Produção annua.
			<i>Ouncas.</i>
Siempre Viva.....	Districto de Prinzaplica.....	Ouro.....	4,800
Concordia.....	.....id.....	.....id.....	4,800
Constancia.....	.....id.....	.....id.....	1,200
Colonia.....	.....id.....	.....id.....	3,600
La Luz.....	.....id.....	.....id.....	3,200
Los Angeles.....	.....id.....	.....id.....	3,200
El Chamorro.....	Departamento de Chontales.....	.....id.....	192
Santa Fé.....	.....id.....	.....id.....	720
Socorro.....	.....id.....	.....id.....	960

Denominação das minas.	Situação.	Classe de metal.	Produção annual.
Javali	Departamento de Chontales.	Ouro	Ouncas, 768
El Curruen	id.	id.	720
Santo Domingó	id.	id.	1,680
El Escudado	id.	id.	1,200
El Portillo	id.	id.	1,200
San Gregorio	id.	id.	960
Babilonia	id.	id.	2,400
La Costarica	id.	id.	720
Esmeralda	id.	id.	1,920
El Pavon	id.	id.	1,440
California	id.	id.	960
San Antonio	id.	id.	720
Los Angeles	id.	id.	1,440
Las Mercedes	Departamento de Nova Segovia.	id.	1,440
La Virgen	id.	id.	1,440
La Antonieta	id.	id.	1,440
La Virgen	id.	id.	12,240
San Antonio	id.	Ouro e pedra.	12,240
San Albino	id.	Ouro	10,080
El Carmelo	id.	id.	10,080
La Payona	id.	id.	10,080
Americana	id.	id.	1,008
Lampara	id.	id.	288
Santo Domingó	id.	id.	240
Carolina	id.	id.	432
Santa Elena	id.	id.	288
San Juan	id.	id.	432
La Esperanza	id.	id.	566
San José	id.	id.	566
Santa Rosa	id.	id.	768
Santo Domingó	id.	id.	1,128
El Crucero	id.	id.	504
Total			78,000

Calculando-se em \$17 o valor da onça de ouro, a produção total attingirá ao valor de \$1,326,000.

Além das minas já citadas ha sete minas no Departamento de Chontales e seis no Departamento de Leon, de cuja produção não se tem podido obter a estatística. Também ha uma mina de ouro—La Leonesa—no Departamento de Matagalpa, a qual, não obstante que tem sido em exploração por mais de tres annos, ainda não tem exportado o ouro.

Foram registradas durante o anno proximo passado, 64 propriedades mineiras, distribuidas assim:

Departamento de Leon	11
Departamento de Matagalpa	12
Departamento de Chontales	1
Departamento de Nova Segovia	40

O ouro encontra-se em combinação com o enxofre. O terreno está composto de pedra arenata, rocha volcanica e granito. No Departamento de Leon e também no de Matagalpa o ouro se encontra em pequenos flocos em uma rocha friavel que tem a apparencia de greda, e é extrahido pelo processo cyanide. Em Nova Segovia e Prinzaplica os depositos auríferos tem sido explorados em pequena escala por meio de bateas e tem se encontrado allí algumas pepitas pesando 5 onças.

PARAGUAY.

COMMERCIO COM A REPUBLICA ARGENTINA NOS ULTIMOS CINCO ANNOS.

As seguintes estatisticas foram organizadas pela Secção de Estatistica da Republica Argentina:

[Valor em ouro.]

Annos.	Exportação.	Importação.	Total.
1898.....	\$1,757,439	\$144,108	\$1,901,547
1899.....	1,371,649	177,974	1,549,623
1900.....	1,860,948	161,613	2,022,561
1901.....	1,767,644	216,053	1,983,697
1902.....	1,469,510	212,212	1,681,722

MINAS NA REPUBLICA.

Em resposta a um pedido de informação relativamente á perspectiva da industria mineira na Republica do Paraguay, o Sr. J. N. RUFFIN, Consul norte-americano em Assumpção, diz o que segue:

“Não ha minas de cobre, ouro ou prata no Paraguay. Encontra-se o cobre em pequena quantidade, mas nunca tem sido extrahido. Nunca ouvi da existencia de prata no paiz. Dizem-me que o ouro é encontrado no districto de Missiones, na vizinhança de San Miguel, mas nunca tem sido extrahido e não ha estatistica a respeito.”

PERU.

COMMERCIO DE IQUITOS EM 1902.

Segundo o relatorio do Consul interino da Grã Bretanha em Iquitos, o commercio daquelle porto tem sido mantido em 1902. As exportações de borracha, que constitue quasi o unico artigo de exportação do Departamento de Loreto, accusam um augmento de 40 toneladas, comparadas com as de 1901, ao passo que o valor total deste producto, comparado com o do anno anterior, mostra uma pequena diminuição. A quantidade de borracha de todas as qualidades que o Departamento exportou em 1901 foi de 1,738,676 kilogrammas, no valor de £412,000, ao passo que em 1902 se exportaram 1,778,086 kilogrammas no valor de £387,000. Deste total 60 por cento foi enviado para Liverpool e o restante para Havre.

Calcula-se em £250,928 o valor total das mercadorias importadas em Iquitos em 1902, comparado com £145,500 no anno anterior.

O commercio de importação e exportação entre este porto e a Europa e os Estados Unidos foi feito em embarcações britannicas, com a

excepção de um vapor da Linha Hamburgo-Americana, que entrou neste porto com uma carga de 154 toneladas, e sahiu levando 43.5 toneladas de borracha.

Em fins de 1902 se mostron grande interesse no "Alto Ucayali" e seus afluentes que fazem communicação com os rios Purus e Madre de Dios. Espera-se que serão levadas grandes quantidades de borracha por estes rios durante o presente anno, mas até agora não se tem notado augmento de importancia.

Referindo-se ás condições geraes do commercio do Departamento, o relatorio chama a attenção dos mercantes britannicos para o facto de que dos Estados Unidos se importam os seguintes artigos em quantidades consideraveis: Fazendas de phantasia para camisas, riscados de algodão, machados e machetes. Diz-se tambem que é provavel que a procura de artigos manufacturados de todas as classes augmentará. Hão de augmentar tambem as exportações de borracha, balsamo de copaiba, marfim, nozes, baunilha, cacao, salsaparilha e piassava.

NOTAS MISCELLANEAS.

Telegrammas recebidos do Peru dizem que os engenheiros da Anglo-American Mining Company descobriram em Tambo Grance, Provincia de Piura, grandes depositos de ferro que dão 50 por cento de metal. As minas estão situadas em terrenos occupados pela Praça publica, a igreja e a villa inteira.

Em 1º de Março de 1903 inaugurou-se em Lima a Exposição de apparelhos a alcool. Á cerimonia inaugural assistiram o Presidente do Peru, os ministros e membros do corpo diplomatico. Entre os expositores figuram expositores allemães, belgicos, francezes e norte-americanos.

SALVADOR.

INDUSTRIA MINEIRA.

O relatorio sobre as operações mineiras na Republica do Salvador remettido á Secretaria de Estado dos Estados Unidos pelo Consul-General norte-americano em San Salvador, contem os seguintes dados:

Quanto a esta Republica sómente se pode fazer um relatorio sobre a producção de prata e ouro. Conhecem-se varios depositos de cobre muito promettedores, mas quasi nada se tem feito ainda no que se refere a sua exploração, e não se tem feito exportações de cobre. Devido ás reticencias dos donos é impossivel obter os algarismos da produção de cada mina e sómente se pode consignar a exportação de metaes preciosos para os annos de 1900 e 1901. A exportação de metaes preciosos em 1900 foi por valor de só \$77,945, ao passo que

em 1901, a exportação chegou a \$192,735.23. Nesta exportação a prata figura em pequena quantidade, pois os minerios das minas em exploração contem sómente pequena porcentagem deste metal. Dá-se em seguida uma lista das propriedades mineiras hoje em exploração, com os dados estatísticos disponíveis.

DEPARTAMENTO DE MORAZAN.

Loma Larga.—Esta propriedade pertence aos filhos do Ex-Presidente SANTIAGO GONZALEZ e abrange 10,000 geiras, divididas em quatro zonas mineiras, a saber:

A primeira ou principal zona de Loma Larga contem os veeiros Loma Larga, Guadeloupe, El Bosque, La Providencia e San Francisco. Loma Larga é o veeiro principal. A largura deste veeiro é de 3.28 pés. Os mineraes contem sulfuretos de prata e de ouro. O mineral dá um valor médio de \$20 por tonelada, no passo que alguns mineraes ensaam \$1,000 por tonelada. O poço principal tem 120 metros de profundidade e ha nella uma galeria de 500 metros de comprimento. Deste veeiro já foram extrahidas 30,000 toneladas de mineral, mas hoje sua exploração fica interrompida por causa da agua. O veeiro San Francisco é de 6.5 pés de largura. O mineral tem um valor médio de \$10 por tonelada. Prata e ouro: O ouro encontra-se nativo e facil de ser extrahido. O quartzo é brando, podendo um mineiro extrahir de 6 a 8 toneladas por dia. As obras comprehendem um poço de 70 metros de profundidade e galerias na extensão de 500 metros. O veeiro Guadeloupe corta o veeiro Loma Larga e é tão rico como este. A veia El Bosque é de 2 pés de largura e é rica em ouro. O poço principal tem 60 metros de profundidade e o minerio dá um valor medio de \$60 por tonelada. A veia Providencia foi recentemente descoberta e ainda não tem sido explorada.

A segunda zona da propriedade Loma Larga consiste de um grupo de minas de Palo Blanco. Os veeiros são Monte Cristo, La Margarita, Santa Barbara, La Julia, Santa Rita, Santa Elena, Mina Grande, Santa Maria, Don Adolfo, Concepcion, Culebra, Mantos del Socorro e de la Señora. O mais rico destes é Monte Cristo, de 3 pés de largura. O mineral dá um valor medio de \$30 por tonelada. As veias Santa Rita, Santa Barbara, Margarita e Santa Maria tem de 3 a 4 pés de largura e dão onro e prata em pequena quantidade. Os ensaios destes mineraes dão pela media \$15 por tonelada. As veias Monto Cristo e Margarita contem sulphuretos e as ontras dão ouro nativo. Os veeiros Mantos del Socorro e de La Señora são os que são explorados em maior escala. Estes tem um valor médio de \$12 por tonelada. Na opinião de peritos mineiros, ha em vista minerio sufficiente para manter em trabalho diario durante doze annos um moinho da capacidade de 50 toneladas. A veia Culebra, recentemente descoberta, é muito promettedora. Cerca da superficie o minerio é sulphureto e dá um valor médio de \$30 por

tonelada. A veia é 6 pés de largura e contém principalmente ouro, ainda que alguns ensaios dão prata em reduzida quantidade.

A terceira zona é conhecida com o nome de San Pedro e compreende os seguintes veiros: San Pedro, La Fortuna, Santiago, San José, La Perla, San Antonio, La Marcial, San Emilio e La Soledad. San Pedro é o veiro principal e tem sido em exploração por muito tempo. É rico em metaes, tem 3.28 pés de largura e contém ouro nativo. A veia La Fortuna tem 6.5 pés de largura e 656 pés de comprimento. O mineral dá um valor médio de \$14 por tonelada. A veia San Antonio é muito larga e contém ouro nativo. O minerio dá \$12 por tonelada. O veiro San José é de 4 pés de largura e contém ouro e chumbo. O minerio dá um valor médio de \$18 por tonelada.

A quarta zona é denominada Tablon e abrange os veiros San Expedito, Santo Tomas, San Juan, Santa Alicia, Todos os Santos e El Nance. O veiro mais rico em ouro é Todos los Santos. Nelle o ouro encontra-se nativo. É de pouca largura e difficil de explorar por causa da agua. O veiro El Nance não tem sido explorado em toda sua extensão, mas já se tem descoberto um minerio de boa qualidade. Na actualidade se beneficiam 600 toneladas de minerio por mez, empregando-se o processo cyanide. Empregam-se 150 operarios, todos nacionaes. Nesta mina se beneficiam 40 toneladas de minerio por dia. As propriedades de Loma Larga foram abandonadas por muitos annos até que os filhos do General GONZALEZ, com o auxilio de capitães inglezes, montaram novas machinas e começaram a desenvolver a propriedade.

Los Encuentros.—Esta mina está situada na fazenda de Entre Rios e pertence no Sr. Felipe Macay. A propriedade abrange cerca de 1,000 geiras de terrenos metalliferos. Os veiros principaes são Mina Grande, Mina Nueva, Guanacaste, Quebracho, Guapinol, Dolores e Virginia. Na propriedade ha um reservatorio que pode fornecer uma força motora de 1,000 cavallos na estação de chuvas, e de 60 cavallos na estação secca. É formado por um açude de pedra de 150 metros de comprimento feito no Rio Gotera. As aguas são canalizadas por uma distancia de 1,500 metros, com queda de 18 pés, pondo em movimento uma turbina. Perto da superficie o veiro Mina Grande corre quasi paralelo ao veiro Guapinol, e corta esta a certa profundidade, formando uma veia de cerca de 12 metros de largura, dando \$3 em prata e em alguns pontos até 12 onças em ouro. Esta veia tem sido trabalhada continuamente durante os ultimos cento e cincoenta annos, e se calcula que ha nesta veia minerio sufficiente para manter em trabalho 100 operarios por muitos annos ainda. Nella não se encontra agua e não ha necessidade de bombas. As veias Quebracho, Mina Nueva e Guanacaste são muito boas e mem-se a certa profundidade. A veia Virginia foi descoberta em fins do seculo decimo-oitavo por

Domingo Espino, quem, depois de adquirir uma fortuna, retirou-se para a Hespanha.

Uma companhia franceza começou a exploração desta veia em 1857 e 1858, mas foi abandonada por causa da agua. FELIPE MACAY conseguiu desaguar esta veia e saccou della \$50,000 em poucos mezes, mas teve de suspender os trabalhos por causa da abundancia de agua. A mina de Los Encuentros emprega o processo de cyanuro para beneficiar os mineiros das velhas lavras, podendo beneficiar 40 toneladas de minerio por dia. Estes minerios dão pela média uma onça de ouro por tonelada. A formação do terreno é volcanico. O mesmo pode-se dizer de todas as minas desta região da Republica. O minerio é um quartzo brando, contendo sulphuretos perto da superficie e oxidos a profundidade. Empregam-se approximadamente 300 operarios, todos nacionaes, com a excepção de 6 operarios estrangeiros que fazem os ensaios e trabalhos de beneficiamento.

A Corazal, Barillas, Guarumel, Flamenco e Monte Mayor são minas de ouro e prata e pertencem aos herdeiros de FELIPE MACAY. A propriedade abrange 7,500 geiras de terrenos, contendo 75 veias e pertenencias, das quaes muitas foram trabalhadas ha mais de 20 annos atraz. A região é altamente metallifera. A propriedade está na vizinhança da região que se considera ser a extremidade occidental da zona mineira desta região. Suppõe-se que as minas vizinhas de Honduras se abrem no mesmo veeiro. A maior profundidade attingida é de cerca de 200 pés. A producção annual é de \$12,000. O minerio contem sulphuretos e oxydos. O terreno é diorite e porphyro, de formação volcanica. Empregam-se 10 operarios nacionaes e 3 estrangeiros.

DEPARTAMENTO DE LA UNION.

El Tabanco.—Esta mina consiste de 13 veias de ouro e de prata, sendo as principaes Ana Maria, Esquipulas, Rosalia, El Portillo, El Pochote, Paz Vieja e Paz Nueva. O poço principl tem 80 metros de profundidade. Ha na mina galerias de uma extensão de 700 metros. Existem na propriedade dous reservatorios. Pode beneficiar 30 toneladas de minerio por dia durante seis mezes do anno. FELIPE MACAY é o dono da mina.

Minas de Salamancz.—As veias estão constituídas por substancias mineraes que se tem depositado nos intersticios deixados entre as rochas, enriquecidas por materias mineralizantes depositadas por precipitação. A maior profundidade até hoje alcançada é de 225 pés. Não se pode subministrar dados relativos á producção, pois a propriedade não está ainda em condição de boa exploração. O minerio é quartzo e matrix. Os sulphuretos entram em sua composição por um quarto de 1 por cento. A rocha é de formação volcanica, consistindo de diorite e porphyro. Nesta mina estão empregados 60 indigenas e tres mineiros estrangeiros. A propriedade pertencee á San Bartolo

Gold Mining Company de Nova York, que tem um capital de \$2,500,000, ouro.

San Sebastian.—Esta mina foi explorada por uma profundidade de 500 pés. Produz annualmente £80,000. Os minerios perto da superficie são oxydos e sulphuretos á profundidade. A natureza da rocha circumvizinha é rhyolitica. Nesta mina estão empregados 700 mineiros nacionaes e 20 estrangeiros. Esta propriedade pertence a Butters Salvador Mines, Limited, uma companhia ingleza com um capital de £150,000. O minerio contem sómente ouro e é de grande resistencia. Para beneficiar o minerio emprega-se o processo de cyanuro.

URUGUAY.

MINAS DE OURO.

O Sr. A. W. SWALM, Consul Norte-americano em Montevideo, respondendo a um pedido de informações feito pela Repartição de Estudos Geologicos dos Estados Unidos relativas ás minas de ouro na Republica do Uruguay, transcreve o relatorio sobre este assumpto publicado nas folhas avulsas dos Relatorios Consulares da Secção do Commercio.

Dados estatisticos tem sido remettidos a esta Repartição pelo Departamento de Estado das Relações Interiores do Uruguay relativamente á producção de ouro nos ultimos tres annos. Os trabalhos de exploração foram feitos quasi que exclusivamente por uma companhia franceza e dão o seguinte producto:

As minas do Departamento de Rivera produziram em 1899, 5,119 toneladas de mineiro, contendo 61,336 kilogrammas de ouro no valor de \$7,500.26. Em 1900 a producção total foi de 7,345 toneladas de minerio, dando 71,234 kilogrammas de ouro.

Em 1901 foram extrahidas 6,183 toneladas de minerio, que produziram 71,946 kilogrammas de ouro. Hoje se emprega o processo de cyanuro para beneficiar o minerio, que dá melhores resultados que os out'ora obtidos. As minas são de pouca extensão e os trabalhos de exploração limitam-se principalmente á superficie. Ensaios feitos de amostras tomadas de doze diferentes lavras deram de 6.75 grammas até 30.79 grammas por tonelada. Durante o anno de 1901, foram registrados 25 novos pedidos de concessões mineiras, todas nos Departamentos de Cerro Largo, Minas, Maldonado, Canelones e Florida. Queixa-se da falta de agua nesta região. O Governo recebe uma porcentagem de todo o ouro que se produz no paiz.

Os concessionarios nutrem a esperanza de que encontrem um quartzo de grande riqueza. Nos trabalhos de exploração empregam-se exclusivamente machinas francezas. As companhias francezas na America do Sul compram suas machinas sómente da França.

Accrescenta o Sr. SWALM que não se faz a extracção de prata e cobre no paiz.

VENEZUELA.

EXPORTAÇÃO PELO PORTO DE LA GUAIRA EM 1902.

Foram exportados por este porto durante o anno de 1902 os seguintes generos:

	Kilos.
Café.....	7,514,494
Cacao.....	6,103,921
Couros.....	883,603
Varios.....	410,387
Total.....	14,912,405

A exportação se fez em 164 vapores e 3 navios de vela. As nacionalidades dessas embarcações foram assim: Americanas, 37; allemães, 26; hespanhóes, 11; francezas, 32; hollandezas, 33; inglezas, 16; italianas, 10; venezuelanas, 2.

DECRETO SOBRE MERCADORIAS DE TRANSITO PARA COLOMBIA.

[Do "Boletín Mercantil."]

General CIPRIANO CASTRO, Presidente Constitucional da Republica, decreta:

ARTIGO 1º. As mercadorias de transito para Colombia, que até hoje existem em Maracaibo, e pedidas pelo commercio em virtude do decreto de 15 de Janeiro do corrente anno, poderão ser despachadas, accéitando o administrador da Alfandega de Maracaibo, as guias firmadas pelo administrador da Alfandega de Encontrados, ao ser as referidas mercadorias embarcadas em El Guayabo. †

ART. 2º. Derogam-se os effeitos do artigo 2º do decreto de 15 de Janeiro já citado, no relativo á importação de mercadorias de transito para Colombia, por aquella via, enquanto se regulam os motivos que produzem os inconvenientes para a referida importação.

ART. 3º. Os Ministros de Relações Interiores e de Fazenda e Credito Publico, ficam encarregados da execução do presente decreto e de communicar-o a quem corresponder.

Dado, firmado, sellado com o sello do Executivo Nacional, e referendado pelos Ministros de Relações Interiores e de Fazenda e Credito Publico, em Caracas, a 3 de Abril de 1903, anno 92º da Independencia e 45º da Federação.

CIPRIANO CASTRO.

COMMERCIO DE COBRE DO MUNDO.

Os seguintes dados estatísticos relativos á produção e consumo do cobre foram tomados de um artigo publicado em "Mines and Minerals," em seu numero correspondente a Março de 1903.

A produção de cobre nos dous annos de 1900 e 1901, e a produção calculada para o anno de 1902, foi como segue:

Paizes.	1902.	1901.	1900.
	<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>
Estados Unidos.....	293,504	272,609	269,111
Hispanha e Portugal.....	54,000	53,621	52,872
Mexico.....	40,000	24,000	22,050
Chile.....	33,000	30,000	25,700
Japão.....	27,500	22,475	27,840
Allemanha.....	25,000	21,720	20,410
Canada.....	19,000	16,869	8,105
Australia.....	17,500	18,375	12,500
Tasmânia.....	12,500	12,500	10,000
Peru.....	9,000	9,520	8,220
Russia.....	8,000	8,000	8,000
Colônia do Cabo.....	6,500	6,400	6,720
Noruega.....	3,500	3,375	3,935
Outros paizes.....	11,850	11,115	10,050
Total.....	557,854	515,609	485,854

O seguinte quadro mostra a produção dos Estados Unidos e do mundo (inclusive os Estados Unidos), nos quinquennios de 1880-1885 e 1885-1890, assim como a produção annual desde 1890, com a percentagem de augmento ou diminuição para cada anno de 1891 a 1902, inclusive:

Annos.	Estados Unidos.	Porcentagem de augmento.	Produção do mundo.	Porcentagem de augmento.
1880.....	27,000	.....	153,959	.....
1885.....	74,052	.....	225,592	.....
1890.....	115,966	.....	269,455	.....
1891.....	126,839	10	279,391	4
1892.....	151,018	21	310,472	11
1893.....	147,033	4	303,530	2
1894.....	158,120	7	324,505	7
1895.....	169,917	7	331,565	3
1896.....	205,384	20	373,363	12
1897.....	220,571	7	398,755	7
1898.....	225,050	7	420,156	8
1899.....	253,870	8	469,310	9
1900.....	269,114	6	485,854	4
1901.....	272,609	1	515,609	7
1902.....	293,504	8	557,854	8

Nos dez annos de 1891 a 1900, o augmento médio annual na produção dos Estados Unidos foi approximadamente de 9 por cento, e para o mundo, de cerca de 6 por cento.

Não parece excessivo calcular em 50,000,000 libras por mez o consumo de cobre nos Estados Unidos para o anno de 1902. Esta quantidade é um pouco mais que a produção nacional para o anno, mas ha uma existencia de 300,000,000 libras. Calculou-se em 431,130,000 libras o supprimento de cobre refinado dos Estados Unidos para o anno de 1902. Isto daria uma redução de approximadamente 170,000,000 libras no stock de cobre dos Estados Unidos para o anno, deixando em mão em fins de 1902, um pouco mais que 130,000,000 libras, ou seja um stock de 58,000 toneladas em principios de 1903.

Na actualidade a producção de cobre nos Estados Unidos é calculada em approximadamente 50,000,000 libras por mez, quantidade que tambem representa o consumo mensal no anno de 1902. Uma quantidade sufficiente para o consumo durante seis semanas, ou seja 40,000 toneladas deveriam ser consideradas inactivas, por causa do tempo exigido para o transporte e refinação, o que deixaria 20,000 toneladas para entrega immediata. Esta quantidade é muito reduzida e talvez explica o consideravel augmento nos preços do metal que se noton no fim do anno.

O Peru tem grande numero de excellentes minas de cobre, mas ainda não se exploran senão em pequena escala. Entre estas pode-se mencionar a famosa Cerro de Pasco, mas esta propriedade não produzirá em grande escala por muitos annos ainda. O Chile tem 4,000 minas de cobre mas não está desenvolvendo as propriedades de maior importancia. A mina de Inguaran, no Mexico, cuja producção em 1901 foi estimada em 24,000,000 libras, começou o anno de 1903, construindo uma officina de refinação e a companhia tem em projecto uma estrada de ferro que dará sahida ao Pacifico.

BULLETIN MENSUEL

DU

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RELATIONS ENTRE L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE ET LES ÉTATS-UNIS.

COMPTE RENDU DE LA RÉUNION ANNUELLE DE L'ACADÉMIE AMÉRICAINNE DES SCIENCES POLITIQUES ET SOCIALES.

La septième réunion annuelle de l'Académie Américaine des Sciences Politiques et Sociales a eu lieu à Philadelphie les 17 et 18 avril 1903.

Le principal sujet de la discussion était l'Amérique Latine.

L'Honorable W. W. ROCKHILL, Directeur du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines, présidait la première séance et a présenté les orateurs.

M. JOSEPH WHARTON, de Philadelphie, a prononcé le discours de bienvenue; M. JOHN BASSETT MOORE, ancien sous-Secrétaire au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères a discuté "Le principe de l'arbitrage international sur les Continents Américains." L'Honorable WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, ancien Ministre des Etats-Unis dans la République Argentine et délégué à la Conférence Internationale Américaine à Mexico, a lu un article sur "L'Amérique Latine et la Conférence Mexicaine." Le sujet, "La Composition Ethnique comme Facteur dans les Républiques Latino-Américaines, a été traité par M. TALCOTT WILLIAMS. L'Honorable FRANCES B. LOOMIS, sous-Secrétaire au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères des Etats-Unis, a parlé de "La position politique des Etats-Unis sur le continent américain." M. CHARLES R. FLINT de New York, qui présidait la première séance du 18 avril, s'est occupé de la politique des Etats-Unis pendant le premier siècle de son existence." "Conflits entre l'Europe et l'Amérique Latine,"

était le sujet du discours prononcé par M. GEORGE WINIFRED SCOTT. Mr. FREDERIC EMORY, Chef du Bureau du Commerce Extérieur du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, a discuté les causes pour lesquelles nous n'avons pas réussi à étendre le commerce latin-américain. Ce sujet avait une référence spéciale à l'article préparé par M. WILFRED H. SCHOOP, du Musée commercial de Philadelphie, qui a parlé après M. EMORY, sur le "Développement des relations commerciales européennes avec l'Amérique Latine." L'Honorable SHELBY M. CULLOM, Sénateur de l'Illinois et président du Comité des Relations Extérieures au Sénat, présidait à la dernière réunion. Le Général JAMES H. WILSON, ancien gouverneur militaire de Matanzas, a montré les effets de la découverte de la betterave de sucre sur les pays produisant la canne à sucre." Il a aussi parlé de Cuba et sa guerre heureuse pour l'Indépendance dans laquelle elle a été aidée par les États-Unis.

SEÑOR DON MANUEL ALVAREZ CALDERON, Ministre du Pérou aux États-Unis, a discuté les relations des pays, les avantages que le Canal de Panama et le Chemin de Fer Intercontinental doivent donner au Pérou.

SEÑOR DON N. VÉLOZ GORTICOA, Secrétaire du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines, a lu un discours sur "La position du Vénézuéla dans les affaires américaines."

SEÑOR DON ERNESTO NELSON, correspondant spécial de "La Nación" et du "Standard of Buenos Ayres," a prononcé le dernier discours, prenant pour son sujet "Les relations commerciales entre les États-Unis et l'Amérique Latine."

COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE D'ARCHÉOLOGIE ET D'ETHNOLOGIE.

La Commission d'Archéologie et d'Ethnologie s'est réunie au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères le 15 avril 1903.

Le siège présidentiel était occupé par Mr. FRANCIS B. LOOMIS, sous-Secrétaire au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères. L'assemblée se composait des représentants de tous les pays de l'Amérique Latine.

La Commission est le résultat du Congrès pan-américain tenu à Mexico il y a un an, et son but est d'encourager l'unification des lois relatives aux antiquités dans l'hémisphère occidental, d'augmenter et d'étendre les connaissances de ces antiquités et des peuples aborigènes qui les ont produites et en plus d'encourager à collectionner les vestiges de ces peuples primitifs pour les placer dans des musées convenables.

L'Ambassadeur ASPINOS, représentant le Mexique, et le Docteur MAGEE du *Geological Survey*, représentant le Gouvernement des États-Unis, ont soumis aux membres un plan préliminaire d'organisa-

tion ayant pour but de développer les projets du Congrès Mexicain surtout pour l'établissement d'une commission permanente. Les représentants qui ont assisté à cette conférence ont promis de soumettre à leurs gouvernements respectifs des copies de ce plan et en outre de voir quelle somme d'argent chacun de ces gouvernements peut voter pour réaliser le projet en question.

Le Congrès s'est alors ajourné au 3 décembre, date à laquelle il se réunira à Washington.

RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

MOUVEMENTS DES PORTS PENDANT LE MOIS DE JANVIER 1903.

Les chiffres suivants publiés par le "Handels-Zeitung" de Buenos Ayres font ressortir les mouvements des principaux ports de la République Argentine pour le mois de janvier 1903. On donne aussi les chiffres pour l'année entière de 1902, mais pour le port de Buenos Ayres seulement:

BUENOS AYRES.

	Janvier 1903.	Année 1902.
Maïs.....sacs.....	183,769	7,059,611
Blé.....do.....	100,931	2,171,560
Graine de lin.....do.....	219,461	2,099,137
Farine.....do.....	43,709	676,191
Laine.....ballots.....	67,675	360,562
Peaux de moutons.....do.....	5,051	81,242
Cuir de bœuf, secs.....	209,757	1,688,087
Cuir de bœuf, salés.....	66,066	1,291,239
Cuir de chevaux, salés.....	3,419	135,692
Cuir de chevaux, secs.....	13,199	160,572
Peaux de veaux.....ballots.....	13,686	136,786
Criu.....do.....	201	3,837
Cuir divers.....do.....	377	28,830
Tourteaux de lin.....sacs.....	5,013	180,391
Orge.....do.....	.....	22,393
Soja.....do.....	111,245	1,502,074
Semences.....do.....	143	2,195
Sucre.....do.....	60	30,151
Os et cendre d'os.....tonnes.....	5,016	21,501
Cornes.....do.....	412	3,722
Beurre.....boîtes.....	10,348	131,452
Plumes d'autruches.....do.....	.....	92
Quebracho.....tonnes.....	9,695	62,486
Do.....tonneaux.....	531	1,313
Quercacho (extrait de).....sacs.....	21,962	207,950
Minéraux.....do.....	299	9,776
Boyaux.....barils.....	316	9,874
Semences de navets.....sacs.....	.....	25,511
Bétail.....têtes.....	3,799	21,100
Moutons.....do.....	21,023	86,472
Chevaux.....do.....	291	13,088
Mulets.....têtes.....	10,572	58,573
Porcs.....do.....	60	602
Sulf.....barils.....	131	33,912
Do.....do.....	5,546	141,372
Tasajo.....ballots.....	11,568	282,589
Moutons, gelés.....do.....	128,901	1,191,232
Viande en conserve.....boîtes.....	1,043	57,416
Langues.....do.....	81	11,098
Foie.....ballots.....	68,997	539,192
Moutons gelés.....quartiers.....	29,807	466,428
Viande gelée.....do.....	13,819	317,371
Viandes (diverses).....ballots.....	2,692	32,928
Tabac.....do.....	98	28,576
Viande en poudre.....sacs.....	717	7,759
Bouillon de viande.....boîtes.....	.....	2,021
Sang, coagulé.....sacs.....	.....	14,224
Viande, extrait de.....boîtes.....	.....	13,199
Mouton, gelé.....do.....	5,500	54,688

BAHIA BLANCA.

Pendant le mois de janvier 1903, quatre vapeurs sont sortis du port de Bahia Blanca, transportant les produits suivants aux pays mentionnés ci-dessous:

Brésil: Blé, 46,070 sacs.

Belgique: Blé, 10,000 sacs; laine, 1,938 ballots.

Italie: Maïs, 3,032 sacs; laine, 300 ballots; graine de lin, 2,793 sacs; cuirs de bœufs, secs, 8,500; peaux de moutons, 178 ballots.

Allemagne: Laine, 7,852 ballots; cuirs de bœufs, secs, 1,654; peaux de veaux, 20.

France: Laine, 8,979 ballots.

SAN NICOLAS.

Pendant la même période cinq vapeurs sont sortis du port de San Nicolas, transportant les produits suivants:

France.—Maïs, 6,274 sacs; graine de lin, 5,096 sacs; laine, 2,178 ballots.

Allemagne.—Graine de lin, 3,985 sacs; laine, 1,149 ballots.

Hollande.—Graine de lin, 42,957 sacs.

LA PLATA.

Pendant les mois de janvier et février 1903, 25 vapeurs et 1 voilier sont sortis du port de La Plata, transportant les produits suivants:

	Kilos.
Maïs	1,621,994
Blé	1,069,922
Graine de lin	220,700
Son	1,161,000
Tasajo	72,000
Beurre	41,500
Peaux de moutons	51,625
Fruits	23,500
V viande gelée	708,040
Caséine	10,000

LA PRODUCTION LAINIÈRE.

D'après un récent journal de commerce français la République Argentine possède environ 130.000.000 de têtes de bétail de la race ovine où domine le croisement du Lincoln avec le Rambouillet.

Dans ce chiffre, il faut compter environ 15 pour cent de mérinos, le reste se compose des races Lincoln, Leicester, Romney Marsh, etc. Il n'est pas rare de rencontrer dans la partie onest de la province de Buenos Ayres des moutons donnant 14 kil. 700 de laine et pesant entre 100 et 150 kilos pour les moutons et 80 kilos pour les brebis.

Parmi les étalons on obtient des animaux qui sur un poids moyen

de 54 kilos donnent un rendement net de viande de 52 à 59 pour cent. Des moutons vivants Lincoln ou croisés Lincoln pour l'exportation pesant de 64 à 65 kilos, donnent environ, viande 55 pour cent, cuir 7, graisse 7, gorge, tripes, foie, etc., 24; tête 5.

L'exportation de laine qui en 1832 était de 42,480 kilos, s'est élevée en 1899 à l'énorme chiffre de 237,111,000 kilos.

En 1901, il fut exporté 228,358,000 kilos de laine, représentant une valeur de 44,666,483 piastres or.

Pendant la période quinquennale de 1897 à 1901, l'exportation fut de 993,459,000 kilos, valant 226,276,483 piastres or. Pendant cette même période, il a été exporté 200,000,000 kilos de peaux de moutons valant \$34,500,000 or. L'exportation des moutons congelés fut de 287,779 tonnes, pendant ces cinq années.

Le principal client de la République Argentine est la France et il faut évaluer à 200,000,000 francs la valeur des laines et peaux qu'elle achète annuellement.

Les expéditions de laine se font principalement à destination de Dunkerque, le Havre, Bordeaux et Marseille. L'Allemagne achète environ 75,000,000 kilos qui lui arrivent par Brême et Hambourg. Le troisième marché consommant les laines argentines est la Belgique.

La production lainière argentine s'accroît de jour en jour, et on peut en juger par les rendements qui sont obtenus en laines lavées: Mérinos du sud 44 pour cent, du sud-ouest 43, de l'ouest 42 et du nord 40.

Les croisés Lincoln donnent de 65 à 70 pour cent. Quelques-uns, lavés à froid, d'Entre-Rios donnent de 75 à 80 pour cent.

Pendant la dernière saison le marché des laines argentines s'est présenté dans des conditions exceptionnellement favorables. Rarement la qualité de la laine a été aussi bonne, grâce à la sécheresse de l'hiver et aux pluies opportunes du printemps. Les laines croisées, comme les mérinos, méritent une haute classification par les acheteurs et bien que les qualités ou types défectueux ne manquent pas, l'ensemble est plus que satisfaisant. La quantité de la production lainière est également supérieure à celle des dernières années. La mortalité des moutons a été minime et la reproduction très importante, par suite de l'emploi de nouveaux champs à l'élevage du bétail lainier.

Des appréciations ou des calculs intéressés tendent à amoindrir le montant de la production, comme cela se produit chaque année au commencement de la campagne lainière; mais les arrivages se succèdent sans cesser et dépassent les estimations du premier moment.

Ce qui donne un caractère spécialement favorable à la saison lainière de cette année c'est la fermeté du marché universel. Les prix de toutes les qualités dépassent actuellement la moyenne de ceux côtés durant les années les plus favorables, à l'exception de l'année 1899-1900, qui fut une période de spéculation et pendant laquelle les prix haussèrent dans des proportions exorbitantes.

La production générale de la laine a subi une réduction considérable. L'Australie a vu anéantir ses bergeries, par suite de la sécheresse, dans des proportions encore incomplètement connues, mais réellement effrayantes; il en est de même pour l'Afrique du Sud, par suite des dévastations de la dernière guerre; enfin dans les pays européens on observe la diminution lente et normale qu'impose la destination des terrains à des exploitations plus lucratives que l'élevage.

Le Rio de la Plata redeviendra la première région productive de laine du monde. Ses champs, indiscutablement mieux dotés par la nature que ceux de l'Australie, et son climat plus propice permettront le développement de l'élevage des moutons sur une échelle ascendante, développement qui pourra difficilement être atteint par les colonies australiennes. Une autre circonstance qui favorise la situation du marché lainier est la plus grande demande des fabriques de tissus et la prospérité renaissante de cette grande industrie en Europe et aux États-Unis.

Les perspectives du marché lainier sont donc fermes, et il n'y a pas à craindre que les prix descendent à l'imprévu, comme cela arriva en 1900, à moins qu'on exagère la hausse en élevant rapidement les prix dans des proportions outrées.

Une circonstance dont il y a lieu de tenir compte c'est que prochainement le marché lainier argentin opérera sur les laines lavées. Des exportateurs bien connus, qui sont les promoteurs de cette réforme, se proposent de donner une grande impulsion au lavage de la laine dans le pays.

Cette réforme déterminera sur-le-champ une notable économie de fret, car on sait que le suint de la laine représente environ 40 pour cent, de manière que si l'on calcule seulement à 16 francs le fret par balle de laine de 450 kilogrammes et si l'on tient compte de ce que la production lainière argentine est de 228,000 tonnes l'économie que réalisera le pays atteindra le chiffre de 650,000 piastres.

COMMERCE DES PEAUX DE LOUTRE ET DE CARPINCHO.

Le commerce des peaux de loutre dans l'Argentine a eu, à une certaine époque, une grande importance, grâce à la demande persistante sur les marchés de l'Allemagne, de la France, de la Belgique et des États-Unis, où l'article pouvait être introduit librement.

La concurrence d'un côté et la mode, qui utilisait spécialement ce produit, contribuèrent principalement, pendant les années 1890 et 1891, à la mise en valeur de cet article. Le prix des peaux de loutre, qui était alors de 7 *pesos* (monnaie nationale) le kilogramme, atteignait 8 *pesos* en 1895 et 1896, et des lots très exceptionnels de peaux à long poil firent vendus au prix de 9 *pesos* (monnaie nationale) le kilogramme. Ce fut la cote maximum obtenue sur la place du grand

marché "Central de Frutos." Le tarif Dingley, sanctionné par le Congrès des États-Unis en 1897, ayant imposé un droit prohibitif sur ces peaux, l'exportation vers les marchés nord-américains devint difficile et les expéditions pour ce pays commencèrent à décroître. La baisse des prix se précipita de telle manière qu'on a vu des ventes s'effectuer, au mois d'octobre dernier, entre 0.60 et 2 *pesos* (monnaie nationale) le kilogramme. La dépréciation des prix atteignit son maximum l'année dernière, mais en novembre et en décembre on nota une réaction due aux importants achats effectués pour les marchés français et allemands. L'année de plus grande exportation a été celle de 1901, avec 1,198,628 kilogrammes, représentant une valeur de 675,728 *pesos*; mais l'année de plus grande valeur représentative fut celle de 1891, dont l'exportation, comme valeur, atteignit 895,386 *pesos* (or).

Pendant les années 1895 et 1896, où les prix atteignirent leur maximum, l'exportation fut très réduite: 19,923 kilogrammes d'une valeur de 27,631 *pesos* (or) en 1895 et 51,507 kilogrammes, représentant une somme de 124,058 *pesos* (or) en 1896. La meilleure loutre argentine se trouve dans les lagunes situées dans le district de Dolores, au sud de la Province de Buénos-Ayres; celles des îles du Paraná et du Chaco sont aussi très estimées.

Le commerce préfère toujours les peaux de loutre à fourrure d'hiver, pour lesquelles on obtient des prix plus élevés que pour celles à fourrure d'été.

Un autre produit de la chasse, qui a son emploi dans l'industrie nationale et apporte aussi son contingent au commerce d'exportation, sont les peaux de carpincho (*Hydrocharys capybara, cabiai*). L'exportation s'est faite principalement vers les États-Unis, la France, la Belgique et l'Allemagne. Les expéditions vers les États-Unis ont beaucoup diminué depuis l'élévation des droits de douane du tarif Dingley, en 1897. Le maximum de l'exportation a été atteint en 1890, avec 71,459 peaux, représentant une valeur de 59,311 *pesos* (or). La plus petite exportation fut celle de 1896, avec 5,284 peaux, d'une valeur de 3,200 *pesos*; mais, comme valeur exportée, l'année 1887 fut celle qui atteignit le chiffre le plus bas, soit 2,799 *pesos* (or). Durant les années 1895 à 1898 la concurrence de l'industrie nationale avec le commerce d'exportation avait eu pour résultat d'élever les prix de cet article à leur maximum, soit 4 à 5 *pesos* (monnaie nationale) par peau; mais, depuis lors, les prix ont constamment baissé, et actuellement l'article ne se vend plus que de 0.50 à 1.50 *pesos* (monnaie nationale).

Les meilleures peaux de carpincho proviennent du Chaco et des îles du Paraná.

DÉBOUCHÉ POUR LA FICELLE DE LIN SERVANT À L'EMBALLAGE.

Un rapport du Consulat allemand à Buénos-Ayres fait savoir que les demandes faites dans la République Argentine pour la ficelle de lin servant à l'emballage sont d'une importance commerciale et que l'importation de toutes sortes de fil est aussi considérable. Dans les différentes branches de l'agriculture, dans l'industrie du sucre brut, dans la menuiserie et dans les autres nombreuses industries du pays la ficelle d'emballage trouve un bon débouché. A l'époque de la moisson la vente de cette ficelle a fait monter à 300,000 *pesos* (or), la valeur totale annuelle du commerce de cet article dont le prix a augmenté considérablement. Il y a dans ce pays de grandes fabriques de sacs, mais elles ne font que la taille et la couture, la toile à sac et la ficelle étant importées. On peut dire que certaines sections de la République Argentine, surtout le Missions, conviennent à la culture du henequen, dont la fibre s'emploie beaucoup dans la manufacture de ficelle et autres articles similaires.

EXPORTATION DE PÊCHES FRAÎCHES.

Dans une dépêche reçue au "British Foreign Office" de la Légation de Sa Majesté à Buénos-Ayres et publié dans le "Board of Trade Journal" du 19 mars 1903, on fait savoir qu'une nouvelle industrie sera probablement lancée sous peu sur une grande échelle dans la République, vu que les expéditions d'essai de pêches en Angleterre ont produit des résultats financiers très satisfaisants.

Le rapport ajoute toutefois qu'afin d'obtenir un succès assuré, il faudrait d'abord installer des établissements frigorifiques dans les ports de débarquement et d'arrivée.

ÉTABLISSEMENT D'UNE BOURSE DE GRAINS À ROSARIO.

D'après le "Commercial Intelligence" du 16 avril 1903, le grand port de Rosario de Santa Fé, sur le Paraná dans la République Argentine, second centre d'exportation de la République pour l'expédition des blés et de la graine de lin, a établi une Bourse de Grains. Cette Bourse est sous l'administration d'un comité représentant les principaux exportateurs et commerçants de l'endroit et sera dirigée d'après les mêmes règlements qui gouvernent les institutions similaires dans les autres pays.

Toutes les communications pour la Bourse doivent être adressées à Señor Presidente, Bolsa de Cereales, Rosario de Santa Fé, República Argentina.

MANUFACTURE DE CASÉINE.

Le "Board of Trade Journal" dans son numéro du 16 avril 1903, traite du développement de la manufacture de caséine dans la République Argentine. Cette industrie que l'on vient d'établir dans la République est destinée à faire de rapides progrès si on considère ceux que l'on a faits dans la fabrication du beurre. Voici pour les quatre dernières années, le total des exportations de beurre dans la République Argentine: 1899, 226 tonnes; 1900, 1,170 tonnes; 1901, 1,512 tonnes; et 1902, 4,125 tonnes.

Une fabrique construite dernièrement à Dos Hermanos, Tandil, fait voir que l'on peut produire environ deux tonnes de caséine par jour depuis le mois d'octobre jusqu'au mois de janvier. Cette fabrique est construite dans une propriété contenant 26,000 acres, où il y a ordinairement 4,000 vaches et ce nombre augmente tous les jours. Il y a dans le même établissement une crèmerie avec cinq séparateurs mûs par la vapeur. On envoie la crème à une fabrique de beurre et le lait écrémé est déposé dans une citerne pour en faire de la caséine.

RESSOURCES MINÉRALES.

Le rapport suivant sur les ressources minérales de la République Argentine a été transmis au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères à la suite d'une demande de renseignements sur le sujet faite par le "Geological Survey" des Etats-Unis.

Le Consul Ayres de Rosario fait savoir que les différents districts de la Province de Catamarca renferment 43 mines ou groupes de mines réparties comme il suit:

	Mines.		Mines.
Or.....	4	Or mélangé avec de l'argent et du	
Argent	6	cuivre	6
Cuivre.....	5	Or, mélangé avec de l'argent	1
Plomb.....	1	Argent mélangé avec du plomb....	1
Mica.....	1	Argent, mélangé avec du cuivre ..	2
Fer, sulfite.....	2	Fer, mélangé avec du cuivre.....	1
Antimoine, sulfite	1	Bismuth mélangé avec de l'argent. .	1
Charbon	7	Borax mélangé avec du sulfite de	
Chaux	3	magnésium	1

Chacune de ces mines appartient à des particuliers qui les exploitent sous la surveillance gouvernementale, mais les propriétaires n'en retirent aucun profit et les exploitent simplement afin de conserver leur concession dans l'espoir qu'un jour on trouvera des moyens pour transporter les produits à moins de frais qu'il n'est possible de le faire aujourd'hui avec les méthodes primitives et coûteuses dont on dispose.

En plus de ces petites mines, il y a un groupement de mines dans le district d'Andalgala, ayant appartenu autrefois à LAFONE & QUEVEDO.

Un syndicat anglais a acheté ces mines après les avoir fait examiner sérieusement. Ce syndicat qui possède des capitaux considérables en fait l'exploitation d'après les procédés les plus modernes. Cette compagnie est connue sous le nom de *Capillitis Copper Company, Limited*. Il y a dans ces mines du cuivre en quantité considérable et même de l'or.

D'après un récent rapport du Professeur H. D. HOSKOLD, directeur général du Bureau des mines et de géologie de ce gouvernement, j'ai appris qu'on trouve les minerais suivants dans ce district:

Minéraux.	Province.
Aluminium, combiné	Salta, Jujuy et Tucuman.
Arsenic, combiné	Salta et Catamarca.
Barium, sulfate	Catamarca.
Chaux (fluoride, carbonate, sulfate, phosphate, et borate) ..	Toutes les provinces de ce district.
Carbone, natif (graphite), pétrole, et asphalte	Catamarca et Jujuy.
Cuivre, natif, oxyde, et sulfure	Catamarca, Salta et Jujuy.
Fer, sulfate	Catamarca et Jujuy.
Magnésium, silicate et sulfate	Catamarca.
Manganèse, oxyde et carbonate	Catamarca et Jujuy.
Or, natif, oxyde et carbonate	Catamarca, Salta et Jujuy.
Argent:	
Natif	Catamarca et Salta.
Sulfure	Catamarca.
Sulfure	Catamarca, Salta et Jujuy.
Fer:	
Carbonate	Catamarca et Salta.
Sulfate	Catamarca.
Sodium:	
Chloride (sel ordinaire)	Toutes les provinces de ce district.
Carbonate	Jujuy et Catamarca.
Sulfate	Santiago del Estero.
Borate	Salta et Catamarca.
Zinc, sulfure	Catamarca et Jujuy.

Monsieur D. MAYER, Consul à Buenos Ayres, fait savoir qu'on ne mentionne aucune mine de métaux dans son district consulaire.

BRÉSIL.

TRAVAUX PUBLICS.

D'après un récent journal de commerce français la récente hausse du change est due à de vastes et prochaines opérations de crédit qui doivent faire affluer des capitaux dans le pays, notamment l'emprunt pour les travaux du port de Rio et l'assainissement de la ville et la vente du chemin de fer Sorocabana en liquidation.

Il existe des offres de la part de syndicats étrangers jusqu'à £16,000,000 pour les travaux du port et d'assainissement et un syndicat français est sur les rangs, ainsi qu'un syndicat anglais pour l'acquisition de la Sorocabana, qui représente une valeur de £3,000,000.

Plusieurs entrepreneurs de travaux publics sont en route pour le Brésil dans le but de s'entendre avec le gouvernement, afin de hâter l'accomplissement de ces travaux qui s'imposent d'une façon si impérieuse.

M. J. PASSOS, préfet du district fédéral, va faire commencer les travaux d'embellissement et d'assainissement de la ville de Rio, par le prolongement de la rue du Sacramento jusqu'à la place San Joaquim. On entreprendra en même temps l'élargissement de la rue de l'Impératrice. Les expropriations à faire sont évaluées à 5,000 contos.

On a inauguré la nouvelle canalisation d'eau potable destinée à augmenter l'approvisionnement du quartier de Botafogo. Les conduits ont 0m.60 de diamètre et partent du réservoir du Pedregulho, pour aller jusqu'à celui de la colline de la Vinva, où elles déversent environ 12,000,000 de litres d'eau par jour. La canalisation s'étend sur 13 kilomètres et a été établie en onze mois, sous la direction de JOAO LARA, chef de la 2^e division du service d'inspection des travaux publics.

PRODUCTION DE CAOUTCHOUC DANS L'ÉTAT D'AMAZONAS.

Le journal "O Amazonas" publie la statistique suivante concernant la production du caoutchouc dans l'Etat d'Amazonas durant la dernière campagne:

Pendant la période du 5 juillet à 22 décembre 1902, il est entré dans les ports d'embarquement 5,867,997 kilogrammes de caoutchouc, soit 2,323,774 de moins qu'à la même date, époque de la campagne précédente. Du 1^{er} au 22 décembre dernier, il n'est entré que 1,160,072 kilogrammes, soit 458,627 kilogrammes de moins que pendant le même mois de 1901.

La récente hausse des prix de ce produit est la conséquence immédiate des notices reçues sur les marchés européens au sujet des petites entrées pour le marché amazonien. Les prix ont haussé rapidement de 5,500, à 6,200 reis et tout le stock existant a été vendu.

RESSOURCES MINÉRALES.

Les rapports sur les ressources minérales de la République brésilienne préparés et transmis par les divers agents consulaires des Etats-Unis au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères des Etats-Unis fournissent les renseignements suivants:

BAHIA.

On trouve de l'or dans diverses places de ce district. On le trouve principalement comme or d'alluvion le long des rivières, mais on le rencontre quelquefois en quartz. Actuellement on n'exploite aucune mine d'or. Deux compagnies—la *Southern Gold Trust, Limited*, ayant son siège social à Londres et la *Companhia Minas da Jacobina*, qui est une entreprise locale—ont été organisées dans le but d'exploiter des mines d'or.

La propriété de la compagnie citée en premier lien se trouve dans l'intérieur de l'Etat de Bahia, à 25 milles environ à l'ouest de Rio de

Contas, village situé à cinq jours de distance à cheval de Bandeiro de Mello, point terminus occidental du chemin de fer central de Bahia, situé à deux jours de distance de la ville de Bahia.

Cette mine n'a pas été en exploitation depuis plus d'un an et il est impossible de savoir quelle en était la production, ou ce qu'elle produira au moment de la reprise des travaux. La propriété de la *Companhia Minas da Jacobina* est à 280 milles au nord de la ville de Bahia et à 24 milles du chemin de fer de Bahia, San Francisco. On trouve l'or en quartz et on l'extrait de la roche broyée au moyen du cyanure. Il y a déjà quelque temps qu'on n'a pas exploité cette mine. Le dernier rapport de la compagnie pour l'année 1895, montre qu'on a extrait 4,792 tonnes de minerai qui ont produit 28,077 grammes d'or.

On dit qu'on trouve dans ce district du cuivre en quantité suffisante pour rapporter un certain profit en cas d'exploitation. On n'a jamais exploité aucune mine de cuivre, mais il paraît que la *Bahia Exploring Company*, société anglaise qui a acheté récemment une grande superficie de terrains productifs de cuivre, compte commencer avant peu l'exploitation et la fonte du minerai. Les échantillons de cuivre contiennent de 2 à 40 pour cent de cuivre, la moyenne étant d'environ 4 pour cent.

Cette mine est située à 50 milles de distance à l'ouest de la gare de Jaguarary qui est sur le réseau principal du chemin de fer de Bahia, San Francisco. Actuellement la compagnie fait faire des sondages à titre d'essai, et il faudra quelque temps avant que le cuivre provenant de cette mine soit prêt pour le marché.

Il existe peu de mines dans la région de Pará et dans la vallée de l'Amazone, sauf les gisements d'alluvion provenant d'une source jusqu'ici inconnue. Ces gisements sont très riches en quelques endroits — même énormément riches dans les districts d'Amapa, de Carsevene et de Cassepore, (qui autrefois faisaient partie du territoire en litige entre la Guyane Française et le Brésil). Une compagnie française a obtenu une concession dans ce district pour exploiter les gisements et faire construire une ligne de chemin de fer à voie étroite allant aux mines, mais cette compagnie a été obligée de cesser ses opérations à cause d'embarras financiers.

Tout le pays le long de la frontière entre la Guyane Française et le Brésil (dans les montagnes Tunnac-Hunac) est riche en gisements d'or d'alluvion, mais il est très difficile d'accès. Les cours d'eau, seuls moyens de communication dans le pays, sont obstrués par une succession constante de chutes, ce qui rend l'exploitation très chère et très difficile. Le climat est peut-être aussi le plus malsain de l'Amérique du Sud et il est pour ainsi dire impossible aux blancs de le supporter.

Le pays entre le Rio Negro et l'Amazone est sans doute très riche, tant en or d'alluvion qu'en filons d'or, mais il est inaccessible à cause

de la navigation qui est impraticable et aussi à cause du danger occasionné par les tribus sauvages d'Indiens.

Le terrain le plus riche se trouve dans le district de la rivière Gurupy, s'étendant de là au sud à travers l'Etat de Maranhao. Dans ce district on a extrait une certaine quantité d'or d'alluvion et dernièrement on y a trouvé de très grosses pépites d'or pur. Ces dépôts ont été découverts il y a peu d'années par des esclaves fugitifs, et dernièrement on a repris les travaux avec des résultats très satisfaisants. Une compagnie anglaise qui a exploité ces mines pendant dix ans avait établi des machines pour frapper de la monnaie, mais au moment de l'installation de nouvelles machines la compagnie a fait faillite, les directeurs n'ayant pu obtenir du Gouvernement le renouvellement de la concession, parce qu'ils employaient les esclaves fugitifs et que les propriétaires de ces derniers avaient assez d'influence pour empêcher le renouvellement de la concession. Cette propriété est donc tombée entre les mains de particuliers. Un américain a passé un contrat que l'on dit valide avec les propriétaires de cette mine, et il fait tous ses efforts pour intéresser le capital américain dans le développement de son entreprise.

Le district de Pirocana, situé aussi dans l'Etat de Maranhao, est très riche en or. Il s'étend directement sur la côte, est d'accès facile, et a été exploité pendant quatre ans avec de bons résultats par une compagnie française qui, cependant, a fait faillite aussi à cause de la mauvaise administration. Cette compagnie n'a exploité que les terrains d'alluvion et on a trouvé des pépites de 900 grammes ainsi que de grandes quantités de quartz roulé et de l'or pur en abondance.

Le gouvernement a dernièrement accordé la concession de ces mines et des représentants d'un syndicat américain font actuellement des recherches dans le district. Ces mines sont d'accès facile et les compagnies font des études sur de grandes étendues de terrains de plusieurs mille acres de superficie. Des mineurs américains, tout en gardant le secret de leurs découvertes ont envoyé récemment aux États des échantillons aux États-Unis pour les faire examiner.

On vend régulièrement à São Luiz da Maranhão beaucoup d'or de qualité inférieure qu'on y apporte en petites quantités de l'intérieur.

L'Agent consulaire à Natal dit, au sujet de la production dans l'Etat de Rio Grande del Norte, qu'en réalité on ignore complètement s'il y a du cuivre ou de l'argent, bien qu'il soit possible de trouver le cuivre au nord et au nord-ouest de l'Etat avoisinant Ceará. On a trouvé de l'or dans les régions montagneuses du nord-ouest, et les orfèvres locaux l'ont employé. Avec des procédés modernes on pourrait exploiter avantageusement les gisements s'il y avait des lois garantissant la protection aux chercheurs d'or. La roche est généralement de quartz et de granit de formation volcanique; on trouve

aussi de la chaux et du marbre. On rencontre dans les lits de rivières de l'argile dure ressemblant à la pierre, contenant de l'or en petites quantités.

SANTOS.

Le Consul JOHNSON dit qu'il lui a été difficile d'obtenir des renseignements sérieux. Les données les plus authentiques sont celles fournies par M. WILLIAM HUGGINS, américain qui demeure dans la ville de São Paulo et qui pendant plusieurs années a recherché l'or dans le pays. Il fait actuellement des préparatifs pour exploiter une de ses mines dans l'Etat de São Paulo. Il dit qu'on a découvert l'or en petites quantités dans toute la rangée des montagnes sur la côte, à Bananal, près de la frontière de l'Etat de Rio de Janeiro, et à Rio dos Laovas, près de Santa Cruz dos Paraburás, près de la ville de São Paulo. Les Jésuites ont exploité le gravier dans les montagnes de Jaraguá pendant le dix-septième siècle. Dans le courant d'eau près de Jundiáhy on trouve dans le gravier des vestiges d'or.

Il existe encore en plusieurs endroits dans la vallée du Reburá de Equape, sur les frontières des Etats de São Paulo et de Paraná, des traces des anciennes exploitations.

On trouve le fer en divers endroits de l'Etat de São Paulo. A Ipanema le Gouvernement a dépensé beaucoup de temps et d'argent dans le développement des mines, et bien que le minerai soit de qualité supérieure, le manque de charbon et la concurrence étrangère ont entraîné la fermeture des fonderies. On trouve sur les frontières des Etats de São Paulo et de Minas des gisements de différents minerais, mais le manque de charbon et de moyens de transport ont empêché leur développement. On trouve le plomb en plusieurs endroits et on a dépensé beaucoup d'argent pour son exploitation.

A Paranahiba on a découvert du plomb (galéna) dans la chaux, mélangé avec du zinc et du sulfure de cuivre. On a abandonné l'exploitation, vu qu'on n'a trouvé le minerai qu'en très petites quantités.

A Ypiranga on a reconnu depuis longtemps l'existence de galéna contenant de l'argent, mais ce métal ne se trouve qu'en petites quantités, et les veines de plomb sont très minces.

On trouve sur le Rio Itapuapuaña du plomb contenant de l'argent, mais en petites quantités. D'autres endroits sur le Rebeira montrent des vestiges de galéna, mais pas en quantité suffisante pour en faire l'exploitation. Dans divers endroits on a découvert du manganèse, mais on n'a pas encore commencé l'exploitation à cause du manque de charbon et de moyens de transport.

L'antimoine natif se rencontre sur la rivière Itapuapuaña, mais en quantités peu considérables. Sur la rivière Itavare, près des frontières des Etats de São Paulo et de Paraná, on trouve des diamants, mais ils sont très petits. Dans plusieurs endroits on a découvert de la serpen-

tine dans la chaux. L'or se trouve dans l'État de Paraná à Ponte Grosso, où il existe encore des traces des anciennes exploitations. Dans l'État de Santa Catharina on a trouvé de l'or, du charbon et du fer en plusieurs endroits. Les traces d'or près de Curitiba donnent beaucoup à espérer, et une société avait même installé des machines sur place pour exploiter les gisements, mais on a trouvé que le Gouvernement exigerait un impôt si fort sur cette entreprise qu'on dû l'abandonner.

Dans l'État de Rio Grande do Sul, à Laovas, on exploite de l'or. C'est la seconde fois qu'on a essayé l'exploitation à cet endroit. La première fois, la compagnie a dépensé tout son capital au transport et aux bâtiments. A Cumaguam, dans cet État, une mine de cuivre est en exploitation depuis trois ans, et actuellement on augmente le nombre des machines. Tout ce qui se rapporte au développement minier au Brésil est encore, pour ainsi dire, à l'état d'embryon.

Il est impossible de savoir au juste jusqu'à quel point le gouvernement encourage le développement de ses ressources minérales. M. HUGGINS dit que le gouvernement lui a offert des concessions avantageuses, tandis que d'autres personnes ont déclaré que le gouvernement exige la moitié de la production.

Il est impossible d'obtenir des renseignements sur la production probable des mines en exploitation. Même, il y a très peu de mines dans ce district consulaire qui sont exploitées régulièrement. Le district est très grand, comprenant les quatre états de Sao Paulo, de Parana, de Santa Catharina et de Rio.

Dans l'État de Minas les mines produisent une quantité de minerais de diverses espèces. Les indications à la surface du sol pour le charbon, le cuivre, l'or, l'argent et le fer sont bonnes en plusieurs endroits, mais jusqu'à présent on ne les a pas développées.

DROITS SUR LES IMPRIMÉS.

Le "Diario Oficial" du 3 mars 1903, contient le texte d'une circulaire publiée par le *Directoria Geral dos Correios*, disant que les gravures, les chronographies, les éléographies et les imprimés en général doivent payer le droit spécifié dans le tarif douanier pour ces articles, même quand ils sont destinés aux particuliers ou importés pour être distribués gratuitement. Les livres imprimés, les journaux et les revues sont aussi sujets aux droits quand ils sont importés par les particuliers pour leur emploi personnel, à moins que le droit payable soit inférieur à un milreis, et dans ce cas ces articles sont exempts des droits de douane.

RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE.

MOUVEMENT ÉCONOMIQUE.

Le Bureau de la Statistique vient de publier les chiffres relatifs au mouvement commercial de la République. Le commerce total du pays s'est élevé en 1901 à \$8,243,900, dont \$2,986,921 reviennent à l'importation et \$5,256,979.96 à l'exportation.

À l'importation, le premier rang appartient aux États-Unis, qui ont envoyé pour frs. 8,756,900.65 de marchandises. Les principales importations d'origine américaine ont porté sur les cotonnades, l'huile de coton, le cuir, les farines, les voitures, la quincaillerie, les poissons, le pétrole et le bois. Il est assez curieux de noter à propos de ce dernier article, que malgré ses richesses en essences de toutes sortes, la République Dominicaine produit insuffisamment pour faire face à sa consommation, puisqu'elle est tributaire des États-Unis pour une valeur de frs. 611,016.63.

Le deuxième rang revient à l'Allemagne avec 3,434,369 francs, consistant en riz, cotonnades, quincaillerie, articles de porcelaine, vêtements confectionnés, fromage et bière.

Les importations anglaises occupent le troisième rang et portent sur les denrées suivantes: percale, coutil, mousseline, toile, cotonnades diverses, casimir, fil en bobine, chapeaux, machines et outils, quincaillerie.

La part de la France de 1,000,000 de francs environ, la place au quatrième rang. L'importation française a diminué d'un bon quart en cinq ans et c'est encore l'Allemagne qui en a profité.

Les produits français en faveur dans le pays et qui peuvent faire l'objet d'une assez bonne demande sont: les drogues, les chaussures, les chapeaux de paille et de feutre, les mouchoirs, la bonneterie, les pommes de terre, la confiserie, la broserie, les cravates, les casimirs et la parfumerie.

La consommation des vins français a, par contre, beaucoup diminué au profit des similaires espagnols et de mixtures allemandes qui sont naturellement meilleur marché.

En ce qui concerne l'exportation des produits dominicaines, les envois aux États-Unis sont les plus importants: 17,452,239 francs, ce qui représente plus des deux tiers de l'exportation totale; le sucre, les bananes et le cacao en forment les principaux appoints.

Le deuxième rang est occupé par l'Allemagne, dont les principaux achats ont consisté en tabac (3,050,000 francs), en cacao (2,025,000 francs), en café (35,000 francs).

La France tient la troisième place avec 2,515,471 francs. Les quatre cinquièmes de ses importations consistent en cacao (2,000,000 de francs).

Le reste est pris par le café (413,471.69 francs), la cire et l'acajou. Ses commandes sont donc supérieures de 1,517,471 francs à ses expéditions. Cette inégalité d'échange entre les deux pays s'explique par un défaut de réciprocité douanière.

ÉTATS-UNIS.

COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 1393 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les États-Unis et l'Amérique latine, extrait de la compilation faite par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère des Finances. Le rapport a trait au mois de mars 1903, et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1901. Il donne aussi un tableau des neuf mois finissant au mois de mars en les comparant avec la période correspondante de l'année précédente. On sait que les chiffres des différents bureaux de douane montrant les importations et les exportations pour un mois quelconque ne sont reçus au Ministère des Finances que le 20 du mois suivant et qu'il faut un certain temps pour les compiler et les faire imprimer, de sorte que les résultats pour le mois de mars ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois de mai.

CULTURE DU CACAO DANS LES ÎLES PHILIPPINES.

Le Bureau des Affaires Insulaires au Ministère de la Guerre a reçu un exemplaire du Bulletin publié par le Bureau d'Agriculture des Philippines qui traite de la culture du cacao dans les îles.

On reproduit les données suivantes qui ont un intérêt spécial pour les pays de l'Amérique Latine produisant le cacao :

“Le cacao cultivé dans les îles Philippines est de si bonne qualité que les acheteurs se font une vive concurrence pour l'obtenir à 50 pour cent de plus que celui de qualité ordinaire venant de Java, et malgré le manque de toute préparation de la part des natifs. Dans quelques endroits de Mindanao et de Negros, malgré le peu de soins et même avec la négligence totale de la part des natifs, la plante montre une richesse de végétation et de production qui fait prévoir son importance dans le commerce agricole de ces régions.

“On ne peut trop estimer l'importance de la culture du cacao dans les îles Philippines, vu que les dernières statistiques estiment à 200,000,000 de livres, évaluées à plus de £30,000,000 en or, la consommation de cacao dans le monde entier (sans compter celle qui se fait dans l'archipel). D'ici longtemps on n'a pas à craindre un excédent de production et les bas prix qui en sont la conséquence. D'après ce que l'on sait, la

superficie de terrain où croît le cacao dans la grande zone équatoriale est de peu d'étendue et l'ouverture et le développement de régions pouvant convenir à cette culture n'ont pas suffi à faire face à la demande. On cultive le cacao presque partout dans l'archipel. Il pousse dans plusieurs provinces des îles de Luzon, de Mindanao, de Jolo, de Basilan, de Panay, de Negros, de Cebu, de Bohol et de Masbate, et l'on peut assurer avec raison qu'il existe dans les grandes îles à une élévation de 1,000 à 1,200 mètres. La culture du cacao dans la plupart des pays producteurs n'est plus à l'état d'essai et les méthodes employées dans les plantations de cacao bien administrées sont aussi nettement définies que celles d'une plantation d'orangers dans la Floride ou d'un vignoble dans la Californie.

“ Dans les localités éloignées l'une de l'autre celui qui observe de près trouvera un grand nombre de jeunes arbres ne laissant rien à désirer au point de vue de la vigueur, de la couleur et de la végétation, et il n'y a aucune raison pour que la culture du cacao ne devienne, avec des soins et une surveillance minutieuse, une des entreprises agricoles les plus lucratives qui puisse attirer l'attention des planteurs des Iles Philippines. Le Bulletin traite des conditions climatiques nécessaires à la réussite du cacao; des localités qui conviennent le mieux à la croissance de la plante, du sol, du drainage et de sa préparation.

“ On cultive généralement un grand nombre de variétés de cacao. Les trois variétés principales sont le *Criollo*, le *Forastero* et le *Calabacillo*. Le *Criollo* est sans contredit la meilleure variété pour l'usage général. On trouve en cassant la fève qu'elle est d'une couleur blanche ou d'un blanc jaunâtre, tandis que les fèves des plantes dans lesquelles l'espèce *Forastero* ou *Calabacillo* domine sont rougeâtres et celles du *Forastero* sont presque violettes. On reconnaît partout la supériorité du *Criollo* quant au goût, l'absence d'aéreté, la facilité de préparation, ainsi que sa grande valeur commerciale. Toutefois les autres qualités qui donnent un meilleur rendement sont plus vigoureuses et moins sujettes à la maladie.”

Le BULLETIN décrit les méthodes employées dans le plantage, la culture, la taille et la cueillette.

On fait attention aussi aux ennemis, ainsi qu'aux maladies du cacao. Parmi les premiers on cite les singes, les rats et les perroquets. On fait une estimation des dépenses et des recettes d'une plantation de cacao pour une série de plusieurs années et le BULLETIN se termine en disant que les bonnes récoltes sont assurées, mais que les énormes profits qui proviennent de la culture du cacao sont déterminés par la connaissance, l'expérience et l'énergie dont le planteur fera preuve dans cette culture.

MEXIQUE.

MESSAGE DU PRÉSIDENT DIAZ.

A l'ouverture du Congrès Mexicain le 1^{er} avril 1903, le Président PORFIRIO DIAZ a parlé dans son discours semestriel de la situation du Mexique à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur. Le "Mexican Herald" du 2 avril reproduit les extraits suivants:

AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES.

Les relations avec les gouvernements étrangers ont conservé leur caractère amical et s'étendent de jour en jour.

Le Tribunal qui s'est réuni à la Haye pour examiner et juger l'affaire dite des "Fonds Piens de Californie," qui lui a été soumise par le Mexique et les États-Unis, a inauguré ses séances le 1^{er} septembre de l'année dernière. Après avoir lu les rapports et entendu les plaidoyers des avocats représentant les deux parties, le tribunal a rendu son jugement le 14 octobre dernier condamnant le Mexique à payer l'intérêt échû et à échoir provenant des dits fonds; en rendant son jugement, il a donc conclu à l'affirmatif la première des deux questions qui lui avait été soumise, à savoir si la réclamation était gouvernée, en conséquence du jugement rendu en 1875, par le principe de *res judicata*. Le tribunal a ordonné en outre que l'intérêt soit payé en dollars mexicains.

Pour se conformer à ce jugement le Gouvernement mexicain a respecté la décision définitive du Tribunal de la Haye et il a versé le premier des paiements annuels, qui d'après la sentence doivent être faits aux intéressés par l'intermédiaire du Gouvernement américain. Les autres paiements doivent être réglés à la date fixée pour leur échéance.

Conformément au protocole signé pendant la seconde Conférence Internationale Américaine, les gouvernements de Salvador, de l'Uruguay et du Guatemala ont prié la chancellerie mexicaine, agissant de concert avec Washington, de solliciter leur admission aux conventions de la Haye. Le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères s'est empressé dans chaque cas de donner les instructions nécessaires à notre légation dans les Pays-Bas pour prendre de concert avec le représentant diplomatique des États-Unis accrédité dans ces pays les mesures nécessaires pour répondre aux désirs exprimés par les Républiques de San Salvador, de l'Uruguay et du Guatemala.

Au mois de mai de l'année dernière on a signé à Washington un traité amical et commercial entre le Mexique et l'Empire de Perse comme résultat de l'initiative du représentant diplomatique de Sa Majesté Impériale le Shah aux États-Unis. Cette convention ayant été ratifiée par le Shah de Perse et le Sénat Mexicain, on a échangé

les ratifications à Mexico; et afin d'inaugurer les relations entre les deux pays, le Ministre de Perse accrédité à Washington est venu dans la capitale en qualité d'Ambassadeur Extraordinaire. La visite de ce diplomate distingué, premier représentant de cet empire si ancien et si intéressant, a été très agréable au Gouvernement ainsi qu'au pays en général. Le Ministre de Perse a présenté une lettre de son souverain, l'accréditant en qualité d'Envoyé Extraordinaire et de Ministre Plénipotentiaire.

AFFAIRES INTÉRIEURES.

Pendant la période mentionnée dans ce rapport, la question sanitaire a tenu une place très importante.

Une conférence générale des représentants des conseils d'administration du Service de la Santé des Républiques qui sont entrées dans un accord à ce sujet pendant la Seconde Conférence Internationale Américaine a eu lieu au mois de décembre dernier à Washington et deux délégués du Gouvernement mexicain y ont assisté. On a nommé un conseil d'administration sous le nom de "Bureau Sanitaire International," ayant son siège principal à Washington.

Le 15 janvier dernier, le nouveau code sanitaire, modifié par le Gouvernement d'après les pouvoirs qui lui ont été conférés, a été mis en vigueur; les amendements qu'il contient sont basés sur l'expérience acquise pendant les dix dernières années, et aussi sur les progrès de la science.

Peu à peu on a modifié les bâtiments destinés à l'instruction primaire afin d'améliorer les conditions sanitaires et de donner la place nécessaire aux écoliers dont le nombre a beaucoup augmenté. Le nombre d'élèves inscrits dans les écoles obligatoires est de 46,000, et comme le recensement du district fait ressortir un nombre de 56,000 enfants en âge à aller à l'école, il est évident qu'environ 10,000 ne vont pas dans les écoles gouvernementales mais dans les écoles particulières. L'école normale pour hommes, réorganisée d'après le nouveau plan qui établit deux classes de professeurs, compte actuellement 67 élèves qui suivent les cours, nombre qui jusqu'ici n'avait jamais été atteint, et il y a 558 élèves dans l'école primaire qui y est annexée. Dans l'école normale pour jeunes filles il y a 357 élèves qui suivent les cours pour professeurs, et il y a 777 jeunes filles dans l'annexe.

Fidèle à son projet de faire représenter la République aux Congrès Internationaux dans lesquels on acquiert des connaissances importantes pour le progrès intellectuel du pays, le Gouvernement a nommé des délégués qui ont représenté le Mexique à la conférence médicale tenue à Bruxelles pendant le mois de septembre dernier pour étudier la prophylaxie de quelques-unes des plus redoutables maladies. Il a aussi envoyé une délégation au Congrès des Américanistes qui s'est réuni à New-York le mois d'octobre dernier, et il a organisé des délégations

qui représenteront le pays au Congrès International de Médecine qui se réunira à Madrid dans le courant du mois, ainsi qu'au Congrès des Sciences Historiques qui se réunira le même mois à Rome.

DÉPARTEMENT DE FOMENTO.

Pendant le premier semestre de l'année fiscale courante, le Département de Fomento a émis 219 titres représentant une superficie de 367,900 hectares de terrains nationaux pour lesquels la fédération a reçu la somme de \$122,131. Entre les mois de juillet et décembre 1902, on a délivré 252 brevets d'invention et on a enregistré 188 marques de fabrique nationales ou étrangères.

Trois nouvelles concessions, ont été accordées pour l'établissement au Mexique de trois nouvelles industries. Une de ces concessions est pour la manufacture d'acier Bessemer; une autre est pour la construction de wagons de chemin de fer et la troisième pour l'exploitation de la pierre lithographique.

Les concessions de mines augmentent tous les jours. Pendant le premier semestre de cette année fiscale on a émis 2,247 titres embrassant 30,320 hectares. On a accordé des concessions pour quatre nouvelles usines métallurgiques dans les États d'Hidalgo, de Chihuahua et de Sonora. Les concessions d'eau qui sont étroitement associées à l'avenir agricole du pays augmentent continuellement. De nouvelles concessions permettant d'utiliser les cours d'eau du pays pour la fertilisation des champs dans les différentes parties du pays de la République se montent à 7,300 litres par seconde et les concessions pour l'emploi d'autres eaux comme force motrice nécessitent 90,000 litres par seconde.

L'agriculture nationale continue à recevoir l'encouragement du Gouvernement qui distribue gratuitement les semences et les jeunes plantes pour de nouvelles cultures ou pour l'extension de cultures déjà en exploitation, telles que la distribution de boutures de vignes qu'on distribue avec profusion, de graines du *chaparro salado*, tabac de Sumatra, de maïs géant, de jute, de manyle, etc.

L'exploitation des terrains nationaux a augmenté par suite des concessions accordées qui embrassent 419,000 hectares.

COMMUNICATIONS ET TRAVAUX PUBLICS.

Les travaux publics ont pris beaucoup d'importance. Ainsi, au port de Vera Cruz on a achevé la construction du Bureau de l'Administration de la Santé, le vestibule central et l'aile sud du bâtiment de la douane ainsi que la maçonnerie du Bureau des Postes et Télégraphes. La construction du Ministère des Postes et les travaux d'adduction des eaux et de l'assainissement sont très avancés. A Tampico les travaux pour protéger la rive droite de la rivière Panuco

sont terminés. A Coatzacoalcos on poursuit la construction de la jetée de l'ouest à l'embouchure de la rivière. Le brise-lames occidental et le pont en bois à Salina Cruz sont en bonne voie d'exécution. Dans les principales avenues de la ville on a posé les tuyaux en terre et en fer pour le drainage et l'eau. A Mazatlan on a terminé le mur Olas Atlas, ainsi qu'une partie du pavage avoisinant. Dans quelques-unes des rues de cette ville les tuyaux de drainage ont été nettoyés. Au nouveau port d'Altata on a terminé les travaux de renforcement, d'empilement et de terrassement accomplissant ainsi la plus grande partie des améliorations projetées dans ce port. Le 1^{er} janvier 1903 on a inauguré cinq feux pour l'éclairage de l'intérieur du port de Vera Cruz; on a installé un phare dans le triangle à l'ouest, et des phares à Cao Arenas et à Punta Herrero, sur la côte orientale de Yucatan, sont en voie de construction. On a inauguré le 31 décembre 1902, le phare de Cabo Corrientes qui est de première importance pour la navigation dans les eaux du Pacifique.

L'augmentation dans le réseau des chemins de fer est de 406 kilomètres, distribués de la manière suivante: le Mexicain Central, sur la division de Panuco et la ligne allant de San Pedro de la Colonia à Paredón, 144 kilomètres; le Mexicain Oriental 116 kilomètres, le reste étant distribué parmi les autres lignes. La longueur totale du réseau ferré est de 15,486 kilomètres, et quand on y ajoute les lignes appartenant aux États et aux particuliers on arrive à un grand total de 17,756 kilomètres. On a érigé le pont en fer à Salitre sur la ligne de Yurecuaro du réseau central; la ligne du réseau Mexicain National de Laredo à San Luis Potosí, est à voie normale et les nouveaux ponts sur cette portion ainsi qu'entre Mexico et le fleuve Tulu ont été mis en place. On a presque terminé la ligne entre Vera Cruz et le Pacifique, la seule chose qui manque est l'embranchement qui doit l'unir au chemin de fer national de Tehuantepec à Santa Lucrecia. Le progrès qui a été fait dans la consolidation et l'amélioration de cette dernière ligne (Tehuantepec) en vue de l'adopter au trafic important auquel elle est destinée, mérite d'attirer l'attention. On a achevé la construction de 6 kilomètres de ligne de Tula à Ciudad Victoria dans la partie montagneuse.

On a établi pendant le premier semestre de l'année fiscale courante cinq bureaux de poste locaux, trente-sept agences, une succursale et quatre bureaux ambulants, ce qui donne un total de 2,254 bureaux. Les envois postaux de toutes sortes se sont élevés à 77,000,000, contre 74,000,000 pendant la même période de l'année précédente. Les mandats-poste nationaux émis ont atteint une valeur de \$19,000,000, contre \$16,000,000 pour la même période de l'année précédente. Le service des mandats internationaux avec les États-Unis s'est élevé à un total de \$457,000 mexicains. Les traites perçues et payées aux créanciers se sont élevées à \$213,000, contre \$211,000 pendant la même période de l'année précédente. Les recettes brutes de la poste ont été de \$1,320,000,

contre \$1,156,000 pendant la période correspondante de l'année précédente. La correspondance télégraphique continue à augmenter journallement avec des résultats pécuniaires très satisfaisants. Pendant le premier semestre de l'année fiscale actuelle, l'augmentation progressive dans les recettes s'est non-seulement maintenue, mais elle a dépassé les espérances d'une manière satisfaisante.

Par suite de cette augmentation le Gouvernement a adopté certaines mesures spéciales, parmi lesquelles on peut mentionner la pose d'un câble fédéral sous-marin dans le Golfe du Mexique. On a ouvert six nouveaux bureaux de télégraphie et différentes lignes télégraphiques sur un parcours de 434 kilomètres. Une de ces nouvelles lignes a été installée pour mettre l'important camp minier de Canaca en communication avec le reste du pays. On a considéré sérieusement la question de la télégraphie sans fil. On a installé deux stations avec des appareils de ce nouveau système qui jusqu'ici ont produit les meilleurs résultats en Europe: l'un est établi près de Guaymas, Sonora, et l'autre à Santa Rosalia en Basse-Californie. Les expériences qui ont été faites ont été assez satisfaisantes. Afin de faciliter la communication télégraphique avec les pays extérieurs, on a lié le système mexicain à celui des États-Unis à Eagle Pass, ce qui fournit quatre communications télégraphiques sur la frontière du Nord de la République. On a encouragé et développé le service du téléphone à longue distance dans l'intérieur et des contrats ont été signés pour la mise en opération de ce service en combinaison avec les entreprises particulières.

FINANCES.

La condition du trésor fédéral pendant le mois écoulé de l'année fiscale actuelle se montre très satisfaisante. Les recettes provenant des droits d'importation et de diverses taxes comprises dans le revenu du timbre accusent une augmentation constante comparée aux recettes pour la même période de l'année fiscale précédente. Ce fait indique que si les intérêts multiples de la nation sont considérés en masse, il n'y a en aucun arrêt dans le progrès favorable de la République. Toutefois, ce tableau satisfaisant contient quelques nuages qui obscurcissent l'avenir jusqu'à un certain point. La dépréciation rapide et continue du métal blanc qui a eu lieu depuis la fin de l'année 1901, menace à la longue de causer d'assez grandes pertes, même d'après l'opinion des optimistes, et à la fin pourront l'emporter sur les avantages qui dans certaines branches de l'activité nationale avaient résulté jusqu'en ces derniers temps du taux élevé du change extérieur.

Quand on a appris que quelques-unes des nations qui se servent de monnaie d'argent comme base du système monétaire de leurs colonies prenaient des mesures pour y introduire des changements le gouvernement a d'abord songé, afin d'éviter on de diminuer les maux que ces mesures pourraient occasionner sur le marché d'argent, de faire des

démarches auprès du Gouvernement des États-Unis, après avoir obtenu la coopération de la Chine, pour entamer des négociations ayant pour but la co-ordination des études entreprises par toutes les nations qui s'intéressent à cette question ainsi que l'unification, en tant qu'il est possible, des démarches qui seront faites pour établir un taux fixé entre la valeur de la monnaie des pays qui, comme le Mexique, emploient la monnaie d'argent et celle des nations qui ont l'étalon d'or. Le Gouvernement vient également de constituer une Commission, composée de nombreuses personnalités éminentes chargées d'étudier cette question.

Depuis le 1^{er} janvier de l'année courante la nouvelle loi pour la liquidation des droits d'importation est entrée en vigueur, le changement s'est accompli sans aucune difficulté en pratique et les premiers résultats ont été conformes à ce que l'Exécutif en espérait.

On a publié plusieurs décrets ayant trait aux douanes qui méritent d'être signalés. On a ouvert la douane de Topolobampo au trafic océanique afin de faciliter l'importation de matières destinées à la construction du chemin de fer qui doit relier les États de Sinaloa et Chihuahua.

On a modifié les ordonnances de la douane générale afin de favoriser l'importation, sur une petite échelle, de marchandises destinées à la consommation des villes mexicaines se trouvant sur la frontière par la simplification des formalités légales. En vue de la hausse sans précédent dans le prix du blé dans la République, les droits d'importation sur cette céréale ont été d'abord diminués et ensuite complètement supprimés pendant quelque temps. On a accordé des concessions pour l'établissement de banques d'émission dans les États de Queretaro, de Morelos et de Campêche. Comme résultat de l'une des décisions de la seconde conférence pan-américaine un congrès douanier s'est réuni à New York le 15 janvier de l'année courante, et en réponse à une invitation reçue du Gouvernement des États-Unis le Mexique a nommé deux délégués. On a nommé le directeur général des douanes et un autre fonctionnaire important du même département qui ont assisté à toutes les réunions du Congrès, les réunions quoiqu'en petit nombre ont servi à préparer la voie pour faire une étude comparative de la législation douanière des nations de l'Amérique et aussi pour poser les bases de travaux futurs ayant pour objet l'élimination des formalités dans le maniement des marchandises, l'unification du système des poids et mesures et la nomenclature des marchandises contribuant ainsi à développer le commerce international.

Le Président Díaz a terminé son discours par un résumé des conditions existant dans l'armée et la marine du pays; des rapports satisfaisants sur leur développement et leur progrès ayant été reçus de la part des chefs des deux ministères.

**TRAITÉ D'AMITIÉ ET DE COMMERCE ENTRE L'EMPIRE DE PERSE
ET LES ÉTATS-UNIS DU MEXIQUE.**

Sa Majesté Impériale MOZAFVAR EDDINE, Schahinschah de Perse, et le Général de Division Don PORFIRO DÍAZ, Président des États-Unis du Mexique, également animés du désir d'établir et de développer des relations d'amitié et de commerce entre leurs pays respectifs, ont décidé de conclure un traité à cet effet et ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires:

Sa Majesté Impériale le Schahinschah, Son Excellence le Général ISAAC KHAN MOFSKHAMED-DOVLET, son aide-de-camp général et son Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire aux États-Unis d'Amérique.

Son Excellence le Président du Mexique, Son Excellence MANUEL de ASPFROZ, Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire aux États-Unis d'Amérique.

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des articles suivants:

ARTICLE I. Il y aura paix perpétuelle et amitié invariable entre Sa Majesté Impériale le Schahinschah de Perse, ses héritiers et successeurs et entre les États-Unis du Mexique et entre leurs sujets et citoyens respectifs.

ART. II. Sa Majesté Impériale le Schahinschah et le Gouvernement des États-Unis du Mexique auront le droit de nommer des Agents diplomatiques, Consuls Généraux, Consuls, Viceconsuls et Agents consulaires, qui résideront respectivement dans la capitale et les principales villes des deux pays où de pareils agents étrangers sont admis à résider, et jouiront des mêmes droits, privilèges, faveurs, immunités et exemptions qui sont ou seront accordés aux agents diplomatiques et consulaires des Puissances les plus favorisées.

Les Consuls généraux, Consuls, Viceconsuls et Agents consulaires sont tenus, avant d'entrer en exercice de leurs fonctions, d'obtenir dans la manière usuelle l'exequatur du Gouvernement du pays où ils auront à les remplir.

ART. III. Les sujets ou citoyens de chacune des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes jouiront, pour leurs personnes et pour leurs biens, dans toute l'étendue du territoire de l'autre, des mêmes droits, liberté, faveurs et immunités dont jouissent ou jouiront les sujets ou citoyens des nations les plus favorisées.

ART. IV. Il y aura liberté réciproque de commerce entre l'Empire de Perse et les États-Unis du Mexique.

Les marchandises de chacun des deux pays pourront entrer librement dans le territoire de l'autre conformément aux lois de celui-ci et ni l'une ni l'autre des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes n'imposera sur les produits provenant du sol et de l'industrie de l'autre partie, d'autres ni de plus hauts droits d'importation, consommation, entreposage,

réexportation ou transit que ceux qui sont ou seront imposés sur les mêmes produits de la nation la plus favorisée.

Pareillement, aucune prohibition d'importation ou d'exportation de quelque article que ce soit ne sera imposée au commerce réciproque des Parties Contractantes, à moins qu'elle ne soit également appliquée à toutes les nations, sauf pour des motifs spéciaux sanitaires ou pour empêcher soit la propagation d'épizooties, soit la destruction de récoltes ou bien en vue d'événements de guerre.

ART. V. S'il surgissait entre les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes un différend susceptible d'être réglé à l'amiable, sans avoir pu être réglé par la voie diplomatique, les Hautes Parties Contractantes conviennent d'en soumettre la solution à l'arbitrage d'une puissance amie proposée et acceptée de commun accord.

ART. VI.

Ce traité entrera en vigueur à partir du deuxième mois après l'échange des ratifications.

Dans le cas où aucune des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes n'aurait dénoncé ce traité, il demeurera en vigueur et ne cessera de produire ses effets qu'à la fin d'une année à partir du jour où l'une ou l'autre des Hautes Parties Contractantes aurait annoncé ses intentions d'en faire cesser les effets.

ART. VII.

Le présent traité sera rédigé en double exemplaire dans chacune des langues persane, espagnole et française. S'il se produisait une divergence dans l'interprétation du texte persan ou espagnol, elle sera décidée de conformité avec le texte français, lequel sera obligatoire pour les deux gouvernements.

ART. VIII.

Le présent traité sera ratifié par Sa Majesté Impériale le Schahin-shah et Son Excellence le Président de la République du Mexique, d'accord avec leurs législations respectives et les ratifications seront échangées à Washington aussitôt que possible.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires ont signé le présent traité et y ont apposé leurs cachets respectifs, le cinq du mois de Safar mille trois cent vingt de l'Hégire et le quatorze du mois de mai mille neuf cent deux.

[L. S.]

G^{ral}. ISAAC KHAN MOFAKHAMED-DOVLET.

[L. S.]

MANUEL de ASPIROZ.

LES PROGRÈS DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE EN VINGT ANS.

Voici quelques chiffres qui démontrent d'une façon particulièrement éloquentes les progrès rapides de la République.

En vingt ans les revenus publics se sont élevés de \$25,000,000 à

\$66,000,000; les importations de \$30,000,000 à \$147,000,000; les exportations de \$40,000,000 à \$168,000,000 et le capital des banques de \$30,000,000 à \$320,000,000.

Toutes les branches de l'activité nationale se sont développées dans une proportion semblable, et ce mouvement subira, sans nul doute, un nouvel essor surtout si les travaux auxquels se livre le Gouvernement pour établir la fixité des changes sont couronnés du succès qu'ils méritent.

RECETTES DOUANIÈRES.

Voici, d'après le "Mexican Herald" du 20 mai 1903, les recettes totales des douanes du Mexique pendant les neuf mois de l'année fiscale 1902-03 (juillet-mars, inclusivement):

Juillet.....	\$2,277,341.39	Janvier.....	\$3,090,207.49
Août.....	2,579,758.70	Février.....	2,333,368.48
Septembre.....	2,576,860.79	Mars.....	2,359,983.85
Octobre.....	2,787,104.39		
Novembre.....	2,946,231.59	Total.....	23,947,802.56
Décembre.....	2,996,945.90		

Les recettes pour les mêmes neuf mois de l'année fiscale précédente se sont élevées à \$20,511,646.22, soit une augmentation de \$3,436,156.34 en faveur de l'année actuelle.

D'après le "Mexican Journal of Commerce" du 1^{er} avril 1903, les recettes des douanes, par bureaux pour le mois de février 1903, ont été comme il suit:

<i>Droits d'importation.</i>			
Acapulco.....	\$5,351.46	Puerto Angel.....	\$2.84
Agua Prieta.....	4,275.07	Salina Cruz.....	542.83
Altata.....	962.64	San Blas.....	2,762.23
Ascensión.....	127.95	Santa Rosalia.....	824.64
Camargo.....	105.01	Soconusco.....	14,141.94
Campeche.....	3,516.09	Tampico.....	277,738.27
Ciudad Juarez.....	99,578.42	Tijuana.....	463.90
Coatzacoalcos.....	5,552.07	Tonalá.....	3,511.10
Chetumal.....	682.36	Topolobampo.....	35.31
Enseñada.....	5,242.09	Tuxpam.....	2,326.54
Frontera.....	24,726.52	Vera Cruz.....	1,076,001.54
Guaymas.....	70,012.92	Zapaduta.....	1.09
Guerrero.....	.26		
Isla del Carmen.....	2,695.98	Total des droits,	
La Morita.....	28,885.98	réguliers d'im-	
La Paz.....	9.98	portation.....	2,178,623.36
Laredo de Tamamlipas.....	108,009.83	Total des droits	
Manzanillo.....	788.07	d'importation...	445,701.99
Matamoros.....	1,703.01	Total des droits	
Mazatlan.....	24,376.66	d'exportation...	70,765.38
Mexico.....	10,691.60	Total des droits de	
Mier.....	299.48	port.....	74,295.47
Nogales.....	42,918.87	Total des restes à	
Porfirio Diaz.....	151,522.95	recouvrer.....	9,684.27
Progreso.....	208,236.64	Total général.....	2,779,070.47

CHEMINS DE FER EN 1903.

La "Dun's Review" fait connaître les recettes des chemins de fer mexicains pour le premier semestre de l'année 1903. Elles se sont élevées à \$10,937,814 contre \$8,893,332 pour le trimestre correspondant de l'année 1902, soit une augmentation de \$2,044,482 ou 23 pour cent. L'augmentation sur le même trimestre de l'année 1901 est de 31 pour cent.

MONNAYAGE ET EXPORTATION D'ARGENT MEXICAIN.

L'"Economista Mexicano" donne les tableaux suivants faisant ressortir le monnayage et l'exportation d'argent mexicain pendant les vingt dernières années:

Année fiscale.	Monnayage.	Exportation.	Excédent de monnayage.
1882-1887.....	\$129,237,805	\$118,289,436	\$10,848,429
1887-1892.....	125,986,993	106,712,436	19,274,557
1892-1897.....	126,915,266	96,500,943	30,324,323
1897-1902.....	102,511,044	70,689,442	31,821,602
Total.....	484,551,168	392,282,257	92,271,911

Voici la moyenne annuelle du monnayage et de l'exportation d'argent pendant les mêmes années:

Année fiscale.	Monnayage.	Exportation.
1883-1887.....	\$22,827,573.00	\$23,657,887.20
1887-1892.....	25,197,398.60	21,312,487.20
1892-1897.....	25,383,053.20	19,318,188.60
1897-1902.....	20,502,808.80	14,137,888.40

Ces chiffres font ressortir que l'exportation de dollars mexicains a diminué à mesure que le prix de l'argent a diminué dans les marchés extérieurs. Cette diminution a été comme il suit:

1887-1892.....	\$11,577,000
1892-1897.....	10,121,493
1897-1902.....	25,901,501

Pendant les cinq dernières années, le monnayage a aussi diminué considérablement. Jusqu'à l'année 1897 la moyenne a été de \$25,000,000; de 1897 à de 1902 la moyenne est tombée à \$20,500,000.

OPÉRATIONS FINANCIÈRES EN 1902.

Les comptes-rendus des opérations financières dans la République du Mexique pour l'année 1902, y compris l'organisation de compagnies, les transferts, achats, ventes, etc., font ressortir les valeurs suivantes pour chaque mois de l'année en question:

Janvier.....	\$9,076,673.86	Août.....	\$19,985,634.72½
Février.....	23,513,533.15	Septembre.....	14,455,507.91
Mars.....	6,775,921.48	Octobre.....	9,094,428.26
Avril.....	134,343,438.68½	Novembre.....	12,273,077.98
Mai.....	66,690,959.75	Décembre.....	18,380,965.56
Juin.....	11,616,597.88		
Juillet.....	8,017,138.56	Total.....	334,203,887.77

NICARAGUA.

EXPLOITATION MINIÈRE.

La rapport ayant trait à l'exploitation minière dans le Nicaragua, transmis au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères des États-Unis par le Consul CHESTER DONALDSON, de Managua, contient les données suivantes:

Nom des mines.	Emplacement.	Métaux.	Production annuelle.
			<i>Onces.</i>
Sempre Viva.....	District de Prinzapulen.....	Or.....	4,800
Concordia.....	do.....	do.....	4,800
Constancia.....	do.....	do.....	4,200
Colonla.....	do.....	do.....	3,600
La Luz.....	do.....	do.....	13,200
Los Angeles.....	do.....	do.....	
El Chamorro.....	Département de Chontales.....	do.....	192
Santa Fé.....	do.....	do.....	720
Socorro.....	do.....	do.....	960
Javali.....	do.....	do.....	768
El Carmen.....	do.....	do.....	720
Santo Domingo.....	do.....	do.....	1,680
El Escudalo.....	do.....	do.....	1,200
El Portillo.....	do.....	do.....	1,200
San Gregorio.....	do.....	do.....	960
Babiloula.....	do.....	do.....	2,400
La Costurien.....	do.....	do.....	720
Esmeralda.....	do.....	do.....	1,920
El Pavón.....	do.....	do.....	1,440
California.....	do.....	do.....	960
San Antonio.....	do.....	do.....	720
Los Angeles.....	do.....	do.....	1,440
Las Mercedes.....	Département de New Segovia.....	do.....	1,440
La Yenga.....	do.....	do.....	
La Antonieta.....	do.....	do.....	12,240
La Virgen.....	do.....	do.....	
San Antonio.....	do.....	Or et argent.....	10,080
San Albino.....	do.....	Or.....	
El Carmelo.....	do.....	do.....	1,008
La Pavona.....	do.....	do.....	
Americana.....	do.....	do.....	288
Lampara.....	do.....	do.....	240
Santo Domingo.....	do.....	do.....	432
Carollna.....	do.....	do.....	288
Santa Elena.....	do.....	do.....	432
San Juan.....	do.....	do.....	566
La Esperanza.....	do.....	do.....	566
San José.....	do.....	do.....	768
Santa Rosa.....	do.....	do.....	1,128
Santo Domingo.....	do.....	do.....	504
El Crucero.....	do.....	do.....	
Total.....			78,000

En évaluant l'once à \$17 la production totale de 78,000 onces atteindrait une valeur de \$1,326,000.

En plus de ces mines, il y en a sept dans le Département de Chontales et six dans le Département de Leon sur lesquelles on n'a pas pu obtenir aucun renseignement. Il est probable qu'on ne s'occupe que de l'exploitation expérimentale et qu'on n'exporte pas d'or. Il y a aussi une mine d'or—La Leonesa—dans le Département de Matagalpa que l'on a exploitée pendant plus de trois ans sans obtenir aucun résultat.

Pendant l'année qui vient de s'écouler on a enregistré 64 concessions minières, réparties comme il suit:

Département de Leon.....	11
Département de Matagalpa.....	12
Département de Chontales.....	1
Département de New Segovia.....	40

Le minerai contient du sulfure. La roche naturelle se compose de grès, de roche volcanique et de granit. Dans le Département de Leon et aussi dans celui de Matagalpa le lit aurifère se trouve en particules très petites dans une roche blanche et crayeuse et c'est seulement par le procédé de cyanure que l'on extrait l'or.

Dans les Départements de New Segovia et de Prinzapuca, sur les rives du Río Coco et du Prinzapuca, on exploite des placers sur une petite échelle et on a trouvé des pépites d'or pesant environ 5 onces.

PÉROU.

LE COMMERCE DES EAUX MINÉRALES À LIMA.

La Mission de Belgique à Lima écrit au "Bulletin Commercial," de Bruxelles, que la consommation d'eaux minérales augmente chaque année au Pérou.

D'après les dernières statistiques publiées (1899), il a été importé 43,329 grandes bouteilles et 73,880 petites bouteilles. Une douzaine de bouteilles rendues à Lima supporte 2 sols 10, soit 5 francs 25 de frais. Or une douzaine de bouteilles d'eau minérale se vend couramment 7 sols.

Il y a lieu de remarquer que la forme de la bouteille pourrait contribuer à provoquer des contrefaçons. Au Pérou, pays producteur de vin où l'on brasse également de la bière, il n'existe pas de fabriques de bouteilles. Il semble qu'à mérite égal les eaux qui se vendraient dans des bouteilles dites "bordelaises" s'écouleraient plus facilement.

Les marchands de vins, les hôteliers, les particuliers mêmes prendraient de préférence l'eau qui leur laisserait le bénéfice de la bouteille vide, dont la douzaine se vend à Lima 2 francs 50.

Les expéditions faites au Pérou doivent être accompagnées du connaissance, de la police d'assurance et de la facture consulaire à demander au consul du Pérou au port d'embarquement. Les paiements s'effectuent ordinairement par traites à accepter à soixante jours de vue. L'acheteur, contre son acceptation, reçoit les trois documents précités pour retirer les marchandises.

COMMERCE D'IQUITOS EN 1902.

Le rapport préparé par le Consul anglais à Iquitos sur le commerce de ce port en 1902, fait ressortir que les valeurs commerciales se sont maintenues. Le caoutchouc, qui fournit presque le seul article d'exportation du Département de Loreto, accuse une augmentation de 40 tonnes, comparée aux exportations de l'année 1901, bien que

l'évaluation totale du produit montre une légère diminution. Les exportations totales de caoutchouc de toutes espèces du Département en 1901 se sont élevées à 1,738,676 kilogrammes, évalués à £413,000, tandis que pour l'année 1902 les exportations totales ont été de 1,778,086 kilogrammes, évaluées à £387,000. On a expédié 60 pour cent de ces totaux à Liverpool et le reste au Havre.

La valeur totale des importations expédiées à Iquitos est estimée à £250,000, comparée à £145,000 pour l'année précédente.

Toutes les importations et exportations à destination ou provenant de l'Europe et des Etats-Unis ont été transportées par des navires anglais, à la seule exception d'un vapeur de la ligne *Hamburg-American*, qui est entré avec 154 tonnes de cargaison et est sorti avec 43 tonnes 10 quintaux de caoutchouc.

Durant la dernière partie de l'année 1902 on a montré beaucoup d'intérêt dans le "Haut Ucayali," ainsi que ses affluents communiquant avec le Purus et le Madre de Dios. On s'attend à ce que de grandes quantités de caoutchouc soient amenés par ces rivières pendant l'année actuelle, mais jusqu'ici on n'a remarqué aucune augmentation considérable.

En commentant les conditions générales du commerce du Département, le rapport attire l'attention des commerçants anglais sur le fait que les articles suivants sont importés des Etats-Unis en quantités considérables: *Shirtings* de fantaisie et coutils de coton de qualité spéciale, haches et machetes. On dit aussi que tout porte à croire que les produits manufacturés jouiront d'un meilleur débouché. Les exportations augmenteront aussi, non seulement celles de caoutchouc mais aussi celles des autres articles, tels que la gomme capici, l'ivoire, les noix, la vanille, le cacao, le salsepareille et le pisava, qui sont indigènes et croissent en abondance dans cette région.

URUGUAY.

MOUVEMENT DU PORT DE MONTÉVIDÉO POUR LE MOIS DE JANVIER 1903.

Pendant le mois de janvier 1903, 72 vapeurs et 8 voiliers sont sortis du port de Montévidéo, transportant les produits suivants aux pays différents mentionnés ci-dessous:

Aux Etats-Unis.—Cuirs de bœuf, secs, 68,198; crin, 99 ballots; laine, 69 ballots; tasajo, 2,602 ballots.

Italie.—Cuirs de bœuf, secs, 5,350; crin, 15 ballots; laine, 25 ballots; peaux de moutons, 131 ballots; suif, 47 pipes et 30 barils; maïs, 5,617 sacs

France.—Cuirs de bœuf, secs, 2,468; cuirs de bœufs, salés, 14,288; laine, 3,712 ballots; peaux de moutons, 503 ballots; cendres d'os, 1,240 sacs; boyaux, 2 ballots et 7 baril; cornes, 4,000; viande en conserve, 786 boîtes.

Portugal.—Cuirs de bœufs, secs, 4,200; tasajo, 540 ballots.

Espagne.—Cuirs de bœufs, secs, 19,108; tasajo, 406, ballots; suif, 649 pipes et 141 barils.

Belgique.—Cuirs de bœufs, secs, 8,112; cuirs de bœuf, salés, 22,051; crin, 11 ballots; laine, 521 ballots; grain de lin, 1,460 sacs: os et cendre d'os, 198 sacs: cornes, 36,953 pièces.

Allemagne.—Cuirs de bœuf, secs, 1,662; cuirs de bœuf, secs salés, 12,649; crin, 14 ballots; laine, 1,498 ballots; peaux de moutons, 185 ballots; boyaux 50 barils.

Angleterre.—Cuirs de bœuf, secs, 3,316; laine, 2,846 ballots; peaux de moutons, 208 ballots; tasajo, 300 ballots; graine de lin, 696 sacs; cendre et os et cendre d'os, 743 sacs; langues, 1,773 boîtes; cornes, 47,000 pièces.

Brésil.—Cuirs de bœufs, secs, 3,100; tasajo, 44,711 ballots; suif, 1,225 pipes et 837 barils; semences pour oiseaux, 406 sacs; farine, 5,506 sacs; son, 2,200 sacs; maïs, 10 sacs; bêtes à cornes, 160 têtes; mulets, 100 têtes; moutons, 1,267 têtes; boyaux, 16 ballots; foin, 188 ballots.

Autriche.—Cuirs de bœuf, secs, 1,950.

Cuba.—Tasajo, 24,083 ballots.

Chili.—Suif, 56 pipes et 270 barils; graines pour oiseaux, 40 sacs; maïs, 80 sacs; graisse, 50 barils et 360 boîtes.

Iles Malvinas.—Farine, 65 sacs; maïs, 28 sacs; moutons, 13 têtes.

Commanes.—Maïs, 7,581 sacs et 90 tonnes.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR EN 1902.

D'après les données fournies par le Bureau des Statistiques de la Douane et publiées dans le "South American Journal" du 18 avril 1903, le commerce extérieur de la République de l'Uruguay s'est élevé à \$23,517,347 pour l'importation et à \$36,302,512 pour l'exportation, soit une valeur totale de \$57,197,759 pour l'année entière. Du côté de l'exportation, on compte une augmentation considérable de \$5,871,386 sur l'année précédente, tandis que les importations accusent une diminution légère de \$174,586.

Le tableau suivant indique les fluctuations dans le commerce extérieur de la République depuis l'année 1890 à 1902 inclusivement:

	Importations.	Exportations.	Total.
1890.....	\$36,364,627	\$29,085,519	\$61,450,146
1891.....	18,978,420	26,998,270	45,976,690
1892.....	18,404,296	25,851,819	44,356,115
1893.....	19,671,610	27,681,373	47,353,013
1894.....	23,800,370	33,473,511	57,273,881
1895.....	25,386,106	32,543,644	57,929,750
1896.....	23,530,185	30,403,084	53,933,269
1897.....	19,512,216	29,319,753	48,831,969
1898.....	24,784,360	30,276,916	55,061,276
1899.....	25,652,788	36,574,164	62,226,952
1900.....	23,978,206	29,410,862	53,389,068
1901.....	23,691,932	27,731,126	51,423,058
1902.....	23,517,347	36,302,512	57,197,759

