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## RECEPCIÓN DEL MINISTRO DEL SALVADOR Y DE HONDURAS EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

El día 6 de octubre de 1906 fué recibido con las formalidades de estilo por el Señor Presidente de la República el Dr. JOSÉ ROSA PACAS, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario del Salvador y de Honduras ante el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos.

El doctor PACAS ha prestado siempre servicios importantísimos á su país, en donde entre otros puestos públicos ha desempeñado últimamente las carteras del Interior, Obras Públicas y Hacienda, y más recientemente representó el Salvador en la conferencia celebrada abordo del crucero de la Armada de los Estados Unidos *Marblehead*, con el objeto de asegurar la paz de Centro-América.

Al presentar sus credenciales, el Doctor PACAS se expresó así:

“EXCELENTÍSIMO SEÑOR PRESIDENTE: Tengo la honra de poner en vuestras manos las cartas autógrafas que me acreditan como Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de el Salvador y de Honduras ante el Gobierno de Vuestra Excelencia.

“Uno de los primordiales objetos de la misión que se me ha encomendado es el de reiteraros el agradecimiento más profundo de ambos pueblos y Gobiernos por el noble interés con que habéis procurado atraer á la concordia á las Repúblicas de el Salvador, Honduras y Guatemala, que desgraciadamente se hallaban en guerra, evitando así que se continuase derramando más sangre de hermanos y que se perdiesen energías que sólo debieran dedicarse á las pacíficas y fecundas labores del progreso.

“Causas que no hay para qué mencionar aquí pusieron las armas en nuestras manos, y estaba ya pendiente encarnizada lucha cuando os

dignasteis interponer vuestra valiosa mediación, movido por especiales simpatías hacia los pueblos centroamericanos, sugiriendo gravísimas razones de reconciliación y franqueando los medios para llegar al honroso avenimiento que se obtuvo con la convención de paz celebrada á bordo del crucero americano *Marblehead*, que con tanta generosidad os dignasteis ofrecer.

“Consecuente habéis sido, señor, una vez más con las elevadas miras de vuestra sabia política decididamente interesada en la paz del mundo. Con esa meritísima línea de conducta que os habéis trazado, servid los grandes intereses, esparcidos por todas partes, del pueblo americano; llenáis la misión que corresponde al gobernante de una de las naciones más poderosas de la tierra, y satisfacéis vuestros anhelos de gran estadista consagrando vuestros supremos esfuerzos á la causa de la confraternidad universal.

“Es el otro objeto de mi cargo el de estrechar más, si fuere posible, los vínculos de amistad que unen á El Salvador y Honduras con los Estados Unidos de América y promover todo lo que tienda á mejorar sus relaciones comerciales.

“Como bien sabéis, cada día aumenta el contacto de aquéllas con esta gran República y se crean mutuos intereses que demandan mejor conocimiento de los respectivos medios de acción que los hagan más fructíferos y permanentes.

“Los Gobiernos comitentes, atentos siempre al bien de sus gobernados y celosos por el progreso nacional, desean, y es una de las instrucciones que se me han dado con mayor encarecimiento, que el Salvador y Honduras sean verdaderamente conocidos en la Nación Americana, por su laboriosidad y energías, por las riquezas inexploradas en que abundan, á pesar de la pequeñez del territorio salvadoreño, por sus instituciones, por su carácter abierto siempre al inmigrante y por sus condiciones de seguridad y garantía para el capital que se importe; porque creemos que sólo con ese conocimiento y con la confianza que de él nace, cimentada con la consolidación de una paz duradera con los demás Estados centroamericanos, afluirán sin recelo valiosos recursos del exterior, que á la vez que darán provechosa colocación á ingentes capitales, promoverán el adelanto de aquellas nacionalidades.

“El lema de los actuales gobernantes es paz, trabajo, orden y garantías, y es su más firme propósito dedicar todos los esfuerzos posibles al sostenimiento de esos bienes inestimables, apoyados como se hallan por el poder de la opinión pública y rodeados por todos los ciudadanos de buena voluntad y patriotismo.

“Abrigo la seguridad, señor, de poder contar en el desempeño de las importantes legaciones que me han sido encargadas con el poderoso apoyo de Vuestra Excelencia, si he de juzgar por todos los actos de verdadera cordialidad internacional y de benévola deferencia que presiden vuestra humanitaria política.

“Para concluir, excelentísimo señor, permitidme expresaros la sinceridad con que los Gobiernos y pueblos de el Salvador y Honduras hacen votos por la ventura del pueblo americano y por la salud y prosperidad personal de Vuestra Excelencia.”

Al discurso del Doctor PACAS el Presidente ROOSEVELT contestó:

“SEÑOR MINISTRO: Me es placentero recibir de vuestras manos las cartas que os acreditan ante este Gobierno como representante diplomático de las Repúblicas del Salvador y de Honduras. Especialmente grato es saber que vuestra presencia indica el restablecimiento de la representación diplomática del Gobierno de Honduras, por tanto tiempo ausente de esta capital.

“Os doy las gracias por los términos corteses en que expresáis la gratitud de los pueblos y Gobiernos de las dos Repúblicas por la cooperación y gestión amistosas que, juntamente con el Presidente de Méjico, tuve el placer de prestar en pro de la paz entre el Salvador y Honduras de una parte, y por la otra Guatemala. Impulsado por el deseo del bienestar y la felicidad de estos Estados fué para mi motivo de congratulación haber podido servirles con amistosos y buenos oficios en el arreglo de sus diferencias. Abrigo la esperanza sincera y la confianza de que el honroso y satisfactorio resultado de la conferencia de paz celebrada á bordo del *Marblehead*, asegure una amistad continuada y duradera entre todos los pueblos de la América Central.

“No tengo duda alguna de que habréis de hacer los mayores esfuerzos para estimular y robustecer las mejores y más íntimas relaciones entre El Salvador, Honduras y los Estados Unidos, y al logro de tan ventajosos fines tendré el sincero placer de coadyuvar cordialmente.

“Os ruego tengáis la bondad de hacer saber á los Presidentes del Salvador y de Honduras mis cordiales deseos por su bienestar personal, así como por la paz y la prosperidad de los pueblos salvadoreño y hondureño, cuyo mantenimiento queda asegurado por los nobles propósitos de sus Excelencias los Presidentes del Salvador y de Honduras, que me habeis manifestado.

“Á vos, Señor Ministro, os doy una cordial bienvenida, y espero que sea grata vuestra permanencia en esta capital.”

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## REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

### PRESUPUESTO PARA EL AÑO 1907.

El Poder Ejecutivo de la República Argentina envió el 10 de agosto de 1906 á la Cámara de Diputados el proyecto de ley para el presupuesto de 1907.

Los gastos se presuponen en 131,684,553.24 pesos moneda nacional, y \$28,698.872.34 oro, que, reducidos á papel y agregados á aquéllos, hacen un total de 196,909,263.10 pesos moneda nacional. Además se

incluye en los lugares correspondientes diversas partidas en títulos, que se requerirán para costear obras en construcción, cuyo pago será necesario efectuar por medio de títulos de crédito.

Los recursos se calculan en \$8,954,318.75 pesos moneda nacional, y en \$50,250,105.44 oro. Convertida esta suma en papel arrojan ambas cantidades un total de 197,159,103. Al total en efectivo hay que agregar la suma en títulos para continuar las obras públicas.

#### EL COMERCIO EXTERIOR DURANTE EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1906.

Las cifras que se dan á continuación han sido tomadas de la memoria del Director General de Estadística de la República Argentina relativa al comercio exterior de la nación durante los meses de enero á junio inclusive de 1906.

El valor total de las importaciones durante el período en cuestión se fijó en \$117,508,381 oro, sin incluir las de oro. La parte de esta cantidad sujeta al pago de derechos ascendió á \$83,571,257, siendo un aumento, en comparación con el período correspondiente á 1905, de \$11,522,871. El aumento de la cantidad correspondiente á artículos libres de derechos fué de \$8,410,535. Relativamente este aumento es mayor que el de la cantidad correspondiente á artículos sujetos al pago de derechos, y el cual debe ser atribuido al incremento en la importación de materiales, libres de derechos, para ferrocarriles, tranvías, puertos, etc., y de instrumentos agrícolas y semillas. Así se notará bajo el epígrafe de "hierro y acero y sus manufacturas" un aumento de \$2,235,454, en otros metales otro aumento de \$1,051,498, en importaciones para agricultura \$905,117, en importaciones para locomoción \$4,651,028, haciendo un total de \$9,843,107. El valor total de estas cuatro clases de artículos fué de \$40,388,253, importando la cantidad correspondiente á artículos libres de derechos unos \$22,000,000.

Los países de procedencia de las mercancías importadas durante el período que nos ocupa fueron los siguientes: Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, \$37,605,564; Estados Unidos de América, \$17,988,268; Alemania, \$17,762,551; Francia, \$12,695,410; Italia, \$11,429,984; Bélgica, \$5,193,230; España, \$3,413,365; Brasil, \$2,721,811; Uruguay, \$1,014,775; Holanda, \$821,420; Paraguay, \$517,465; Chile, \$312,746; Cuba, \$262,800; Bolivia, \$52,565; África, \$9,093; otros países, \$5,707,334.

La clasificación de las importaciones es la siguiente: Animales vivos, \$1,013,694; sustancias alimenticias, \$7,405,030; tabaco y sus fabricaciones, \$2,245,522; vinos, alcoholes, etc., \$5,455,581; tejidos, \$26,406,425; aceites, \$2,842,437; productos químicos, \$3,305,051; colores y tintes, \$654,087; madera y sus fabricaciones, \$2,423,505; papel y sus aplicaciones, \$2,180,198; cueros y sus aplicaciones, \$1,153,449; ferretería, \$14,710,273; varios metales, \$3,572,843; instrumentos agrícolas, \$8,560,965; locomoción, \$13,544,172; artículos de porcelana, vidrio,

etc., \$8,769,912; materiales de construcción, \$9,396,580; aparatos y accesorios eléctricos, \$1,089,641; varios artículos, \$2,779,016.

El valor total de las exportaciones (sin incluir el oro) fué de \$164,766,110 oro, indicándose una disminución, en comparación con el mismo período de 1905, de \$11,007,571. Los países á que fueron destinadas estas importaciones son los siguientes: Alemania, \$22,529,025; Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, \$21,002,044; Francia, \$20,570,903; Bélgica, \$14,424,165; Estados Unidos de América, \$7,806,721; Brasil, \$5,294,930; Italia, \$3,260,873; África, \$2,780,774; Uruguay, \$2,547,700; Holanda, \$1,507,169; España, \$1,389,771; Chile, \$878,016; Bolivia, \$268,043; Cuba, \$128,720; Paragnay, \$88,630; otros países; \$1,759,773; pedidos, \$58,528,848.

Las exportaciones del período que nos ocupa están clasificadas del siguiente modo: Productos pastorales, \$70,017,665; productos agrícolas, \$88,614,482; productos forestales, \$3,607,222; productos minerales, \$150,624; productos de la caza, \$353,053; varios, \$1,523,064.

Con respecto al oro, en cuanto las transacciones han sido oficialmente registradas, las exportaciones ascendieron á \$50,849, \$551,531 menos que las del mismo período de 1905, y las importaciones llegaron á la suma de \$17,121,687, un aumento de \$2,685,742 sobre el mismo período de 1905.

Los ingresos de aduanas de la nación ascendieron, en el período que nos ocupa, á la suma de \$28,638,794 oro y \$890,280 papel, un aumento de \$4,183,256 oro y \$166,519 papel, en comparación con el mismo período de 1905.

**LA INMIGRACIÓN EN EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1906.**

El jefe de la división de inmigración del Ministerio de Agricultura de la República Argentina ha presentado su informe correspondiente al primer semestre de 1906, en el que incluye los datos del movimiento migratorio durante dicho período, y que arrojan las siguientes cifras:

Pasajeros de ultramar.....	5,066
Pasajeros de Montevideo.....	29,555
Inmigrantes de ultramar.....	91,000
Inmigrantes de Montevideo.....	26,875
Total.....	152,496

**IMPORTACIONES DE INGLATERRA DURANTE EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1906.**

Las importaciones recibidas de Inglaterra en la República Argentina durante el primer semestre de 1906, hicieron un valor total de £4,548,642, cuya suma se distribuye así para los varios artículos y productos importados:

Carbón, 1,163,739,000 kilogramos, por valor de £798,813; hierro forjado, 5,276,000 kilogramos, £43,116; hierro colado, 2,216,000 kilogramos, £26,188; hierro labrado, 2,664,000 kilogramos, £45,591;

vieses de acero y de hierro, 68,938,000 kilogramos, £352,941; hierro y acero para ferrocarriles, 12,573,000 kilogramos, £134,674; alambres de todas clases, 5,073,000 kilogramos, £71,275; artefactos de hierro de todas clases, 1,463,000 kilogramos, £23,465; chapas de hierro galvanizado, 42,675,000 kilogramos, £531,131; tubos de hierro, 14,489,000 kilogramos, £89,661; cuchillería, £19,510; quincallería, 1,435,000 kilogramos, £68,482; tejidos de algodón, 92,941,570 metros, £1,472,128; tejidos de lana, 2,176,380 metros, £267,694; tejidos de hilo de lana, 2,002,130 metros, £196,748; alfombras, 378,180 metros, £57,734; arpillera, 3,690,810 metros, £71,472; tejidos de hilo de lino, 1,487,700 metros, £68,814; cerámica y cristales, 11,146,350 kilogramos, £88,165; sacos de arpillera, 432,002 docenas, £97,442; cemento Portland, 15,901,000 kilogramos, £23,658.

#### LA INDUSTRIA DE CUERO Y TENERÍA.

En un informe que el Señor C. C. COLE, Cónsul General de los Estados Unidos en Buenos Aires, ha enviado al Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo, dice que en la República Argentina hay 200 tenerías que según se dice tienen un capital como de \$6,500,000 y que emplean como 6,000 hombres. Dícese que los cueros que dichas tenerías producen representan un valor de \$20,000,000, de los cuales \$13,000,000 representan cueros de novillos y vacas, \$3,000,000 representan cueros de becerros, y \$4,000,000 representan badanas. En la República hay como 100 fábricas de calzado, que se dice producen anualmente 18,000,000 pares de zapatos, más ó menos. Hay también 60 fábricas que producen un artículo denominado alpargatas, es decir, un zapato que se hace de lona y que lo usan mayormente los naturales del país. Dícese que esta clase de calzado produce \$5,000,000 por año.

#### LA COSECHA AZUCARERA EN 1906.

Según las cifras estadísticas referentes á la cosecha azucarera en Tucumán en el presente año de 1906, comparadas con las de igual época del año anterior, acusan un aumento en la producción de caña y de azúcar fabricada.

De los 28 ingenios que actualmente funcionan en dicha provincia, sólo 5 comenzaron la cosecha desde el 19 de mayo en adelante; y los 23 ingenios restantes dieron principio desde el 1° de junio de 1906.

Así, pues, al empezar el mes de junio los 5 ingenios citados tenían molidos 11,772,180 kilogramos de caña dulce y fabricados 335,980 kilogramos de azúcar.

Resulta de las estadísticas oficiales que los 28 ingenios habían molido el 30 de junio del presente año 297,079,170 kilogramos de caña y fabricado en igual fecha 16,265,780 kilogramos de azúcar.

Y habiéndose exportado hasta la indicada fecha de 30 de junio 12,988,388 kilogramos de azúcar, queda una existencia de azúcar de la

presente cosecha de 3,277,392 kilogramos, que agregados á los 69,138 kilogramos procedentes de la cosecha anterior arrojan una total existencia de azúcar el 30 de junio de 1906 de 3,346,530 kilogramos.

Debe observarse que en esos totales no está incluida la fabricación de azúcar correspondiente á tres ingenios, por que en la estadística oficial aparecen en blanco las cifras respectivas.

Por último, comparando el resultado de la molienda de caña y fabricación de azúcar de la cosecha de este año, hasta el 30 de junio, con la molienda y fabricación en igual período de la cosecha anterior, aparece una enorme diferencia en favor de la cosecha de 1906, pues la caña molido en 1905 fué de 216,052,420 kilogramos y en 1906 ascendió á 297,079,170 kilogramos, y el azúcar fabricado llegó en 1905 á 12,731,468 kilogramos y á 16,265,780 kilogramos en 1906.

#### LA SALUBRIDAD DE BUENOS AIRES.

"*La Correspondance Médicale*," importante publicación científica que aparece en París, acaba de dar á luz un importante artículo en el que demuestra que la capital argentina es la ciudad más sana del mundo. Tal afirmación tiene un valor considerable por cuanto está fundada en los resultados de la estadística.

El artículo en cuestión se titula "La ciudad más sana del mundo," y dice así:

"No lo es ni París, ni Berlín, ni Londres, ni ninguna otra ciudad de Europa, ni los Estados Unidos; lo es la ciudad de Buenos Aires, en la República Argentina. En efecto, si nos atenemos al 'Anuario Estadístico de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires' (XVI año, 1904), publicado por el Señor A. B. MARRÍNEZ, que vió la luz hace pocos meses, el promedio de la mortalidad que llegaba al 30 por ciento en dicha capital hace algunos años ha venido disminuyendo hasta ser en 1904 de solo 14.6 por ciento. El promedio de mortalidad es de 27.9 por ciento en Madrid, de 20.3 por ciento en Nueva York, de 18.2 por ciento en Viena, de 17.8 por ciento en París, de 16.5 por ciento en Londres, y de 15.5 por ciento en Berlín.

"Por otra parte, si consideramos las cifras de natalidad y de mortalidad, hallaremos la diferencia media siguiente á favor de la primera: Buenos Aires, 18.8 por ciento; Londres, 11.3 por ciento; Viena, 8.8 por ciento; Berlín, 7.1 por ciento; París, 2.3 por ciento.

"En otros términos, en Buenos Aires es donde la intensidad de la mortalidad es más pequeña, y en París es donde dicha intensidad es mayor (ocho veces más que en la capital argentina). De modo que resulta justificada la afirmación de que Buenos Aires es la ciudad más sana del mundo.

"Es de notar que se trata de un estado de cosas reciente, que no se debe atribuir á la situación geográfica de Buenos Aires; que no es sino el resultado de los progresos realizados por la higiene pública y de las

medidas adoptadas para reducir la mortalidad de los niños en la primera edad. En el espacio de quince años los fallecimientos ocasionados por las enfermedades intestinales en los niños han disminuido un 37 por ciento. La proporción de fallecimientos en los niños de 0 á 1 año, en relación con los nacimientos no es más que de 8.3 por ciento en Buenos Aires, contra 11 por ciento en París, 20 por ciento en Berlín, 18 por ciento en Viena, y 40 por ciento en San Petersburgo."

## BOLIVIA.

### MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE MONTES, EN AGOSTO DE 1906.

El mensaje del Presidente MONTES, de Bolivia, al Congreso ordinario de 1906, contiene cuenta sucinta de los principales actos del Gobierno de la República durante el año de 1906, haciendo mérito al propio tiempo de los propósitos que abriga la administración para el desenvolvimiento de los diversos ramos del Gobierno.

En lo internacional se anuncia que el Gobierno se ha esforzado por que los pactos últimamente celebrados con diversas naciones tengan la más cumplida y honrada ejecución. Ya se halla en vigor el tratado de comercio con el Perú, y en vías de resolverse el arbitraje *juris* pactado con la misma nación. Con Chile se cumple el tratado de paz y amistad, y en el mes de agosto deben haberse inaugurado oficialmente los trabajos del ferrocarril de Arica al Alto de la Paz; así como se halla verificándose la demarcación de fronteras con la misma nación. Aún no se ha llevado á cabo la demarcación de la nueva frontera con el Brasil. La legación boliviana en el Paraguay ha entrado en negociaciones con el Gobierno de esa República para el arreglo amistoso de la antigua cuestión sobre límites con la misma.

El mensaje da cuenta de que las administraciones interna y departamental marchan por un rumbo satisfactorio; más adelante da cuenta de las obras de vialidad que se han llevado á cabo, tales como el camino de Cochabamba al Chimoré, el de Puerto Suarez á Santa Cruz, del Carmen á Mercedes en la Provincia de Velasco, de San Ignacio al Cafetal, del Quimone á Chiquitos, de La Paz al Beni por Puerto Pando, de Tarija á Tupiza, de Tarija á Gaiza, de Padcaya al Orán, de Cotagaita á la frontera argentina, de Sucre al Acero, y el estudio de los caminos de Buena Vista al Ichilo, de Camarapa al Ichilo, de Santa Cruz al Carmen de la Provincia del Itenez, y de la Sierra á Santa Cruz. Estas vías facilitarán la comunicación en los ricos territorios boreales y orientales.

Después da cuenta del contrato celebrado con Speyer y Compañía y el National City Bank de Nueva York para la construcción y explotación de la red ferroviaria que, ligándose con los rieles argentinos, chilenos y peruanos en Tupiza, Desaguadero y Viacha, lleguen hasta Puerto



Pando en demanda de la navegación fluvial de los afluentes bolivianos del Amazonas.

El Presidente MONTES inicia en este mensaje la reforma del sistema monetario y anuncia que tiene en estudio un proyecto de ley para la adopción del patrón oro, que facilitará al comercio sus operaciones y les dará una base fija para sus cálculos.

El crédito del Estado va en su mayor afianzamiento, según el mensaje que nos ocupa, y los títulos del Tesoro Nacional son preferidos por los capitalistas.

Océpase también el mensaje de la reforma que deben sufrir los impuestos de la nación, con el fin de obtenerse mejores resultados que los actuales.

En lo tocante al ramo de instrucción pública, el mensaje dice que se han enviado al extranjero pensionados del Gobierno para adquirir instrucción múltiple y variada; que se han contratado profesores especiales fuera del país para la fundación de colegios de primera enseñanza en las capitales de departamento; habla también de la distribución de material escolar en las escuelas del Estado y de la enseñanza gratuita que se da en las mismas.

En el ramo de guerra se deja constancia del buen pie en que se halla el ejército y del estado altamente satisfactorio del mismo.

#### - LA PRODUCCIÓN Y EXPORTACIÓN DE ESTAÑO EN 1905.

Según el informe del Departamento de Colonización y Agricultura del Gobierno de Bolivia, en 1905 la producción de estaño en la República ascendió á 14,910 toneladas métricas. El resultado de las exportaciones en el año fué 296,120 quintales métricos, valuados en 12,180,614 bolivianos.

En 1904 y 1905 las secciones productoras de estaño principales del mundo registran la siguiente producción:

Países.		1901.	1905.	Países.		1904.	1905.
		<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>			<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>
Malacea .....		58,657	57,600	Australia .....		5,082	4,900
Banco y Billeton .....		11,618	12,250	Diversos .....		381	500
Bolivia .....		10,345	14,910	Total .....		93,388	94,660
Inglaterra .....		4,282	4,500				

El consumo anual de este mineral se calcula de la manera siguiente:

Países.	Toneladas.	Propor. ción.
Estados Unidos .....	38,500	40.6
Gran Bretaña .....	15,898	16.8
Francia, Italia, España y Rusia .....	17,920	18.9
Alemania .....	14,832	15.7
Europa Oriental y América del Sud .....	4,305	4.5
Asia Oriental .....	3,300	3.5
Total .....	94,755	100.00

En el período de nueve años transcurridos de 1897 á 1905, dícese que las exportaciones bolivianas fueron las siguientes:

Años.	Quintales métricos.	Bolivianos.	Años.	Quintales métricos.	Bolivianos.
1897.....	37, 195	2, 986, 500. 00	1902.....	176, 083	8, 782, 703. 00
1898.....	43, 960	3, 505, 000. 00	1903.....	221, 314	11, 830, 073. 87
1899.....	92, 794	3, 405, 000. 00	1904.....	206, 919	9, 191, 701. 51
1900.....	162, 332	8, 579, 539. 00	1905.....	296, 120	13, 180, 614. 00
1901.....	219, 159	9, 380, 714. 00			

En los seis años transcurridos de 1900 á 1905 la renta que el Gobierno de Bolivia obtuvo de las exportaciones de estaño fué la siguiente:

	Bolivianos.		Bolivianos.
1900.....	298, 508. 05	1903.....	453, 405. 47
1901.....	397, 131. 68	1904.....	468, 384. 93
1902.....	400, 826. 06	1905.....	606, 115. 37

Hasta el año de 1863, la extracción y exportación de estaño de Bolivia estuvo exenta de todo impuesto fiscal, pero la ley del 12 de septiembre de dicho año le impuso una contribución de 10 centavos por cada barra y 5 centavos por cada barrilla. Por virtud de la ley del 25 de octubre de 1890, este derecho se aumentó hasta 50 centavos por cada quintal de 46 kilogramos sobre el estaño en barras y 35 centavos por barrillas del mismo peso. Por virtud de un decreto de 26 de marzo de 1899 el derecho de exportación se volvió á aumentar hasta 1.6 bolivianos y 1 boliviano sobre las barras y barrillas, respectivamente, por cada quintal de 46 kilogramos.

La última ley sobre la materia que se declaró vigente el 1º de enero de 1906 estableció una escala móvil de derechos de exportación sobre el estaño boliviano que ha de depender de las cotizaciones del estaño de la Colonia Inglesa de la Indo China tal como se publicó en el BOLETÍN correspondiente al mes de abril de 1906, página 934.

#### COMERCIO EXTERIOR DURANTE 1905.

Según datos oficiales recientemente publicados, el comercio exterior de la República de Bolivia ascendió á la suma de 49,851,819.09 bolivianos, de la cual cantidad corresponden á importaciones 20,298,771.67, y á exportaciones 29,553,047.42; el saldo del tráfico á favor de Bolivia es, por lo tanto, de 9,254,275.75 bolivianos.

Los siguientes son los países de procedencia de las importaciones de 1905; Alemania, 3,545,929.52 bolivianos; Inglaterra, 3,343,449.14; Chile, 2,500,635.03; Perú, 2,306,499.82; Estados Unidos, 1,713,407.40; República Argentina, 1,045,265.08; Francia, 747,902.88; Italia, 726,698.04; Bélgica, 674,924.75; España, 164,132.37; Ecuador, 99,015.14; Uruguay, 71,205.08; Paraguay, 22,001.04; Portugal, 11,409.08; Brasil, 5,294.98; América Central, 3,445; Cuba, 1,685.80; China, 67.87; procedencia desconocida, 3,295,106.52.

Clasificando las importaciones según las tres divisiones principales del Arancel de Aduanas, resultan las siguientes cifras: Mercancías en general, 18,863,329.38; bebidas, 1,177,903.45; drogas, 257,538.84.

Los países á que fueron destinadas las exportaciones de 1905 son los siguientes: Chile, 6,346,170.05; Francia, 3,812,531.10; Inglaterra, 2,681,491.28; Alemania, 1,028,682.42; República Argentina, 335,203.46; Perú, 123,197.95; Estados Unidos, 60,761; Italia, 5,165; Uruguay, 94.05; destino desconocido, 15,139,751.11.

Los principales artículos exportados durante el año que nos ocupa fueron los siguientes: Estaño, 13,582,735.32; goma elástica, 5,809,183.70; plata, 3,699,394.92; cobre, 3,564,955.73; bismuto, 1,185,552.70; oro, 42,740.50.

El cuadro que se da á continuación, relativo al comercio exterior de Bolivia durante los once años de 1895-1905, servirá para establecer una comparación con las importaciones y exportaciones durante los referidos años.

Años.	Importaciones.	Exportaciones.	Años.	Importaciones.	Exportaciones.
	<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>		<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
1895.....	13,897,404.89	20,914,140.11	1901.....	16,958,223.75	37,578,210.97
1896.....	12,952,483.45	22,017,330.51	1902.....	14,113,342.31	28,041,578.74
1897.....	12,457,242.25	21,990,455.24	1903.....	16,344,899.39	25,909,458.31
1898.....	11,897,244.85	27,456,676.76	1904.....	19,823,444.59	21,162,947.44
1899.....	12,839,961.81	27,365,746.65	1905.....	20,298,771.67	29,533,047.42
1900.....	13,344,114.47	35,657,689.96			

#### AUMENTO EN EL CULTIVO DE LA GOMA.

Las cifras oficiales relativas al cultivo de la goma elástica en Bolivia muestran un aumento en la producción de esta planta el año pasado, puesto que en 1904 la producción excedió á la de 1903 en más de 500 toneladas. La región del Acre se ha suprimido al hacer los cálculos de la goma nativa en los períodos mencionados.

En los nueve años transcurridos de 1896 á 1904 inclusive, la producción fué como sigue:

	Libras.		Libras.
1896.....	2,509,566	1901.....	7,623,138
1897.....	3,683,275	1902.....	4,186,585
1898.....	6,943,100	1903.....	2,906,274
1899.....	4,708,000	1904.....	3,453,182
1900.....	7,691,728		

El Gobierno de Bolivia recibe constantemente solicitudes para obtener concesiones relativas al cultivo de la goma, habiéndose presentado 31 solicitudes en el Departamento de Cochabamba en el primer semestre de 1905. En el segundo semestre de 1904 en el Departamento de La Paz se presentaron 51 solicitudes, y 84 en 1905.

Un informe oficial relativo á la producción de goma elástica en el Río Beni en un año muestra que 461 picadores trabajaron 459 estradas, habiéndose obtenido una producción de 309,599 libras. Se supone que

cada estrada contiene un grupo de 150 árboles de la goma hevea, de manera que el promedio de rendimiento por cada árbol sería un poco menos de  $4\frac{1}{2}$  libras.

#### LA INDUSTRIA DE REFINERÍA DE AZÚCAR EN LA REPÚBLICA.

El Vice-Cónsul Británico en Sucre anuncia que los departamentos Bolivianos de Santa Cruz y del norte y oriente de Chuquisaca producen anualmente como 750,000 libras de azúcar de caña sin purgar que se consumen para fines domésticos, lo mismo que se hace con el azúcar importado, por más que los fletes hacen que el precio del azúcar llegue á ser de 12 á 25 por ciento más alto. Los métodos que se emplean para hacer el producto nativo son muy primitivos, puesto que la caña se tritura mediante la acción de rodillos de piedra horizontales que se impulsan alrededor con la fuerza de un buey que se unce á un horcón ó poste. El sobrante del zumo de la caña se fermenta hasta que se convierte en alcohol. La caña de azúcar crece casi silvestre en los distritos á una distancia de dieciocho millas de Sucre, y á una altura de 7,000 pies sobre el nivel del mar.

#### RENTA ADUANERA DE LA PAZ EN 1905-6.

Durante el año económico de 1905-6 se recaudaron en la Aduana Nacional de La Paz, Bolivia, la cantidad de 777,636.39 bolívares por derechos de importación y exportación. Las exportaciones mayores durante dicho año consistieron en goma elástica y estaño.

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## BRASIL

#### COMERCIO EXTRANJERO EN 1905.

La Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas ha obtenido los siguientes datos estadísticos relativos al comercio extranjero del Brasil en 1905, los cuales datos fueron preparados para la Tercera Conferencia Internacional de Estados Americanos celebrada en Rio de Janeiro, citándose las cifras correspondientes al año anterior para los fines de la comparación.

Las importaciones hechas en 1905 se valoraron en 265,156 milreis en oro, comparados con 230,359 milreis en oro en 1904. El valor de las exportaciones en 1905 se calcula en 396,827 milreis en oro, comparado con 350,490 milreis in 1904.

## Los principales artículos importados fueron los siguientes:

[Valor en milreis oro.]

Artículos.	1904.		1905.	
Algodón en rama y sus manufacturas .....	34,254,939		34,668,768	
Acero, é hierro y sus manufacturas.....	17,158,850		22,511,393	
Maquinaria, herramientas de todas clases, etc .....	12,439,061		16,279,689	
Papel y sus manufacturas .....	5,496,688		6,568,282	
Productos químicos y farmacéuticos .....	5,128,573		5,921,059	
Cueros, pieles y sus manufacturas .....	3,898,470		4,843,672	
Hilo de jute .....	2,514,185		3,315,596	
Carbón de piedra .....	11,289,055		11,635,667	
Petróleo .....	5,361,581		5,536,431	
Productos de goma elástica .....	1,024,360		1,379,466	
Pino .....	2,557,565		2,411,049	
Loza y porcelana de china, vidrio, etc .....	3,306,747		4,039,664	
Aceites vegetales para fines industriales .....	707,269		593,874	
Alquitrán .....	864,714		1,079,467	
Aceites lubricantes, animales y minerales .....	930,492		904,527	
Alfalfa .....	779,582		980,592	
Ganado vacuno.....	939,896		2,198,858	
Lana y artículos de lana .....	5,880,530		6,853,968	
Seda manufacturada y sin manufacturar .....	1,764,776		2,030,724	
Cebollas y ajos.....	675,397		583,787	
Arroz .....	5,585,401		5,211,633	
Aceite de olivo.....	1,205,783		1,648,513	
Baculato .....	5,223,460		7,046,452	
Papas .....	1,647,922		1,502,685	
Tiugo .....	11,289,367		12,474,008	
Harina de trigo.....	13,947,153		14,544,755	
Frijoles .....	911,389		1,092,413	
Frutas y legumbres.....	1,462,608		2,017,656	
Mantequilla .....	2,694,941		3,261,912	
Queso .....	1,029,260		1,082,256	
Vinos .....	14,021,872		15,088,752	
Carne sólida.....	11,287,756		15,347,772	
Comestibles diversos .....	8,537,352		9,470,172	

## Las importaciones por clases fueron como sigue:

[Valor en milreis oro.]

Artículos.	1904.		1905.	
Animales vivos y productos animales.....	1,436,725		2,789,391	
Materia prima y artículos para usarse en las artes é industrias.....	40,330,494		41,727,670	
Artículos manufacturados .....	108,318,583		126,251,723	
Comestibles y forraje.....	80,273,517		91,387,221	
Total.....	230,359,319		285,156,005	
Moneda acuñada y billetes de banco extranjeros.....	7,155,137		25,862,517	
Total general .....	237,514,456		291,018,522	

## Los principales artículos exportados fueron los siguientes:

[Valor en milreis de oro.]

Artículos.	Cantidad.		Valor.	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Algodón en rama .....	13,264,738	24,081,753	7,346,728	10,290,790
Harina monazítica.....	4,860,390	4,437,290	967,337	889,231
Azúcar .....	7,861,450	37,746,510	831,004	3,608,476
Goma elástica.....	31,865,553	35,392,611	99,730,031	128,140,178
Carao .....	23,160,028	21,090,088	9,738,092	9,240,313
Café.....	10,024,536	10,830,661	177,409,617	190,-04,576
Nueces.....	92,580	198,226	953,878	2,064,049
Cueros y pieles.....	35,959,469	29,040,621	21,202,138	16,838,470
Frutas .....			428,297	606,678
Tabaco.....	23,964,255	20,390,558	7,438,477	7,335,163
Hierba mate .....	44,162,052	41,119,930	8,630,554	11,088,108
Maderas .....			654,924	390,070
Manganeso.....	208,260	224,377	2,727,162	2,958,462
Oro en barras.....	3,871,426	3,878,698	3,718,306	3,734,469
Piedras preciosas.....			92,173	167,607

Las exportaciones fueron clasificadas como sigue:

[Valor en milreis de oro.]

Artículos.	1904.	1905.
Animales y productos animales .....	23,545,573	18,514,112
Miñerales y productos minerales .....	8,337,646	8,753,846
Productos vegetales .....	348,096,877	369,559,721
Total .....	350,490,096	396,827,677
Moneda acuñada y billetes de banco .....	79,111	95,384
Total general .....	350,569,207	396,923,063

Las importaciones y exportaciones clasificadas con arreglo á los países de origen y de destino, fueron los siguientes:

IMPORTACIONES.

[Valor en milreis de oro.]

Países.		1904.	1905.	Países.		1904.	1905.
Alemania .....	29,263,817	35,353,966	Holanda .....	1,720,980	1,158,816		
República Argentina .....	23,702,252	31,210,143	India .....	5,123,458	4,793,212		
Austria-Hungría .....	4,487,902	4,665,188	Italia .....	8,375,551	8,835,566		
Bélgica .....	7,165,071	9,660,183	Portugal .....	16,872,618	19,411,497		
Canadá .....	1,177,828	1,388,492	Suecia y Noruega .....	2,435,643	3,378,791		
Estados Unidos .....	25,642,448	27,400,623	Suiza .....	1,810,475	2,061,266		
Francia .....	20,593,542	23,883,265	Terranova .....	2,802,361	3,869,839		
Gran Bretaña .....	63,914,377	70,199,935	Uruguay .....	11,282,814	13,079,762		
España .....	1,888,117	1,906,831	Otros países .....	1,860,065	2,649,070		

EXPORTACIONES.

Alemania .....	48,825,562	60,001,034	Gran Bretaña .....	56,663,964	72,967,401
República Argentina .....	9,920,568	12,103,502	Holanda .....	6,793,901	11,773,480
Austria-Hungría .....	9,826,860	13,621,325	Italia .....	3,318,340	3,682,399
Bélgica .....	5,831,261	8,033,852	Portugal .....	3,073,234	2,324,792
Estados Unidos .....	175,640,681	163,203,995	Uruguay .....	5,066,962	6,487,014
Francia .....	17,767,385	29,028,512	Otros países .....	6,758,378	13,600,573

El número y la nacionalidad de los buques que entraron en los diferentes puertos de la República y salieron de ellos durante el año, fué el siguiente:

ENTRADAS.

	Número.		Tonelaje.	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Brasileños .....	13,452	13,062	4,589,544	5,107,613
Ingléses .....	1,792	1,833	3,664,010	3,940,624
Alemanes .....	737	762	1,730,375	1,893,131
Franceses .....	392	373	829,526	831,179
Italianos .....	168	207	363,301	442,971
De diversas nacionalidades .....	866	835	698,807	741,783
Total .....	17,407	17,072	11,872,563	12,927,295

SALIDAS.

Brasileños .....	13,441	13,053	4,584,541	5,105,696
Ingléses .....	1,790	1,823	3,660,990	3,932,382
Alemanes .....	747	768	1,729,616	1,871,550
Franceses .....	391	374	829,654	831,278
Italianos .....	165	207	362,809	440,075
De diversas nacionalidades .....	855	839	691,369	745,317
Total .....	17,392	17,064	11,858,979	12,926,298

**FIJACIÓN DEL PRECIO DE LA GOMA Y LAS POSIBILIDADES DEL COMERCIO.**

En la Cámara de Diputados Federal se introdujo recientemente una resolución para fijar el valor de la goma elástica, semejante á la que se adoptó acerca del café. Dicho proyecto de ley prescribe que toda la goma que no se introduzca en el mercado en el Estado donde se produjo será depositada en las aduanas que estén situadas dentro de la zona productora, y por ella se pagará al precio corriente en plaza al presentarse un certificado de depósito en la Agencia Fiscal más próxima, en el cual deberá expresarse el peso y la calidad de la goma que así se deposite. Dicho producto se ha de clasificar en 7 calidades, de las cuales el tipo número 1 corresponde á la goma superior, y el tipo número 7 corresponde al caoutchouc de calidad inferior. A fin de poner en práctica la proyectada ley se autoriza al Gobierno para levantar un empréstito nacional ó extranjero hasta la cantidad de £10,000,000, que han de devengar un interés de un 5 por ciento. El producto de este empréstito se depositará en el Tesoro Nacional ó en la Oficina de Fondos de Conversión como una reserva para la emisión de billetes del Tesoro que pueden convertirse á un tipo fijo de cambio.

El Señor G. S. ANDERSON, Cónsul General de los Estados Unidos en Río de Janeiro, opina que en la actualidad hay una gran oportunidad para el cultivo y negocio de la goma en los bosques y mercados brasileños. Dicho Cónsul anuncia que se advierte cierto movimiento é iniciativa por parte de los cultivadores de café en gran escala, hacia el cultivo de la goma, y agrega lo siguiente:

Hay un gran entusiasmo en el cultivo de la goma. En Lóndres se están organizando varias compañías importantes que han de efectuar sus transacciones en el Brasil, y algunos de los cultivadores de café en gran escala en este país se ocupan en la actualidad en el desarrollo y fomento de plantaciones de goma en sus fincas. Es muy natural esperar que el entusiasmo en esta industria sea un tanto excesivo, y que algunos de los capitalistas pierdan dinero antes de que las condiciones lleguen á un estado normal. Al mismo tiempo el estado de las cosas parecen justificar el mayor grado de optimismo en el negocio de la goma.

El alza en el precio de la clase de goma superior de Pará ha sido muy rápida en estos últimos meses, puesto que de 95 centavos, que era el precio anterior, ha subido á \$1.15; y después en tres meses llegó á \$1.40. Según las indicaciones del mercado, la única razón para este aumento en el precio fué el aumento en la demanda de dicho producto. Difícil sería encontrar una razón más convincente ó en que más pudiesen confiar los interesados en este negocio. La gran demanda de goma para la construcción de zunchos ó llantas de automóviles y otras clases de llantas, constituye por sí sola uno de los rasgos importantes tanto del transporte como del negocio de goma, y por ahora no hay ninguna

señal de disminución, sino más bien de aumento de dicha demanda. Ya existe un aumento muy notable en cuanto al abastecimiento de goma, no sólo procedente del desarrollo de las plantaciones de goma, sino en el desarrollo adicional de los terrenos que producen goma silvestre en la región del Amazonas, y parece probable que el público no estará expuesto á carecer de dicho producto ni á que ocurra la tentativa de acaparar la producción del mundo.

Las probabilidades de éxito del comercio de goma son excelesntes, y lo único que hay que temer en el asunto es que la perspectiva se presenta demasiado brillante para que los negocios se hagan sobre una base prudente. Los métodos mejorados en la fabricación de la goma están compensando en cierto grado el aumento del costo de la materia prima. No es probable que haya nada que justifique un aumento considerable en el precio de los artículos manufacturados de goma. Las entradas de goma en las aduanas de Pará y Manaos en la presente estación arrojan un promedio como de  $1\frac{1}{2}$  por ciento más que durante el mismo período del año pasado, y como un 15 por ciento más que en la estación de 1904 á 1905, habiendo sido 34,490 toneladas las cifras que se obtuvieron en los dos puertos en el primer semestre de este año.

Las exportaciones de goma en los seis meses transcurridos de enero á junio de este año fueron las siguientes:

Meses.	Kilos.	Milreis en papel.	Milreis en oro.	Libras esterlinas.
Enero.....	4,175,753	25,048,948	15,670,088	1,762,885
Febrero.....	4,351,165	26,213,360	16,368,179	1,841,420
Marzo.....	3,791,302	23,201,976	13,724,240	1,543,977
Abril.....	2,737,239	17,350,732	9,799,951	1,102,494
Mayo.....	1,611,479	9,513,357	5,483,393	616,882
Junio.....	1,685,564	9,930,781	6,045,823	680,155
Total 1906.....	18,382,502	111,262,154	67,091,674	7,547,813
Total 1905.....	18,604,662	127,509,206	68,376,690	7,692,378

Esta goma fué enviada de Manaos, Itacoatiara, Serpa y Pará.

## COLOMBIA.

### LAS EXPORTACIONES DE BARRANQUILLA DURANTE EL AÑO DE 1905.

Los datos que se dan á continuación, relativos á las exportaciones hechas por la Aduana de Barranquilla, República de Colombia, durante 1905, han sido tomados del "Diario Oficial" de la misma. El peso total de dichas exportaciones fué de 25,568,609,931 de kilos, y su valor ascendió á 6,063,092 de pesos.

Los países de destino fueron los siguientes: Estados Unidos, 15,-146,217,838 de kilos, valorados en 3,441,811 de pesos; Alemania, 6,141,-326,765 de kilos, por valor de 1,055,660 de pesos; Gran Bretaña, 2,774,-860,559 de kilos, valorados en 937,077 pesos; Francia, 593,599,656 de kilos, valorados en 185,732 pesos; España, 107,969,113, por valor de



30,957 pesos; Panamá, 3,530,000 de kilogramos, valorados en 540 pesos, y otros países, 801,106,000 de kilogramos, valorados en 411,315 pesos.

## COSTA RICA.

### RATIFICACIÓN DE LA CONVENCION POSTAL UNIVERSAL.

En el Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos ha sido depositado el instrumento de ratificación por el Gobierno de la República de Costa Rica, fechado el 4 de julio de 1906, de la Convención Postal Universal, firmada en Washington el 15 de junio de 1897.

## CUBA.

### TRATADO DE EXTRADICION CON ESPAÑA.

El día 26 de octubre de 1905 se concluyó y firmó en la ciudad de Madrid, por medio de los plenipotenciarios debidamente autorizados al efecto, un tratado para la extradición de criminales entre la República de Cuba y el Reino de España.

Este tratado fué aprobado por el Senado de la República el 23 de abril de 1906, y las ratificaciones fueron canjeadas en Madrid el día 16 de julio de 1906.

### MARCAS DE FÁBRICA REGISTRADAS EN EL SEGUNDO TRIMESTRE DE 1906.

Según la "Gaceta Oficial" de la República de Cuba del 4 de septiembre de 1906, la Secretaría de Agricultura, Industria y Comercio de la misma ha expedido durante el segundo trimestre de 1906 los certificados de depósito por las marcas de fábrica extranjeras que á continuación se expresan:

No.	País de origen.	No. de la marca.	Clase del producto.	Propietario.
1	Alemania .....	63166	Ajuares de mesa y de cama, cortinas, tapetes de mesas, mantas de cañá y de caballos, volantes, cintas, tejidos y medias de lana, cáñamo, lino, fieltro, etc.; zapatos de género, tejidos de punto, canisas, cuellos y puños, así como toda clase de ropa interior; estuches, escobillas, muñecas de celuloide y enerno, ropa hecha, abanicos, cordones, botones, bordados, cenejes, lules, elásticos, ligas, sombreros, tapices, hilos, artículos de metal, eucillios, tijeras, tenedores, hachas, herramientas de todas clases, objetos de arte, vasos, vajillas, lámparas, artículos de hoja de lata, jarros, vajillas y baterías esmaltadas, muebles, juguetes, utensilios de escritorio y de casa, artículos de cuero, portamonedas, estuches y carteras de todas clases y objetos de papier mâche, artículos de vidrio, servicios de porcelana, loza, instrumentos de música de todas clases, autómatas, muñecas y figuras de cera y objetos de cerda.	Luleck & Serbos, Limited.
2	Idem .....	27406	Productos químicos.....	E. Merck.

No.	País de origen.	No. de la marca.	Clase del producto.	Propietario.
3	Argentina .....	13685	Farmacéutico y químico.....	The Angier Chemical Co.
4	Austria.....	12756	Artículos de alpacas platinadas.....	Bernhofer Metallwaarenfabrik Arthur Krupp.
5	Idem.....	14007	Cubiertos y servicios de mesa de alpacas.	Idem.
6	Dinamarca.....	12	Manitequilla.....	Copenhaguer Preserved Butter Co.
7	España.....	11256	Calzados de todas clases.....	Sra. Antonia Lliteras, viuda de J. Bonet.
8	Idem.....	8970	Libretas, carteras y cubiertas de papel de fumar.	Camilo Gisbert y Terol
9	España.....	11,827	Telas y trajes impermeables.....	Queralt Gurri.
10	Estados Unidos.....	31,523	Dinamita, cartuchos de dinamita, gelatina, explosivos, fulminantes y mechas.	The Altna Powder Co.
11	Idem.....	35,089	Máquinas y aparatos eléctricos y accesorios.	General Electric Co.
12	Idem.....	36,541	Piezas neumáticas para piezas de música.	Roth & Engelhardt.
13	Idem.....	39,615	Tirantes.....	Knothe Brothers.
14	Idem.....	43,408	Modelos para cortar trajes.....	The May Manton Patterns Co.
15	Idem.....	41,233	Papel de carbón y cintas para máquinas de escribir.	Wickoff, Seaman & Bénédict.
16	Idem.....	45,438	Barnices, lacas y pinturas.....	Standard Varnish Works.
17	Idem.....	47,639	Cojinetes de goma para herraduras.....	Rivere Rubber Co.
18	Idem.....	48,789	Medicinas de patentes.....	Dr. Kibner & Co.
19	Idem.....	49,156	Idem.....	Idem.
20	Idem.....	49,687	Jabón.....	The Charles N. Crittenton Co.
21	Idem.....	51,168	Para emulsión.....	Standard Emulsion Co.
22	Inglaterra.....	22,899	Velas, luces nocturnas, jabón corriente, aceite adecuado para alumbrado, calefacción, jabones de tocador y otros perfumes.	Price's Patent Candle Co., Limited.
23	Idem.....	39,545	Hilos de coser en carretes.....	J. P. Coats, Limited.
24	Idem.....	89,258	Idem.....	James Chadwick Brothers, (S. en C.)
26	Idem.....	100,493	Para driles de algodón.....	Stavert Zircónala & Co.
25	Idem.....	107,348	Hilo de croché.....	J. P. Coats, Limited.
27	Idem.....	187,745	Sustancias químicas para uso de medicinas y farmacia.	Fletcher, Fletcher Co., Limited.
28	Idem.....	246,817	Aceite y grasas para uso de tocador.....	Price's Patent Candle Co., Limited.
29	México.....	2,168	Whisky.....	The Cook & Bernheimer Co.
30	Idem.....	4,063	Idem.....	Idem.

### TRANVÍAS ELÉCTRICOS EN SANTIAGO.

A fines del mes de julio de 1906 la Secretaría de Obras Públicas adjudicó la subasta para la concesión del tranvía eléctrico de Santiago de Cuba á los Señores EDUARDO J. CHIBÁS y RICARDO S. PORRO, quienes han organizado una sociedad bajo el nombre de "Compañía de Electricidad y de Tracción de Santiago."

La ejecución de las obras deberá comenzar en el plazo de seis meses, y terminar á los dieciocho meses.

El sistema de carros que se adoptará es de un tipo nuevo, parecido al de los carros de verano de Nueva York, pero aún de mayor ventilación para que resulten apropiados en un todo al clima de Cuba.

## CHILE.

### INAUGURACIÓN DEL PRESIDENTE MONTT.

El 18 de septiembre de 1906, el Señor Don PEDRO MONTT fué inaugurado como Jefe Ejecutivo de la República de Chile, siendo el sucesor del ex-Presidente Riesco, que se retiró después de un término presidencial de cinco años.

El aniversario de la independencia de Chile también ocurre el 18 de septiembre, pero á causa de los recientes temblores de tierra se han suprimido tanto el ceremonial preparado en honor del día como la inauguración, y á petición de la Señora MONTT, esposa del Presidente, el dinero suscrito para dicha celebración se ha dedicado á socorrer á las víctimas de dicha catástrofe.

El Señor MONTT, que tiene como 60 años de edad, es hijo del difunto Don MANUEL MONTT—que también fué Presidente de Chile de 1851 á 1861—y durante treinta años ha sido una figura política prominente en su país.

En 1876 el Señor MONTT fué elegido representante al Congreso, donde permaneció como tal hasta 1900, y luego fué Presidente de la Cámara de Diputados. En 1887 fué Ministro de Justicia é Instrucción Pública, y dos años más tarde fué Ministro de Hacienda, enya cartera tuvo á su cargo dos años, y después fué Ministro de Chile en los Estados Unidos.

Después de esta misión, á su regreso á Chile, el Señor MONTT fué Ministro del Interior, y luego fué miembro del Senado y del Consejo de Estado, del cual llegó á ser Vice-Presidente.

#### EL COMERCIO EXTRANJERO DE 1905, EN DETALLE.

El comercio extranjero de la República Chilena durante el año de 1905 ascendió á la cantidad de 453,875,610 pesos, contra 373,149,864 pesos á que llegó en 1904. Las importaciones de 1905 fueron avaluadas en 188.566,418 pesos, en comparación con 157.152,080 pesos de 1904; el valor de las exportaciones de 1905 fué fijado en 265,209,192 pesos, comparados con 215,997,784 pesos de 1904.

El cuadro que se da á continuación demuestra las importaciones clasificadas por países de procedencia, dándose también las cifras correspondientes á 1904 por vía de comparación:

Países de procedencia.	1905.	1904.	Países de procedencia.	1905.	1904.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Gran Bretaña.....	71,129,129	57,315,488	Japón.....	41,713	41,305
Alemania.....	47,587,686	42,456,638	Portugal.....	39,705	37,105
Estados Unidos.....	18,867,949	13,997,927	Holanda.....	35,851	8,865
Francia.....	14,225,817	10,929,907	Turquía.....	29,258	17,830
Australia.....	7,566,663	3,865,912	Paraguay.....	14,760	7,482
República Argentina.....	6,333,572	5,969,965	Suecia.....	14,359	5,664
Italia.....	5,118,697	4,736,265	Costa Rica.....	12,228	26,613
Perni.....	4,945,432	6,408,829	Austria.....	12,010	5,861
Bélgica.....	2,653,693	3,243,000	México.....	11,865	8,928
India.....	2,549,548	2,128,628	Rusia.....	3,015	196
España.....	1,719,225	1,127,419	Colombia.....	2,247	1,078
Suiza.....	1,543,314	828,090	Noruega.....	2,112	4,712
Uruguay.....	1,081,557	613,473	Dinamarca.....	31	229
Emador.....	933,099	676,125	Egipto.....	4	3,211
Brasil.....	798,061	1,503,171	Java.....	.....	21,326
Panamá.....	353,115	39,631	Grecia.....	.....	2,800
Cuba.....	189,588	119,644	De pesquerías.....	507,622	365,197
China.....	163,186	153,991	Otros países.....	11,514	.....
Guatemala.....	68,250	120,405			
Bolivia.....	59,983	16,059	Total.....	188,566,418	157,152,080

Los artículos importados durante 1905, con sus respectivos valores, se hallan demostrados en la siguiente tabla:

Artículos importados.	Valor en pesos.
Productos animales.....	13,078,701
Sustancias vegetales.....	18,449,207
Sustancias minerales.....	36,550,761
Materias textiles.....	62,565,132
Aceites para combustible, etc.....	31,018,985
Papel y sus aplicaciones.....	3,607,312
Bebidas.....	2,022,302
Perfumes y sustancias químicas.....	3,192,192
Máquinas, herramientas y aparatos.....	25,000,804
Armas, municiones y explosivos.....	1,576,234
Encomiendas postales.....	877,986

Los países á que fueron destinadas las exportaciones chilenas de 1905 son los que se expresan en el cuadro que se da á continuación, dándose también las cifras de 1904 para comparación:

Países de destino.	1905.		1904.	
	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.
Gran Bretaña.....	101,321,794	70,516,667	Austria.....	308,958
Alemania.....	73,154,739	62,632,942	Ecuador.....	291,816
Estados Unidos.....	42,804,991	30,715,150	Islas Malvinas.....	154,927
Francia.....	22,321,590	28,823,135	Panamá.....	133,469
Perú.....	5,009,627	3,836,724	Guatemala.....	31,797
Bélgica.....	4,507,782	3,294,700	Nicaragua.....	4,950
Italia.....	4,047,943	4,235,957	Costa Rica.....	4,602
Holanda.....	3,154,333	6,975,133	México.....	1,678
España.....	1,825,902	946,944	Grecia.....	980
República Argentina.....	1,552,578	861,403	Colombia.....	108
Japón.....	1,371,905	.....	Portugal.....	816,228
Bolivia.....	1,176,144	1,115,555	Noruega.....	135,648
Hawai.....	655,265	.....	Otros países.....	200
Australia.....	653,939	.....	Total.....	265,209,192
Uruguay.....	376,060	327,573		215,497,784
Brasil.....	342,055	230,922		

El siguiente cuadro indica los artículos exportados durante el año en cuestión, con sus respectivos valores:

Artículos exportados.	Valor en pesos.
Productos animales.....	9,072,705
Sustancias vegetales.....	14,227,256
Sustancias minerales.....	230,177,342
Bebidas.....	292,147
Numerario.....	21,410,427
Diversos artículos.....	321,461

Debe hacerse constar que el principal artículo exportado durante el año de 1905 fué salitre, cuyas exportaciones en dicho año ascendieron á la importante suma de 184,421,848 pesos.

El balance del tráfico á favor de Chile, en 1905, asciende á 76,642,774 pesos.

#### LA RENTA ADUANERA EN EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1906.

Las entradas totales de las adunas de la República de Chile durante el primer semestre de 1906 ascendieron, según datos oficiales, á la cantidad de 45,918,964.75 pesos, correspondiendo á derechos de im-

portación 19,469,088.75, á derechos de exportación 25,543,595.55 pesos, y á otros ramos 879,280.45 pesos.

En el mismo período de 1905 las entradas aduaneras ascendieron á 40,093,647.97 pesos, de cuya cantidad 14,887,954.67 pesos son por derechos de importación, 24,476,807.42 por derechos de exportación, y 728,885.88 pesos por otros conceptos.

Resulta, pues, de la comparación que las aduanas de la República han recaudado en el primer semestre de 1906, 5,825,316.78 pesos más que en igual período de 1905.

#### INGRESOS DE ADUANAS, JULIO DE 1906.

Según datos estadísticos publicados en el "Diario Oficial" de Chile, durante el mes de julio de 1906, las aduanas recaudaron una renta total de 8,928,493.70 pesos, de los que corresponden al ramo de importación 2,958,875.53 pesos, 4,791,850.41 al ramo de exportación, y 177,767.76 pesos á otros ramos.

En el mismo mes del año 1905 los derechos de importación ascendieron á 2,777,237.09 pesos, los de exportación á 4,764,111.81 pesos, y los de otros ramos á 175,696.87 pesos, formando un total de 7,717,045.77 pesos.

Comparadas las entradas de julio de 1906 con las del mismo mes de 1905, tenemos en los derechos de importación un aumento de 1,181,638.44 pesos, en los de exportación uno de 27,738.60 pesos, y en otros ramos 2,070.89 pesos, formando un incremento total de 1,211,447.93 pesos.

El siguiente cuadro indica las sumas percibidas por cada aduana de la República durante el mes en cuestión, dándose también las cifras correspondientes al mismo mes de 1905, por vía de comparación:

Aduanas.	Julio 1905.	Julio 1906.
<b>I. Derechos de exportación:</b>		
Pisagua .....	\$708,926.31	\$322,316.19
Iquique .....	2,604,863.57	2,195,355.34
Tocopilla .....	669,077.83	654,135.17
Antofagasta .....	280,582.49	912,537.10
Total .....	500,661.61	507,506.61
Total .....	4,764,111.81	4,791,850.41
<b>II. Derechos de importación:</b>		
Arica .....	36,200.46	39,890.80
Pisagua .....	23,441.70	12,850.28
Iquique .....	271,994.66	334,199.52
Tocopilla .....	18,772.29	39,161.08
Antofagasta .....	183,810.26	242,986.58
Total .....	31,280.94	69,732.22
Caldera .....	11,687.33	11,490.54
Carrizal Bajo .....		413.60
Coquimbo .....	48,569.16	183,435.32
Valparaiso .....	1,710,099.67	2,474,367.01
Talcahuano .....	337,714.82	446,807.97
Coronel .....	33,335.12	15,049.09
Valdivia .....	47,997.45	63,620.08
Puerto Montt .....	3,952.16	1,806.22
Ancud .....		891.47
Resguardo de fronteras .....	18,411.07	21,523.75
Total .....	2,777,237.09	3,958,875.53
<b>III. Otros ramos.</b>		
.....	175,696.87	177,767.76
Total general .....	7,717,045.77	8,928,493.70

## PRESUPUESTO PARA 1907.

A mediados del mes de junio de 1906, el Poder Ejecutivo de la República de Chile presentó al Congreso Nacional el proyecto de presupuesto de los gastos de la administración pública para el año 1907, que asciende á \$110,350,458.50 en moneda corriente y \$31,384,128.52 oro, distribuido en la forma siguiente:

	Moneda corriente.	Moneda de oro.
Interior.....	\$19,730,103.43	\$690,981.75
Relaciones exteriores.....	352,470.00	1,156,897.36
Culto.....	1,093,582.00	.....
Colonización.....	1,471,480.00	.....
Justicia.....	5,950,833.10	.....
Instrucción.....	14,625,541.65	95,000.00
Hacienda.....	9,203,802.20	23,814,766.29
Guerra.....	14,434,494.54	80,800.00
Marina.....	11,080,656.13	5,244,679.27
Industria y Obras Públicas:		
Industria.....	2,932,564.42	74,733.33
Obras Públicas.....	3,714,356.63	42,200.00
Ferrocarriles.....	25,751,474.62	184,671.00
Total.....	110,350,458.50	31,384,128.52

## ENTRADAS Y GASTOS DURANTE LOS AÑOS 1902-1905.

Dáse á continuación el movimiento de entradas y gastos de la República de Chile durante el período de la presidencia de Don JERMAN RIESCO, contado desde 1902 hasta 1905:

Año.	Entradas.	Gastos.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
1902.....	105,515,849.20	134,639,564.58
1903.....	114,208,928.52	116,935,225.12
1904.....	115,654,448.01	103,562,256.12
1905.....	133,938,449.35	130,329,748.06
Entradas especiales.....	25,256,817.48	.....
Total.....	491,574,492.69	484,923,761.28

Exceso á favor de entradas, 9,650,701.41 pesos.

No estará de más dejar constancia de que en el lapso de tiempo que comprende estos datos se han pagado fuertes sumas por deudas de los diversos departamentos de estado de la República, anteriores á 1902, y que los gastos por concepto de obras públicas no han sido inferiores á 40,000,000 de pesos.

## LAS DEUDAS EXTERNA É INTERNA.

La deuda externa de la República de Chile, que en 31 diciembre de 1901 ascendía á £17,042,580, en la misma época de 1905 era de £16,249,300, siendo efecto de la amortización ordinaria la disminución de £793,280.

En 1905 se contrató un empréstito de £1,350,000 destinado á las alcantarillas, pavimentación y agua potable de Santiago, y los fondos

correspondientes están depositados en parte en tres bancos de esta capital y el resto en Europa.

Con arreglo á las leyes de 14 y 21 de febrero del año en curso se ha levantado un empréstito de £1,500,000 para las obras de saneamiento de Valparaiso, Talca, Concepción y establecimiento del servicio de agua potable en las ciudades de la República, y otro de £2,200,000 para la construcción del ferrocarril de Arica á La Paz. Contratados al 92½ por ciento y eliminando un 2½ por ciento de gastos, resulta de los empréstitos un producto líquido de 90¼ por ciento, que asciende á £3.339,250, depositadas oportunamente á la orden del Gobierno en el Deutsche Bank al interés del 3¼ por ciento.

La deuda interna de 75,437,880.91 pesos á fines de 1901 había aumentado el año último á 107,168,761.59 pesos con la emisión de billetes fiscales hecha conforme á la ley No. 1721 de diciembre de 1904.

De los 30,000,000 emitidos en papel moneda sólo 10,000,000 ingresaron á rentas generales, destinándose los 20,000,000 restantes á la compra de bonos de la Caja Hipotecaria. Con ellos se obtuvieron cédulas por un valor de 20,153,100 pesos, que, agregados á la existencia de 6,998,500 pesos y á la utilidad de 17,300 pesos, procedente de la reposición de bonos amortizados, forman un total general de 27,168,900.

#### NUEVA EMISIÓN DE BILLETES.

El Poder Legislativo de la República de Chile ha promulgado la siguiente ley que autoriza al Presidente de la República para emitir 40,000,000 de pesos en billetes fiscales de curso legal:

“Ministerio de Hacienda, No. 1867.

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

“ARTÍCULO 1º. Dentro de los treinta días siguientes á la promulgación de la presente ley el Presidente de la República emitirá 40,000,000 de pesos en billetes fiscales de curso legal.

“ART. 2º. Veinte millones se destinarán á las obras autorizadas por las leyes No. 1835 de 13 de febrero de 1906 y No. 1813 de 21 febrero de 1906, y se garantizarán igual cantidad de pesos oro de dieciocho peniques, que se tomarán del producto del empréstito contratado en virtud de las leyes citadas y que ingresarán al fondo de conversión en la forma determinada por la ley No. 1721 de 29 de diciembre de 1904.

“Los 20,000,000 restantes podrán ser tomados por las instituciones de crédito ó por particulares, dentro del plazo de seis meses, entregando igual cantidad de oro sellado ó en buenas letras sobre Lóndres.

“El oro ingresará con sus intereses al fondo de conversión depositado en bancos europeos.

“La cantidad que no sea tomada por los bancos ó por particulares en el plazo de seis meses designado será invertida por el Estado en

edificación escolar, adquisición de material rodante y construcción de obras en los ferrocarriles del Estado ó de otras obras que determina la ley de presupuestos.

“ART. 3°. La cantidad que invierta el Estado en las obras que determina el artículo precedente será garantida con igual cantidad de oro sellado ó en letras, tomado de las rentas de aduana, á contar desde 1° de julio de 1907.

“ART. 4°. El producto de la venta de las tierras magallánicas y de los terrenos salitrales afectos al fondo de conversión por la ley No. 1721, de diciembre de 1905, continuará afecto á la conversión de los billetes emitidos por esta ley hasta completar la totalidad de la emisión.

“ART. 5°. Mientras el Gobierno hace uso de los fondos emitidos con arreglo á la presente ley, podrá depositarlos en los bancos nacionales, á prorrata de los depósitos, con arreglo al balance de abril próximo pasado á un interés inferior en 3 por ciento á la tasa que ellos cobren por los saldos deudores.

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

“Santiago, 23 de mayo de 1906.

“JERMÁN RIESCO.

“JOAQUÍN PRIETO.”

#### AVALUOS ADUANEROS DE CIERTOS TEJIDOS.

La Superintendencia de Aduanas de la República de Chile ha dirigido la siguiente circular á los administradores de aduanas de la misma:

“Para uniformar la aplicación del impuesto sobre ciertas mercaderías cuyo avaluo ha suscitado dudas en algunas aduanas, esta superintendencia ha dictado las siguientes disposiciones:

“1°. La ropa en corte, sin costura, que no esté consultada especialmente en la tarifa, se avaluará según su naturaleza y clase por la partida correspondiente á la ropa concluída, con rebaja de 30 por ciento, exceptuándose las camisas de franela de algodón y las chaguas ó refajos de punto de lana ó con mezcla, que se avaluarán como las concluídas, sin rebaja alguna, y los trajes de dril ó brin de algodón para hombres y niños, que se avaluarán á 3 pesos por kilogramo de peso neto.

“2°. Las confecciones de género de lana, que tengan mezclas de algodón á la vista, se avaluarán como de lana y algodón sin necesidad de análisis. Si la mezcla de algodón no fuere apreciable á la simple vista, se avaluarán como de pura lana. De este modo se evitará el deterioro por la extracción de muestras destinada á análisis.

“3°. Quedan canceladas las circulares No. 12, de 20 de enero; No. 35, de 2 de junio de 1905, y No. 19, de 17 de marzo de 1905.

“Dios guarde á Vd. •

“ZEGERS.”



**REEMBARQUE DE MERCANCIAS EXTRANJERAS.**

El Poder Ejecutivo de la República de Chile ha expedido un decreto supremo relativo al reembarque de mercaderías extranjeras, cuya parte dispositiva es la siguiente:

“Las aduanas de la República exigirán á los reembarcadores de mercancías extranjeras afectas á impuestos de importación, un pagaré debidamente afianzado por el valor de los derechos correspondientes.

“Para la cancelación del pagaré deberá el interesado presentar un certificado de la aduana del puerto extranjero de destino, en el cual conste con claridad y determinadamente el desembarque de la mercancía reembarcada. Este certificado deberá ser visado por el consul de Chile, ó por el de una nación amiga, en el caso de que no hubiera funcionario consular chileno, y presentarse á la aduana de origen en el término de noventa días contados desde la fecha del pagaré para comprobar el desembarque en algún puerto sudamericano y en el de ciento y ochenta días para los demás puertos extranjeros.”

**OBRAS MARÍTIMAS DE ANTOFAGASTA.**

El 6 de junio de 1906 el Ejecutivo de la República de Chile expidió un decreto pidiendo propuestas públicas para la ejecución de las obras para el mejoramiento del puerto de Antofagasta. En dicho decreto se exige á los postores el depósito de 30,000 pesos moneda nacional de oro á satisfacción del Director del Tesoro. Las propuestas deben haberse abierto á comienzos del mes de agosto de 1906.

**EL FERROCARRIL DE COJIBA Á CALAMA.**

En decreto supremo de reciente fecha el Poder Ejecutivo de la República de Chile ha concedido permiso para la construcción de un ferrocarril entre el puerto de Cojiba y la ciudad de Calama, con ramales á Gatico y al llano de la Paciencia. Los concesionarios son los Señores EZEQUIEL GONZÁLEZ, ERNESTO A. HUBNER, AQUILES MORAGA, MIGUEL MOREL C. y ENRIQUE ROMANÍ. El decreto les exige el depósito de 15,000 pesos como garantía de las obligaciones impuestas por la concesión.

Los trabajos de la línea deberán iniciarse en el plazo de seis meses á contar desde la fecha de la aprobación de los planos, y terminarse en el de cinco á contar desde la misma fecha, con los ramales correspondientes.

El costo de esta línea ha sido calculado en 5,000,000 de pesos.

## REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.

### EXPORTACIONES DURANTE EL PRIMER TRIMESTRE DE 1906.

La "Revista de Agricultura," órgano del Ministerio de Fomento y Obras Públicas de la República Dominicana, en su número correspondiente al mes de junio de 1906, publica los siguientes datos relativos á las exportaciones efectuadas durante el primer trimestre del año 1906 por los puertos de la República:

Tabaco en rama, 24,421 libras; cacao, 4,168,561 libras; café, 1,425,413 libras; cera, 103,239 libras; cueros de res, 224,646 libras; cueros de cabras, 24,733 libras; dividivi, 797,865 libras; algodón, 2,744 libras; miel de abejas, 14,900 galones; cañones de caoba, 15,895 pies; plátanos, 31,500 racimos; guayaacán, 333 $\frac{3}{4}$  toneladas; espinillo, 20,396 pies; palo amarillo, 120 toneladas; ganado vacuno, 705 cabezas; guayaacancillo, 62 toneladas; astas de res, 1,444 libras; ganado caballar, 5 cabezas; almídon, 2,49 $\frac{1}{2}$  libras; vera, 317 toneladas; resina, 10,170 libras; maíz, 165 sacos; azúcar, 7,445,006 libras; concha de carey, 84 libras; lana vegetal, 20,563 libras; pieles curtidas y suelas, 5,295 libras; copra (carne de coco), 23,434 libras; cocos, 32,888 libras; cobre viejo, 6,385 libras; plata acuñada, 4 cajas; yaya, 10 toneladas; cerdas de res, 55 libras; genjibre, 100 libras; campeche, 76 toneladas; mora, 344 $\frac{3}{4}$  toneladas; cáscaras de naranja, 100 libras; horquetas de caoba 24,872 pies; henequén, 20,739 libras; cigarrillos, 2 cajas.

El valor total de estas mercancías ascendió á la suma de \$1,970,107.11 oro americano.

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## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

### COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

#### IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 926 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de agosto de 1906, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los ocho meses que terminaron en agosto de 1906, comparados con igual período de 1905. Debe explicarse que las estadísticas de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referentes á un mes cualquiera no se reciben en el Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo hasta el 20 del mes siguiente,

necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión. De suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de agosto, por ejemplo, no se publican hasta octubre.

#### COMERCIO EXTRANJERO EN AGOSTO DE 1906.

La relación mensual acerca del comercio extranjero de los Estados Unidos tal como la ha compilado la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo muestra lo siguiente:

Valor total de las importaciones en el mes de agosto de 1905, \$95,831,158; en 1906, \$105,669,616. En los ocho meses que terminaron en agosto de 1905, \$770,285,198; en 1906, \$845,621,395.

Valor total de las exportaciones en el mes de agosto de 1905, \$117,668,115; en 1906, \$129,783,750. En los ocho meses que terminaron en agosto de 1905, \$966,567,559, y en 1906, \$1,099,324,152.

Valor total de las exportaciones domésticas en el mes de agosto de 1905, \$115,913,945; en 1906, \$127,960,101. En los ocho meses que terminaron en agosto de 1905, \$949,382,092; en 1906, \$1,081,935,770.

El valor de las mercancías extranjeras exportadas durante el mes de agosto de 1905 fué \$1,754,170; en 1906, \$1,823,649. En los ocho meses que terminaron en agosto de 1905, \$19,185,467, y en 1906, \$17,388,382.

Las importaciones muestran las siguientes clasificaciones y valores: Comestibles sin preparar y animales para el consumo en el mes de agosto de 1905, \$10,414,590; 1906, \$9,296,061. En los ocho meses que terminaron en agosto de 1905, \$82,941,647; en 1906, \$80,304,711. Comestibles parcial ó enteramente preparados en el mes de agosto de 1905, \$12,518,601; en 1906, \$11,251,564. En los ocho meses que terminaron en el mes de agosto de 1905, \$104,649,024; en 1906, \$92,629,099.

En el mes de agosto de 1905 el valor de la materia prima para usarse en las fábricas ascendió á \$28,548,840; en 1906 ascendió á \$32,096,487. En los ocho meses que terminaron en agosto de 1905 dicho valor ascendió á \$275,466,212, y en 1906 ascendió á \$294,617,660.

En el mes de agosto de 1905 el material ya manufacturado para volverse á usar en las manufacturas se valió en \$16,569,337, y en 1906, se valió en \$21,172,992. En los ocho meses que terminaron en agosto de 1905 se valió en \$127,682,920, y en 1906 se valió en \$159,376,875.

En el mes de agosto de 1905 el valor de las manufacturas ó artículos manufacturados listos para el consumo ascendió á \$27,151,250, y en 1906 ascendió á \$31,036,545. En los ocho meses que terminaron en agosto de 1905 dicho valor ascendió á \$175,458,241, y en 1906 ascendió á \$212,794,787.

El valor de los artículos diversos en el mes de agosto de 1905 ascendió á \$628,540, y en 1906 ascendió á \$815,967. En los ocho meses que terminaron en agosto de 1905 dicho valor ascendió á \$4,087,154, y en 1906 ascendió á \$5,898,463.

Las clasificaciones y valores de las exportaciones fueron los siguientes: Comestibles sin preparar y animales para el consumo en el mes de agosto de 1905, \$8,832,581, y en 1906, \$12,081,895. En los ocho meses que terminaron en agosto de 1905, \$88,035,791, y en 1906, \$114,184,807.

El valor de los comestibles parcial ó enteramente preparados en el mes de agosto de 1905 ascendió á \$23,716,743, y en 1906 ascendió á \$27,512,138. En los ocho meses que terminaron en agosto de 1905 dicho valor ascendió á \$189,888,976, y en 1906 ascendió á \$227,501,301.

El valor de la materia prima para usarse en las fábricas en el mes de agosto de 1905 ascendió á \$26,378,140, y en 1906 ascendió á \$23,514,826. En los ocho meses que terminaron en el mes de agosto de 1905 dicho valor ascendió á \$242,930,836, y en 1906 ascendió á \$255,131,775.

El valor de los artículos manufacturados para volverse usar en las fábricas en agosto de 1905 ascendió á \$17,662,620, y en 1906 ascendió á \$22,477,401. En los ocho meses que terminaron en agosto de 1905 dicho valor ascendió á \$140,103,529, y en 1906 ascendió á \$162,628,843.

Los artículos manufacturados listo para el consumo en el mes de agosto de 1905 se valoraron en \$39,061,381, y en 1906 se valoraron en \$42,000,297. En los ocho meses que terminaron en el mes de agosto de 1905 se valoraron en \$282,508,646, y en 1906 se valoraron en \$317,342,297.

En el mes de agosto de 1905 el valor de los artículos diversos ascendió á \$262,480, y en 1906 ascendió á \$373,544. En los ocho meses que terminaron en el mes de agosto de 1905 el valor de dichos artículos ascendió á \$3,914,314, y en 1906 ascendió á \$5,146,747.

Las siguientes son las cifras oficiales relativas al importe total del comercio extranjero en el período de que se trata:

## IMPORTACIONES.

	Agosto—		Los ocho meses que terminaron en el mes de agosto—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
DIVISIONES PRINCIPALES.				
Europa.....	\$50,114,376	\$57,848,369	\$368,398,583	\$439,430,285
Norte América.....	18,159,895	20,781,476	173,728,135	171,913,922
Sur América.....	9,034,380	8,290,617	92,107,506	87,118,063
Asia y Occidnta.....	17,728,337	18,229,416	121,625,608	137,390,222
África.....	764,160	520,333	9,425,366	8,688,103
PAÍSES PRINCIPALES.				
Reino Unido.....	17,513,750	19,150,433	124,174,838	148,832,670
Alemania.....	11,573,149	13,318,045	78,296,401	92,625,805
Francia.....	8,493,251	9,678,289	60,623,925	73,468,166
Países Bajos.....	1,512,453	2,133,660	14,900,007	20,116,696
Canadá.....	5,709,025	6,821,768	40,243,037	46,684,694
Méjico.....	3,878,544	3,918,812	38,700,527	34,282,392
Cuba.....	6,193,434	7,380,013	77,617,784	70,391,518
Brasil.....	4,989,143	3,518,377	54,920,413	41,023,778
Imperio Chino.....	2,688,655	2,795,232	18,154,745	20,162,400
Japón.....	5,298,649	5,723,566	30,874,506	34,256,437

## EXPORTACIONES.

	Agosto—		Los ocho meses que terminaron en el mes de agosto—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
DIVISIONES PRINCIPALES.				
Europa.....	\$71,249,550	\$82,088,172	\$618,183,088	\$737,269,312
Norte América.....	25,444,331	29,422,512	180,341,739	216,326,262
Sud América.....	6,708,942	7,128,948	40,100,817	49,708,806
Asia y Oceanía.....	12,500,245	9,507,609	116,225,363	83,611,375
África.....	1,770,947	1,437,409	11,713,552	12,408,397
PAÍSES PRINCIPALES.				
Reino Unido.....	35,679,041	37,301,673	311,122,810	351,201,349
Alemania.....	14,200,687	13,944,077	113,935,403	136,649,353
Francia.....	4,827,708	6,388,888	44,672,459	54,729,812
Países Bajos.....	6,814,191	9,892,428	49,661,167	70,956,878
Canadá.....	12,651,784	15,588,413	93,990,269	111,583,687
México.....	5,171,699	5,438,427	33,071,461	41,371,595
Cuba.....	4,284,242	4,408,191	27,869,488	31,346,478
Imperio Chino.....	5,209,776	1,596,015	42,390,996	22,316,216
Japón.....	2,374,214	2,008,916	39,174,682	20,752,377

Aparte del comercio del remoto Oriente, los negocios de exportaciones dan un resultado generalmente satisfactorio. Por ejemplo, el valor de los productos y mercancías enviadas á europa hasta ahora este año económico asciende á \$737,000,000, comparado, con \$618,000,000 hace un año; el de los productos y mercancías enviados á la América del Norte de \$180,000,000, que era la cifra anterior, ha ascendido á \$216,000,000, y el de los productos y mercancías enviados á los países sudamericanos asciende á \$49,000,000 contra \$40,000,000 que era la cifra anterior. Se nota una disminución de \$22,000,000 en el valor de los productos de mercancías enviados al Imperio Chino, que antes había ascendido á \$42,000,000. En los productos y mercancías que se enviaron al Japón de \$39,000,000 bajó á \$20,000,000. El valor de las importaciones que se hicieron de Cuba sólo ascendió á \$70,000,000, comparado con \$77,000,000 hace un año, y el valor total de las importaciones del Brasil de \$54,000,000 ha bajado á \$44,000,000.

#### INFORME SOBRE EL COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

El Señor JOHN BARRETT, Ministro de los Estados Unidos en Colombia, hace una interesante reseña de las relaciones comerciales de las Repúblicas Panamericanas en los informes consulares diarios correspondientes al 24 de septiembre. El Señor BARRETT cita nueve puntos que deben tenerse presentes en beneficio de los intereses comerciales americanos, puntos que, aunque se conocen en su mayoría, no estará demás repetirlos. Estos puntos son los siguientes:

1. Enviar representantes comerciales ó agentes viajeros que siempre deben ser caballerosos y que hablen tanto el castellano como el francés.
2. Fabricar en los Estados Unidos ó adaptar artículos que correspondan á la demanda local latinoamericana.

3. Conceder plazos á los compradores de confianza, como lo hacen los remitentes europeos, en vez de exigir siempre pagos adelantados ó al efectuarse el embarque.

4. Desplegar mayor cuidado al embalar las mercancías que han de ser conducidas á puntos muy distantes y de manera que puedan resistir la severidad del clima, y también en los diferentes tamaños de bultos que se requieren en los diferentes mercados.

5. El establecimiento de bancos norteamericanos ó sucursales de ellos en las principales ciudades de la América del Sud.

6. Inducir á los jóvenes latinoamericanos á que vengan á nuestros colegios técnicos y profesionales en vez de ir á los de Europa.

7. Popularizar en nuestras escuelas y colegios el estudio de los idiomas, historia é instituciones de los países latinos.

8. La pronta construcción de conexiones de ferrocarril panamericanas, á fin de que tanto la América del Norte como la Central y del Sud se unan prácticamente con vínculos de acero.

9. La inversión de capital americano en el desarrollo de los grandes recursos naturales, las minas é industrias, así como en la construcción de ferrocarriles, tranvías y plantas eléctricas en los países más progresivos de la América del Sud.

A la mayoría de los lectores sin duda le ha de causar sorpresa otros puntos contenidos en el informe, especialmente los que se refieren á la magnitud del comercio extranjero. Por ejemplo, el Señor BARRETT dice que "Un cálculo exacto basado en los datos estadísticos oficiales correspondientes á 1903-1904, y 1904-1905, muestra que el valor total del comercio extranjero, es decir, tanto las exportaciones como las importaciones de las veinte repúblicas latinoamericanas, desde México y Cuba hacia el Sud hasta la Argentina y Chile, en la actualidad asciende anualmente como á \$1,800,000,000 en oro. Las exportaciones é importaciones arrojan una proporción como de 5 por 3, es decir, las primeras representan tres quintas partes, y las segundas dos quintas partes del valor total. Por consiguiente, el valor de las importaciones asciende como á \$720,000,000. Sin hacer más investigaciones, estas sumas mayores solas muestran un notable adelanto respecto de las que se obtuvieron hace diez años, y constituirán un argumento suficiente á favor de la teoría de que los Estados Unidos deben combinar sus energías para aumentar su comercio con la América del Sud."

Seguidamente el Señor BARRETT toma en consideración la parte que los Estados Unidos representan en este comercio, las razones que hay para aumentar esta parte y los medios por los cuales puede aumentarse, de la manera siguiente:

En 1905 el valor total de las exportaciones de los Estados Unidos á la América latina ascendió á \$182,000,000, y el valor total de las importaciones que los Estados Unidos hicieron de la América latina

ascendió á \$309,000,000. Esto demuestra que hay un saldo anual de \$127,000,000 contra los Estados Unidos, cantidad que la América latina á su vez usa para comprar grandes cantidades de mercancías en los mercados más activos de Europa. Si se toma en consideración la grandeza de los Estados Unidos, la gran variedad de sus fábricas y productos, así como sus condiciones de abastecimiento y demanda, no existe ninguna razón válida por qué los Estados Unidos no le han de vender á la América latina tanto como esta última les compra. Si se estudian las exportaciones de los Estados Unidos á todas las partes del mundo y sus importaciones de todas las partes del mundo, se encuentra una prueba adicional de que no están haciendo el comercio que deberían hacer con la América latina.

En 1905 sólo un 4 por ciento del gran total de exportaciones de los Estados Unidos fueron á la América latina, por más que las importaciones que esta última hace representan un valor de más de \$720,000,000, y solamente un 13 por ciento del inmenso valor total de las importaciones que los Estados Unidos hacen proceden de esta parte del mundo, cuyas exportaciones ascienden á un valor total de \$1,000,000,000. Los mercados del Oriente son muy importante para los Estados Unidos, y el valor total del comercio extranjero de la América latina, cuya población es relativamente pequeña, excede con mucho al valor total del comercio con el remoto Oriente, situado al norte de Hong Kong, que tiene una población enorme. La República Argentina, cuya población sólo asciende á 6,000,000, compró y vendió más que la China, que tiene 400,000,000 de habitantes, ó que el Japón, que tiene 40,000,000. El comercio extranjero de Chile, cuya población no excede de 3,500,000, fué mayor que el de la Siberia Oriental, Corea, Siam, Indo-China y las Filipinas combinadas, países que tienen una población de 50,000,000.

Debe hacerse mención de algunos de los inconvenientes con que tropieza la América del Norte para obtener el desarrollo del comercio con la del Sud. Por lo regular el norteamericano en vez de estudiar detenidamente los métodos para contrapesar la diferencia que existe en la raza, idioma, etc., que impiden su progreso, adopta una línea de proceder independiente, y con frecuencia fracasa. La proporción de los norteamericanos que visitan la América latina y que hablan el castellano y el portugués es tan pequeña, que en verdad es una maravilla que tengan éxito en sus planes. En cambio, un 95 por ciento de los Europeos que vienen á la América Central y del Sud entienden por lo menos uno de estos idiomas. En las escuelas y colegios mercantiles de los Estados Unidos debe declararse forzoso el estudio del castellano ó del portugués para que pueda obtenerse un diploma. El portugués es un idioma más importante de lo que generalmente se cree, por cuanto es el idioma que más se usa en el comercio y las industrias del Brasil, y

cuenta que este último país en la actualidad está llamado á ser una de las grandes naciones del mundo. Pero es el caso que casi todo brasileño de regular posición habla también el francés.

Los norteamericanos al tratar con la América Latina con frecuencia muestran cierto desconocimiento de las condiciones generales de esta última, y debieran tener presente que en la historia de la América latina abundan los ejemplos de progreso en el desarrollo del gobierno y de la instrucción en general, en literatura, en las grandes investigaciones científicas é inventos, y que cuenta con universidades y escuelas profesionales tan adelantadas como las que existen en los Estados Unidos y en Europa. La falta de vapores de pasajeros de primera clase y de un buen servicio de correos, también presenta un notable contraste con la fácil comunicación que hay entre Europa y la América latina.

#### REGLAMENTO DE LA LEY SOBRE LA CARNE.

El reglamento acerca de la aplicación de la nueva ley sobre la carne en los Estados Unidos se declaró vigente el día 1° de octubre de 1906, pero no se ha de aplicar á la carne ó á los productos de ésta que se conduzcan sin interrupción y que se hallen de tránsito el 1° de octubre.

Dicho reglamento exige que ninguna persona, razón social ó compañía, deberá recibir para su transporte de un estado ó territorio ó del Distrito de Colombia, reses muertas, productos de la carne de res, etc., hasta que se expida y presente un certificado en conformidad con las varias fórmulas que el reglamento prescribe. Esto requiere que se hagan relaciones exactísimas del nombre del ferrocarril que ha de hacer el transporte, el del remitente, el lugar del embarque, el de destino, el número y la inicial del carro, si el establecimiento está exento de la inspección, y, en caso afirmativo, el número de su exención, y si las carnes han sido ó no inspeccionadas. El expresado reglamento prescribe, asimismo, que se remitan al jefe de la Oficina de Industria de Animales, certificados por duplicado en los casos en que las carnes hayan sido inspeccionadas, y en tales casos, no se exige que á estas últimas se les ponga el rótulo de "inspeccionadas y aprobadas." Exígense también certificados por duplicado cuando se trata de carnes y productos que están exentas de la inspección, los cuales se expedirán separadamente de cualquier hoja de ruta, conocimiento ú otra forma que se use ordinariamente en el embarque de carne. En cuanto á estos últimos productos, el certificado deberá expresar que dicha carne ó productos de carne están en buenas condiciones, es decir, que son sanas y saludables y adecuadas para usarse como comestibles.

Los agricultores que hagan embarques de carne tendrán que presentar un certificado semejante que exprese la pureza y estado sano de las carnes, debiendo enviarse duplicados en seguida al Departamento correspondiente.



Una de las reglas principales es la que exige que todos los certificados originales que se entreguen á la compañía de transporte, según lo exige el reglamento, los ha de conservar y archivar la compañía que efectuare el primer transporte, á fin de que este Departamento pueda comprobarlo fácilmente de la manera que el Secretario de Agricultura tenga á bien prescribirlo de tiempo en tiempo.

Ya se han hecho ocho enmiendas á este reglamento, las cuales se relacionan con el transporte entre los Estados, las carnes y productos inspeccionados, las carnes y productos que están exentos de la inspección, las carnes que los agricultores proporcionan para su transporte, y las restricciones que en ciertos casos se les imponen á las compañías de transporte.

El nuevo reglamento está comprendido en una circular de seis páginas, en la cual se describen los productos comprendidos en aquél, tales como reses muertas, cuartos de reses y productos de carne de vaca, carnero, cerdo y cabras.

En dicho reglamento se declara expresamente que cualquiera mezcla en la cual la carne sea un ingrediente, no se ha de considerar como un comestible, á menos que la carne que dicha mezcla contenga constituya una parte definida y considerable de la mezcla. Pero se agrega que cuando dicha mezcla se prepare en un establecimiento donde se efectúa la inspección, el Departamento inspeccionará las condiciones sanitarias de la parte de dicho establecimiento en la cual se prepare la expresada mezcla, y también se inspeccionará la carne ó los productos de ésta que entren en la mezcla, antes de entrar en ella. Á dicha mezcla no se le aplicará un marbete oficial. Las mezclas, tales como carnes picadas, sopas, etc., comprendidas en esta regla, y que no tengan un marbete oficial, se permiten en el comercio con los Estados y con el extranjero, sin ninguna inspección y sin certificados, pero estarán sujetas á las prescripciones y requisitos que rigen acerca de la ley de alimentos puros y el reglamento que con arreglo á ella se ha hecho.

El reglamento de que se trata prescribe, además, que los productos como el jugo y los extractos de carne, etc., que sólo se usan para fines medicinales y que se anuncian únicamente para los médicos, no se consideran como comestibles.

#### AUMENTO EN LAS IMPORTACIONES DE CUEROS EN 1905.

Las importaciones de cueros y pieles á los Estados Unidos muestran un aumento considerable. Este aumento se refiere á los cueros vacunos, pieles de cabra y otras clases de cueros y pieles que pagan derecho. En los doce meses que terminaron el 30 de junio de 1906 las importaciones de cueros vacunos que pagaron un derecho de un 15 por ciento pesaron 42,977,943 de libras más que en 1905, y 70,785,132 de libras más que en 1904. Este aumento resulta notable si se tiene

en cuenta que la mayor parte de los cueros que se importan y que pagan derecho vienen secos.

Las cifras verdaderas son las siguientes:

*Importaciones de cueros vacunos que pagan derechos.*

Año económico.	Libras.	Valor.	Promedio de precio por libra.
1906.....	156,155,300	\$21,862,660	Centavos. 14.60
1905.....	113,177,357	14,949,628	13.20
1904.....	88,370,168	10,989,035	12.87

En el año económico de 1906 también fueron mayores las importaciones de todos los demás cueros, que representan todos los cueros y pieles, excepto los cueros vacunos y pieles de cabra, que pagan derechos, los cuales se enumeran separadamente. En esta clase de cueros y pieles el aumento en 1906, respecto de 1905, fué 31,151,485 de libras, y el aumento este año, respecto de 1904, fué de 55,020,667 de libras. A continuación se encontrarán las cifras de referencia.

*Importaciones de todos los demás cueros.*

Año económico.	Libras.	Valor.	Promedio de precio por libra.
1906.....	158,045,419	\$30,246,198	Centavos. 19.13
1905.....	126,893,934	22,868,797	18.02
1904.....	103,024,752	17,045,304	16.51

Las importaciones de pieles de cabras también muestran un aumento de 13,275,820, respecto de 1905, y 24,740,844 de libras más que en 1904. Las cifras verdaderas correspondientes á tres años económicos son las siguientes:

*Importaciones de pieles de cabra.*

Año económico.	Libras.	Valor.	Promedio de precio por libra.
1906.....	111,079,391	\$31,773,909	Centavos. 28.60
1905.....	97,803,571	26,945,721	27.51
1904.....	86,338,547	23,971,731	27.76

El total de las importaciones de cueros y pieles, incluso las pieles de cabra en el año que terminó en junio de 1906, ascendieron á 87,405,248 de libras más que en 1905, y 150,545,643 de libras más que en 1904. En la siguiente tabla se expresan los hechos:

*Total de importaciones de cueros, pieles y pieles de cabra.*

Año económico.	Libras.	Valor.
1906.....	425,280,110	\$83,882,167
1905.....	357,871,862	64,764,146
1904.....	274,733,467	52,006,070

Todos los datos estadísticos que ha sido posible obtener indican que la matanza de ganado vacuno y, por consecuencia, la producción de cueros y pieles en los Estados Unidos, no aumenta en proporción con el aumento del consumo de cuero curtido.

#### PROGRESO DE PUERTO RICO.

Las exportaciones é importaciones de Puerto Rico en el año económico que terminó el 30 de junio de 1906 muestran un notable aumento en la prosperidad de dicha isla, comparado con las condiciones que predominaban antes del presente régimen, en tanto que la igualdad del comercio entre la isla y los Estados Unidos parece indicar un canje de productos muy lucrativo.

Tanto las exportaciones como las importaciones se han duplicado prácticamente desde que los Estados Unidos asumieron el control ó dominio de la isla. El valor de las exportaciones correspondientes al año económico pasado ascendió á \$23,250,000, contra \$12,750,000, que fueron las cifras más altas que jamás se obtuvieron bajo el dominio español. Además, las exportaciones del último año económico muestran un aumento de un 25 por ciento sobre las del año anterior, lo cual constituye una prueba digna de tenerse en cuenta del incremento del comercio de la isla.

El valor de las importaciones del último año económico ascendieron á un poco menos de \$22,000,000, contra un promedio anterior como de \$12,500,000. El valor de las exportaciones á los Estados Unidos y el de las importaciones de dicho país ascendió á \$19,000,000, respectivamente. Bajo el régimen español, durante un período de cinco años que terminó en 1898, el valor de las importaciones hechas de los Estados Unidos ascendió como á \$2,500,000 al año.

El valor total de las exportaciones fluctuó desde \$8,000,000 hasta \$12,000,000 durante el período transcurrido de 1880 á 1898, siendo este último el año de la ocupación de la isla por los Estados Unidos, y habiéndose obtenido las cifras más altas en oro en 1892, que ascendieron á \$12,758,978, y las más bajas que se obtuvieron en 1891 y ascendieron á \$8,338,332. En 1899, después de las pérdidas que ocurrieron á causa del huracán que sufrió la isla, el valor de las exportaciones bajó á \$6,000,000. En 1901 el valor de las exportaciones llegó casi á \$9,000,000, en 1902 llegó á \$12,500,000, en 1903 á \$15,000,000, en 1904 á \$15,250,000, en 1905 á \$18,750,000, y en 1906, según antes se ha indicado, ascendió á \$23,250,000. Estas cifras relativas á las exportaciones incluyen, por supuesto, los embarques hechos á los Estados Unidos, que por más que no son técnicamente exportaciones con arreglo á las actuales relaciones de Puerto-Rico con los Estados Unidos, se han incluído en esta relación general del valor de las mercancías exportadas de la isla.

El aumento de un 100 por ciento prácticamente en el valor de las mercancías enviadas de la isla ocurre principalmente en el azúcar y

el tabaco elaborado. Antes de 1903, la cantidad de azúcar exportado de la isla jamás llegó á 100,000 toneladas. En el año económico de 1903 ascendió á 104,000 toneladas, en 1904 á 115,000 toneladas, en el año económico de 1906 ascendió como á 180,000 toneladas, y en el presente año es probable que exceda de 200,000 toneladas. El valor del azúcar exportado jamás llegó á \$7,000,000 hasta el año de 1903, época en que ascendió prácticamente á \$7,500,000; en el año económico de 1904 ascendió á \$8,500,000, en 1905 ascendió prácticamente á \$12,000,000, y en 1906 ascendió á un poco más de \$14,000,000.

El valor de los cigarros ó puros y cigarillos exportados de la isla, que jamás había llegado á \$1,000,000 hasta una fecha reciente, en 1904 ascendió á \$1,500,000, en 1905 á un poco más de \$2,000,000, y en el año económico de 1906 ascendió á \$3,000,000.

Las exportaciones de café que fluctuaban desde \$3,000,000 hasta \$6,000,000 por año en la década anterior á la ocupación de la isla por los Estados Unidos, se disminuyeron grandemente por razón de la destrucción de los cafetales por el huracán de 1898, y el valor de las exportaciones descendió como á \$3,000,000 por año, habiendo llegado á \$3,500,000 el valor total del café exportado de la isla en el año económico que acaba de terminar, contra un poco menos de \$2,000,000 en 1905, y un poco más de \$3,500,000 en 1904.

De los \$23,250,000 valor de mercancías exportadas de la isla en el año económico de 1906, \$1,500,000 fueron enviadas á los Estados Unidos, \$1,500,000 en valor de mercancías se enviaron á Cuba, \$750,000 á España, un poco más de \$500,000 á Alemania, \$250,000 á Austria-Hungría, ascendiendo á \$4,000,000 el valor total de las mercancías enviadas á países extranjeros. Las mercancías que por valor de \$1,500,000 fueron enviadas á Cuba consistieron principalmente de tabaco y café, habiendo obtenido el café de Puerto-Rico que se envió á Cuba el beneficio de la rebaja de derechos mencionada en el tratado de reciprocidad entre Cuba y los Estados Unidos. El café constituye el ramo más importante de las exportaciones hechas á España y Francia.

Las mercancías por valor de \$19,000,000 enviadas de Puerto-Rico á los Estados Unidos, consistieron principalmente de azúcar, cuyo valor representaba un poco más de \$14,000,000; los cigarros ó puros y cigarillos, por valor de \$3,000,000; frutas, por valor de \$500,000; tabaco en rama, por valor de \$500,000, consistiendo el resto principalmente de mieles, algodón de la isla del mar, cueros y pieles, artículos de paja y de guano, y café.

Las mercancías que por valor de \$19,000,000 se importaron de los Estados Unidos á Puerto-Rico incluyen arroz, \$3,350,000; artículos de hierro y acero, \$3,250,000; géneros de algodón, \$2,250,000; carnes, manteca y productos de las lecherías, \$1,750,000; harinas, \$1,350,000; artículos de cuero, \$500,000; madera en bruto y labrada, \$500,000, y artículos de madera, \$500,000.

**LAS EXPORTACIONES DE MAQUINARIA INGLESA COMPARADAS  
CON LAS DE MAQUINARIA AMERICANA.**

El Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos ha establecido la siguiente comparación entre las exportaciones de maquinaria que se han hecho de la Gran Bretaña y de los Estados Unidos, debiendo añadirse que en el BOLETÍN MENSUAL se han publicado ya los detalles de este comercio en cuanto se refiere á los países de la América Latina. Los dos países del mundo que producen maquinaria en gran escala son los Estados Unidos de la América del Norte y el Reino Unido. Los Americanos han ocupado el primero puesto en la invención de nuevos y eficaces mecanismos para economizar el costo de la mano de obra, en tanto que los ingleses les aventajan en la cantidad de producción y en las exportaciones. Ambos países están aumentando rápidamente sus ventas al extranjero, según lo indican las siguientes tablas de comparación, refiriéndose los datos estadísticos americanos al año económico que terminó el 30 de junio de 1906, los cuales datos muestran un aumento de un 18½ por ciento sobre 1904, en tanto que las cifras inglesas relativas á las exportaciones en los seis primeros meses de 1906, muestran un aumento de un 24½ por ciento sobre el mismo número de meses en 1904.

*Exportaciones Americanas en los años económicos que terminaron el 30 de junio.*

Artículos.	1904.	1906.
Máquinas para indicar las ventas en efectivo .....	\$1,836,233	\$2,496,891
Maquinaria eléctrica .....	5,645,869	7,869,137
Maquinaria de lavar .....	553,912	674,398
Maquinaria para trabajar el metal .....	3,716,709	6,445,612
Prensas de imprimir .....	1,396,746	1,577,061
Maquinaria de bomba .....	2,763,397	4,210,624
Máquinas de coser .....	5,623,423	7,272,868
Máquinas de hacer zapatos .....	1,071,090	1,487,110
Locomotoras .....	5,261,422	6,375,229
Calderas y piezas de máquinas de vapor .....	2,169,753	2,484,063
Máquinas de vapor fijas .....	1,669,401	1,485,093
Máquinas para labrar madera .....	738,069	943,832
Máquinas de escribir .....	4,537,125	5,126,374
Maquinaria é instrumentos agrícolas .....	22,749,700	21,554,427
Otra clase de maquinaria .....	19,906,062	28,437,235

*Exportaciones inglesas en los seis primeros meses del año.*

	1904.	1906.
Locomotoras .....	\$4,511,480	\$6,418,570
Máquinas agrícolas .....	2,499,887	2,782,545
Otras clases de máquinas .....	5,452,889	9,098,169
Maquinaria agrícola .....	2,582,068	2,904,891
Máquinas de coser .....	5,615,065	3,790,838
Maquinaria para minas .....	2,138,014	1,757,201
Maquinaria para la fabricación de tejidos .....	11,627,723	15,339,811
Maquinaria eléctrica .....	1,045,587	2,132,797
Otra clase de maquinaria .....	14,656,004	20,611,474

La Gran Bretaña no puede competir con los Estados Unidos en el negocio de máquinas para indicar la cantidad de las ventas en efectivo

y en las máquinas de escribir, de lavar, de hacer zapatos y la maquinaria de bombear. En otros ramos la competencia entre los dos países es muy aguda. De 1904 á 1906 las exportaciones de locomotoras de los Estados Unidos mostraron un aumento de 20 por ciento, en tanto que las exportaciones inglesas mostraron un aumento de un 35 por ciento. El aumento americano más notable se obtuvo en los Estados de la América Central, en los cuales en 1904 se vendieron locomotoras por valor de \$31,150, en 1905, \$60,810, y en 1906, \$1,131,930, en tanto que el valor de las ventas que se hicieron al Japón de \$624,873 á que ascendieron en 1904, en 1905 llegaron á \$1,276,045, y en 1906 á \$1,996,398.

Los mercados de la América del Sud han demostrado ser los mejores para el aumento de las ventas de locomotoras inglesas, habiendo las ventas que en dichos países se hicieron aumentado de \$780,000, que produjeron en el primer semestre de 1904 hasta \$3,180,000 en el primer semestre de 1906, cantidad que representaba un 50 por ciento de las ventas de locomotoras que la Gran Bretaña hizo este año hasta el 30 de junio. La India Inglesa demostró ser el mejor mercado después de la América del Sud, habiendo comprado locomotoras inglesas por valor de \$2,200,000 de enero á julio. Los Estados Unidos son los que tienen un negocio extranjero mayor en máquinas agrícolas y están aumentando sus ventas en otras clases de máquinas. El primer semestre de este año el valor de las exportaciones ascendió á \$9,068,169, contra \$5,452,889 en el mismo período de 1904, y á juzgar por las actuales indicaciones, el año común de 1906 mostrará que el comercio inglés extranjero en máquinas ha de representar un valor de más de \$35,000,000. El primer semestre de 1904 las ventas de máquinas fijas inglesas á los países de Sud América ascendieron á \$500,000 y en el primer semestre de 1906 ascendieron á \$1,200,000.

La maquinaria é instrumentos agrícolas americanos cada vez tienen mayor aceptación en el extranjero. En 1906 las ventas que se hicieron á países extranjeros de segadoras é instrumentos para recoger las cosechas se valoraron en \$12,150,101; de arados y cultivadores se vendieron \$4,128,331, y de otras clases de instrumentos se vendieron \$8,275,995. La República Argentina demostró ser el mejor mercado, por cuanto compró \$5,963,714 valor de maquinaria para agricultores, contra \$3,996,476 en 1904. En 1906 Rusia compró \$3,851,455 valor de maquinaria americana para agricultores, en tanto que Francia, Alemania, y el Canadá compraron cada uno por valor de más de \$2,000,000. En 1904 Holanda triplicó sus compras, y en 1906 el valor de sus compras excedieron de \$600,000. México también duplicó sus compras con una cantidad casi igual. La Gran Bretaña está aumentando sus ventas de maquinaria agrícola en la América del Sud, habiendo ascendido el total en el primer semestre de 1906 á \$435,000, contra

\$235,000 en el mismo período de 1904. Las ventas europeas también aumentaron de \$1,790,000 á \$2,085,000 en este período.

Los Estados Unidos venden más maquinaria eléctrica, sobre todo en los motores de superior calidad y otros utensilios ó aparatos eléctricos. La venta de estos aparatos al mercado doméstico es enorme, pero el sobrante que fué á los mercados extranjeros de un valor de \$5,645,809 en el año económico de 1906, ascendió á \$7,869,137. El Canadá resultó ser el mejor parroquiano, puesto que el año pasado compró maquinaria eléctrica por valor de \$2,138,134, y el Reino Unido compró \$1,153,528. Cuba, que en 1904 sólo compró maquinaria eléctrica americana por valor de \$31,786, el año pasado la compró por valor de \$528,565. Las exportaciones al Japón, que en 1906 ascendieron á un valor de \$772,492, resultaron un tanto menor que los dos años anteriores, pero el hecho de que la Gran Bretaña duplicó sus exportaciones de maquinaria eléctrica, como se ve al comparar el primer semestre de 1906 con el mismo período de 1904, demuestra que no desentendaba este ramo de su comercio extranjero.

El comercio de máquinas de coser de la Gran Bretaña mostró una notable merma este año, puesto que el valor de las exportaciones que se hicieron en el primer semestre ascendió á un total de \$3,790,838, contra \$5,615,015 en el primer semestre de 1904, y \$5,875,559 en 1905. Por otra parte, el comercio americano de máquinas de coser fué muy notable en el año económico de 1906, habiendo ascendido á un valor total de \$7,272,868, contra \$5,623,423 dos años antes. En 1906 la Gran Bretaña compró máquinas de coser por valor de \$1,692,739, la mayor parte de las cuales sin duda para exportarlas, y Alemania por vez primera compró más de \$1,000,000 valor de máquinas de coser americanas. La República Argentina compró máquinas de coser por valor de \$714,704, y México, que ocupa el cuarto puesto como mercado de este ramo, compró máquinas por valor de \$696,543.

#### PRODUCCIÓN DE CARBÓN DE PIEDRA EN 1905.

Según el cálculo hecho por la Oficina de Inspección Geológica, la producción de carbón de piedra de los Estados Unidos en 1905 ascendió á 392,919,341 de toneladas, valnadas en las minas en \$476,756,963. El valor de esta producción excede al de todas las cifras anteriores en la historia de esta industria. Comparada con la de 1904, la producción de 1905 mostró un aumento de un 11.7 por ciento en la cantidad, y un 7.3. por ciento en el valor.

Sin embargo, el valor total del carbón de piedra que se produjo en 1905 no fué tan grande como el valor de la producción que se obtuvo en 1903, cuyo valor ascendió á \$503,724,381. Este subido valor fué debido al aumento en los precios causada por la merma de carbón que hubo y que fué consecuencia directa de la huelga que ocurrió el año

anterior en las minas de carbón de antracita en el Estado de Pennsylvania. En 1904 el valor de la producción del carbón de piedra ascendió á \$444,371,021, lo cual constituyó el restablecimiento de las condiciones normales, y la merma en 1905 fué resultado de una producción mayor que las exigencias del mercado, por más que éstas fueron extraordinariamente grandes.

El aumento total en la producción de carbón de piedra en los Estados Unidos en 1905 respecto de 1904, fué mayor que la producción de Francia en 1904 ó que la producción de cualquiera otra nación extranjera, excepto la Gran Bretaña, Alemania y Austria-Hungría, y fué casi igual á la producción de este último país. La producción total de los Estados Unidos el año pasado fué casi un 50 por ciento mayor que la de la Gran Bretaña, que hasta 1899 fué la primera nación productora de carbón de piedra del mundo, y más del doble de la cantidad que produjo Alemania. Otro hecho interesante que se nota en la estadística de producción de carbón de piedra de los Estados Unidos es que cada década la producción se ha duplicado prácticamente.

De la cantidad total de carbón bituminoso que se produjo en 1905, se sacaron 103,396,452 de toneladas mediante el empleo de maquinaria de minas comparadas con una producción de 78,606,977 de toneladas en 1904. De 7,663 máquinas de minas que se emplearon en 1904, en 1905 el número de dichas máquinas se elevó á 9,184.

#### CLASE DE LAS IMPORTACIONES HECHAS POR LA ADUANA DE NUEVA YORK EN 1906.

El Administrador de Aduana del puerto de Nueva York anuncia al Departamento del Tesoro que un análisis de los registros de importaciones de la aduana de Nueva York correspondientes al año económico de 1906, muestra que el aumento más notable en el valor se advierte en las mercancías exportadas, y es aproximadamente como sigue:

*Primera división.*—Los cueros vacunos de Sud América, de las Antillas Orientales Inglesas, Francia, México, Reino Unido, Rusia, China, Dinamarca y Suecia, en el año de referencia muestran un aumento de \$8,500,000.

La goma elástica procedente del Brasil, México, Alemania é Inglaterra; pulpa de madera y aserrín de Alemania, Noruega, Suecia y Austria; desperdicios de material para la fabricación de sacos y material para papel, procedente de Alemania, los Países Bajos, Inglaterra, España y Francia; cañas y mimbre procedentes de Alemania, India y China; madera y listones del Canadá; lmosos en bruto procedentes de Sud América y de Europa, muestran un aumento total de \$3,500,000.

*Segunda división.*—Las piedras preciosas de Inglaterra, Francia y Holanda. \$7,000,000; cuadros y papel mayormente de Inglaterra, \$1,500,000; álbums de tarjetas postales, papel de entapizar y artículos



para presentes de navidad, procedentes de Alemania é Inglaterra, \$1,000,000.

*Tercera división.*—Eneajes (puntas de Valenciennes) de Calais, Francia, \$3,000,000.

*Cuarta división.*—Telas de lino blancas y lencería de Irlanda y Escocia, \$2,500,000; cubiertas de respaldar (modelo renacimiento) procedentes del Japón, tapicería de algodón de Francia, cubiertas de respaldar de encaje, procedentes de Italia, \$500,000; telas de algodón para vestidos y géneros blancos de la Gran Bretaña, Francia y Alemania, \$1,500,000; bordados calados de lino del Japón, arpilleras de India; telas de lino de Alemania; vestidos de algodón y lino de Francia, \$2,500,000; bordados procedentes de St. Gall, Suiza, encajes de Plauen, Alemania, \$3,000,000.

*Quinta división.*—Pielcs de Alemania, \$4,000,000; medias y ropa interior de Alemania, \$1,500,000; plumas sin preparar de África, Inglaterra y Francia; flores artificiales y plumas para adornos de Francia y Alemania; sombreros de paja de América del Sud, Italia, China y Java, \$2,000,000.

*Sexta división.*—Tejidos de lana para vestidos, de Inglaterra, Francia y Alemania; colchones de paja procedentes de China y del Japón; chales ó mantillas de Inglaterra, Escocia, Alemania, Austria y Suiza; fibras vegetales de México, Italia, Alemania, Nassau y las Islas Filipinas; pieles de cabra procedentes de Arabia, Sud América, China, África, é India; lana de Rusia, Australia, Sud América, Escocia, Alemania, Nueva Zelandia é Inglaterra, \$6,000,000.

*Séptima división.*—Colorantes de alquitrán mineral de Alemania, Suiza y el Reino Unido; pigmentos procedentes de Alemania, el Reino Unido, Francia, Bélgica é Italia; piedra pomez procedente de Italia y Alemania; glicerina de Francia, Suiza, Italia y los Países Bajos; medicinas de China, aceites de esencia de Alemania, Francia, el Reino Unido y la China; cola de Francia, Alemania, el Reino y Unido y Bélgica; gambir ó catecú de las Indias Orientales, \$5,500,000.

*Novena división.*—Acero para construcciones de Amberes, Bélgica, que paga un derecho de  $\frac{1}{2}$  centavo por libra; plomo en lingotes de México, que paga  $2\frac{1}{2}$  centavos por libra; estaño en lingotes, de China, libre de derechos, \$15,000,000; automóviles de Francia, \$1,500,000; mármol tallado y en bloques, de Italia, \$500,000.

En el año de referencia el aumento total en los ramos precitados fué cerca de \$71,000,000.

El aumento total neto en valores tasados correspondientes al año de referencia es como de \$57,000,000.

## MÉXICO.

## MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE DÍAZ.

En su mensaje leído ante el Congreso nacional el 16 de septiembre de 1906, el Señor Presidente dijo, con referencia á las relaciones exteriores, que la República seguía cultivando las más amistosas relaciones con casi todas las naciones civilizadas, y que no existía, por fortuna, diferencia ó cuestión que pudiera, ni aun remotamente, amenazarla con un conflicto.

La antigua y debatida cuestión de la Presa Internacional para la distribución equitativa de las aguas del Río Bravo se ha terminado satisfactoriamente por virtud de la celebración del tratado que se firmó en Washington el 21 de mayo de 1906, que fué aprobado por el Senado de los Estados Unidos y sometido á la consideración del Senado de México. Al desechar el proyecto de la Presa Internacional en las cercanías de Ciudad Juárez, y sustituirlo por el de la presa que hay en Eagle, México recibirá anualmente de los Estados Unidos, tan luego como la última se termine, la cantidad de agua suficiente para regar una extensión de más de 5,000 hectáreas.

Aludiendo á la cuestión de Guatemala, el Presidente Díaz dijo que en el mes de mayo último se inició un movimiento revolucionario en la República de Guatemala y que el Ejecutivo mexicano en seguida dictó las disposiciones más enérgicas para que se conservase el orden en la frontera y se mantuviese una estricta neutralidad.

Por la lamentable mala inteligencia, y á causa de estos disturbios, los gobiernos de Guatemala y El Salvador se vieron envueltos en un conflicto, y los gobiernos de México y los Estados Unidos acordaron mediar amistosamente para evitar la continuación de la guerra. Después del armisticio propuesto por el Presidente Díaz, el Presidente de los Estados Unidos invitó á los combatientes á reunir sus representantes á bordo de un buque de guerra americano con el fin de ajustar sus diferencias de una manera satisfactoria para ambos. Efectuóse dicha reunión el 19 de julio de 1906, y por invitación expresa de los gobiernos interesados, los representantes diplomáticos de los Estados Unidos en Guatemala, así como los representantes del Salvador y México, en la América Central, concurrieron á dicha conferencia.

Al hacer comentarios sobre este suceso, el Presidente de México añadió lo siguiente:

“La prontitud con que los delegados llegaron á un acuerdo, demuestra por una parte la buena voluntad que animaba á sus respectivos Gobiernos para deponer todo resentimiento en aras de la paz, y por otra, su noble deseo de secundar las miras de ambos mediadores, terminando un conflicto á todas luces perjudicial para el buen nombre de América.

“Subscripto el tratado que ha puesto fin á esa guerra, lisonjéame la esperanza de que se establezca una armonía duradera entre aquellas naciones hermanas. Si por cualquiera mala inteligencia (que no es de temerse) surgieren nuevas dificultades, no llegarán ya á traducirse en conflictos armados, gracias al buen sentido con que se redactó aquel documento, en el cual se previene que las diferencias que surjan entre las altas Partes contratantes se someterán al amistoso arbitraje de los Presidentes de los Estados Unidos de América y de la República Mexicana.”

Alude el Ejecutivo, en los términos más cordiales, á la Tercera Conferencia Internacional Americana, en Río de Janeiro, la Convención de la Cruz Roja y la Convención con el Nuevo Reino de Noruega, y trata asimismo, de una manera conciliadora, las condiciones interiores que han surgido de los trastornos de los obreros en algunas regiones de la República.

El servicio sanitario se ha consagrado principalmente á combatir la fiebre amarilla en el litoral del golfo y en el Istmo de Tehuantepec, y al efecto la Junta Superior de Sanidad, secundada eficazmente por el Gobierno del Estado, ha puesto en práctica los métodos provistos por la ciencia para combatir la epidemia en beneficio de las condiciones sanitarias generales. De la comparación del primer semestre del presente año con igual período de los dos años anteriores, resulta que el número de casos se ha reducido casi á la mitad con relación á 1904, pero ha tenido un aumento como de un 40 por ciento con relación al año pasado, lo cual se explica por la epidemia de Mérida.

Se ha consagrado especial atención á varias reformas educacionales ó industriales, y en el mes de abril se enviaron delegados al Congreso Médico Internacional de Lisboa, así como al Congreso Químico de Roma, que se reunió en el mismo mes. También se aceptaron las invitaciones para tomar parte en los Congresos Antropológico y Arqueológico, así como en los Congresos de Educación Social y de Americanistas. El Gobierno envió también un representante á la inauguración de la Escuela de Ingeniería Aplicada de la Universidad de Pennsylvania.

Durante el segundo semestre del año económico de 1905-6, la Secretaría de Fomento expidió 591 títulos de terrenos baldíos, que comprenden 438,991 hectáreas de terreno que produjeron \$357,087 al Fisco del país. Estas cifras, agregadas á las del semestre anterior, muestran un movimiento en el año económico de 1905-6 de 945 títulos que amparan 720,308 hectáreas y producen \$638,248.

En el segundo semestre de 1905-6, expidieron 1,801 títulos, los cuales, unidos á los 1,526 que se expidieron durante el primer semestre del año, hacen un total de 3,326 durante todo el año, que amparan una superficie de 57,666 hectáreas. Estas cifras indican un aumento de 487 títulos y 11,880 pertenencias respecto de los expedidos el año anterior y de las pertenencias que amparan.

Las varias comisiones encargadas de trabajos geológicos, geodésicos, meteorológicos y otros trabajos análogos, han continuado progresando y obteniendo resultados benéficos, y hanse celebrado varios contratos para utilizar el curso de las aguas dentro del período á que este mensaje se refiere.

Durante el período transcurrido del 1° de enero al 30 de junio del presente año, se concedieron 656 patentes de invención y 17 por modelos y dibujos industriales. Durante el mismo período se registraron 471 marcas de fábrica y 52 nombres y avisos comerciales.

Se ha consagrado la debida atención á las mejoras de los puertos y otras obras públicas análogas, y del período transcurrido de abril á septiembre de 1906, se han agregado 276 kilómetros de vía al sistema de ferrocarriles del país. En la actualidad la longitud total de las líneas federales ferroviarias que hay en la República asciende á 17,446 kilómetros, á las cuales hay que agregar 4,165 kilómetros de líneas del Estado y particulares, que hacen un total de 21,611 kilómetros.

De enero á julio de 1906 se establecieron 75 administraciones de correos de primera clase, 70 agencias y 2 oficinas ambulantes. Los envíos postales que circularon por las oficinas llegaron á 99,000,000 de piezas, cantidad que unida á la correspondiente del semestre anterior, da un movimiento total de 184,000,000 de envíos en todo el año de 1905-6. Los giros postales nacionales importaron \$44,271,000, y los enviados al extranjero importaron \$2,572,500, que produjeron una renta postal total de \$3,634,000, durante el año. Hanse celebrado convenciones para efectuar el canje de giros postales con las repúblicas de Francia y El Salvador, y delegados mexicanos tomaron parte en el Sexto Congreso Postal Internacional de Roma.

Los ingresos por derechos de importación en el año que terminó el 30 de junio de 1906, tuvieron un aumento de más de \$7,000,000 comparados con la recaudación del año anterior, y los ingresos que constituyen la Renta del Timbre excedieron en cerca de \$1,500,000 al producto de los mismos ramos, á pesar de la reducción considerable que sufrieron los impuestos que gravan la industria minera. Los ingresos de aduanas en el año de que se trata fueron mayores que los de cualquier período anterior y excedieron de \$101,000,000.

El expresado mensaje anuncia lo siguiente respecto del nuevo sistema monetario establecido en la República:

“El nuevo régimen monetario ha continuado funcionando con toda regularidad en la República. Como nuestra Casa de Moneda ha tenido que acuñar una enorme cantidad de moneda fraccionaria, debido á esta circunstancia, no era posible que en el corto tiempo que las necesidades de la circulación lo reclamaban, diese también abasto á la acuñación de la moneda de oro en que la Comisión de Cambios y Moneda ha logrado convertir sumas muy importantes de nuestros pesos de plata,

y por esta razón se acordó hacer acuñar en la Casa de Moneda de Filadelfia piezas de diez y de cinco pesos, de las cuales hasta el 30 de junio se habían acuñado \$25,000,000, y en 1° de agosto comenzó una nueva acuñación de \$5,000,000. Por su parte, nuestra Casa de Moneda ha acuñado también en oro algo más de \$18,000,000, de manera que actualmente circulan en la República piezas de oro de \$10 y de \$5 por valor en junto de más de \$43,000,000. Además de esa suma, la Comisión de Cambios y Moneda tiene en existencia en México y en el extranjero, con destino á la acuñación y para hacerla á medida que lo permitan las labores de nuestra Casa de Moneda, más de \$16,000,000, por lo cual pronto tendremos una circulación en oro que pasará de \$59,000,000.

“Este resultado satisfactorio de las leyes que establecieron el nuevo régimen monetario de la República, se ha conseguido casi en su totalidad por medio de la venta hecha con la necesaria prudencia y parsimonia, de una gran parte de los pesos de plata que formaban nuestra circulación metálica. Seguramente complacerá á la Representación Nacional saber que para ello no ha sido preciso imponer ningún sacrificio á la Nación: por el contrario, tanto los poseedores de pesos cuanto el Erario Federal han realizado beneficios no despreciables al convertir en oro esa moneda.

“Actualmente nuestra moneda de oro es tan bien recibida y circula en el país como la moneda de plata, y la moneda fraccionaria, no obstante su poder liberatorio limitado, es tan solicitada y apreciada como el mismo peso.”

#### **BASE DE LA RENTA DEL TIMBRE PARA EL MES DE OCTUBRE DE 1906.**

La circular mensual de costumbre publicada por el Departamento del Tesoro del Gobierno Mexicano anuncia que el precio legal por kilogramo de plata pura durante el mes de octubre de 1906 será \$43.55, con arreglo al cálculo prescrito en el decreto del 25 de marzo de 1905. Este precio ha de constituir la base para efectuar el pago de la renta del timbre y los derechos de aduanas en toda la República cuando se use la moneda de plata mexicana.

#### **FERROCARRIL EN LOS ESTADOS DE PUEBLA Y VERA CRUZ.**

El Gobierno Mexicano celebró el 27 de agosto de 1906 un contrato con los Señores L. FILLARREAL y E. ZORRILLA, que fué publicado en la el “Diario Oficial” de la República del 31 de agosto de 1906, por el cual se autoriza á los susodichos señores para efectuar la construcción y explotación de un ferrocarril entre los Estados de Puebla y Veracruz, que partiendo de Tezuitlán termine en el pueblo de Nautla. Los concesionarios deberán comenzar el reconocimiento de la línea á los seis meses, y terminar 15 kilómetros por lo menos á los dieciocho

meses, y otros 15 en cada año siguiente, pero de manera que todo el camino quede concluido á los seis años. Desde que comiencen los trabajos de reconocimiento, y por todo el término de la concesión, la empresa contribuirá con la cantidad de ciento sesenta pesos mensuales para el Fondo de Inspección de Ferrocarriles.

Los concesionarios han constituido un depósito de 13,200 pesos en bonos de la Deuda Pública Consolidada para garantizar el cumplimiento de las condiciones del contrato, cuya duración es de noventa y nueve años.

#### CONCESIONES DE FERROCARRILES.

El periódico oficial del Estado de Guerrero, México, en sus números del 18 y 25 de julio de 1906, publica los contratos celebrados por el Gobierno de la República, uno con la Compañía del Ferrocarril Central Mexicano para la construcción de un ferrocarril en el Estado de Guanajuato, y otro con el Señor GUALTERIO C. PALMER, para la construcción de varias líneas en el Estado de Zacatecas, fechados en 26 de marzo y en 18 de abril de 1906, respectivamente.

El ferrocarril que se ha de construir en el Estado de Guanajuato partirá de la estación de Marfil, punto terminal del ramal de Silao, de la propiedad de la compañía concesionaria, y terminará en la ciudad de Guanajuato. Toda la línea deberá quedar terminada después de dos años, á contar desde la fecha del contrato. La compañía ha hecho un depósito de \$3,000, en moneda mexicana, para garantizar el fiel cumplimiento del contrato, cuya duración es de noventa y nueve años.

Las líneas ferroviarias que se han de construir en el Estado de Zacatecas son las siguientes:

1. Una que partiendo de la estación de Gutierrez, del Ferrocarril Central, termine en Sombrerete.
2. Una que partiendo de Sombrerete, ó de un punto conveniente de la línea 1, termine en Chalchihuites ó en sus inmediaciones.
3. Una que partiendo ya sea de un punto conveniente de la línea del Ferrocarril Central al Norte de Gutierrez ó de otro conveniente de la línea 1, termine en la población de Nieves ó en sus inmediaciones.
4. Una que partiendo de un punto conveniente de la misma línea 1, termine en la ciudad de Jerez ó en sus inmediaciones.

El concesionario deberá terminar estas líneas dentro de los plazos siguientes:

Cincuenta kilómetros de la línea 1 á los dos años y el resto á los tres años; la línea 2 á los cinco años; la línea 3 en el mismo período; 25 kilómetros de la línea 4 á los seis años y el resto á los siete.

El concesionario podrá además construir, previa aprobación de la Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Obras Públicas, los ramales que fueren necesarios para conectar las líneas con las minas y demás

puntos importantes del Estado de Zacatecas, siempre que cada ramal no exceda de 50 kilómetros y que se designen antes de quedar terminadas las líneas principales. El concesionario deberá hacer un depósito de 15,000 pesos mexicanos como garantía del contrato, cuya duración es también de noventa y nueve años.

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## NICARAGUA.

### RATIFICACION DE TRATADOS.

El Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de la República de Nicaragua recibió el 25 de agosto de 1906 un mensaje cablegráfico del Ministro nicaragüense en la Gran Bretaña al efecto de que los dos tratados recientemente firmados por los representantes de ambos gobiernos—el uno relativo á la reincorporación del territorio Mosquito á Nicaragua, y el otro de comercio y amistad—han sido oficialmente ratificados en la corte británica. De este modo queda establecida la absoluta soberanía de Nicaragua sobre el mencionado territorio, con sujeción, como es obvio, á las cláusulas del tratado.

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## PANAMÁ.

### MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE AMADOR.

El 1° de septiembre de 1906, la primera Asamblea Nacional Legislativa de la República de Panamá inauguró sus sesiones. En esta inauguración el Presidente AMADOR presentó su mensaje á la Asamblea, en el cual hace un repaso de los importantes sucesos que han tenido lugar durante su administración.

En lo tocante á asuntos exteriores, dice que la República ha cultivado las más cordiales relaciones con todos los países del globo.

Haciendo referencia á la visita del Secretario TART á Panamá, hecha con el fin de arreglar algunas dificultades que se presentaron sobre la interpretación de algunos artículos del Tratado HAY-BUNAU VARILLA, el Presidente AMADOR dice que ha sido de beneficio para la República, habiéndose hecho los arreglos que rigen en la actualidad, y aclarándose varios puntos del tratado mencionado. Después hace constar que las relaciones del Gobierno de la República con el de la Zona del Canal han marchado en perfecta armonía, á lo que ha contribuido el tacto del Gobernador MAGOON.

Respecto á las relaciones del Gobierno con las del antiguo continente y las de las Repúblicas de la América latina, el Presidente sugiere en el mensaje la conveniencia de crear dos ó más misiones especiales para que den á conocer oficialmente á la República en todas y cada una de las demás naciones.

Hablando de los asuntos diplomáticos que se han gestionado hasta el presente, el mensaje hace mención del tratado sobre límites celebrado con Costa Rica.

El Presidente AMADOR da cuenta, en el mensaje, del Congreso Médico Pan Americano celebrado en la ciudad de Panamá, y dice que fueron cumplidos por el Gobierno los deberes de hospitalidad que imponen actos de esta naturaleza.

Según el mensaje que nos ocupa el Gobierno de la República ha celebrado los siguientes tratados: Uno de extradición con el Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, concebido más ó menos en términos análogos al celebrado con los Estados Unidos; tratados sobre el canje de encomiendas postales con Francia y Alemania; incorporación de la República en la Unión Postal Universal, y una Convención Postal con los Estados Unidos de acuerdo con el llamado Convenio TAFT. Se están negociando convenios sobre encomiendas postales con Inglaterra, Italia, Bélgica, y Chile.

Según el mensaje, la República de Panamá ha recibido varias invitaciones para concurrir á diversos congresos internacionales, pero sólo envió delegados al de París para el estudio de la tuberculosis, al que se verificó en Roma sobre la Unión Postal Universal, y al Tercer Congreso Pan Americano que acaba de terminar sus sesiones en Río de Janeiro.

El ramo de telégrafos se ha desarrollado notablemente, habiendo ya instalado un buen número de oficinas telegráficas y telefónicas; el Presidente expresa la esperanza de que pronto se verá cruzada toda la República por alambres telegráficos, comunicando los pueblos del interior entre sí y con la capital.

Al ocuparse de la Hacienda, el Presidente AMADOR hace mención en primer lugar de la inversión de los millones pagados por el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de acuerdo con el Tratado sobre el Canal; dice que ha sido un paso acertado, puesto que pondrá á la nación á cubierto de cualquiera futura emergencia rentística. Manifiesta el Presidente que esta inversión y la manera como se llevó á cabo, han contribuído eficazmente á dar á la República prestigio en el exterior, particularmente en los Estados Unidos; dice además que los comisionados panameños, para hacer esta inversión, fueron activamente ayudados por el jurisperito americano Mr. WILLIAM NELSON CROMWELL, quien prestó muy valiosos servicios.

Esta misma comisión ordenó á la casa de moneda de Filadelfia la



acuñación de la nueva moneda adoptada por la República, que ha sido bien acogida por todos los habitantes del país, sin que se haya producido el más ligero trastorno en el comercio.

El mensaje da cuenta del establecimiento del Banco Hipotecario y Prendario, cuyo objeto es proporcionar á los agricultores y propietarios los medios de salvar situaciones difíciles ó mejorar sus propiedades sin temor de perderlas, pagando elevados intereses.

Manifiesta el Presidente que su gobierno ha procurado dar el mayor impulso á la instrucción pública, habiéndose llevado á todos los pueblos de importancia. Las escuelas normales de varones y señoritas funcionan satisfactoriamente en la capital, en donde hay también establecidas dos escuelas superiores para niños de ambos sexos, y otra de comercio é idiomas. Funciona en Arriajan una escuela central de sombrería. Las Escuelas de artes y oficios y de telegrafía se hallan funcionando á entera satisfacción.

Se ha enviado á los principales colegios de Europa y los Estados Unidos á varios estudiantes de ambos sexos, pensionados por el Gobierno, destinados más tarde á aportar nuevas ideas y métodos modernos y á contribuir al destierro de sistemas anticuados, dando ensanche el progreso y eficacia de la enseñanza.

Dice el mensaje que de acuerdo con el Tratado HAY-BUNAU VARILLA se ha construído el acueducto de la ciudad de Panamá y está casi terminado el de Colón. Por cuenta del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, y de acuerdo con el mismo tratado se ha emprendido la pavimentación de la capital, obra que se halla muy avanzada. Estas importantes mejoras, unidas á la dirección de la sanidad, encomendada al cuerpo médico de la Comisión del Canal, han transformado casi por completo las condiciones higiénicas de la ciudad.

Dáse cuenta en el mensaje de que en cumplimiento del Convenio TAFT, se establecieron en la Zona del Canal un Lazareto y un Manicomio, y que de conformidad con arreglos posteriores, el Hospital de Santo Tomás ha tenido radicales reformas, que lo colocan en ventajosa situación. Dentro de breve tiempo se inaugurará la Casa de Maternidad contiguo á dicho hospital.

Al final del mensaje, el Presidente AMADOR anuncia á la Asamblea la próxima visita que el Presidente de los Estados Unidos tiene proyectado hacer á Panamá, y las del Secretario ROOT y del Secretario TAFT.

#### COMERCIO DE COLÓN DE ENERO Á JUNIO DE 1906.

El Señor J. C. KELLOGG, Cónsul de los Estados Unidos en Colón, Panamá, refiriéndose al comercio extranjero de este puerto, dice lo siguiente:

“El valor de las importaciones que entraron por el puerto de Colón en los seis meses que terminaron el 30 de junio de 1906 ascendió á

\$1,311,665, que se distribuyeron entre los siguientes países: Los Estados Unidos, \$953,164; la Gran Bretaña, \$140,016; Alemania, \$97,430; Francia, \$48,612; España, \$18,400; Italia, \$10,155, y los demás países, \$43,878. Las importaciones hechas de los Estados Unidos consistieron de los siguientes artículos principales: Mercería, por valor de \$318,172; ferretería, \$27,560; licores, \$83,120; drogas, \$10,465; víveres, \$120,412, y artículos diversos por valor de \$93,435. De Inglaterra se importaron mercería por valor de \$84,800; ferretería, \$8,108; licores, \$10,117; drogas, \$2,815; víveres, \$18,116, y artículos diversos por valor de \$16,060.

“Durante el mismo período el valor de las exportaciones de los principales artículos á los Estados Unidos ascendió á \$83,068, distribuidos de la manera siguiente: Plátanos, \$26,733; cocos, \$22,264; cueros, \$3,773; nueces de marfil ó tagua, \$10,461; goma elástica, \$3,951, y carey, \$5,884. La Gran Bretaña compró carey por valor de \$53,800; cueros por valor de \$25,280, y cacao por valor de \$86,300.”

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## PERÚ.

### RATIFICACIÓN DE LA CONVENCION SANITARIA.

Con fecha 5 de octubre de 1906 á la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas se le informó por conducto del Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos, que el 6 de septiembre de 1906, el Gobierno peruano aprobó la Convención Sanitaria que el 14 de octubre de 1905, fué firmada en Washington por representantes de varias de las Repúblicas Americanas.

### CONTRATO PARA FORMAR UNA COMPAÑIA DE VAPORES NACIONALES.

El Ministro de los Estados Unidos en Lima, con fecha 21 de julio de 1906, envió á su Gobierno una copia de un contrato celebrado entre el Gobierno peruano y el Señor NICANOR M. CARMONA y otros señores, con el objeto de estimular la formación de una compañía de vapores nacionales y un dique flotante en el Callao.

Las mencionadas partes contratantes se obligan á estimular la formación de una compañía que ha de tener su oficina principal de negocios en Lima, para poner en práctica la ley del 6 de febrero de 1906, y que se ha de denominar “The Peruvian Steamship and Callao Dock Company.” El capital social de la compañía no ha de ser menor de £300,000 (\$1,460,000), que se ha de dividir en acciones de £1. La

compañía puede emitir bonos hasta la cantidad de £300,000, reservándose para su servicio la subvención del Gobierno y su garantía. La compañía, con seis vapores se obliga á establecer el siguiente servicio, alternando el quincenal de manera que el servicio en la costa del Perú resulte semanal:

(a) Una línea de vapores rápidos por lo menos una vez al mes, que hagan la travesía del Callao á Panamá en menos de cuatro días, haciendo escala en dos puertos del Perú, siempre que sea posible, sin perjuicio de la rapidez de los viajes que hagan, los cuales vapores tendrán capacidad por lo menos para 100 pasajeros de primera clase, al menos 2,500 toneladas de registro y una velocidad de veinte millas por hora. Mientras los vapores se están construyendo para este servicio, la compañía puede hacer viajes á Panamá con el buque de transporte nacional *Iquitos*.

(b) Una línea quincenal que haga escala en los puertos del Perú, y que puede extender sus viajes hasta Panamá, Valparaíso y otros puertos intermedios, que ha de constar de vapores que tendrán por lo menos 2,000 toneladas de registro cada uno, y una velocidad á lo menos de 12 millas por hora.

(c) Una línea de vapores quincenales que han de hacer la travesía entre los puertos de Huacho, Callao, Pisco y puertos intermedios, y que puede extender sus viajes hasta Santa por el norte y hasta Ilo por el sud, y este servicio lo han de prestar vapores que han de tener por lo menos 1,000 toneladas de registro y una velocidad de 10 millas por hora.

Dentro de un período de diez y ocho meses la compañía se obliga á establecer en el Callao un dique flotante, provisto de secciones de acero que en dos horas pueda levantar vapores que tengan hasta 12,000 toneladas. Los buques peruanos tendrán derecho á una rebaja de un 3 por ciento de los aranceles del dique, y también tendrán la preferencia en el uso del mismo. La mitad de los jefes de los empleados del dique tienen que ser peruanos.

En las prescripciones se incluyen las estipulaciones usuales en contratos semejantes, que comprenden la conducción de la correspondencia del Gobierno, pertrechos de guerra, empleados, la entrega de los buques al Gobierno en caso de guerra, el número de peruanos entre la oficialidad y tripulación de los buques, etc.

Las concesiones que se hacen á la compañía son las siguientes: Una subvención anual de £30,000 (\$146,000); exención de todos los derechos ó contribuciones que afecten á la navegación, y de toda licencia comercial, registro mercantil, etc.; exención de derechos de aduana sobre provisiones y pertrechos navales de la compañía, así como para la conservación, reparaciones y operación de sus buques y del dique.

## SALVADOR.

## RENTAS ADUANERAS DURANTE EL PRIMER TRIMESTRE DE 1906.

El cuadro que se da a continuación, relativo á los productos de las aduanas de la República del Salvador durante el primer trimestre de 1906, ha sido tomado de datos publicados en el "Diario Oficial" de dicha República, del 9 de agosto de 1906.

Rentas.	Primer trimestre de 1906.	Primer trimestre de 1905.	Aumento.	Disminución.
Derechos de importación.....	\$1,213,230.45	£1,202,014.86	\$11,218.59	.....
Derechos de exportación.....	431,115.98	580,391.82	.....	\$149,375.84
Papel sellado y timbres.....	19,828.19	11,124.17	8,704.02	.....
Varias.....	122.10	78.68	43.42	.....
Servicios.....	805.21	949.55	.....	144.31
Otros ingresos.....	1,216.75	1,891.87	.....	675.12
Total.....	1,665,318.71	1,796,517.95	.....	130,229.21

Las cantidades recaudadas en las tres aduanas de la República fueron como sigue: Aduana de Sonsonate, \$972,153.27; aduana de La Libertad, \$306,446.32; aduana de La Unión, \$361,473.32.

## EXPORTACIONES Á ESPAÑA EN 1905.

El principal artículo de la exportación salvadoreña es el café, de cual se recibieron en la Península en el año de 1905 581,384 kilogramos, valorados en 1,162,768 pesetas, contra 406,061 y 455,427 kilogramos en los años de 1903 y 1904, á los que se dió el valor de 812,122 y 910,000 pesetas, respectivamente.

Hay otro producto que también tiene casilla ó epígrafe aparte, que es el añil y cochinilla, por más que se ha observado que la exportación de este producto va disminuyendo: en 1905 ascendió á 14,559 kilogramos.

Los demás artículos exportados durante dicho año son los siguientes: Sacos de envase, en número de 7,812, valorados en el mismo número de pesetas; cueros y pieles sin curtir, 1,070 kilogramos, valorados en 2,300 pesetas; goma elástica, 21 kilogramos, importantes 187 pesetas, y 15 kilogramos de queso, valorados en 38 pesetas.

## SITUACIÓN DE LOS BANCOS.

El siguiente cuadro demuestra la situación de los tres bancos principales de la República en 31 de diciembre de 1905 y 30 de junio de 1906:

	El 31 de diciembre de 1905.		El 30 de junio de 1906.	
	Metálico.	Billetes.	Metálico.	Billetes.
Banco Salvadoreño.....	\$1,565,126	\$1,010,659	\$1,581,059	\$1,104,677
Banco Occidental.....	955,269	1,047,113	896,130	1,286,243
Banco Agrícola Comercial.....	518,161	621,172	802,637	1,040,532
Total.....	3,078,556	2,678,944	3,279,826	3,431,452

## URUGUAY.

## DISTRIBUCIÓN DE SEMILLA DE TRIGO.

La Asamblea General de la República Oriental del Uruguay, en ley aprobada el 19 de mayo de 1906, y sancionada por el Presidente de la República el 2 de junio del mismo año, autorizó al Poder Ejecutivo para invertir hasta la suma de \$50,000 oro en la adquisición de buena semilla de trigo. En la misma ley se ordena la creación de una comisión especial presidida por el Director del Departamento de Ganadería y Agricultura, que será la encargada de adquirir dicha semilla y de proceder á su venta ó cesión á los agricultores en las condiciones fijadas por el Ejecutivo. Con el fin de reglamentar la ley que nos ocupa, y de conformidad con lo dispuesto en la misma, el Poder Ejecutivo, en decreto de fecha 23 de junio de 1906, dictó las reglas y condiciones que se han de observar en la distribución mencionada.

## LIBRE INTRODUCCIÓN DE SEMILLAS.

El Poder Ejecutivo de la República Oriental del Uruguay, en resolución fechada en 23 de junio de 1906, declara que durante el año de 1906 podrán introducirse libres de derechos las siguientes semillas vegetales: Trigo, maíz, cebada y avena.

## VENEZUELA.

## EXPORTACIONES DE CAFÉ EN 1904-5.

Según un informe de la Oficina de Relaciones Extranjeras de la Gran Bretaña (serie anual, No. 3657), el valor total de las exportaciones de café de Venezuela durante el año económico de 1904-5 ascendió á 31,000,350 bolívares, que equivalen aproximadamente á \$6,000,000.

A continuación se expresan los países á los cuales se hicieron exportaciones de café y el valor de este producto:

Países.	Bolívares.	Países.	Bolívares.
Reino Unido.....	157,696	Austria-Hungría.....	197,472
Francia.....	5,799,756	Estados Unidos.....	10,236,415
Alemania.....	2,022,4E3	Italia.....	251,583
Países Bajos y sus colonias.....	9,583,7E3	Otros-países.....	1,792,818
España.....	945,504		

El Señor HAGGARD, Cónsul Británico en Caracas, al hacer comentarios respecto del estado del mercado de café venezolano, dice que los Estados Unidos son el país que compra mayor cantidad de este producto, y que The Red D Line, que hace la travesía de Maracaibo á Nueva-York, constituye un factor muy importante en este comercio. El expresado cónsul agrega que una gran cantidad del café que sale de Maracaibo es de origen colombiano, habiéndose traído de la República vecina por las vías fluviales del Zulia y Catatumbo.

Las dificultades para efectuar el transporte constituyen una rémora en el comercio de café, y la Campaña Inglesa del Ferrocarril Central está haciendo los mayores esfuerzos por extender su línea hasta el distrito productor de café de Santa Lucía en las márgenes del río Tuy. En Lóndres se ha organizado una compañía y se espera que dicha prolongación se termine á fines de 1906.

#### EL COMERCIO DE PUERTO CABELLO, SEGUNDO SEMESTRE DE 1905.

Según informes facilitados por el Señor VERHELST, Vicecónsul de los Estados Unidos en Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, el valor total de las importaciones hechas por dicho puerto durante los seis meses que terminaron el 31 de diciembre de 1905 ascendió á \$627,000. De esta cantidad corresponden á los Estados Unidos \$167,000, contra \$190,000 durante el mismo período de 1904. La mayor cantidad de estas importaciones—es decir, \$187,000—la representa Inglaterra, en tanto que el valor de las importaciones alemanas sólo ascendió á \$134,000 en el último semestre de 1905.

El valor de la exportación á los Estados Unidos en el semestre en cuestión ascendió á \$230,000, ó sea un aumento de \$63,000 respecto del mismo período del año anterior. En 1905, durante el mismo período, se exportaron 56,000 cabezas de ganado vacuno, cuyo peso de 38,322,000 libras fué valorado en \$778,000.

**INFORMES CONSULARES.**

El Cónsul-General de Venezuela en Nueva York ha hecho el siguiente resumen comparativo de las exportaciones de mercancías de Nueva York á Venezuela durante los meses de enero de 1905 y 1906:

Puertos.	Enero 1905.			Enero 1906.			Disminución.	Aumento.
	Bultos.	Cantidad.	Valor.	Bultos.	Cantidad.	Valor.		
		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolívares.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolívares.</i>	<i>Bolívares.</i>	<i>Bolívares.</i>
La Guaira.....	29,258	2,086,363.80	704,085.95	22,663	1,182,283	574,106	129,979.95	.....
Puerto Cabello..	10,775	519,143.90	197,921.65	11,395	474,681	223,585	.....	25,663.35
Maracaibo.....	9,106	460,669.25	263,454.25	6,589	362,245	198,562	64,892.25	.....
Caripano.....	2,132	119,695.00	33,249.55	4,382	74,234	33,700	.....	450.05
Guanta.....	440	29,249.00	13,685.00	4,294	62,780	27,035	.....	13,350.00
Cumaná.....	524	25,906.20	3,730.00	227	12,969	6,140	.....	2,420.00
Ciudad Bolívar .	3,385	149,000.40	234,551.00	9,126	352,897	149,825	84,726.00	.....
Pampatar.....	.....	.....	.....	751	36,543	26,535	.....	26,535.00
Total.....	55,590	3,389,427.55	1,450,667.80	53,427	2,558,602	1,239,448	279,598.20	68,418.400

**MODIFICACIÓN DE LOS DERECHOS SOBRE LOZA.**

El 25 de agosto de 1906, el Presidente CASTRO decretó las siguientes modificaciones de la ley del arancel de aduanas, publicada en el BOLETÍN MENSUAL correspondiente á enero de 1906.

“Se decretan dos aforos para los artículos de loza, como sigue:

“Primero. La loza fina, de porcelana, de China, de Sevres, etc., en cualquiera forma do especificada, se aforará en la cuarta clase arancelaria.

“Segundo. La loza ordinaria, de barro vidriado ó sin vidriar, y demás clases no comprendidas en le número anterior, en cualquiera forma no especificada, se aforará en la tercera clase arancelaria. Quedan así modificados los números 158, 263 y 264 del arancel actual de importación.”

**PRONÓSTICO ACERCA DE LA PRODUCCIÓN DE CAFÉ EN 1905-6.**

El Señor AUGUSTE RAMOS, Catedrático de la Escuela Politécnica de Agricultura del Brasil, publicó recientemente una interesante revista relativa á la producción de café del mundo, en la cual pronostica la producción de café en el año de 1905-6. Según este cálculo, aparece que hay otros países que producen tanto café como Venezuela, que anteriormente ocupaba el segundo puesto como país productor de café.

Se calcula que la producción total del mundo asciende como á 900,000 toneladas, distribuidas de la manera siguiente:

País.	Toneladas.	Proporción.	País.	Toneladas.	Proporción.
Brasil .....	690,000	76.66	México .....	18,000	2.00
Venezuela.....	30,000	3.33	Colonias Holandesas.....	15,000	1.66
Colombia.....	30,000	3.33	Puerto Rico.....	12,000	1.33
Guatemala.....	30,000	3.33	Costa Rica .....	12,000	1.33
El Salvador.....	30,000	3.33	Nicaragua .....	6,000	.66
Haiti .....	24,000	2.66	Martinica y Guadalupe .	3,000	.33



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## RECEPTION OF THE MINISTER OF SALVADOR AND HONDURAS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Doctor JOSÉ ROSA PACAS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Salvador and Honduras near the Government of the United States, was received in his capacity as such by President ROOSEVELT on the 6th of October, 1906.

Doctor PACAS has, during his life as a statesman, rendered most important service to his country, having discharged among other public offices those of Minister of the Interior, Public Works and Fomento, and lately the delicate mission of representing Salvador at the conference held on board of the U. S. cruiser *Marblehead* to secure peace in Central America.

Upon presenting his credentials Minister PACAS read the following address:

"MOST EXCELLENT MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to place in your hands the autograph letters which accredit me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of El Salvador and of Honduras before the Government of Your Excellency.

"One of the main objects of the mission with which I have been entrusted is that of reiterating to you the profound gratitude of both peoples and Governments for the noble interest with which you endeavored to conciliate the Republics of El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala, then unhappily at war, and stopped the further shedding of the blood of brothers and the waste of energies which should be exclusively applied to the peaceful and fruitful labors of progress.

"For causes that I shall not mention here, we had already taken up arms and entered upon the dire struggle, when, actuated by especial

sympathy toward the people of Central America, you vouchsafed your powerful mediation, brought forth the most weighty arguments in behalf of reconciliation and paved the way for the honorable conclusion effected by the peace convention signed on board the American cruiser *Marblehead*, which you so generously placed at our disposal. Thus have you, sir, once more fulfilled the lofty purpose of your wise policy in the sole interest of the peace of the world. In pointing out this praiseworthy course, you have served the great omnipresent interests of the American people; you have fulfilled the mission that becomes the ruler of one of the most powerful nations of the earth, and gratified the aim of a great statesman who exerts his best efforts in the cause of universal brotherhood.

"The other object of my mission is to draw closer, if that were possible, the ties of friendship that bind El Salvador and Honduras to the United States of America and to do everything that can promote their commercial relations.

"As you well know, those Republics come daily into closer contact with your great country; mutual interests are created that demand a better knowledge of the respective agencies that will make them more fruitful and permanent.

"The governments I represent, always mindful of the welfare of their citizens and zealous in the cause of national progress, desire, and on this point I have received my most earnest instructions, that the American Nation acquire a true knowledge of El Salvador and Honduras, their industry and energy, of the untouched wealth in which they abound, in spite of the small size of Salvadorean territory, of their institutions, of their opportunities, always open to immigrants, and of the conditions of security and guaranty offered to incoming capital; for we believe that only this knowledge and the confidence born thereof, strengthened by the firm establishment of a lasting peace with the other Central American States there will be a large and secure influx of money from abroad, which will at once afford profitable investment for huge capitals and promote the progress of those nationalities.

"The motto of the present rulers of these countries is peace, industry, order, and guarantees, and it is their most unswerving purpose to exert every possible effort toward the maintenance of these inestimable treasures, with the support now given them by the power of public opinion and the cooperation of all well-disposed and patriotic citizens.

"I am confident, sir, that I may rely, in the discharge of the important duties of the legations that have been intrusted to me, on the powerful aid of Your Excellency, if I may judge from all the acts of true international cordiality and of benevolent deference that govern your humanitarian policy.

"In conclusion, most excellent sir, permit me to express the sincerity of the wishes made by the Governments and the peoples of El Salvador and Honduras for the success of the American people and for the personal health and prosperity of Your Excellency."

President ROOSEVELT replied in the following terms:

"MR. MINISTER: It gives me pleasure to receive from your hands the letters whereby you are accredited the diplomatic representative of the Republics of Salvador and Honduras near this Government. Especially gratifying is it to learn that in your person the Government of Honduras reestablishes its long-discontinued diplomatic representation at this capital.

"I thank you for the courteous terms in which you express the gratitude of the people and Governments of the two Republics at the friendly and advisory cooperation which it was my pleasure to give, conjointly with the President of Mexico, in the cause of peace between Salvador and Honduras on the one hand and Guatemala on the other. Actuated by a desire for the welfare and happiness of these States, it was to me a matter of felicitation to be able to be of some service to them by way of friendly good offices in the settlement of their difficulties. It is my sincere hope and trust that the honorable and satisfactory result of the Peace Conference on the *Marblehead* will insure continued and enduring friendship among all the peoples of Central America.

"I have no doubt that your best efforts will be put forward to promote and strengthen the best and closest relations between Salvador and Honduras and the United States, and to this beneficial end it will be my sincere pleasure to give you my hearty cooperation.

"I ask you to be so good as to convey to the Presidents of Salvador and Honduras my cordial wishes for their personal welfare and for the peace and prosperity of the Salvadorean and Honduran peoples, the maintenance of which is assured by the noble purpose of Their Excellencies which you make known to me.

"To you, Mr. Minister, I give a hearty welcome, and trust that your residence at this capital will prove an agreeable one."

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## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

### BUDGET FOR 1907.

The Executive of the Argentine Republic, under date of August 10, 1906, submitted to the House of Representatives of said Republic the proposed budget for 1907.

The expenses are estimated at 131,684,553.24 *pesos* national currency and \$28,698,872.34, gold, which reduced to paper and added to

the former amount makes a total of 196,909,263.10 *pesos* national currency. Besides, there are included under the respective headings several items in bonds which shall be necessary to defray the expenses of public works under construction, the payment of which must be made by means of certificates of indebtedness.

The revenues are estimated at 88,954,318.75 *pesos* national currency and \$50,250,105.44, gold. Reducing the latter sum to paper both amounts make a total of 197,159,103 *pesos*. To this total must be added the sum in bonds for the continuation of public works.

#### FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST HALF 1906.

The following data are taken from the report, recently published, of the Director-General of Statistics of the Argentine Republic on the commerce of the nation from January to June, 1906, inclusive.

The total estimated value of the imports during the period in reference was \$117,508,381, gold (exclusive of gold itself). The portion subject to duties amounted to \$83,571,257, being an increase, compared with the corresponding period of 1905, of \$11,522,871. The increase of the amount free from duty was \$8,410,535. This was greater in proportion than the increase of dutiable merchandise, which must be attributed to the augmented importation of duty-free materials for railways, tramways, ports, etc., and of agricultural implements and seeds. Thus, under the head of "Iron and steel and their manufactures" an increase of \$2,235,454 is noted. Other metals increased by \$1,051,498, imports for agriculture by \$905,117, and imports for locomotion by \$4,659,038, making a total of \$9,843,107. The total value of these four classes of imports was \$40,388,253, the portion free from duty being about \$22,000,000, and the total value of the articles in these classes, of which there was a diminished importation, was about \$2,500,000, including bags and sacking, \$717,000; tram cars, \$223,000; wooden sleepers, \$16,000; locomotives, \$126,000; wheels and axles, \$80,000, and wagons, \$1,036,000.

The countries from which merchandise was imported are the following: United Kingdom, \$37,605,564; United States, \$17,988,268; Germany, \$17,762,551; France, \$12,695,410; Italy, \$11,429,984; Belgium, \$5,193,230; Spain, \$3,413,365; Brazil, \$2,721,811; Uruguay, \$1,014,775; Holland, \$821,420; Paraguay, \$517,465; Chile, \$312,746; Cuba, \$262,800; Bolivia, \$52,565; Africa, \$9,093; other countries, \$5,707,334.

The classification of imports was: Live stock, \$1,013,694; foodstuffs, \$7,405,030; tobacco and its manufactures, \$2,245,522; wines, spirits, etc., \$5,455,581; textiles, \$26,406,425; oils, \$2,842,437; chemicals and drugs, \$3,305,051; colors and dyes, \$654,087; lumber and its manufactures, \$2,423,505; paper and its manufactures, \$2,180,198; leather

and its manufactures, \$1,153,449; hardware, \$14,710,273; various metals, \$3,572,843; agricultural implements, \$8,560,965; locomotion, \$13,544,172; china, glass, etc., \$8,769,912; building materials, \$9,396,580; electric appliances, \$1,089,641; miscellaneous, \$2,779,016.

The total value of the exports (exclusive of gold) was \$164,766,110, gold, being a diminution, compared with the same period of 1905, of \$11,007,571; The countries of destination were: Germany, \$22,529,025; United Kingdom, \$21,002,044; France, \$20,570,903; Belgium, \$14,424,165; United States, \$7,806,721; Brazil, \$5,294,930; Italy, \$3,260,878; Africa, \$2,780,774; Uruguay, \$2,547,700; Holland, \$1,507,169; Spain, \$1,389,771; Chile, \$878,016; Bolivia, \$268,043; Cuba, \$128,720; Paraguay, \$88,630; other countries, \$1,759,773; orders, \$58,528,848.

The exports are classified as follows: pastoral products, \$70,517,665; agricultural products, \$88,614,482; forestal products, \$3,607,222; mineral products, \$150,624; products of the chase, \$353,053; miscellaneous, \$1,523,064.

As regards gold, so far as the transactions were officially recorded, the exports amounted to \$50,849, less by \$551,531, if compared with the same period of 1905, and the imports to \$17,121,687, an increase of \$2,685,742 over the same period of 1905.

The custom-house revenues of the Republic during the period in reference amounted to \$28,638,794, gold, and \$890,280, paper, an increase of \$4,183,256, gold, and \$166,519, paper, compared with corresponding period of 1905.

It appears from the foregoing that whereas the imports from the United States increased by about 33 per cent, and those from Germany and France by about 25 per cent each, the rate of increase reported for the United Kingdom is only about 20 per cent. The latter country, however, still occupies first place on the import lists. Exports to Germany increased by \$1,262,000; to Belgium, \$1,785,000; to Spain, \$95,000; to the United States, \$599,000; and to Italy \$182,468, while shipments to the following countries show decreases, as noted: Brazil, \$946,000; France, \$1,007,548; Holland, \$455,000; the United Kingdom, \$1,908,963; Africa, \$294,000, and consignments "to order" show a falling off of \$1,305,095.

The Argentine balance of trade with the United States was in favor of the latter country to the extent of \$10,180,000, but in relation to the United Kingdom and British possessions, including the proportion of exports for orders, the balance is in favor of the Argentine Republic to the considerable amount of \$26,500,000. It is in favor of Germany by \$5,200,000; of Spain by \$2,000,000; against Belgium by \$17,200,000; against France by nearly \$8,000,000; in favor of Italy by \$7,169,106. The classification of the exports for orders would, however, probably alter to some extent the figures for Germany, France, Belgium, and Spain.

The exports are classified by the Director General of Statistics of the Nation as follows: Live stock shows a diminution of \$2,848,331; animal matters \$68,289,364 (less by \$6,726,665). These matters include frozen and chilled beef, \$7,866,943 (increase of \$327,527); frozen mutton, \$2,628,875 (diminution of \$383,929); wool, \$38,879,693 (less by \$3,354,747); dried beef, \$438,597 (a diminution of \$1,450,191); butter, \$1,014,483 (less by \$274,397); margarine, \$195,552 (a new export); tallow and melted fat, \$1,852,246 (less by \$1,085,436).

Agricultural products represented \$88,614,482, a reduction of \$2,135,067. The principal items were: Peas, \$534,478; oats, \$953,010; linseed, \$16,196,539; maize, \$16,846,383; hay, \$640,942; wheat, \$49,903,031; flour, \$1,819,176; bran, \$1,312,961. The increases were: In oats, \$760,827; maize, \$2,435,129; hay, \$247,095. The diminutions were: In linseed, \$1,571,322; wheat, \$3,206,501; flour, \$625,565. Sugar fell by \$167,561 to \$2,785, and rape seed by \$87,861 to \$33,703.

The forestal products exported were valued at \$3,607,222 (an increase of \$508,961). The amount included \$1,214,498 for quebracho extract (less by \$25,599) and for quebracho logs (an increase of \$565,255). Minerals amounted to \$150,624 only, and products of the chase to \$353,053.

#### IMPORTS FROM ENGLAND, FIRST HALF OF 1906.

The imports into the Argentine Republic from England during the first half of 1906 amounted to £4,548,642, which sum is distributed among the several articles and products imported in the following manner:

Coal, 1,163,739,000 kilograms, £798,813; forged iron, 5,276,000 kilograms, £43,116; cast iron, 2,216,000 kilograms, £26,188; wrought iron, 2,664,000 kilograms, £45,591; steel and iron rails, 68,938,000 kilograms, £352,941; steel and iron materials for railroads, 12,573,000 kilograms, £134,674; wires of all kinds, 5,073,000 kilograms, £71,275; iron articles of all kinds, 1,463,000 kilograms, £23,465; galvanized-iron sheets, 42,675,000 kilograms, £531,131; iron pipes, 14,489,000 kilograms, £89,661; cutlery, £19,510; hardware, 1,435,000 kilograms, £68,482; cotton textiles, 92,941,570 meters, £1,472,128; woolen textiles, 2,176,380, £267,694; woolen-thread textiles, 2,002,140 meters, £196,748; carpets, 378,180 meters, £57,734; sackcloth, 3,690,810 meters, £71,472; linen-thread textiles, 1,487,700 meters, £68,814; china and glass wares, 11,146,350 kilograms, £88,165; sacks for packing, 432,002 dozens, £97,442; Portland cement, 15,901,000 kilograms, £23,658.

#### THE SALUBRITY OF BUENOS AYRES.

"*La Correspondance Medicale*," an important scientific periodical edited in Paris, has published an interesting article wherein it is proven that the Argentine capital is the healthiest city in the world.

This assertion has a considerable value, since it is based upon statistical proof.

The article in reference states:

"The healthiest city in the world is not Paris, nor Berlin, nor London, nor any other city in Europe or the United States; it is the city of Buenos Ayres, in the Argentine Republic. In fact, according to the '*Anuario Estadístico de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires*' (Statistical Annual of City of Buenos Ayres), XVI year, 1904, edited by Señor A. B. MARTINEZ, published recently, the percentage of mortality, that a few years ago reached 30 per cent, decreased in 1904 to 14.6 per cent. The percentage of mortality is 27.9 per cent in Madrid, 20.3 per cent in New York, 18.2 per cent in Vienna, 17.8 per cent in Paris, 16.5 per cent in London, and 15.5 per cent in Berlin.

"On the other hand, if we take into consideration the birth and death rates, we will find the following average difference in favor of the former: Buenos Ayres, 18.8 per cent; London, 11.3 per cent; Vienna, 8.8 per cent; Berlin, 7.1 per cent; Paris, 2.3 per cent.

"In other words, Buenos Ayres is the city where the rate of mortality is the smallest and Paris where it is the largest (eight times larger than that of the Argentine capital). Therefore the assertion that Buenos Ayres is the healthiest city in the world is justified.

"It must be noticed that we are speaking of recent conditions; that they must not be attributed to the geographic situation of Buenos Ayres; that such conditions are but the result of progress accomplished by public hygiene and of the measures adopted to reduce the death rate among infants. In the period of fifteen years the deaths caused by intestinal diseases of children have decreased 37 per cent. The percentage of deaths in infants from 0 to 1 year, in relation to the percentage of births, is only 8.3 per cent in Buenos Ayres, against 11 per cent in Paris, 20 per cent in Berlin, 18 per cent in Vienna, and 40 per cent in St. Petersburg."

#### IMMIGRATION DURING THE FIRST HALF OF 1906.

The Chief of the Immigration Division of the Department of Agriculture of the Argentine Republic, in his report for the first half of 1906, gives the following figures relating to the immigration into the Republic during said period:

Passengers from foreign countries .....	5,066
Passengers from Montevideo .....	29,555
Immigrants from foreign countries.....	91,000
Immigrants from Montevideo .....	26,875
Total .....	152,496

Of the 91,000 immigrants, 43,689 were Italians; 23,936 Spaniards; 11,283 Russians; 985 Germans, and 808 English.

**LEATHER, AND THE TANNING INDUSTRY.**

In a report made to the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States by Consul-General C. C. COLE at Buenos Ayres, it is stated that there are 200 tanneries in the Argentine Republic which are said to have a capital of about \$6,500,000 and which employ some 6,000 men. They are said to produce hides to a value of \$20,000,000, of which \$13,000,000 are ox and cow hides, \$3,000,000 calfskins, and \$4,000,000 sheepskins. There are about 100 shoe factories in the Republic, which are said to produce annually some 18,000,000 pairs of shoes. There are also 60 factories producing an article called "Alpargatas"—a shoe made of canvas, used largely by the natives. The production of this footwear is said to amount to about \$5,000,000 per annum.

**THE SUGAR OUTPUT OF 1906.**

According to statistical figures relating to the sugar crop in Tucumán during the year 1906, as compared with the same period of 1905, an increase is shown in the production of sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar.

Of the 28 sugar mills operating in the province only 5 commenced to gather the crop on May 19, 1906, and the other 23 sugar mills on June 1, 1906.

Therefore, at the beginning of the month of June, the 5 sugar mills mentioned had milled 11,772,180 kilograms of sugar cane and manufactured 335,980 kilograms of sugar.

Official statistics show that 28 sugar mills had, on June 30, 1906, 297,079,170 kilograms of sugar cane milled and 16,265,780 kilograms of sugar manufactured.

As on June 30, 1906, 12,988,388 kilograms of sugar had been exported, there were left in the Republic 3,277,392 kilograms from the present crop, which, added to 69,138 kilograms from the previous crop, make a total of 3,346,530 kilograms.

It must be noticed that the production of three sugar mills is not included in the above figures, for the reason that the figures corresponding to them appear in blank in the official statistics. Comparing the results of the milling of sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar during 1906 till June 30 with the results of the same period of the previous year, an enormous difference is shown in favor of the 1906 crop: the sugar cane milled in 1905 amounted to 216,052,420 kilograms, and in 1906 to 297,079,170 kilograms; and the sugar manufactured in 1905 amounted to 12,731,468 kilograms, and to 16,265,780 kilograms in 1906.



## BOLIVIA.

## MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT MONTES, AUGUST, 1906.

The message presented by President MONTES of the Bolivian Republic to the National Congress in its ordinary sessions of 1906, contains a succinct account of the principal acts of the Government of the Republic during the preceding months of 1906, mentioning at the same time the measures projected by the administration for the development of the various branches of the Government.

In regard to international relations, President MONTES states that every effort has been made to secure a perfect and honest fulfillment of the treaties recently concluded with different nations; the treaty of commerce with Peru is already in force, and the arbitration *de jure* agreed to with said nation is nearing settlement. The treaty of peace and friendship with Chile is being carried out, and the works of construction of the railroad from Arica, Chile, to Alto de La Paz, Bolivia, were commenced in the month of August, 1906; the demarcation of boundaries between Bolivia and Chile is being carried out. The demarcation of the Brazilian border has not been commenced yet. The Bolivian legation in Paraguay is negotiating with the Government of said Republic an amicable settlement of the old boundary question between Bolivia and Paraguay.

The message states that a satisfactory progress has been made in internal and departmental affairs; it gives an account of the roads which have been recently constructed, such as the roads from Cochabamba to Chimoré, from Puerto Suarez to Santa Cruz, from Carmen to Mercedes in the Province of Velasco, from San Ignacio to Cafetal, from Qnimone to Chiquitos, from La Paz to Beni through Puerto Pando, from Tarija to Tupiza, from Tarija to Gaiza, from Padcaya to Orán, from Cotagaita to the Argentine border, and from Suere to Acero, and of the survey of the roads from Buena Vista to Ichilo, from Camarapa to Ichilo, from Sierra to Santa Cruz, and from Santa Cruz to Carmen in the Province of Itenez. These roads will facilitate communication in the northern and eastern territories of the country.

The message refers also to the contract celebrated by the Government with SPEYER & Co. and the National City Bank of New York for the construction and exploitation of the railroad system, which will unite Puerto Pando, Bolivia, with the Argentine, Chilean, and Peruvian lines.

President MONTES proposed the reform of the monetary system and announced that he has under consideration a law providing for the establishment of a gold standard, which will facilitate commercial operations and furnish a fixed base for calculations.

The message says that the national credit has improved greatly, to such an extent that the national treasury bonds are preferred by bond-

holders. Mention is made of the reform which must be made in the system of taxation in order to secure better results than those obtained at present.

Referring to public instruction President MONTES stated that several students have been sent abroad, whose education is to be made at the cost of the Government, and that special instructors have been secured from abroad for the establishment of primary schools in all capitals of departments.

The President speaks also of the highly satisfactory condition in which the army of the Republic is at present.

#### FOREIGN TRADE IN 1905.

According to official data, recently published, the foreign trade of the Bolivian Republic, in 1905, amounted to 49,851,819.09 *bolivianos*, of which amount 20,298,771.67 *bolivianos* were for imports, and 29,553,047.42 for exports; the balance of trade in favor of the Republic was, therefore, in the year in reference, 9,254,275.75 *bolivianos*.

The following were the countries of origin for the imports: Germany, 3,545,929.52 *bolivianos*; England, 3,343,449.14; Chile, 2,500,635.03; Peru, 2,306,499.82; United States, 1,713,407.40; Argentine Republic, 1,045,265.08; France, 747,902.88; Italy, 726,698.04; Belgium, 674,924.75; Spain, 164,132.37; Ecuador, 99,015.14; Uruguay, 71,205.08; Paraguay, 22,001.04; Portugal, 11,409.08; Brazil, 5,294.98; Central America, 3,445; Cuba, 1,685.80; China, 67.87; unknown origin, 3,295,106.52.

Classifying the imports of the year in accordance with the three principal divisions of the Bolivian customs tariff, the following figures are shown: Merchandise in general, 18,863,329.38 *bolivianos*; beverages, 1,177,903.45; chemical products, 257,538.84.

The countries of destination of exports were the following: Chile, 6,346,170.05 *bolivianos*; France, 3,812,531.10; England, 2,681,491.28; Germany, 1,028,682.42; Argentine Republic, 335,203.46; Peru, 123,197.95; United States, 60,761; Italy, 5,165; Uruguay, 94.05; unknown destination, 15,139,751.11.

The principal articles exported during 1905 were: Tin, 13,582,735.32 *bolivianos*; India rubber, 5,809,183.70; silver, 3,699,394.92; copper, 3,564,955.73; bismuth, 1,185,552.70; gold, 42,740.50.

The following table, relating to the foreign commerce of Bolivia during the eleven years 1895-1905, is given for purposes of comparison:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>		<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
1895.....	13,897,401.89	20,914,140.11	1901.....	16,953,223.75	37,578,210.97
1896.....	12,952,183.45	22,047,330.51	1902.....	14,143,342.31	28,011,578.74
1897.....	12,157,242.25	21,990,455.24	1903.....	16,344,899.39	25,909,458.31
1898.....	11,897,214.85	27,456,676.76	1904.....	19,825,114.59	21,102,947.44
1899.....	12,839,961.81	27,365,746.65	1905.....	20,298,771.67	29,533,047.42
1900.....	13,344,114.47	35,637,689.96			

## TIN MINING AND EXPORTATION IN 1905 AND 1906.

According to the report of the Department of Colonization and Agriculture of the Bolivian Government, the production of tin in the Republic during 1905 was 14,910 metric tons. The export figures for the year are given as 296,120 metric quintals. Exports of Bolivian tin during the first six months of 1906 are reported as amounting to 15,953,508 kilograms, on which a fiscal revenue of 765,284 *bolivianos* was collected.

The leading tin-producing sections of the world in 1904 and 1905 record the following output:

Country.	1904.	1905.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Malacca .....	58,657	57,690
Banca and Biliton .....	14,638	12,250
Bolivia .....	10,315	14,910
England .....	4,282	4,500
Australia .....	5,082	4,900
Various .....	384	500
Total .....	93,388	94,660

The consumption per annum of this mineral is estimated as follows:

Country.	Quantity.	Per cent.
	<i>Tons.</i>	
United States .....	28,500	40.6
Great Britain .....	15,898	16.8
France, Italy, Spain, and Russia .....	17,920	18.9
Germany .....	14,832	15.7
Eastern Europe and South America .....	1,305	4.5
Eastern Asia .....	3,300	3.5
Total .....	94,755	100.0

In the nine years' period 1897-1905, exports of Bolivian tin are reported as follows:

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Metric quintals.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>		<i>Metric quintals.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
1897 .....	37,485	2,986,500.00	1902 .....	176,083	8,782,703.00
1898 .....	43,960	3,405,000.00	1903 .....	221,314	11,830,073.87
1899 .....	92,791	5,730,950.00	1904 .....	206,919	9,191,704.51
1900 .....	162,312	8,579,539.00	1905 .....	296,120	13,180,614.00
1901 .....	219,159	9,880,714.00			

For the six years 1900-1905, the revenues to the Bolivian Government from tin exports were as follows:

	Bolivianos.		Bolivianos.
1900 .....	298,508.05	1903 .....	453,405.47
1901 .....	397,131.68	1904 .....	468,384.93
1902 .....	400,826.06	1905 .....	606,115.37

Until the year 1863, the extraction and shipment of tin from Bolivia was free from all Government impost, but the law of September 12, of that year, imposed an export tax of 10 centavos per bar and 5 centavos per barrilla. This duty was advanced, in the law of October 25, 1890, to 50 centavos per quintal of 46 kilograms on tins in bars and 35 centavos for barrillas of same weight. A decree of March 26, 1899, further increased the export duty to 1.60 bolivianos and 1 boliviano on bars and barrillas, respectively, per quintal of 46 kilograms.

The latest legislation on the subject, becoming effective on January 1, 1906, established a sliding scale of export duties on Bolivian tin, dependent upon quotations for Straits tin, as published in the BULLETIN for April, 1906, page 1061.

#### ADVANCE IN RUBBER GROWING.

Official figures covering the growing of rubber in Bolivia show an advance in production, the 1904 output having exceeded that of 1903 by more than 500 tons. For the two periods mentioned, the Acre region is omitted from the calculations of native rubber.

For the nine years 1896 to 1904, inclusive, the output was as follows:

Year.	Quantity.	Year.	Quantity.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>
1896.....	2,509,566	1901.....	7,623,138
1897.....	3,683,275	1902.....	4,186,585
1898.....	6,943,100	1903.....	2,906,274
1899.....	4,708,000	1904.....	3,453,182
1900.....	7,691,728		

The Government of Bolivia is constantly in receipt of petitions for grants of rubber concessions, 31 petitions being filed in the Department of Cochabamba in the first half of 1905. In the Department of La Paz 51 such petitions were registered in the second half of 1904 and 84 during 1905.

An official report on the rubber production on the Rio Beni for one year shows 459 estradas to have been worked by 461 picadores, the production being 309,599 pounds. Each estrada is supposed to contain a group of 150 Hevea rubber trees, so that the average yield per tree would be a trifle less than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  pounds.

#### BOLIVIAN COMMERCE THROUGH MOLLENDINO IN 1905.

The merchandise imported through the port of Mollendo, Peru, for the Department of La Paz, Bolivia, during 1905, amounted to 26,984,085 kilograms, valued at £651,805.681, as compared with 23,503,264 kilograms, valued at £479,984.078 in 1904, an increase of 3,480,821 kilograms, valued at £171,821.603, in favor of 1905.

The Bolivian exports through Mollendo, during 1905, amounted to 4,012,558 kilograms, valued at £302,493.779, as compared with

4,432,079 kilograms, valued at £249,567.304, in 1904, an increase over 1904 of 380,479 kilograms, valued at £52,926,475.

The countries of origin of the imports in reference were the following:

Peru .....	£147, 150. 690	Uruguay .....	£1, 665. 000
United States .....	133, 771. 202	China .....	1, 004. 992
England .....	101, 578. 132	Portugal .....	927. 515
Germany .....	98, 626. 899	Hongkong .....	833. 300
Chile .....	63, 076. 629	Mexico .....	400. 000
France .....	32, 120. 216	Ecuador .....	345. 100
Italy .....	29, 606. 676	Salvador .....	287. 000
Belgium .....	27, 750. 781	Cuba .....	141. 570
Spain .....	6, 492. 582	Brazil .....	28. 000

The following were the countries of destination for the exports noted:

France .....	£125, 878. 634	Peru .....	£11, 037. 720
England .....	76, 941. 086	Chile .....	194. 305
Germany .....	74, 287. 274	Argentine Republic .....	25. 000
United States .....	14, 124. 260	Italy .....	5. 500

#### SUGAR REFINING IN THE REPUBLIC.

The British Vice-Consul at Sucre reports that the Bolivian Departments of Santa Cruz and the north and east of Chuquisaca turn out annually about 750,000 pounds of raw, unrefined cane sugar, which is consumed for domestic purposes to the same extent as the foreign article, even though freight charges bring the price up to 12 to 25 per cent higher. The method of manufacturing the native product is very crude, the cane being crushed by horizontal stone rollers, driven round by an ox harnessed to a pole. The surplus of the cane is fermented into alcohol. The raw product grows almost wild in districts within 18 miles of Sucre, or at an altitude of 7,000 feet above sea level.

#### CUSTOMS RECEIPTS AT LA PAZ, 1905-6.

During the fiscal year 1905-6 there were collected at the national custom-house of La Paz, Bolivia, the amount of 777,636.39 *bolivianos* for import and export duties. The principal exports during the fiscal year were india rubber and tin, the former figuring on the customs lists for 62,229.59 *bolivianos* and the latter for 32,033.77 *bolivianos*.

## BRAZIL.

#### FOREIGN TRADE IN 1905.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been furnished the following statistics on the foreign trade of Brazil for 1905, as prepared for the Third International Conference of American

States, held at Rio de Janeiro. The figures for the preceding year are given for purposes of comparison.

The imports for 1905 were valued at 265,156 *milreis*, gold, compared with 230,359 *milreis*, gold, in 1904. The value of the exports in 1905 is given as 396,827 *milreis*, gold, compared with 350,490 *milreis* in 1904.

The principal articles imported were the following:

[Value in *milreis*, gold.]

Articles.	1904.	1905.
Cotton, raw, and manufactures of cotton .....	34,254,939	31,668,768
Steel and iron and their manufactures .....	17,138,830	22,511,393
Machinery, tools, etc. ....	12,439,051	16,279,689
Paper and manufactures of paper .....	5,496,688	6,568,282
Chemical and pharmaceutical products .....	5,128,573	5,921,059
Hides and skins, and their manufactures .....	3,898,470	4,843,672
Jute thread .....	2,514,185	3,315,596
Coal .....	11,289,056	11,635,667
Kerosene .....	5,394,581	5,536,431
Rubber products .....	1,024,360	1,273,465
Pine .....	2,557,565	2,411,049
China, glass, etc. ....	3,396,747	4,039,664
Vegetable oils for industrial purposes .....	707,269	593,874
Pitch .....	864,714	1,079,467
Lubricating oils, animal and mineral .....	930,492	904,527
Alfalfa .....	779,582	980,592
Cattle .....	939,896	2,198,858
Wool and woolen goods .....	5,880,530	6,863,968
Silk, manufactured and unmanufactured .....	1,764,776	2,080,724
Onions and garlic .....	675,397	583,787
Rice .....	5,505,401	5,211,653
Olive oil .....	1,205,783	1,648,513
Codfish .....	5,223,460	7,046,452
Potatoes .....	1,647,922	1,502,685
Wheat .....	11,289,367	12,474,608
Wheat flour .....	13,947,153	14,594,755
Beans .....	941,389	1,092,413
Fruits and vegetables .....	1,402,698	2,017,656
Butter .....	2,694,941	3,291,912
Cheese .....	1,023,209	1,082,336
Wine .....	14,021,872	15,088,752
Dried meat .....	11,287,756	13,247,772
Miscellaneous food products .....	8,537,352	9,470,172

The imports by classes were as follows:

[Value in *milreis*, gold.]

	1904.	1905.
Live animals and animal products .....	1,456,725	2,789,391
Raw material and articles to be used in the arts and industries .....	40,330,494	44,727,670
Manufactured articles .....	108,318,683	126,251,723
Food products and forage .....	80,273,517	91,387,221
Total .....	230,359,319	265,156,005
Specie and foreign bank notes .....	7,455,437	25,862,547
Grand total .....	237,814,756	291,018,552

The principal articles exported were the following:

[Value in *mitreis*, gold.]

Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1901.	1905.	1901.	1905.
Cotton, raw .....	kilos. 13,264,738	21,081,753	7,316,728	10,290,790
Monazitic sand .....	do. 4,860,390	4,437,290	967,337	889,231
Sugar .....	do. 7,861,450	37,746,510	831,004	3,608,476
Rubber .....	do. 31,865,533	35,392,611	99,730,081	128,140,178
Cacao .....	do. 23,160,028	21,090,088	9,738,092	9,240,313
Coffee .....	bags. 10,021,536	10,820,661	177,400,617	190,404,576
Chestnuts .....	hectoliters. 92,540	198,226	953,878	2,061,049
Hides and skins .....	kilos. 35,959,169	29,040,021	21,202,138	16,838,470
Fruits .....	do. 23,974,235	20,390,558	428,927	606,678
Tobacco .....	do. 44,162,052	41,119,930	7,453,477	7,335,163
Herb matte .....	do. ....	....	8,630,554	11,088,108
Woods .....	do. ....	....	654,921	390,070
Manganese .....	tons. 208,260	221,377	2,727,102	2,958,462
Gold in bars .....	grams. 3,871,426	3,878,693	3,718,306	3,734,469
Precious stones .....	.....	.....	92,173	167,607

The exports were classified as follows:

[Value in *mitreis*, gold.]

	1904.	1905.
Animals and animal products .....	23,545,573	18,514,112
Minerals and mineral products .....	8,337,646	8,753,846
Vegetable products .....	318,606,877	369,559,721
Total .....	350,490,096	396,827,677
Specie and bank notes .....	79,111	95,384
Grand total .....	350,569,207	396,923,063

The imports and exports, classified according to countries of origin and destination, were as follows:

#### IMPORTS.

[Value in *mitreis*, gold.]

Countries.	1901.	1905.	Countries.	1901.	1905.
Germany .....	29,203,817	35,353,966	Holland .....	1,720,980	1,158,816
Argentine Republic .....	23,702,252	31,210,143	India .....	5,123,438	4,793,212
Austria-Hungary .....	4,487,902	4,663,188	Italy .....	8,375,531	8,835,506
Belgium .....	7,365,071	9,660,183	Portugal .....	36,872,648	19,011,497
Canada .....	1,177,828	1,388,492	Sweden and Norway .....	2,435,643	3,328,791
United States .....	25,612,448	27,400,623	Switzerland .....	1,810,475	2,061,266
France .....	20,593,512	23,883,265	Newfoundland .....	2,802,361	3,869,839
Great Britain .....	63,914,377	70,499,955	Uruguay .....	11,282,814	13,079,362
Spain .....	1,888,117	1,906,831	Other countries .....	1,860,065	2,649,070

#### EXPORTS.

Countries.	1901.	1905.	Countries.	1901.	1905.
Germany .....	48,825,562	60,001,034	Great Britain .....	56,663,964	72,967,401
Argentine Republic .....	9,920,568	12,103,702	Holland .....	6,793,991	11,773,160
Austria-Hungary .....	9,826,869	13,621,325	Italy .....	3,318,340	3,682,399
Belgium .....	5,834,291	8,033,832	Portugal .....	3,073,234	2,324,792
United States .....	176,640,681	163,263,995	Uruguay .....	5,066,962	6,487,014
France .....	17,767,385	29,028,512	Other countries .....	6,758,378	13,600,373

## TONNAGE IN 1905.

The number and nationality of vessels entering and leaving the different ports of the Republic during the year were as follows:

	Number.		Tonnage.	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
ENTRIES.				
Brazilian.....	13,452	13,062	4,589,544	5,107,613
English.....	1,792	1,833	3,661,010	2,910,624
German.....	737	762	1,730,575	1,863,134
French.....	392	373	829,526	831,170
Italian.....	168	207	363,301	412,971
Miscellaneous.....	866	835	698,807	741,783
Total.....	17,407	17,072	11,872,563	12,927,295
DEPARTURES.				
Brazilian.....	13,441	13,053	4,584,541	5,105,696
English.....	1,790	1,823	3,660,990	3,932,382
German.....	747	768	1,729,616	1,871,590
French.....	391	374	829,654	831,278
Italian.....	165	207	362,809	410,075
Miscellaneous.....	855	839	691,369	745,317
Total.....	17,392	17,064	11,858,979	12,926,298

**TRADE MOVEMENT OF THE PORT OF SANTOS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1906.**

The Service of Commercial Statistics of Rio de Janeiro publishes the following statistics of the trade movement of the port of Santos for the first half of 1906 (January to July), the figures for the same period of 1905 being given for purposes of comparison.

[Value in *milreis*, gold.]

	1905.	1906.
Imports.....	25,237,686	29,841,151
Exports.....	49,722,103	49,209,545

The principal articles imported were the following:

[Value in *milreis*, gold.]

Articles.	1905.	1906.
Cotton, raw and manufactured.....	3,495,987	3,076,507
Steel and iron and their manufactures.....	1,966,205	5,017,980
Industrial machinery.....	738,440	563,776
Agricultural machinery.....	210,701	226,191
Chemical and pharmaceutical products.....	983,728	1,028,542
Tanned hides and skins.....	886,814	1,068,706
Jute thread.....	1,343,812	2,183,418
Coal.....	1,601,057	1,724,626
Kerosene.....	767,494	1,155,627
Rice.....	762,920	710,352
Codfish.....	523,286	896,753
Flour.....	2,178,693	2,798,721
Wheat.....	1,636,166	4,611,701
Wine.....	4,572,924	4,034,677
Food products.....	3,192,123	4,069,181
Specie.....	10,737,712	2,206,509



The following are the principal articles exported:

[Value in *milreis*, gold.]

Articles.	1905.	1906.
Coffee.....	89,473,493	81,969,753
Salted hides.....	139,996	220,529
Mangabera rubber.....	271,346	198,716
Bran.....	459,783	331,719

The imports and exports by countries were as follows:

[Value in *milreis*, gold.]

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
Germany.....	6,750,701	7,882,382	Germany.....	9,961,994	9,031,062
Argentine Republic.....	7,102,170	7,861,511	Austria-Hungary.....	2,577,807	4,969,172
Belgium.....	3,132,362	2,701,091	Belgium.....	1,604,538	2,495,961
United States.....	3,716,100	5,939,260	United States.....	26,489,570	16,996,333
France.....	2,933,237	3,737,138	France.....	1,812,112	4,557,980
Great Britain.....	9,951,737	10,671,369	Great Britain.....	1,013,253	916,129
Italy.....	5,400,447	5,026,983	Holland.....	3,336,957	5,838,986
Portugal.....	2,609,787	2,402,731	Italy.....	610,096	1,292,619
Other countries.....	3,253,130	3,645,099	Other countries.....	2,312,776	3,111,302

#### RUBBER VALORIZATION AND TRADE PROSPECTS.

A bill for the valorization of rubber, in Brazil, similar to the plan adopted for coffee, was recently introduced in the Federal Chamber of Deputies. The bill provides that all rubber not marketed in the State where produced shall be deposited at the custom-houses situated within the producing zone, and shall be paid for at the current market price on presentation at the nearest fiscal agency of a certificate of deposit specifying the weight and quality of the rubber so deposited. Rubber is to be classified in 7 grades, type No. 1 corresponding to fine rubber and type No. 7 to caoutchouc of a coarse quality. To put the proposed law into effect the Government is authorized to contract a national or foreign loan up to the amount of £10,000,000, bearing 5 per cent interest. The product of this loan will be deposited in the National Treasury or office of the Conversion Fund as a reserve for the issue of Treasury notes convertible at a fixed rate of exchange.

United States Consul-General G. S. ANDERSON, of Rio de Janeiro, reports a movement on the part of the large coffee planters toward rubber production. He writes:

"There is a boom on in rubber. Several large companies are being formed in London for operations in Brazil, and some of the large coffee planters in this country are paying some attention to the development of rubber gardens on their estates. Conditions seem to justify the greatest optimism in the rubber business. The rise in the price of the high-grade Para variety has been very rapid in recent months,

increasing from about 95 cents to \$1.15 and then to \$1.40 a pound within three months. So far as market indications go, the only reason for this increased price was in the increased demand for the product. It would be difficult to find a better reason or one upon which industrial interests could more safely rely. The demand for rubber for the construction of automobile and other tires is in itself one of the dominant features of the transportation as well as the rubber business, and there is no indication that there will be any decrease, but an increase in this demand. There is a very material increase in the supply of rubber in sight, not only from the development of rubber gardens, but in the further development of wild-rubber properties in the Amazon country, and it seems probable that there will be protection for the public both against a scarcity of rubber or any attempt to corner the world's supply.

"The prospects of the rubber business are excellent, and the only thing to be considered in it is lest the prospect be too bright for conservative handling. Improved methods of manufacturing rubber are counterbalancing in some degree the increased cost of the raw article. It is doubtful if there will be justification for any material advance in the price of manufactured rubber goods. Entries of rubber at the Para and Manaus custom-houses this season average about 1½ per cent more than for the same period last year and about 15 per cent more than the season of 1904-5, the record for the two ports for the first six months of this year being 34,490 tons."

The exports of rubber for the six months, January-June, 1906, were as follows:

Month.	Kilos.	Paper milreis.	Gold mitreis.	Pound sterling.
January.....	4,175,753	25,048,918	15,670,088	1,762,885
February.....	4,351,165	26,213,360	16,368,179	1,841,427
March.....	3,791,362	23,294,976	13,724,210	1,543,970
April.....	2,737,239	17,350,732	9,799,951	1,162,494
May.....	1,611,179	9,513,357	5,483,393	616,882
June.....	1,685,564	9,930,781	6,045,823	680,155
Total 1906.....	18,382,502	111,262,154	67,691,674	7,547,813
Total 1905.....	18,694,662	127,509,266	68,376,690	7,692,378

This rubber was shipped from Manaus, Itacoatiara, Serpa, and Para.

#### REGULATIONS GOVERNING MINING COMPANIES.

The requirements of the Government of Brazil in the matter of concessions for mining and the organization of mining companies generally, according to a report on the subject made by the United States Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro, are as follows:

"(1) Foreign companies, in order to do business in Brazil and obtain authorization therefor from the Government to work in the country, must present a copy of their statutes, signed by the incorporators of the company.

“(2) There must also be presented a list of the shareholders with their names, professions, residences, and the number of shares each subscribes; a power of attorney, made out by the directors or incorporators of a company, naming a representative in Brazil with powers to represent them before the Government, law courts, or with private individuals. In this power of attorney, power must be given the said representative to sign a petition requesting the Government to authorize the company to work in Brazil, and all other acts necessary for the purpose.

“(3) Before foreign companies, established for the purpose of working in Brazil, begin operations, they must deposit in the Federal Treasury a tenth part of their capital; this deposit can be recovered by the company immediately after its statutes have been deposited in the archives of the ‘Commercial Junta.’ For registering in the Commercial Junta companies will pay a stamp tax of 1\$100 Brazilian currency for each 1,000\$000, which at present exchange equals about \$335 American gold, of the capital of the company, reduced to Brazilian currency at the exchange of the day the statutes are registered.

“(4) All documents must have signatures certified to at the Brazilian consulate of the place where the company was established, or if there be no consulate at that place, then (for the United States) at the consulate-general in New York City.

“Expenses, besides the above-mentioned taxes, consist of translation of the documents into the Portuguese language, publication of the statutes, and the decree authorizing the company to operate and do business in the ‘Diario Oficial’ or official gazette, in which governmental notices are made public, and for stamps to be placed upon the documents filed with the Government, said excise stamps being necessary to give them legality.

“The services of an attorney under a power of attorney, as above outlined, ordinarily commands a fee of \$1,000 for obtaining the decree and registering the statutes, together with the other steps which have to be taken in relation thereto. Of course this fee is modified to meet the requirements of the situation and will vary according to the work performed.

“It may be added that concessions for mining in the several States of Brazil are granted by the several State governments, the only cost being the State taxes which are imposed annually. With actual working concerns, acting in good faith, such imposts are not excessive as a rule. In general, also, it may be said that there is no difficulty experienced in obtaining these concessions.”

#### CUSTOMS REVENUES, JULY, 1906.

Receipts at the Santos custom-house for the month of July, 1906, amounted to 3,331,215\$384, of which 2,206,771\$889 were paper and 1,125,143\$465 were gold.

For the same month, the customs revenue at the port of Rio de Janeiro amounted to 2,612,468\$155 gold and 4,140,019\$428 paper, a total of 6,752,487\$583, as compared with 6,449,935\$895 in the corresponding month of 1905, an increase being thus shown of 302,551\$688.

During the first six months of 1906, the custom-house of the State of Parahyba yielded 623,150\$756, an increase of 208,201\$583 over the corresponding period of 1905.

#### NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE WITH NEW YORK.

The Brazilian Lloyd inaugurated its regular monthly service of steamers between Santos and New York on August 25. This line is to be devoted mainly to the fruit trade between Brazil and the United States, and with the object of developing this trade the company offered to transport fruit free of charge on this first trip. The vessels of this line will make a monthly trip between Santos and New York, stopping at Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Ceara, Maranhao, Para, and Barbados.

The Brazilian Government has granted a concession to M. Buarque & Co. for the establishment of a steamship service between Santos and New York, touching at Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, Ceara, Maranhao, Para, and Barbadoes. By the terms of the concession M. Buarque & Co. bind themselves to order three more vessels of 5,000 tons each, having accommodations for 100 first-class passengers and 200 third-class passengers, with cold storage accommodations for 200 tons of fruit. As soon as these steamers are ready it is the intention of the company to make two trips per month, one line of steamers running to New York, the other to New Orleans.

#### CROP ENTRIES AT PERNAMBUCO, 1902-1906.

The entries of sugar and cotton at Pernambuco during the first ten months of the last four crop years are as follows:

##### SYGAR.

Month.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>
September.....	10,939	27,168	9,203	36,571
October.....	87,034	167,789	84,072	160,530
November.....	214,498	269,125	210,393	301,900
December.....	254,152	235,638	265,197	310,355
January.....	204,481	209,065	253,092	339,457
February.....	171,436	187,655	223,452	309,019
March.....	161,901	142,394	204,174	277,632
April.....	157,771	112,924	69,904	98,799
May.....	67,541	34,644	93,677	91,613
June.....	27,551	10,703	33,246	36,744
July.....	17,807	5,000	20,557	17,005
Total.....	1,365,171	1,402,055	1,466,967	1,980,225

## COTTON.

Month.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
September .....	15,769	9,860	6,425	17,260
October .....	18,246	17,115	12,730	26,315
November .....	22,482	25,314	23,574	32,132
December .....	40,058	29,051	27,754	32,552
January .....	35,521	28,084	27,973	22,412
February .....	37,655	25,326	34,301	19,402
March .....	32,845	25,136	33,136	32,295
April .....	23,148	20,594	9,359	22,645
May .....	23,241	6,224	16,256	15,019
June .....	11,236	4,687	9,852	8,915
July .....	10,902	5,264	17,336	7,273
Total .....	271,009	196,755	218,666	236,220

## CHILE.

## INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT MONTT.

On September 18, 1906, Señor Don PEDRO MONTT was inaugurated as Chief Executive of the Republic of Chile, succeeding ex-President RIESCO, who retired after a five years' tenure of office.

The anniversary of the independence of Chile also occurs on September 18, but the elaborate ceremonies arranged in honor of the day and the inauguration were abandoned on account of the recent earthquake, the money subscribed for the celebration being devoted to the relief of the sufferers on the suggestion of Señora MONTT, wife of the new President.

Señor MONTT, who is about 60 years old, is the son of the late MANUEL MONTT, who was President of Chile from 1851 to 1861, and for thirty years has been a prominent political figure in his country.

In 1876 Señor MONTT was elected to Congress, where he remained until 1900. He was also President of the Chamber of Deputies. In 1887 he became Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, and two years later was made Minister of the Treasury, in which office he remained for two years, when he was sent to Washington as Chile's Minister to the United States.

On his return to Chile from this mission Señor MONTT was chosen as Minister of the Interior. He afterward became a member of the Senate and of the Council of State, of which body he was vice-president.

## CUSTOMS RECEIPTS DURING THE FIRST HALF OF 1906.

The total revenues of the various custom-houses of the Chilean Republic during the first half of 1906, according to official data, amounted to 45,918,964.75 *pesos*; 19,469,088.75 *pesos* being for import duties, 25,543,595.55 *pesos* for export duties, and 879,280.45 for miscellaneous receipts.

During the same period of 1905, the customs receipts amounted to 40,093,647.97 *pesos*, of which amount 14,887,954.67 *pesos* were for import duties, 24,476,807.42 for export duties, and 728,885.88 *pesos* for miscellaneous receipts.

This comparison shows an increase of 5,825,316.78 *pesos* in the revenues of the first half of 1906 over the same period of 1905.

#### DETAILS OF FOREIGN TRADE, 1905.

The foreign trade of the Chilean Republic in 1905 amounted to 453,875,610 *pesos*, against 373,149,864 *pesos* in 1904. The imports in 1905 were valued at 188,566,418 *pesos* as compared with 157,152,080 *pesos* in 1904. The value of exports in 1905 was fixed at 265,209,192 *pesos* as against 215,997,784 *pesos* in 1904.

The following table shows the imports by countries of origin, the figures for 1904 being also given for purposes of comparison:

Countries.	1905.	1904.	Countries.	1905.	1904.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Great Britain.....	71,120,129	57,345,488	Japan.....	41,713	34,305
Germany.....	47,387,686	42,456,638	Portugal.....	39,905	37,165
United States.....	18,867,949	13,997,927	Holland.....	35,851	8,865
France.....	14,225,817	10,929,907	Turkey.....	29,258	17,830
Australia.....	7,566,663	3,865,912	Paraguay.....	14,700	7,482
Argentine Republic.....	6,333,572	5,969,965	Sweden.....	14,359	5,674
Italy.....	5,115,697	4,736,265	Costa Rica.....	12,228	26,613
Peru.....	4,915,432	6,608,829	Austria.....	12,010	5,861
Belgium.....	2,653,663	3,343,000	Mexico.....	11,805	8,928
India.....	2,549,548	2,128,628	China.....	3,015	196
Spain.....	1,719,225	1,157,419	Colombia.....	2,247	1,078
Switzerland.....	1,543,314	878,690	Norway.....	2,142	4,762
Uruguay.....	1,081,557	618,473	Denmark.....	31	220
Ecuador.....	798,099	676,125	Egypt.....	4	3,241
Brazil.....	798,061	1,503,171	Java.....		21,326
Panama.....	333,115	39,631	Greece.....		2,800
Cuba.....	189,488	119,644	From fisheries.....	507,622	365,197
China.....	163,186	153,991	Other countries.....	11,544	
Guatemala.....	68,250	120,405			
Bolivia.....	59,933	16,099	Total.....	188,566,418	157,152,080

The articles imported during the year under review, and their respective values, are shown in the following table:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Animal products.....	13,078,701	Beverages.....	2,022,302
Vegetable substances.....	18,449,207	Perfumes and chemical substances.....	3,192,192
Mineral substances.....	36,550,761	Machinery, instruments, and apparatus.....	25,000,804
Textiles.....	52,565,132	Arms, ammunition, and explosives.....	1,576,254
Oils.....	31,018,985	Orders.....	877,986
Paper and its manufactures.....	3,007,312		

The countries of destination of the Chilean exports of 1905 are the following, 1904 figures being also given by way of comparison:

Countries.	1905.	1904.	Countries.	1905.	1904.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Great Britain.....	101,321,794	70,546,667	Austria.....	308,958	175,028
Germany.....	73,154,779	62,632,942	Ecuador.....	291,816	9,413
United States.....	42,804,991	30,715,130	Falkland Islands.....	151,927	173,153
France.....	22,321,590	28,823,135	Panama.....	133,493	27,699
Peru.....	5,009,627	3,826,724	Guatemala.....	31,797	1,155
Belgium.....	4,507,782	3,294,700	Nicaragua.....	1,950	150
Italy.....	4,017,913	1,295,957	Costa Rica.....	1,662	1,060
Holland.....	3,151,333	6,975,433	Mexico.....	1,678	2,070
Spain.....	1,825,902	946,944	Greece.....	980	1,073
Argentine Republic.....	1,552,578	861,403	Colombia.....	108	846,228
Japan.....	1,371,303	1,115,555	Portugal.....	.....	135,648
Bolivia.....	1,176,141	.....	Norway.....	.....	.....
Hawaii.....	658,265	.....	Other countries.....	200	.....
Australia.....	653,939	.....			
Uruguay.....	376,069	327,573	Total.....	265,209,192	215,997,784
Brazil.....	342,035	250,922			

The following table shows the articles exported during the year in reference, and their respective values:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Animal products.....	9,072,705	Beverages.....	22,147
Vegetable substances.....	11,227,256	Money.....	21,110,427
Mineral substances.....	220,177,342	Miscellaneous.....	321,461

It must be stated that the principal article exported during 1905 was nitrate, the exports of which were valued at 184,421,848 *pesos*.

The balance of trade in favor of Chile amounted to 76,642,774 *pesos*.

#### THE EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL DEBTS.

The external debt of the Republic of Chile, which on December 31, 1901, amounted to £17,042,580, at the same period of 1905 was £16,249,300, the diminution of £793,280 being due to the regular amortization.

A loan of £1,350,000 was negotiated in 1905 for the improvement of the sewer and water systems and paving of the streets of Santiago, part of the funds derived from said loan being deposited in three banks of the Chilean capital and the rest in Europe.

Pursuant to the laws of February 14 and 21, 1906, a loan of £1,500,000 has been made for the sanitary works of Valparaiso, Talca, and Concepcion, and to provide with water supply several cities of the Republic. Another loan, amounting to £2,200,000, was raised, in accordance with the laws referred to, for the construction of the Arica-La Paz Railroad. Both of these loans have been contracted at 92½ per cent. Discounting 2½ per cent for expenses, a net product of 90¼ per cent is derived from them, amounting to £3,339,250, which has been deposited in the *Deutsche Bank* at an interest of 3¼ per cent, subject to the order of the Chilean Government.

The internal debt of the nation, which in the latter part of 1901, amounted to 75,437,880.91 *pesos*, had increased to 107,168,761.59 *pesos* in 1905, on account of the issue of paper money provided for by Act No. 1721, of December, 1904.

Of the sum of 30,000,000 *pesos* issued in paper money only 10,000,000 were received in the public revenues, the other 20,000,000 being applied to the purchase of bonds of the "*Caja Hipotecaria*."

#### BUDGET FOR 1907.

In June, 1906, the Executive of the Chilean Republic submitted to the National Congress the proposed appropriation bill for the expenses of the Government during the year 1907, amounting to \$110,350,458.50 national currency and \$31,384,128.52 gold, distributed as follows:

	National cur- rency.	Gold.
Interior .....	\$19,730,103.43	\$600,981.75
Foreign Relations .....	352,470.00	1,156,897.36
Worship .....	1,003,582.00	
Colonization .....	1,471,480.00	
Justice .....	5,350,833.10	
Instruction .....	14,625,541.65	95,000.00
Treasury .....	9,203,902.20	23,814,766.29
War .....	14,434,494.34	80,800.00
Navy .....	11,080,656.13	5,214,079.27
Industry and Public Works:		
Industry .....	2,932,564.42	74,783.33
Public works .....	3,714,356.63	42,200.00
Railroads .....	25,751,474.62	181,671.00
Total .....	110,350,458.50	31,384,128.52

#### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES DURING 1902-1905.

Following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Chilean Republic during the period of the administration of President RIESCO, from 1902 to 1905:

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
	<i>Pesos</i> .	<i>Pesos</i> .
1902 .....	105,515,849.20	134,639,564.38
1903 .....	114,208,928.52	116,995,225.12
1904 .....	115,654,448.01	103,562,253.12
1905 .....	133,938,419.35	130,326,748.66
Special revenues .....	25,256,817.48	
Total .....	491,574,492.69	484,923,761.28

Excess in favor of receipts, 9,650,701.41 *pesos*.

During the period in reference considerable sums of money have been paid for debts of the several departments of the Government incurred previous to 1902, and the disbursements for public works have not been less than 40,000,000 of *pesos*.

#### NEW ISSUE OF PAPER MONEY.

A law of the National Congress of Chile, enacted May 23, 1906, authorizes the President of the Republic to issue 40,000,000 *pesos* in paper money of legal circulation. One-half of this amount shall be



applied to the works authorized by act No. 1835, of February 13, 1906, and act No. 1813, of February 21, 1906, and shall be guaranteed with an equal amount of gold *pesos*, worth 18 *pence* each, to be taken from the product of the loan raised pursuant to said laws and which shall be deposited in the sinking fund in the manner prescribed by act No. 1721 of December 29, 1904.

The remaining 20,000,000 *pesos* may be taken by banking institutions or private persons, within the period of six months, upon the payment of an equal amount of sealed gold or the delivery of good drafts on London. The gold derived therefrom shall be deposited in the sinking fund constituted in European banks.

#### RESHIPMENT OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

The Executive of the Chilean Republic has issued a supreme decree relating to reshipment of foreign merchandise containing the following provisions:

"The custom-houses of the Republic shall require from persons reshipping foreign merchandise subject to import duties a bond, duly guaranteed, for the value of the corresponding duties.

"In order to have this bond canceled the interested party must produce a certificate from the foreign port of destination, in which certificate the unshipment of such reshipped merchandise shall be clearly and specifically stated. This certificate must be viséed by the Chilean Consul, or a consul of a friendly nation if there be no Chilean consular officer, and presented at the custom-house of origin within ninety days from the date of the promissory note if the certificate is from a South American port, or within one hundred and eighty days if it is from other foreign ports."

#### CUSTOMS APPRAISEMENT OF CERTAIN TEXTILES.

The Superintendent of Customs of the Republic of Chile has issued the following circular, addressed to the various collectors of customs of the Republic:

"In order to secure uniformity in the assessment of duties upon certain merchandise, the appraisal of which has originated doubt in some custom-houses, the following rules shall be observed:

"I. Clothing ready for sewing, not specially mentioned in the tariff, shall be appraised in accordance with its nature and kind under the heading corresponding to ready-made clothing, with a discount of 30 per cent, excepting cotton flannel shirts and woolen, or mixed, knitted petticoats and short skirts, which shall be appraised as ready-made clothing without any discount, and also cotton-duck clothing for men and boys, which shall be appraised at 3 *pesos* per kilogram, net weight.

"II. Woolen goods having visible cotton mixture shall be appraised as wool and cotton goods without analysis. If the cotton mixture is not noticeable by sight, such goods shall be appraised as pure woolen goods. Damage caused by the taking of samples for analysis shall thus be avoided.

"III. Circulars No. 12, of January 20, 1906; No. 35, of June 2, 1906, and No. 19, of March 17, 1905, are hereby repealed."

#### CUSTOMS RECEIPTS DURING JULY, 1906.

According to statistics published in the "*Diario Oficial*" of Chile, the various custom-houses of the Republic collected during the month of July, 1906, a total revenue of 8,928,493.70 *pesos*, of which sum 3,958,875.53 *pesos* were for import duties, 4,791,850.41 *pesos* for export duties, and 177,767.76 *pesos* for miscellaneous receipts.

During the month of July, 1905, the amount collected for import duties was 2,777,237.09 *pesos*; for export duties, 4,764,111.81 *pesos*, and for miscellaneous receipts 175,696.87 *pesos*, making a total of 7,717,045.77 *pesos*.

A comparison of the receipts of July, 1906, with those of July, 1905, shows an increase in import duties of 1,181,638.44 *pesos*, of 27,738.60 *pesos* in export duties, and of 2,070.89 *pesos* in miscellaneous receipts; a total increase of 1,211,447.93 *pesos* in July, 1906.

The following table shows the amounts collected by each custom-house during the month in reference, the figures for the same month of 1905 being given by way of comparison:

Custom-houses.	July, 1905.	July, 1906.
<b>I. Export duties:</b>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Pisagua .....	708,926.31	522,316.19
Iquique .....	2,604,863.57	2,195,355.34
Tocopilla .....	669,077.83	654,137.17
Antofagasta .....	280,582.19	912,537.10
Taltal .....	500,661.61	597,506.61
Total .....	4,764,111.81	4,791,850.41
<b>II. Import duties:</b>		
Arica .....	36,200.46	39,800.80
Pisagua .....	23,441.70	12,850.28
Iquique .....	271,994.66	334,199.52
Tocopilla .....	18,772.29	89,161.08
Antofagasta .....	183,810.26	242,986.58
Taltal .....	31,280.94	69,732.22
Caldera .....	11,687.33	11,490.54
Carrizal Bujo .....		413.60
Coyulimbo .....	48,569.16	183,495.32
Valparaiso .....	1,710,099.67	2,474,957.01
Talcahuano .....	337,714.82	446,807.97
Coronel .....	33,335.12	15,019.00
Valdivia .....	47,997.45	63,620.08
Puerto Montt .....	3,952.16	1,806.22
Ancud .....		891.47
Frontier custom-houses .....	18,411.07	21,523.75
Total .....	2,777,237.09	3,958,875.53
<b>III. Miscellaneous receipts.</b> .....	175,696.87	177,767.76
Grand total .....	7,717,045.77	8,928,493.70

## RAILROAD FROM COJIBA TO CALAMA.

In a supreme decree of recent date the Executive of the Chilean Republic granted a concession for the construction of a railroad between the port of Cojiba and the city of Calama, with branch lines to Gatico and La Paciencia plain. The concessionaires are Messrs. EXEQUIEL GONZALEZ, ERNESTO A. HUBNER, AQUILES MORAGA, MIGUEL MOREL, C. and ENRIQUE ROMANÍ. The decree prescribes that a deposit of 15,000 *pesos* shall be made by the concessionaires to guarantee the fulfillment of the terms of the concession.

The construction of the line must be commenced within six months from the date of the approval of the plans, and completed within five years from said date, including the branch lines.

The cost of this railroad has been estimated at 5,000,000 *pesos*.

## ANTOFAGASTA PORT WORKS.

On June 6, 1906, a decree was issued by the Executive of the Republic of Chile providing for the advertisement of bids for the construction of the port works of Antofagasta. Bidders were required to make a deposit of 30,000 *pesos*, national gold currency, with the Director of the Treasury. The bids were to be opened at the beginning of August, 1906.

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 COLOMBIA.

## EXPORTS FROM BARRANQUILLA IN 1905.

The following figures relating to the exports made through the custom-house of Barranquilla, Republic of Colombia, during the year 1905, have been taken from the "*Diario Oficial*" of the Republic.

The total weight of said exports was 25,568,609.931 kilograms, valued at 6,063,092 *pesos*.

The countries of destination, with the respective weights and values, were the following: United States, 15,146,217.838 kilograms, valued at 3,441,811 *pesos*; Germany, 6,141,326.765 kilograms, valued at 1,055,660 *pesos*; Great Britain, 2,774,860.559 kilograms, valued at 937,077 *pesos*; France, 593,599.656 kilograms, valued at 185,732 *pesos*; Spain, 107,969.113 kilograms, valued at 30,957 *pesos*; Panama, 3,530 kilograms, valued at 540 *pesos*, and other countries, 801,106 kilograms, valued at 411,315 *pesos*.

## COSTA RICA.

## RATIFICATION OF THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION.

A document from the Government of Costa Rica, dated July 4, 1906, ratifying the Universal Postal Convention signed in Washington June 15, 1897, has been deposited in the Department of State of the United States.

## CUBA.

## EXTRADITION TREATY WITH SPAIN.

On October 26, 1905, a treaty in regard to the extradition of criminals was concluded and signed at the city of Madrid by the plenipotentiaries of the Republic of Cuba and the Kingdom of Spain.

The treaty in reference was approved by the Senate of the Republic on April 23, 1906, and the ratifications were exchanged at Madrid on the 16th of July, 1906.

## REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS, SECOND QUARTER, 1906.

According to the "*Gaceta Oficial*" of Cuba, of September 4, 1906, the Department of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce issued certificates of registration for the following foreign trade-marks during the second quarter of 1906:

No.	Country of origin.	No. of trade-mark.	Kind of merchandise.	Owner.
1	Germany.....	63166	Table and bed clothing, curtains, table covers, blankets, flannels, wool, hemp, linen and felt, textiles and stockings, canvas shoes, knitted goods, shirts, collars and cuffs, underwear, cases, brushes, celluloid dolls, ready-made clothing, fans, corbs, embroideries, hoes, oilcloth, rubber bands, garters, hats, tapestry, threads, metal articles, knives, scissors, forks, hatchets, tools of all kinds, artistic articles, baskets, glasses, chinaware, lamps, tin articles, pitchers, enameled utensils, furniture, toys, stationery, leather goods, purses, cases and pocketbooks of all kinds, papier-maché goods, glassware, earthenware, musical instruments, automotons, wax dolls and figures, and bristle goods.	Luleck & Serbos (Limited).
2	.....do.....	27406	Chemical products.....	E. Merck.
3	Argentine Republic.	13685	Pharmaceutical and chemical products.	The Angier Chemical Co.
4	Austria.....	12736	Silver-plated articles.....	Berndorfer Metallwarenfabrik Arthur Krupp.
5	.....do.....	14097	White metal tableware.....	Do.
6	Denmark.....	12	Butter.....	Copenhagen Preserved Butter Co.
7	Spain.....	11256	Footwear of all kinds.....	Antonia Literas, vinda de J. Bonet.

No.	Country of origin.	No. of trademark.	Kind of merchandise.	Owner.
8	Spain.....	8070	Notebooks, pocketbooks, and cigarette paper wrappers.	Camilo Gisbert y Terol.
9	.....do.....	11827	Waterproof textiles and clothing....	Queralt Garri.
10	United States.....	31323	Dynamite, dynamite cartridges, gelatin, explosives, percussion caps, and fuses.	The Aetna Powder Co.
11	.....do.....	35089	Electric machinery, apparatus, and supplies.	General Electric Co.
12	.....do.....	36511	Pneumatic attachments for musical instruments.	Roth & Engelhardt.
13	.....do.....	39615	Suspenders.....	Knothe Bros.
14	.....do.....	43108	Dress patterns.....	The May Manton Pattern Co.
15	.....do.....	41233	Carbon paper and typewriter ribbons.	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict.
16	.....do.....	45438	Varnishes, enamels, and paints.....	Standard Varnish Works.
17	.....do.....	47639	Horseshoe rubber creepers.....	Rivere Rubber Co.
18	.....do.....	48789	Patent medicines.....	Dr. Kilmer & Co.
19	.....do.....	49156	.....do.....	Do.
20	.....do.....	46687	Soap.....	The Charles N. Stritteton Co.
21	.....do.....	51168	Emulsion.....	Standard Emulsion Co.
22	England.....	22899	Candles, common soap, fuel oil, toilet soaps and perfumes.	Priee's Patent Candle Co. (Limited).
23	.....do.....	39545	Thread on reels.....	J. P. Coats (Limited).
24	.....do.....	82258	.....do.....	James Chadwick Bros.
25	.....do.....	100493	Cotton drillings.....	Stavert Zigomali & Co.
26	.....do.....	107348	Crocheting threads.....	J. P. Coats (Limited).
27	.....do.....	187745	Chemical substances.....	Fletcher Fletcher Co. (Limited).
28	.....do.....	246817	oils and ointment for toilet use.....	Priee's Patent Candle Co. (Limited).
29	Mexico.....	2168	Whisky.....	The Cook & Bernheimer Co.
30	.....do.....	4063	.....do.....	Do.

## ELECTRIC RAILWAYS IN SANTIAGO.

In July, 1906, the Department of Public Works of the Cuban Republic granted a concession for the construction and exploitation of electric railways in Santiago to Messrs. EDUARDO J. CUBÁS and RICARDO S. PORRO, organized as corporation under the name of "*Compañía de Electricidad y Tracción de Santiago.*"

The works of construction must commence within six months and be completed within eighteen months.

The system of cars to be adopted is of a new type similar to that of the summer cars of New York, but with still greater ventilation, in order that they may be perfectly suitable to the climate of Cuba.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

## EXPORTS, FIRST QUARTER, 1906.

The "*Revista de Agricultura.*" a publication edited by the Department of Improvements and Public Works of the Dominican Republic, in its June, 1906, number, publishes the following figures relating to the country's exports during the first quarter of 1906:

Leaf tobacco, 24,421 pounds; cocoa, 4,168,561 pounds; coffee, 1,425,413 pounds; wax, 103,239 pounds; hides, 224,646 pounds; goat-skins, 24,733 pounds; divi-divi, 797,865 pounds; cotton, 2,744 pounds;

honey, 14,900 gallons; mahogany logs, 15,895 feet; bananas, 31,500 bunches; gualiacum, 333 $\frac{3}{4}$  tons; *espínillo*, 20,396 feet; *palo amarillo* (yellow wood), 120 tons; cattle, 705 head; *guayacancillo*, 62 tons; horns, 1,444 pounds; horses, 5 head; starch, 2,494 pounds; *bera*, 317 tons; resin, 10,170 tons; maize, 165 sacks; sugar, 7,445,006 pounds; tortoise shell, 84 pounds; vegetable wool, 20,563 pounds; tanned hides and sole leather, 5,295 pounds; copra, 23,434 pounds; coconuts, 32,888 pounds; old copper, 6,385 pounds; silver coins, 4 boxes; lancewood, 10 tons; bristle, 55 pounds; ginger, 100 pounds; logwood, 76 tons; blackberry, 344 $\frac{3}{4}$  tons; orange peel, 100 pounds; mahogany flooring, 24,872 feet; henequen, 20,739 pounds; cigarettes, 2 boxes.

The total value of these exports amounted to \$1,970,107.11 American gold.

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## HAITI.

### CUSTOMS TARIFF, 1906-7.

The customs tariff law of Haiti, in force during the fiscal year 1906-7, promulgated September 30, 1905, is in accordance with the law of September 4, 1905, covering the custom-houses of the Republic, regulations and application thereof. As translated by the International Customs Bureau of Brussels and published in August, 1906, the law is as follows:

#### TITLE I.—*General provisions.*

ARTICLE 1. Merchandise or products of our foreign trade, and vessels used for transporting the same, shall be subject to the duties set forth, to the tariffs annexed to the present law, and to those which might be provided for in special enactments.

ART. 2. Custom-houses are established in the following ports open to foreign trade, for the collection of the duties aforesaid:

Port au Prince, Cape Haitien, Cayes, Gonaives, Jacmel, Port de Paix, Jeremie, Petit Goave, Saint Marc, Mirigoane, Aquin, Mole Saint Nicolas.

Customs offices may, however, be established on such parts of the frontier as may be deemed fit.

ART. 3. No merchandise or products of our foreign trade are allowed to pass, except through the custom-houses.

All merchandise or products of our foreign trade attempted to be passed outside the customs office shall be considered as contraband and seized.

ART. 4. No vessel may load or complete her cargo except in the ports open to foreign trade or at which vessels are allowed to call.

ART. 5. Sailing vessels or steamers will be at liberty to proceed to the nonopen port of Fort Liberte and there to ship cargo or complete their cargo.

In this case they shall make their entry in the port of Cape Haitien and pay the duties on their hulks and call dues before proceeding to the nonopen port.

After taking on or completing cargo said ships shall return to the port of entry in order to be properly cleared.

ART. 6. Foreign or Haitian seagoing vessels are not allowed, under penalty of a fine of from 500 to 1,000 *piasters* in legal currency, to anchor along the coasts, save in case of an accident or of uncontrollable circumstances.

Any vessel caught in the act of unloading or loading goods or wares along the coast shall be confiscated and sold by the judicial authorities, as well as the goods or wares.

ART. 7. Any attempt or undertaking purporting to avoid the duties due to the State shall be investigated, prosecuted, and punished according to law.

The statute of limitation shall apply on the expiration of five years.

ART. 8. Attempts or acts of smuggling under threat of arms shall be liable to the penalties laid down in articles 326, 327, and 328 of the Penal Code.

ART. 9. Every ship used in smuggling shall be liable to a fine of from 500 to 1,000 *piasters* in legal currency and the goods or provisions shall be seized, forfeited, and sold by the judicial authorities.

This shall also be the case in regard to vessels when the value of the articles seized exceeds 1,000 *gourdes* and the offenders or persons concerned in the fraud shall be sentenced to an imprisonment of from one to five years.

ART. 10. Any person abetting smuggling and having knowingly received on deposit or bought smuggled goods or wares shall be arrested, tried, and sentenced to an imprisonment of from six months to two years and to a fine of from 100 to 500 *piasters* in legal currency.

ART. 11. A merchant convicted of smuggling shall forfeit his license to trade.

ART. 12. The customs officials remain authorized to search, if necessary, persons coming ashore from seagoing or coasting vessels, and to confiscate as being smuggled any goods found upon them.

The contraveners shall be arrested, tried, and sentenced to an imprisonment of from six months to two years and to a fine of 500 *piasters* in legal currency.

ART. 13. The net proceeds of the sale of seized and confiscated goods or vessels shall be divided into two equal shares between the State and those who denounced the fraud or captured the vessel.

ART. 14. Proceedings against contraveners of these provisions shall be taken by the public prosecutor of the district, in exercise of his special powers, before the proper courts, either on the requisition of the customs directors or officials or on the requisition of the police authorities or even *de officio*.

ART. 15. Dutiable goods shall all stand as security for the duties leviable thereon.

No package may be delivered except upon production of the receipts for duty relating thereto under penalty of dismissal of the customs director and of the application of all penalties provided in the Penal Code.

ART. 16. No exemption from duty shall be granted, save in cases determined by law or by contracts entered into with the State.

ART. 17. The State shall not be responsible for accidents arising from uncontrollable circumstances, or for damage and deterioration suffered by the goods prior to their entry in the depots or during the time they lie at the customs.

It shall only be accountable in case goods disappear between the time of their entering the custom-house and the assessment of duty.

The customs halls can in no case be used as depots.

ART. 18. Sailing vessels are only allowed to take cargo for one single port in Haiti.

ART. 19. Rum, tafia, sirup, molasses, raw and clayed sugar are prohibited to be imported. They shall be forfeited and sold on account of the State; and all obscene works or objects shall likewise be confiscated and burned.

ART. 20. The agents of steamers and the consignees of sailing vessels are responsible for the fines incurred by the master.

ART. 21. No import duty of any kind shall be levied on books, cards, plans of national authors, machines, and accessories of all kinds suitable for industry, for facilitating the working of the soil or preparation of native products, nor on the articles specified in schedule No. 1.

ART. 22. The articles designated in schedules Nos. II and III are prohibited to be imported and exported.

ART. 23. Wharfage and weighing dues shall be levied in accordance with tariff No. V.

ART. 24. The customs officials and employees are required, under penalty of suspension or dismissal, to be at their office punctually at the regular hours.

#### TITLE II.—*Consuls.*

ART. 25. No person is allowed to be a consul for Haiti if he is a forwarding agent.

ART. 26. The consuls shall certify bills of lading, manifests, invoices, and other documents relating to the clearance of vessels. These documents must be made out in four original copies.



In ports where there is no consul for Haiti the documents shall be verified by a notary public or a justice of the peace.

ART. 27. They will send, always by the quickest route, to the Secretary of State for Finance and Commerce (through the Administrator of Finance of the place of destination of the goods or vessels) one copy of each of above-named documents, which, after control, shall be transmitted to the Chamber of Audits, and also every fortnight forward a detailed statement of goods and other products of Haiti making up the export shipments, with specification of the ports of clearance of the vessel, quality and quantity of goods, and names of shippers. Consuls in neighboring islands and ports shall be required to furnish to the Secretary of State for Finance and Commerce a monthly statement showing in detail the cargo of all ships or craft of Haiti that have arrived in their ports, and specially report those which have landed wares from Haiti or which are suspected of fraud.

These statements, after being used to control the shipments of merchandise, shall be then transmitted to the Chamber of Audits.

ART. 28. Consuls are bound, under penalty of dismissal, to notify under special cover and by each vessel, both to the Secretary of State for Finance and Commerce and to the Administrator of Finance at the place of destination, the number of bills of lading to order certified by them, and to indicate the marks, countermarks, numbers, and weight of each package.

ART. 29. Consuls are required to communicate the provisions of the present law to persons concerned on application.

ART. 30. They shall refuse to certify such manifests and bills of lading as do not comply with the requirements of the law.

### TITLE III.—*Bill of lading.*

ART. 31. All goods consigned from abroad to a port in Haiti must be accompanied by a bill of lading. Should a portion of the cargo be the property of the master, the latter shall not be dispensed from this formality.

ART. 32. The bill of lading shall state: Name of consignor, name and address of consignee, name of the master, name and tonnage of the ship, and place of departure and of destination. It shall express the freight expenses, nature, gross weight or volume of the goods, and show in the margin the marks and numbers on the packages.

ART. 33. The bill of lading shall be numbered in serial order, which is to be repeated on the consular manifest, and the consul shall open a register and enter therein the number opposite the names of consignor and consignee.

ART. 34. Each package is to clearly bear the consignee's initials and a number.

ART. 35. The consul shall refuse to certify any bill of lading on which more than one package is indicated under the same number.

ART. 36. The absence of the bill of lading will involve forfeiture of the goods and sale thereof by auction for the benefit of the State.

TITLE IV.—*Invoice.*

ART. 37. All goods forwarded to Haiti are required to be accompanied by an invoice.

ART. 38. This invoice will indicate the marks, countermarks and numbers on, and quantity of the packages, the detailed contents of each, the price of the goods, the freight, expenses, and port of shipment. It must be a literal reproduction of the consignor's books.

In case the goods are to order, the words "to order" shall be inserted in lieu of the consignee's name.

ART. 39. Every invoice presented for the consul's certification shall contain at foot the following declaration, to be signed before a commissioner or any other duly authorized person:

I affirm that this invoice is the faithful and true expression of the truth; that it agrees with my books in every particular; that no alteration has been made in the usual description, in the weight, quality, or quantity of the articles therein specified.

ART. 40. The absence of the invoice will render the package liable to be sent back.

ART. 41. In case of dispute between the consignor and consignee the invoice, certified to by the consul, shall alone be accepted as evidence before the court.

TITLE V.—*Ship's manifest.*

ART. 42. Every vessel coming from abroad with or without cargo must be provided with a manifest issued in four copies, signed by the master, made up and viséed by the Haitian Consul, notary public, or justice of the peace at the place of departure.

ART. 43. The manifest shall indicate: Name and tonnage of the vessel; names of the master, consignors, and consignees; marks, countermarks, and numbers on the packages; number and volume of each package; nature and weight of the goods. Ship's provisions must appear on the manifest under penalty of forfeiture.

ART. 44. The master is bound to mention in the manifest, before presenting it to the customs authorities, any packages appearing on bills of lading which have not been shipped or which have been thrown overboard during the voyage, failing which he shall be liable to a fine of 500 gourdes in legal currency. Goods short shipped and duly described may be loaded on another vessel, whose manifest is to contain a note to the effect that such goods were not embarked in the vessel in the manifest of which they originally appeared.

ART. 45. Four copies of the manifest for steamers may be required for each port of destination.

ART. 46. Masters or their representatives shall, at the time the manifests are to be viséed, take the following oath, which shall be written by the consul at foot of the manifest:

I swear that this manifest contains exactly the packages loaded on board my ship; that the quantities are in conformity with those appearing in the bills of lading.

I declare to accept any penalties I might incur for infringing the customs law.

In witness whereof I have signed the present manifest.

ART. 47. The absence of the manifest will render the master liable to a penalty of 500 gourdes if the vessel is in ballast, 1,000 gourdes if the vessel is laden.

#### TITLE VI.—*Entry of ships.*

ART. 48. No person other than the pilot, the medical officer of the port, and the customs officials can board an incoming trading vessel until the formalities provided by law have been complied with.

ART. 49. The pilot shall deliver to the master a book containing all the provisions of the present law in regard to the duties of masters.

The head of the port traffic is required, under penalty of dismissal, to enforce execution of the foregoing rules.

ART. 50. So soon as a sailing vessel arrives, the Director of Customs shall designate an employee, who is to go on board, assisted by the head of the port traffic or his deputy. They shall call upon the master to produce the manifests, bills of lading, invoices, and customs receipts, and shall seal down the hatchways.

They shall draw up a report of the application of the seals, also an inventory of such goods as could not be put into the hold, obtain the master's signature thereto, and forward the papers, without delay, to the Director of Customs, together with the other documents delivered by the master.

ART. 51. The Director of Customs shall sign the manifests, bills of lading, and customs receipts and add the day and hour when delivered to the interpreter.

ART. 52. The master of a sailing vessel shall, immediately on his arrival, make his declaration of entry, and for that purpose he shall be accompanied to the custom-house by the consignee. He shall, in the presence of the Director of Customs, the Comptroller, and Interpreter, submit his ship's articles showing the ship's tonnage and shall make the following declaration, which is to be registered and to be signed by him, together with the consignee and the above-named officials:

I declare to submit to the laws of the country and to any penalties I might incur for infringing the said laws.

TITLE VII.—*Unloading.*

ART. 53. No sailing vessel can begin to unload until the interpreter's report and the Customs Director's order to remove the seals have been delivered.

In case the seals are not found intact, the master will render himself liable to articles 207 and 214 of the Penal Code.

ART. 54. The Director of Customs shall designate an employee to receive the packages on the wharf.

This employee shall keep a register and enter therein every day, in letters and ciphers, the quantity of unloaded packages, with their marks, countermarks, and numbers. This register shall be closed after each discharge and signed by the employee, the consignee, agent, or representative.

ART. 55. No launch, barge, or other craft may approach the wharves and other landing places without permission of the Director of Customs.

In case of contravention, the offenders shall be reported to the head of the port traffic, who will cause them to be arrested. They shall be tried and sentenced to an imprisonment of from a fortnight to a month, and to a fine of from 25 to 100 *piasters* in legal currency.

ART. 56. Every package entered on the manifest and unloaded shall pay the duties, and the master shall be liable to a fine of 100 *piasters* in legal currency, the consignee being held responsible, save in a duly proved case of uncontrollable circumstances. This fine shall not be applied in the case of steamers if the agent proves that the package has not been landed, and undertakes that it shall be sent back within a month and that its identity shall be verified.

After that limit the duties paid shall be forfeited to the State.

ART. 57. Agents of steamers are required, under penalty of 500 *piasters* in legal currency, to deliver to the director of customs within 24 hours of the landing of the goods a list of the undischarged packages, stating marks, countermarks, and numbers thereon.

ART. 58. After sailing vessels have been unladen, the director of customs shall designate a comptroller and an employee who, with the assistance of the interpreter and of the head of the port traffic, shall proceed to inspect the ship, so as to satisfy themselves that all the goods have been landed.

Goods found on board, not being for the use of the crew, shall be seized and forfeited, and the master shall be liable to a fine of from 50 to 200 *piasters* in legal currency.

A report in duplicate of this operation shall be drawn up on a stamped paper of 35 centimes. This report shall be signed by the master, comptroller, employee, and head of the port traffic, who will transmit a copy to the Administrator of Finance.

ART. 59. The master of a sailing vessel or steamer shall be liable to

a fine of 100 *gourdes* for every package landed and not entered into the manifest. The package shall be seized, forfeited, and legally sold for the benefit of the State.

TITLE VIII.—*Declaration.*

ART. 60. Within twenty-four hours of the arrival of the ship, Sundays and holidays excepted, the consignees or importers of goods shall deliver to the interpreter, at the same time as the bills of lading and invoices, an import declaration in accordance with the same documents.

After the expiration of that limit, said goods shall be returned abroad.

The declaration referred to shall include all the packages landed and not appearing in the bill of lading.

The consignee or agent of the ship must deliver, within the same time, a statement of the quantity of tons of goods imported, made out on a stamped paper of 35 centimes.

ART. 61. The declaration must be without erasures or interlineations, on a 20-centime stamp, and indicate: Name of the vessel; name of consignee and addressee of the goods; place of shipment; date of arrival; number on the bills of lading and packages; marks and countermarks on each package; kind, quality, and width of the goods; number of pieces and measurement of each; weight, if the goods are dutiable by weight; aggregate amount of the invoice, and generally all particulars likely to warrant the assessment of duty.

The following memorandum shall be made by the importer at the foot of his declaration: "I affirm that the present declaration agrees with the goods which I have received."

ART. 62. The denominations adopted in the tariff are the only ones to be used in making out the declarations.

Articles not specified shall be designated under the description generally adopted in trade.

ART. 63. Under penalty of being null and void, the declaration must be signed by a licensed import merchant or his duly authorized representative.

Exception is made only in regard to goods and effects contained in travelers' trunks.

ART. 64. An importer declaring as one single package several cases or bales bound together in a conspicuous manner, without indicating the number, shall be liable to a fine of 50 *gourdes* in legal currency.

ART. 65. The absence of declaration will entail the return of the packages abroad.

TITLE IX.—*Interpreter's manifest.*

ART. 66.—The interpreter shall check the authenticity of the invoices and bills of lading, compare the same with the ship's manifests and declarations, and draw up his own manifest.

Should he have doubts as to the declaration bearing upon any article of merchandise, or should he not have been supplied with sufficient papers, he will return the goods abroad.

The interpreter shall, under penalty of suspension, report any discrepancy between the consular invoice and the declaration in respect to the weight, quantity, and width of the goods.

ART. 67. The manifest shall indicate the name of the ship, its nationality, tonnage, place whence proceeding, date of arrival; name of master, of consignee or his agent; the marks, countermarks, and numbers on the packages; a detailed statement, in the name of each importer, of the goods received, their description, kind, quantity, weight, or measure, and aggregate amount of the invoice.

ART. 68. The interpreter shall enter *de officio* for export such packages to order as have not been declared within the legal limit of time.

ART. 69. The manifest must be delivered to the customs by the interpreter within forty-eight hours of the ship's entry.

ART. 70. No addition, erasure or other alteration can be made in the manifest after it has been checked and signed by the Director of Customs and the Administrator of Finance.

The interpreter is responsible for all mistakes and errors committed by him in drawing up the manifest.

ART. 71. The interpreter shall make three copies of the original manifest which is to remain at the customs, and the Director shall transmit them without delay to the Secretary of State for Finance and Commerce, to the Administrator of Finance, and to the Chamber of Audits.

ART. 72. Under penalty of dismissal, the interpreter shall be held responsible for the nonfulfilment of the rules laid down in the present title.

#### TITLE X.—*Examination.*

ART. 73. The Administrator of Finance shall immediately check the manifest and issue an order to examine. Customs officers are not allowed to begin any operation until they have received this order.

When the Administrator has doubts as to all or part of the manifest, he is required to attend the examinations personally.

ART. 74. There shall be opened in the custom-houses counterfoil registers for recording examination permits. The sheets of such books shall be impressed with a stamp of 10 centimes, and divided into two parts by a tally bearing the name of the custom-house where the examination takes place.

One of the parts, the tally, shall contain the request for examination, and the name of the vessel, port of shipment, date of arrival, and description of the packages with their marks, countermarks, and

numbers; the whole being dated and signed by the importer or his duly authorized agent.

The other part, which shall constitute the permit and be signed by the Director of Customs, shall contain all the summary indications of the tally and the particulars mentioned in Article 78.

ART. 75. Every request for examination entered in the register shall have a number to be repeated on the permit.

ART. 76. Every examination shall, under penalty of being null and void, be made by a comptroller and the Director of Customs, or an employee designated by him, but this official shall be required to attend in case a difference between the invoice and the contents of a package has or has not been pointed out in the manifest. In these cases there shall be levied by way of fine 20 per cent on the duties leviable on the difference ascertained.

ART. 77. The examination shall take place in the custom-house buildings and in public, so as to be controlled by anyone.

ART. 78. The examination permit shall mention the name of the ship and of the importer, the number of his bill of lading; the marks, countermarks, and numbers of each package; the kind, quality, and width of the goods; number of pieces, measure of each, weight, if the merchandise is dutiable according to weight, and generally all particulars likely to warrant the assessment of duty.

ART. 79. The examination shall be entered on the permit and register of examination at once, package after package, as the operation proceeds; then closed and certified by the comptroller and employee, who are to sign it together with the importer.

ART. 80. Goods which have been regularly declared, but of which the importer has failed to request examination within ten days of the delivery of the manifest, shall be examined *de officio*, and on a simple warrant in the presence of the Administrator of Finance.

ART. 81. The examination of goods liable to be returned abroad can only take place provided the importer has first furnished the Administrator of Finance with a declaration supported by the documents mentioned in article 61. The Administrator will have this declaration registered and designate one of his employees to check the examination. The quantities found in excess shall be liable to double duty.

ART. 82. Goods sent back abroad shall be liable to a fine of 20 per cent on the amount of the duties assessed, without prejudice to additional duties.

ART. 83. Goods liable to be returned abroad, for which the examination has not been applied within twenty-one days of their arrival, shall be examined *de officio* and come under the provisions of articles 82 and 84.

ART. 84. Goods examined *de officio* shall be liable to fine of 50 *gourdes* in legal currency.

ART. 85. All undeclared articles shall be liable to double duty.

This shall also be the case in regard to articles declared for others chargeable with less rates of duty.

All prohibited articles shall be seized and forfeited for the benefit of the State.

Every package removed from the custom-house with the view of evading payment of duty shall be searched for, seized, forfeited, and legally sold for the benefit of the State. Should the package not be found, the addressee shall be reported to the court, so as to be prosecuted and punished according to the provisions of the Penal Code.

One-quarter of the double duties and of the net proceeds of the sale of seized and forfeited goods shall be distributed among the customs employees or other persons who discovered or reported the infraction.

#### TITLE XI.—*Damage.*

ART. 86. Damage done to goods shall be declared by the consignee at latest within twenty-four hours after landing, and be ascertained by the Director of Customs, the Government Commissioner, and three licensed merchants in Haiti.

The report shall be drawn up and forwarded to the Administrator of Finance, who shall order the sale. Such sale shall be by auction and take place in the presence of this official, the Government Commissioner, the Director of Customs, and a Comptroller.

On the net proceeds of the sale one-tenth shall be levied on account of customs duty, without prejudice to the wharfage dues, visa charges, and surtaxes.

ART. 87. Foreign goods or products introduced into one of the open ports of the Republic in consequence of shipwreck shall pay the duties if delivered for consumption. In that case the claimant is only required to deliver to the interpreter a summary declaration.

They shall pay in respect of all storage fee 1 *gourde* per package, in addition to wharfage, if the owner desires to reexport them.

If after six months they are not reexported or delivered for consumption they shall be sold by auction, as provided in article 86.

#### TITLE XII.—*Assimilation—Preemption—Ad valorem duty.*

ART. 88. Goods which by their kind, quality, and price can be assimilated to an article enumerated in the tariff shall pay the same duty as such article.

When the assimilation can be made with several articles, the goods shall pay the duty chargeable on the most highly taxed article.

ART. 89. Goods of better quality and larger size than articles of like nature shall pay a duty proportional to the latter.



For instance, for a quarter, a third, a half in excess of the sizes provided for, the goods shall be liable to an additional quarter, third, or half.

ART. 90. Goods which are in no way identical to those specified in the tariff shall pay 20 per cent of their cost price, irrespective of surtaxes.

In regard to such goods and all those dutiable *ad valorem*, the cost price shall be assessed on the value of the article in the place of production converted into legal currency with an additional 10 per cent for expenses.

ART. 91. When the customs consider that the value of an article dutiable *ad valorem* has been underrated, they shall have the power to retain it on behalf of the State, subject to forthwith paying the cost price with an additional 10 per cent, or they may have it appraised.

In that case, three appraisers shall be appointed: One by the customs, the second by the importer, and the third by the two appraisers themselves.

The customs duties shall be collected according to the appraisement.

ART. 92. When the customs exercise the right of preemption, they will draw up a report of that decision and the Administrator of Finance shall have the goods sold by auction within five days.

#### TITLE XIII.—*Visé, &c.*

ART. 93. Visé fees shall be levied as follows:

1. *In the custom-houses of the Republic:* One per hundred on the full amount of the invoices of goods; 1 per thousand gold on the amount of invoices relating to coined money.

2. *By Haitian consuls, consular agents, or public sworn officers (justices of the peace or notaries):* Five *piasters* gold for the manifest in each port of clearance of a ship laden or in ballast; 5 *piasters* gold for the bill of health of every ship with or without cargo; 2 *piasters* gold for each passport.

#### TITLE XIV.—*Passengers' goods and effects.*

ART. 94. Under penalty of the goods being sent back out of the country, it will be necessary to make a declaration in regard to goods conveyed by passengers or contained in their trunks.

The interpreter shall not be entitled to require other documents beyond that declaration.

ART. 95. Effects for the exclusive use of a passenger shall be examined immediately after landing; they shall be free of all customs duties and delivered to their owners.

The Director of Customs shall within twenty-four hours cause a list to be made of the packages containing the goods and forward it to the interpreter.

No such goods may be examined until the manifest has been delivered.

TITLE XV.—*Payment of duties.*

ART. 96. The Director of Customs is required within thirty-six hours of any examination to have a statement of the duties drawn up. This statement, to be made out on a stamped paper of 70 *centimes*, shall include all the goods entered in the name of the importer, and show the taxes, surtaxes, and fine incurred by him.

The Director of Customs, after checking the statement, shall sign it, together with the comptroller and examining officer, and transmit the same, accompanied by the examination permit, to the Administrator of Finance.

ART. 97. On receipt of the statement, the Administrator of Finance will have it checked and immediately order a counter-examination, if the control shows irregularities. The statement shall be passed and the corresponding order to collect shall be forwarded to the Treasury service.

ART. 98. The Treasury authorities will deliver to the importer a receipt which shall be countersigned by the administrator. On production of this receipt, the customs shall issue a discharge and deliver the same goods.

ART. 99. Any omission or error detected in a statement will render a supplementary or refund statement necessary, and the officials and employees who have drawn up, checked, and signed the same shall be liable to suspension or revocation.

ART. 100. The duties must be paid and the packages removed from the custom-house within forty-eight hours from the examination.

No examination shall be made in the case of persons who, after the expiration of that limit, shall not have paid the duties.

ART. 101. Goods on which the duties shall not have been paid within fifteen days of their examination shall be reported by the Director of Customs to the Administrator of Finance, who will order them to be sold by auction to a sufficient amount of the duties payable and other expenses and without any other formalities than a legal notification served on the importer.

ART. 102. Every payment of duties effected without compliance with the terms of the present chapter shall be claimed a second time against the importer and involve the dismissal of the officials who ordered it.

TITLE XVI.—*Shipment of goods.*

ART. 103. Every shipper of goods and products must make at the custom-house the following declaration on a stamped paper of 20 centimes:

I, the undersigned, declare that I intend to ship on the ——— ———, bound for ——— ———, the quantity of ——— (marked as in margin).

The Director of Customs shall countersign this declaration, affix thereto a serial number, and have it registered.

The amount of duties shall, on the order of the Administrator of Finance, be paid into the Public Treasury against receipt to be returned to the administration for registration and visa.

The Director of Customs shall register and sign said receipt, and thereafter order the weighing of the goods.

ART. 104. The weigher is required, under penalty of dismissal, to seize and forfeit such goods and products as do not agree with those declared.

ART. 105. The customs shall keep a counterfoil book, as prescribed in article 74, to be used for recording the weight of goods.

The weigher shall transcribe on the tally the shipping declaration and on the half sheet he will copy the said declaration, and note the partial weighing.

ART. 106. After each operation, the weigher must, under penalty of dismissal, complete the permit and sign it forthwith, together with the exporter and the comptroller.

ART. 107. The comptroller must, under penalty of dismissal, note the various weighings in a register to be kept without erasures or interlineations. This register shall be initialed by the Administrator of Finance.

ART. 108. The tare allowance for casks containing goods shall be reckoned at the rate of 15 per cent and for bags at 2 pounds each.

ART. 109. When all or part of goods or products can not be shipped on the vessel for which they were declared the exporter shall immediately notify the Director of Customs, who, with the assistance of the weigher and of a comptroller shall draw up the report of the circumstances on a stamp of 35 centimes. A copy of the report shall be forwarded to the Administrator of Finance, who will sanction the shipment of the products or goods in question on another vessel; two other copies shall be transmitted to the Secretary of State for Finance and Commerce and to the Chamber of Audits.

ART. 110. Twenty-four hours after shipment of the goods or products the weigher shall, under penalty of suspension, transmit to the Director of Customs, together with the declarations and permits, the weighing statements, which shall be duly compared.

ART. 111. The Director of Customs shall, under penalty of suspension, cause to be drawn up and forwarded to the Administrator of Finance twenty-four hours after the departure of the ship the statement of duties, accompanied by the documents provided for in the foregoing article.

ART. 112. The Director of Customs shall refuse the declaration "that I intend to ship" made by any exporter who fails to produce to him his final receipt five days after the departure of the vessel.

ART. 113. Agents and consignees of a ship are required, under penalty of a fine of 1,000 *gourdes* in legal currency to remit within twelve hours after the departure of the ship, to the Director of Customs the manifest of lading accompanied by the bills of lading, with the names of the exporters, marks, countermarks, quantity, description of the goods and their weight.

These documents shall be forwarded to the Secretary of State for Finance and Commerce, and, after being checked, transmitted to the Chamber of Audits.

TITLE XVII.—*Clearance of ships and duties payable thereon.*

ART. 114. Every steamer may proceed to sea immediately after unloading or loading. Every sailing vessel must, before leaving the port, be provided with a clearance certificate issued by the customs.

The master, accompanied by his consignee shall attend at the custom-house, exhibit his bills of lading when he has a cargo, and swear under oath that the quantity of goods indicated on such bills of lading agree with what is on board.

ART. 115. The said clearance certificate shall state names of the vessel and master, the port of departure and destination, the quantity of goods and products, the marks, countermarks, and number of the bags, packages, or casks, or indicate whether the vessel sailed in ballast.

ART. 116. The head of the port traffic shall, on production of the clearance certificate, issue to the master permission to sail.

ART. 117. The agents of steamers and consignees of ships are responsible for the watch, pilotage, and sanitary inspection dues, fountain, tonnage, and all charges payable under the present law, as well as all charges affecting the ship.

ART. 118. The tonnage due is at the rate of 1 *piaster* gold, irrespective of additional duties, per ton of goods imported by steamer or sailing vessel.

The ton shall be determined by the weights or measurements which served to regulate the freight.

ART. 119. The legal ton equals 2,000 "*pesants*," or 42 cubic feet French measure.

TITLE XVIII.—*Coasting trade.*

ART. 120. Coasting trade may only be carried on by vessels of Haiti.

ART. 121. With the view of protecting the interests of the Treasury, coasting vessels proceeding outside the territorial waters to the neighboring islands shall be subject to all the provisions of the present law relating to seagoing vessels. These coasters shall, however, be exempted from watch, pilotage, and sanitary inspection dues.

Goods or products shipped to foreign countries on coasting vessels, as well as merchandise imported on them from abroad, shall be subject to customs duties.

ART. 122. Goods, articles, and products shipped on coasting vessels must be accompanied by a declaration made on a stamped paper of 10 *centimes*, showing the names of the ship, the consignor and consignee, the ports of departure and of destination, the marks, countermarks, weight, quantities, measurements, description of the goods, merchandise, or wares.

It shall be certified and registered, and the copy on plain paper shall be sent by the same ship to the administration at the place of destination.

ART. 123. The officials, administrative or customs officers, shall, before shipping the packages, record whether their number, marks, and countermarks agree with the declaration.

Every coasting trader which does not leave at latest on the day after the date mentioned in the shipment declaration shall be required to have his declarations certified afresh by the customs officials or agents of the administration, under a penalty of 50 *gourdes* in legal currency.

ART. 124. After the packages have been landed the customs officials or agents of the administration are required to check the identity thereof, and they have the option to proceed to an examination.

The goods or wares found in excess or of a kind and quality not agreeing with what is mentioned in the papers shall be seized, forfeited, and sold by public auction.

This shall also be the case for articles which are landed or deposited elsewhere than at the places where custom-houses or public officials exist.

ART. 125. Every consignee of goods by coasting vessels is bound, within fifteen days after shipment, to furnish the officials of the administration in the port of departure with a discharge on plain paper, signed by the director of customs of the port of arrival, and showing that the goods have been landed there.

If the discharge is not presented to the official within the time specified he will acquaint the Administrator of Finance with the fact.

In that case, and unless the delay should be due to an uncontrollable cause, the shipper, the consignee, and the master shall be jointly and

severally responsible for the duties and liable to a fine of 10 *gourdes* in legal currency for every bag of coffee and of 5 *gourdes* in legal currency for every bag of cocoa. As to all other goods, a fine estimated at three times the duties shall be levied.

ART. 126. The customs, administrative agents, and officials of the administration are not allowed, under penalty of dismissal, to issue coasting trade clearances except to masters of Haitian vessels and solely for one port for every voyage.

Any coasting vessel leaving a port without clearance certificate or sailing permit shall be condemned to a fine of 500 *gourdes*, for which the master, shipowner, and proprietor of the goods shall be liable.

The vessel may be seized as security for the fine.

ART. 127. The officials of the administration or administrative agents are bound to send every week to the Administrator of Finance a list of incoming and outgoing coasting ships, with dates of arrival and departure, names of the vessel and master, place of destination, wares, merchandise, or products making up the cargo.

The administrator shall order such list to be examined and checked, and at the end of the quarter he will prepare a general statement of the coasting trade movement, which he will forward to the Secretary of State for Finance and Commerce.

#### TITLE XIX.—*Control.*

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#### TITLE XX.—*Accounts.*

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#### TITLE XXI.—*Commission of appraisers.*

ART. 137. A commission consisting of three appraisers is hereby instituted to act for the Department of State for Commerce.

The commission shall examine all disputes as to the kind, quality, evaluation, and duty of merchandise.

Their decisions shall not be open to appeal.

ART. 138. Claims shall be addressed to the Administrator of Finance, who will submit them to the Secretary of State for Finance and Commerce for transmission to the commission.

ART. 139. After each claim has been examined the Department of State for Commerce shall acquaint the Administrators of Finance with the results arrived at and submit to them the specimens as to which they are called upon to adjudicate, and their decisions shall be inserted in the "*Journal Officiel*" and shall be adopted as a rule in similar cases.

TITLE XXII.—*Naturalization.*

ART. 140. No vessel can become national unless the ownership thereof has been transferred to a subject of Haiti under notarial act.

ART. 141. The vessel whose naturalization is applied for must be measured in the established form and pay the watch, sanitary inspection, pilotage (entry) dues, without prejudice to the surtaxes, and also the naturalization fees provided for in the tariff.

ART. 142. The owner of the ship shall furnish the Director of Customs with the following declaration on a 35 centime stamp:

I (name, profession, residence) swear and affirm that (name of vessel with indication of the port to which it belongs) is a (kind and description of the ship, according to a certificate of the Measurement Commission) has been built abroad (set out the sale, with date and name of officer before whom the deed was passed; if it has been seized, confiscated or lost on the coast, state the place, the date of judgments); that I am the sole owner of the said ship or jointly with (name, profession, and residence of the party in interest) and that no other person has any right, title, interest, share, or property therein; that I am a subject of Haiti, as well as the above-named partners (if any).

ART. 143. The application for naturalization, accompanied by the report of the measurement made out on a 35-centime stamp, receipts for the above dues, and the declaration above quoted shall be forwarded to the Secretary of State for Finance and Commerce together with all the documents relating to the ship.

ART. 144. The naturalization certificate shall be issued on a stamped paper of 4 *gourdes*.

It shall contain the various particulars of the declaration, the date and number of the receipt showing the payment of the fees designated in Article 141.

ART. 145. Haitian vessels must be manned by officers and half of the crew of Haitian nationality.

ART. 146. Every Haitian who shall be convicted of having lent his name to a foreigner, for the purpose of naturalizing a ship, shall be summoned before the correctional court and condemned to the payment of a fine of 2,000 *gourdes* in legal currency; the same judgment shall pronounce the nullity of the naturalization and shall be published in the "*Moniteur Officiel*" of the Republic.

ART. 147. In case a certificate of naturalization should be lost, the owner of the vessel can apply for a copy, subject to paying the incidental expenses.

## SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

ART. 148. Until otherwise ordered the surtaxes on importation, namely, 50 and 33½ per cent in *gourdes* and that of 25 per cent in gold, are maintained, as well as the export surtaxes of 20 and 10 per cent, leviable under the special laws dated November 20, 1876, March 2,

1883, December 16, 1897, September 20, 1901, August 22, 1872, and October 7, 1884.

The 25 per cent surtax is not charged on the soap duties.

The laws of June 20, 1903, and February 29, 1904, authorizing the exportation of broken and residue coffee shall continue to be in force.

ART. 149. The superior administration reserves the exclusive right to publish the present law and tariffs thereunto annexed.

ART. 150. The present law repeals all laws and provisions of law inconsistent therewith. It shall be enforced at the instance of the Secretary of State for Finance and Commerce.

*Tariff enacted under the present law.*

WATCH DUES.

In places where a watch exists every vessel shall pay 2 *gourdes*. Half this due shall be paid over to the Treasury and the other half direct to the watchman.

PILOT DUES.

Half this due shall be paid over to the Treasury and the other half to the pilot, as hereunder.

PORT AU PRINCE.

*On entry*, this due is leviable as follows:

When taking a pilot outside and off the great reefs vessels are to pay—

	<i>Gourdes.</i>
When from 50 to 100 tons.....	4.00
When from 101 to 200 tons.....	8.00
When from 201 to 300 tons.....	10.00
When from 301 to 400 tons.....	12.00
Above 400 tons.....	16.00
Each steamer, whatever be the tonnage.....	20.00

Within the great reefs, opposite the Trois Ilets:

When from 50 to 100 tons.....	2.00
When from 101 to 200 tons.....	4.00
When from 201 to 300 tons.....	6.00
When from 301 to 400 tons.....	8.00
Above 400 tons.....	10.00
Each steamer.....	16.00

*On clearance*, when conducted off the great reefs, vessels are to pay:

From 50 to 100 tons.....	3.00
From 101 to 200 tons.....	6.00
From 201 to 300 tons.....	8.00
From 301 to 400 tons.....	10.00
Above 400 tons.....	12.00
Each steamer.....	15.00

When conducted opposite the Trois Ilets, vessels are to pay:

From 50 to 100 tons.....	2.00
From 101 to 200 tons.....	4.00
From 201 to 300 tons.....	6.00
From 301 to 400 tons.....	8.00
Above 400 tons.....	10.00
Each steamer.....	12.00



## CAP HAITIEN.

One league off Picolet:	<i>Gourdes.</i>
When from 50 to 100 tons.....	4.00
When from 101 to 200 tons.....	8.00
When from 201 to 300 tons.....	10.00
When from 301 to 400 tons.....	12.00
Above 400 tons.....	16.00
Each steamer.....	20.00
Less than 1 league:	
When from 50 to 100 tons.....	2.00
When from 101 to 200 tons.....	4.00
When from 201 to 300 tons.....	5.00
When from 301 to 400 tons.....	6.00
Above 400 tons.....	8.00
Each steamer.....	10.00
On clearance, vessels are to pay:	
When from 50 to 100 tons.....	2.00
When from 101 to 200 tons.....	4.00
When from 201 to 300 tons.....	6.00
When from 301 to 400 tons.....	8.00
Above 400 tons.....	10.00
Each steamer.....	12.00

## CAYES.

When taking a pilot leeward off La Folle, vessels are to pay:	
When from 50 to 100 tons.....	4.00
When from 101 to 200 tons.....	8.00
When from 201 to 300 tons.....	10.00
When from 301 to 400 tons.....	12.00
Above 400 tons.....	16.00
Each steamer.....	20.00
At Orange Bay, west of Ile a Vaches:	
When from 50 to 100 tons.....	3.00
When from 101 to 200 tons.....	5.00
When from 201 to 300 tons.....	6.00
When from 301 to 400 tons.....	8.00
Above 400 tons.....	10.00
Each steamer.....	16.00
On clearance, vessels are to pay:	
When from 50 to 100 tons.....	2.00
When from 101 to 200 tons.....	4.00
When from 201 to 300 tons.....	6.00
When from 301 to 400 tons.....	8.00
Above 400 tons.....	10.00
Each steamer.....	12.00

## GONAIVES.

When taking a pilot outside Point Lapierre, vessels are to pay:	
When from 50 to 100 tons.....	2.00
When from 101 to 200 tons.....	4.00
When from 201 to 300 tons.....	6.00
When from 301 to 400 tons.....	8.00
Above 400 tons.....	10.00
Each steamer.....	12.00
Bull. No. 4—06—9	

<i>On clearance, they are to pay:</i>	<i>Gourdes.</i>
When from 50 to 100 tons.....	2. 00
When from 101 to 200 tons.....	3. 00
When from 201 to 300 tons.....	4. 00
When from 301 to 400 tons.....	5. 00
Above 400 tons.....	6. 00
Each steamer.....	10. 00

## JACMEL.

When taking a pilot opposite Baie Baguette, vessels are to pay:	
When from 50 to 100 tons.....	4. 00
When from 101 to 200 tons.....	8. 00
When from 201 to 300 tons.....	10. 00
When from 301 to 400 tons.....	12. 00
Above 400 tons.....	16. 00
Each steamer.....	20. 00
Within the said point:	
When from 50 to 100 tons.....	2. 00
When from 101 to 200 tons.....	4. 00
When from 201 to 300 tons.....	5. 00
When from 301 to 400 tons.....	6. 00
Above 400 tons.....	8. 00
Each steamer.....	15. 00
<i>On clearance, they are to pay:</i>	
When from 50 to 100 tons.....	2. 00
When from 101 to 200 tons.....	4. 00
When from 201 to 300 tons.....	6. 00
When from 301 to 400 tons.....	8. 00
Above 400 tons.....	10. 00
Each steamer.....	12. 00

## JÉRÉMIE, ST. MARC, AQUIN, MIRAGOANE, PORT DE PAIX, PETIT GOAVE, AND MOLE ST. NICOLAS.

When taking a pilot at 1 league off, vessels are to pay:	
When from 50 to 100 tons.....	<i>Gourdes.</i> 2. 00
When from 101 to 200 tons.....	4. 00
When from 201 to 300 tons.....	6. 00
When from 301 to 400 tons.....	8. 00
Above 400 tons.....	10. 00
Each steamer.....	12. 00
<i>On clearance, they are to pay:</i>	
When from 50 to 100 tons.....	1. 50
When from 101 to 200 tons.....	2. 50
When from 201 to 300 tons.....	3. 50
When from 301 to 400 tons.....	4. 00
Above 400 tons.....	5. 00
Each steamer.....	10. 00

A report shall be drawn up showing the place where the pilot arrived alongside the vessel and went on board; it shall be handed to the Director of Customs in support of the account of dues.

## SANITARY INSPECTION DUES.

	<i>Gourdes.</i>
For every vessel of 301 tons and above.....	16.00
For every vessel of 201 to 300 tons.....	12.00
For every vessel of 200 tons and under.....	8.00
For each steamer, of whatever tonnage.....	25.00

Half this due shall be paid over to the Treasury and the other half direct to the medical officer of the port.

## WATER DUES.

In ports where marine fountains exist, each vessel is to pay:	<i>Gourdes.</i>
From 15 to 50 tons.....	1.00
From 51 to 100 tons.....	1.50
From 101 to 150 tons.....	2.00
From 151 to 250 tons.....	3.00
From 251 to 300 tons.....	3.50
Above 300 tons.....	5.00
Each steamer.....	10.00

## NATURALIZATION DUES.

There shall be levied for each vessel:	
From 100 tons and under.....	100.00
From 101 to 200 tons.....	200.00
From 201 to 300 tons.....	300.00
From 301 tons and above.....	400.00

## CALL DUES.

(Article 5 of the law dated September 4, 1905.)

Every sailing vessel shall pay:	
From 100 tons and under.....	25.00
From 101 to 200 tons.....	30.00
From 201 to 300 tons.....	35.00
From 301 to 400 tons.....	40.00
Above 400 tons.....	50.00
Every steamer, of whatever tonnage.....	100.00

N. B.—This due shall be levied in national currency without prejudice to the suraxes of 20 and 10 per cent.

## SCHEDULE NO. 1.—DUTY-FREE IMPORTS.

(Article 21 of the law dated September 4, 1905.)

Animals.	Machines of all kinds and their accessories, for industry, and also machines for the purposes of working the soil or preparing produce of the country.
Bee-keeping apparatus and appliances.	Mills for sugar cane.
Articles free from customs charges by virtue of contracts entered into with the State.	Mills for separating coffee.
Churns.	Mills for ginning cotton.
Cultivators.	Corn mills.
Charts of Haitian authors.	Town and other plans of Haitian authors.
Plows.	Fire engines and accessories.
Sugar boilers.	Family portraits.
Articles for the use of diplomatic agents.	Hydraulic presses.
Garden seeds.	Cotton presses.
Clocks for churches or public buildings.	Hydraulic wheels.
Newspapers in sheets, or volumes.	Leeches.
Books of Haitian authors.	

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SCHEDULE No. 2.—PROHIBITED IMPORTS.

(Article 22 of the law dated September 4, 1905.)

Firearms of all kinds.	Molasses.
Cannon of all kinds.	Ammunition of all kinds.
Percussion caps.	Projectiles.
Cartridges of all kinds.	Rum.
Naphtha.	Cane sirup.
Kerosene oil under 38° centigrade or 100° Fahrenheit.	Sugar, raw or clayed.
Books, engravings, pictures, etchings, and all other obscene articles or offensive to public morals.	Tafia.

SCHEDULE No. 3.—PROHIBITED EXPORTS.

(Article 23 of the law dated September 4, 1905.)

Animals.	National coins of silver, bronze, and nickel.
Silver in ingots or in bars.	Crude gold and silver.
Gold in ingots or in bars.	

MONEY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

*Money.*—The monetary unit of Haiti is the *gourde* or *piaster*, which is divided into 100 cents; nominal value 4s., or 96½ cents American currency.

*Weights.*—Ton = 2,000 pounds (French). Quintal = 100 pounds.

*Measures.*—The *aune* (ell) = 46.77 inches. The *pied* (foot) = 12.78 inches and is subdivided into 12 *pouces* (inches) or 144 *lignes* (lines). The gallon is the old English wine gallon.

TARIFF No. 1.—Import duties.

No.	Goods.	Duties. National currency.
		<i>Gourdes.</i>
1	Shades of all kinds.....dozen..	0.50
2	Steel.....100 pounds..	.60
3	Wrought.....do.....	1.00
4	Flatboats (acon).....each..	10.00
5	Agendas.....dozen..	1.00
6	Hooks.....thousand..	.10
7	Algrettes.....each..	.25
8	Needles, sewing.....thousand..	.10
9	Sail.....do.....	.25
10	Aiguillettes, fine gold.....each..	1.00
11	Fine silver.....do.....	.75
12	Imitation gold and silver.....do.....	.50
13	Silk.....do.....	.10
14	Woolen, linen, or cotton.....dozen..	.50
15	Garlic.....100 pounds..	2.00
16	Shingles.....thousand..	.50
17	Stills, copper, complete.....gallon..	.25
18	Without worm or cap.....do.....	.12
19	Tin plate or sheet iron.....each..	2.00
20	Albums, common, for drawings, postage stamps, and photographs, etc.....do.....	.50
21	Fancy for the same purposes.....do.....	1.00
22	Alcohol.....gallon..	.50
23	Awls in handles.....dozen..	.12
24	Without handles.....thousand..	.25
25	Matches.....gross of boxes..	.20
26	Almanacs of all kinds.....hundred..	1.00
27	Alphabets.....do.....	.25
28	Anchovies.....12 flasks..	.30
29	Anchors, ships'.....100 pounds..	.50
30	Rings for curtains, tents, keys, etc.....gross..	.50
31	Apparatus, surgical and medical.....ad valorem..	10 p. et.
32	Photographic.....each..	5.00
33	So-called kodak.....do.....	1.00
34	Acrated water.....do.....	.25
35	Brackets, lamp.....dozen..	1.00

## TARIFF No. 1.—Import duties—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Duties, National currency.
		<i>Gourdes.</i>
36	Bows, violin.....dozen..	1.00
37	Saddles.....each..	.25
38	Slates for schools.....dozen..	.06
39	For houses.....thousand..	1.00
40	Silver, imitation, in leaves.....100 leaves..	.50
41	Waterers, tin plate.....each..	.25
42	Sheet iron.....do..	.40
43	Copper.....do..	.50
44	Arrowroot.....pound..	.05
45	Tinsmiths' wares and wares of enameled iron, not specified.....ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
46	Plates, porcelain.....dozen..	.40
47	Fajence.....do..	.12
48	Atlases, hydrographic or geographic, bound.....each..	.05
49	Stiff-covered.....do..	.03
50	Stitched.....do..	.02
51	Fasteners.....thousand..	.10
52	Oars.....each..	.06
53	Oats.....barrel..	.30
54	Glove stretchers.....dozen..	.25
55	Baths, copper, large.....each..	4.00
56	Medium.....do..	2.00
57	Small.....do..	1.00
58	Tin plate, sheet iron, or wood, large and medium.....do..	1.00
59	Tin plate, small.....do..	.50
60	Brooms, horsehair or straw.....dozen..	.50
61	Scutes, apothecaries' large or medium.....each..	.75
62	The same, small.....do..	.50
63	Ronnm, with chains, etc., to weigh 5,000 pounds and upward.....do..	4.50
64	To weigh 2,000 pounds and less than 5,000 pounds.....do..	2.00
65	To weigh from 1 to less than 2,000 pounds.....do..	1.00
66	Oil copper, gilt or silvered copper, with or without plates.....do..	3.00
67	Shop, with plates of metal, whether fine or not.....do..	.50
68	Tin plates of tin plate.....dozen..	2.50
69	Letter.....each..	.25
70	Baleenies of iron.....100 pounds..	2.00
71	Balustrades, iron.....do..	2.00
72	Wooden.....hundred balusters..	5.00
73	Embroidered bands up to 2 inches.....ell..	.02
74	3 inches.....do..	.04
75	4 inches.....do..	.08
76	6 inches.....do..	.10
77	Tubs.....each..	.25
78	Empty barrels of 16-60 gallons.....do..	.25
79	Paving blocks, basalt, of all sizes.....do..	.10
80	Stockings, silk or linen, for men and women, boys and girls.....dozen pairs..	1.00
81	The same, for children.....do..	.50
82	Cotton or wool, for women and girls.....do..	.50
83	For children.....do..	.50
84	Sheepskins.....dozen..	.50
85	Basins, copper.....pound..	.06
86	Tin, fajence or porcelain.....each..	.25
87	Pans, copper.....pound..	.06
88	Kitchen utensils, copper.....100 pounds..	3.00
89	Sheet iron or wrought iron.....do..	1.00
90	Shoulder belts, plain.....dozen..	2.00
91	Trimmed with braid or embroidered.....each..	2.00
92	Holy-water fonts, metal.....dozen..	.50
93	Fajence or porcelain.....each..	.03
94	Berets.....dozen..	1.00
95	Butter.....100 pounds..	2.00
96	Butter dishes of all kinds.....dozen..	.40
97	Nursery bottles.....do..	.25
98	Bicycles.....each..	2.00
99	Cans, tin plate.....dozen..	2.00
100	Jewelry, fine, not specified.....ad valorem..	10 p. ct.
101	False, not specified.....do..	20 p. ct.
102	Balls, billiard.....each..	.50
103	Marbles of marble, glass, porcelain, etc., for children.....thousand..	.50
104	Knickknacks (toys and other).....ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
105	Biscuits, not sweetened.....100 pounds..	2.00
106	Sweetened and fancy.....do..	4.00
107	Tobacco pouches of all kinds.....dozen..	.50
108	Shaving brushes.....do..	.50
109	White lead and Spanish white.....barrel..	.50
110	Blue, ultramarine.....pound..	.05
111	In balls, for laundresses.....do..	.05
112	Prussian.....do..	.10
113	Bags of muslin, lace, feathers.....dozen..	6.00
114	Sconces for lamps, lanterns, etc.....do..	.25

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TARIFF No. 1.—Import duties—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Duties, National currency.
		<i>Gourdes.</i>
115	Jars of glass, porcelain, faience, etc., of all sizes.....	each..... 0.03
116	Beef, salted.....	barrel..... 3.90
117	Smoked.....	100 pounds..... 1.50
118	Wood, squared ( <i>Carréages</i> ).....	1,000 feet..... 2.50
	<i>Beverages:</i>	
119	Abstimth.....	12 bottles..... 4.50
120	Amer picon.....	do..... 3.75
121	Beer, in barrels of 60 gallons.....	barrel..... 4.75
122	In bottles.....	12 bottles..... .75
123	Ginger.....	do..... .75
124	Bitter, in bottles.....	do..... 3.75
125	Cherry (in bottles).....	do..... 4.50
126	Cider, in barrels of 60 gallons.....	barrel..... 4.50
127	In bottles.....	12 bottles..... .75
128	Cognac, in bottles.....	do..... 4.50
129	In casks.....	gallon..... 2.25
130	Brandy, in casks.....	do..... 2.50
131	In bottles.....	12 bottles..... 4.50
132	Geneva, in casks.....	gallon..... 1.50
133	In fancy jars or flasks.....	dozen..... 1.50
134	Guignolet.....	12 bottles..... 4.50
135	Kirsch.....	do..... 4.50
136	Liquors of all kinds.....	do..... 4.50
137	Aerated lemonade.....	do..... .75
138	Muscat.....	do..... 1.50
139	Syrup.....	do..... 4.50
140	Vermuth.....	12 liters..... 3.75
141	In casks.....	gallon..... .75
142	Wines, red and white.....	barrel of 60 gallons..... 4.00
143	The same.....	12 bottles..... .50
144	White or colored, Madeira style.....	gallon..... .40
145	The same.....	12 bottles..... 3.75
146	Madeira, Malaga, and other like.....	do..... 3.75
147	The same.....	gallon..... .75
148	Champagne, Port, Rhine.....	12 bottles..... 7.50
149	Whisky.....	gallon..... 2.25
150	The same.....	12 bottles..... 4.50
151	Foxes, mathematical instrument.....	each..... .15
152	For pills, wafers, etc.....	hundred..... .15
153	Game of "bête".....	each..... 2.00
154	Caddies, sugar, tea, etc., of tin plate.....	do..... .25
155	Cases, leather, for hats.....	do..... .50
156	With razors, combs, mirrors.....	dozen..... 1.50
157	Pahf.....	do..... 1.00
158	Surgical or dental cases fitted with instruments.....	ad valorem..... 10 p. ct.
159	The same, without instruments.....	do..... 10 p. ct.
160	Bonbons of paste, sugar crystallized or not, of all kinds.....	pound..... .66
161	Caps, silk or silk and cotton, for men.....	dozen..... 2.00
162	Cotton, for women.....	do..... 1.00
163	Lace, for women.....	do..... 4.00
164	Muslin, for women.....	do..... 1.00
165	Lace, tulle, or other rich stuffs, for children.....	do..... 3.00
166	Muslin, nainsook, for children.....	do..... 1.00
167	Corks.....	thousand..... .25
168	Buckles, of metal other than gold and silver.....	gross..... .50
169	For saddlers and coach builders, plated.....	do..... .50
170	Not plated.....	do..... .15
171	For trousers and waistcoats.....	do..... .15
172	Candlesticks of all kinds.....	pair..... .50
173	Candles of spermaceti.....	pound..... .10
174	Kettles, copper.....	do..... .03
175	Pewter (potin) or tin plate.....	each..... .10
176	Bolts of any size.....	10 pounds..... 1.00
177	Padding for saddlers.....	do..... .50
178	Purses (collier), metal, leather, and common stuffs.....	dozen..... .50
179	SILK.....	do..... 1.50
180	Compasses, ships'.....	each..... .50
181	Other.....	ad valorem..... 20 p. ct.
182	Bottles, empty.....	hundred..... .50
183	Buttons, of metal, for officers.....	gross..... .50
184	Metal, for soldiers.....	do..... .25
185	Mother-of-pearl, horn, corozo-nut, fine metal, and stuff-covered, large.....	do..... .20
186	The same, small.....	do..... .15
187	Ivory, mother-of-pearl, and bone, for shirt fronts.....	do..... .40
188	Glass, faience, and porcelain, for shirt fronts.....	do..... .20
189	Fine metal for cuffs.....	dozen pairs..... 1.00
190	Other than the above named, for cuffs.....	do..... .50
191	Glass, faience, porcelain, and cloth-covered.....	dozen pairs..... .40
192	The same, small.....	dozen pairs..... .25
193	Bone, paper, wood, iron, etc., for trousers.....	do..... .15

## TARIFF No. 1.—Import duties—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Duties, National currency.
		<i>Gourdes.</i>
194	Corners, tin plate, for trunks..... gross.	0.10
195	Grooving planes..... 12 pairs.	1.00
196	Pitch..... barrel.	1.00
197	Shafts, carriage..... each.	.50
198	Braces, fine..... 12 pairs.	1.00
199	Common..... do.	.50
200	Bridles, mounted, with plated bits..... each.	1.50
201	Without bits, of any kind..... dozen.	6.00
202	Bricks..... thousand.	1.00
203	"Brin" or canvas, up to 30 inches..... ell.	.03
204	Kitchen spits..... each.	1.00
205	Brushes, shoe..... 12 pairs.	.25
206	Horse..... dozen.	.25
207	Tooth and nail..... do.	.25
208	Hair and clothes..... do.	.50
209	Floor..... do.	.25
210	Crumb..... do.	.50
211	Wheelbarrows of all kinds..... each.	1.00
212	Busts, above 24 inches in height..... do.	.50
213	From 12 to 24 inches in height..... do.	.25
214	Under 12 inches in height..... dozen.	1.00
215	Cables of iron chains, for boats..... 100 pounds.	1.50
216	Ox carts, cars, breaks, tip carts, large..... each.	5.00
217	Small and medium..... do.	3.00
218	Slip bodies of all kinds..... dozen.	2.00
219	Dress preservers called "each point"..... 12 ells.	.03
220	Padlocks, of copper, nickel, or steel of any size..... dozen.	1.00
221	Iron, of any size..... do.	.50
222	Coffeepots, of silver..... pound.	2.00
223	Plated metal..... each.	.50
224	Tin plate..... dozen.	3.00
225	Earthenware..... do.	.75
226	Cages of any size..... do.	2.00
227	Books, music, bound..... each.	.15
228	The same, stiff covered or stitched..... do.	.10
229	Books, ruled, music..... dozen.	.12
230	Counterfoil, printed..... do.	1.00
231	For scholars, stitched or stiff covered..... thousand.	.25
232	Drawers, of linen, cotton, wool, flannel, etc..... dozen.	3.00
233	Calenders of all kinds..... hundred.	1.00
234	Chalfees, of silver or plated..... each.	.50
235	Gold..... do.	1.00
236	Camisoles or bodices, blouses, of any stuff..... do.	1.00
237	Canvas or "brin" up to 30 inches..... do.	.03
238	Pocketknives of all kinds..... dozen.	.50
239	Walking sticks, cane ornamented with gold or silver..... do.	6.00
240	Cane, ornamented with tortoise shell..... do.	3.00
241	Iron, cane, or other wood..... do.	1.00
242	Sword, of any quality..... do.	5.00
243	Cinnamon..... pound.	.01
244	Purl, of real gold or silver..... ounce.	.23
245	Imitation gold or silver..... do.	.10
246	Canoes..... each.	5.00
247	Overcoats, for women and girls, of all kinds..... dozen.	8.00
248	For children, of all kinds..... do.	3.00
249	Cupers..... 12 flasks.	.20
250	Capsules for jars..... dozen.	.25
251	For bottles..... thousand.	.25
252	Printing type..... pound.	.01
253	Decanters, crystal..... pair.	.50
254	Fine glass..... do.	.30
255	Common glass..... do.	.20
256	Small decanters ( <i>carafons</i> )..... do.	.10
257	Game bags..... dozen.	2.00
258	Pocketknives, large..... do.	.80
259	Medium and small..... do.	.15
260	Counterfoil, printed, for receipts and other purposes..... do.	.50
261	Tiles, paving, of all kinds..... thousand.	2.00
262	Marble slabs..... do.	5.00
263	Pasteboard, cut out for hats..... dozen.	.25
264	Playing cards (52 cards per pack)..... gross packs.	3.00
265	Maps and charts..... each.	.25
266	Cards, visiting, and other, printed..... thousand.	.50
267	White, not printed, of all sizes..... do.	.25
268	Cardboard, ruled for music..... dozen.	.06
269	Boxes, shaped for hatters or milliners..... do.	.50
270	For hats..... do.	.75
271	In assorted sheets..... 100 sheets.	.25
272	Helmets, gilt or silvered, for officers..... each.	2.00
273	For the military..... dozen.	3.00

## TARIFF No. 1.—Import duties—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Duties, National currency.
		<i>Guarides.</i>
274	Caps, of tissue, with galloons or braids, for men	dozen 6.00
275	Tissue or leather, plain, ordinary, for men	do 1.50
276	Of all kinds, for boys, children, and school children	do 1.00
277	Saucepans, of copper	pound .03
278	Trimmed iron or "patin"	do .08
279	Pen boxes, of all sizes	each .08
280	Belts, leather, or stuff for men, boys, women, girls, and children	dozen 1.00
281	Belts, superior officers, of gold or silver galloons, embroidered or not	do 1.50
282	Plaisted of gold or silver thread	each 2.00
283	Morocco, leather	dozen 1.50
284	Meters (measures for tailors)	do 2.50
285	Rings, for saddles, of gilt or silvered copper	each (pied) .02
286	For saddles, of iron	do .01
287	Hoops for trunks, of iron	thousand feet .25
288	Cobblis of all kinds	each 10.00
289	Shabrocks, with gold braids	do 3.00
290	With silver braids	do 1.50
291	Cloth, felt and other tissues, for the military	dozen 12.00
292	Cloth, felt and all other tissues	do 6.00
293	Seaws (acens or flat boats) for goods or wares	each 10.00
294	Steam lanchies	do 20.00
295	Shawls, of silk, tulle, lace	do 2.50
296	Cotton or linen and cotton	dozen 1.50
297	Woolen, cashmere, with silk fringes	do 3.00
298	Wool and cotton, wool, cashmere	do 2.00
299	Chains, for surveyors	each .50
300	Iron other than chains for cables	pound .02
301	Silk, for watches, eyeglasses, etc.	do 5.00
302	For horses, dogs, etc.	do .75
303	Steel, gilt or silvered copper, for watches	do .75
304	Nickel, for watches	do 1.50
305	Small chains of copper or iron	dozen .10
306	Candlesticks, of silver	pound 3.00
307	With several branches, of gilt or silvered copper	pair 1.00
308	Plain, of gilt or silvered copper	do .50
309	Copper	do .25
310	Crystal	do .50
311	Glass	do 3.00
312	Tin plate	dozen 1.50
313	Hats, Maracaibo or Panama straw, with crown	do 3.00
314	The same, without crown	do 2.00
315	Shaped, with gold or silver border	each 5.00
316	Shaped, of silk, trimmed with feathers and tassels, for superior officers	do 3.00
317	The same, for inferior officers	do 2.00
318	Feather, untrimmed	dozen 9.00
319	Silk, tall	do 5.00
320	Felt for men	do 3.00
321	Felt for boys	do 2.00
322	Woolen or cotton, for men	do 2.00
323	The same, for boys and children	do 1.00
324	Fine straw, for men, boys, and children	do 2.00
325	Common straw, for men, boys, and children	do 1.00
326	Trimmed with feathers, flowers, or lace, for women and girls, of all kinds	do 6.00
327	The same, for children and infants	do 3.00
328	Straw, not trimmed, for children, girls, and women	do .50
329	Rosaries, of wood, cocoanut, glass, etc.	gross .20
330	Gold, silver, or mother-of-pearl	dozen 1.00
331	Still heads	100 pounds 3.00
332	Coal	1,000 pounds 1.00
333	Flings, of copper	dozen .25
334	Iron	do .12
335	Framework, for iron buildings	1,000 pounds 1.00
336	For wooden buildings and other woodwork not specified	ad valor m. 40 p. et.
337	Boilers, copper	100 pounds 3.00
338	Iron or "patin"	do .50
339	Socks of silk, linen, or wool, for men	dozen pairs .50
340	The same, for children and infants	do .30
341	Cotton, for men	do .15
342	The same, for boys	do .15
343	The same, for children	do .10
	Footwear: <sup>a</sup>	
344	Riding boots	pair 3.00
345	Boots and half-boots, for women, of all kinds	dozen pairs 3.00
346	The same, for girls	do 1.50
347	Elastic and lace boots, for men	pair .75
348	The same, for boys	do .40
349	Lace called "military," for men	do .30

<sup>a</sup>Size: Shoes for children, from 16 to 26; for girls, from 27 to 33. Shoes for boys, from 27 to 26. Shoes for men, 37 and above.



## TARIFF No. 1.—Import duties—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Duties, National currency.
	Footwear—Continued.	<i>Gourdes.</i>
350	The same, for boys.....	pair..... 0.15
351	Of all kinds for children.....	dozen pairs..... 1.00
352	Slippers, of skin.....	do..... 2.00
353	Wool, ticking and other fancy stuffs.....	do..... 1.00
354	Called "espadrilles" (pita sole).....	do..... .75
355	Rubber or with rubber sole.....	do..... .75
356	Shoes for men.....	do..... 3.00
357	The same, for women.....	do..... 2.50
358	The same, for boys and girls.....	do..... 1.50
359	Chemises.....	dozen..... 12.00
360	Shirts, of batiste or linen without detached collars or cuffs, for men.....	do..... 5.00
361	The same, for boys and children.....	do..... 2.50
362	With front of linen, cotton, percale, wool, etc., without detached collars and cuffs, for men.....	dozen..... 2.50
363	The same, for boys and children.....	do..... 2.00
364	Lamp chimneys.....	do..... .25
365	Hair (tufts).....	do..... .50
366	Chocolate in tablets and powder.....	pound..... .25
367	Pyxes.....	each..... 1.00
368	Wax candles.....	pound..... .10
369	Cigars.....	hundred..... 1.00
370	Cigarettes.....	thousand..... 2.00
371	Blacking in small tins.....	dozen..... .05
372	Sealing wax.....	pound..... .10
373	Shears for cutting sheet iron, tin plate.....	each..... .10
374	Cement.....	barrel..... .50
375	Blacking, for leather, harness, and footwear, in tin-plate receptacles measuring one-fourth gallon.....	dozen..... .50
376	Liquid, in bottles (pobans).....	do..... .10
377	Chisels for masons, culkers, and carpenters, scissors for tailors, etc.....	do..... .25
378	Scissors for dressmakers, fine.....	do..... .50
379	Common.....	do..... .25
380	Wrenches, for beds or carriages.....	do..... .50
381	Watch keys.....	do..... .12
382	Bells, copper.....	100 pounds..... 5.00
383	Cast-iron.....	do..... 4.00
384	Small bells.....	dozen..... .50
385	Nails, iron.....	100 pounds..... 1.00
386	Copper.....	do..... 4.00
387	GI or silvered.....	thousand..... .20
388	Coal tar.....	barrel..... 1.00
389	Cockades.....	dozen..... .25
390	Safes, up to 3 feet in height by 14 to 2 feet in width.....	each..... 5.00
391	Above the aforesaid sizes.....	do..... 10.00
392	Crowns with leathers, for hats.....	dozen..... .50
393	Strong glue.....	pound..... .04
394	Mucilage, in little flasks.....	dozen..... .50
395	Isinglass.....	pound..... .05
396	Necklaces, glass, maltese, stones, terra cotta.....	do..... .05
397	Coral.....	each..... .25
398	Compasses, ship's.....	do..... .50
399	Carpenter's and shoemaker's.....	dozen..... .75
400	Dishes, preserve, g a s, porcelain, etc.....	pair..... .25
	Ready-made clothing:	
401	Dolmans.....	each..... 5.00
402	Waistcoats with gold or silver braids.....	do..... 25.00
403	For men, of all kinds.....	dozen..... 5.00
404	For boys, of all kinds.....	do..... 4.00
405	Military uniforms, embroidered with gold.....	each..... 10.00
406	Embroidered with silver.....	do..... 5.00
407	Not embroidered.....	do..... 5.00
408	Evening coats of black cloth.....	do..... 3.00
409	Jackets, diagonal, cloth, cassimere, bombazine, and all other tissues, for men.....	each..... 2.00
410	Cloth, cassimere, and other tissues, for boys.....	do..... 1.00
411	Trousers, for men, of all kinds.....	dozen..... 12.00
412	For boys, of all kinds.....	do..... 6.00
413	Mackintosh coats.....	each..... 1.00
414	Overcoats of cloth, cassimere, diagonal, etc.....	do..... 2.50
415	Frock coats of cloth, cassimere, diagonal, and other woolen tissues, for men.....	each..... 2.50
416	Bombazine, drill, and other tissues.....	do..... 1.50
417	Cloth, diagonal, cassimere, and other woolen tissues, for boys.....	do..... 1.00
418	Bombazine, drill, and other tissues, for boys.....	do..... .75
419	Tunics of cloth for officers.....	do..... 5.00
420	Linen, cotton, drill, and other tissues of linen, linen and cotton, cotton, for the army.....	each..... .50

a Size: Up to 30, for children; 31 to 35, for boys; 37 and above, for men.

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TARIFF No. 1.—*Import duties*—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Duties. National currency.
	Ready-made clothing—Continued.	
421	Vests, diagonal, cloth, cassimere, bombazine, drill, and all other tissues, for men.....	<i>Gauches</i> , 1.00
422	Of the same tissues, for boys.....	.50
423	Suits, for boys, of all kinds.....	2.00
424	For children, of all kinds <sup>a</sup> .....	1.00
425	Jams.....	.50
426	Bills of lading.....	3.00
427	Alimentary preserves of all kinds.....	.50
428	Press copy letter books.....	1.50
429	Hearses.....	10.00
430	Cordage.....	1.50
431	Strings for violins and violoncellos.....	.05
432	Silk cords, for watches, eyeglasses, etc.....	.25
433	Braids for the military, of gold or silver.....	1.00
434	For the military, of silk.....	.50
435	Linon or cotton.....	1.00
436	Silk, for dresses.....	.25
437	Cotton, for dresses.....	.10
438	Wool, for shakos, dresses, etc.....	.15
439	Shoe horns.....	1.00
440	Dice cups.....	.25
441	Gherkins.....	.30
442	Waists of any stuff.....	1.00
443	Corsets.....	2.00
444	Thumbles, sail.....	1.00
445	Paper cutters, of bone or wood.....	.50
446	Ivory, metal, etc.....	1.00
447	Complings, iron, up to 1 inch.....	.05
448	The same, up to 2 inches.....	.15
449	The same, from 2 to 4 inches.....	.25
450	The same, from 5 to 6 inches.....	.40
451	The same, from 7 to 12 inches.....	.75
452	Copper up to 3 inches.....	.25
453	The same, from 4 to 6 inches.....	.50
454	Wreaths, prize giving.....	1.00
455	Bride's.....	2.00
456	First communion.....	1.00
457	Funeral.....	ad valorem
458	Pads, for portmanteaus.....	20 p. c. 2.00
459	Cushions, leather or stuff.....	.50
460	Knives, hunting.....	2.00
461	Table, fine.....	.75
462	For ordinary table use.....	.30
463	Common, table.....	.15
464	Weed hooks.....	.30
465	Knives, above 12 inches.....	3.00
466	Cooper's.....	.75
467	Daggers.....	3.00
468	Cutlasses.....	1.50
469	Lids, brass or composition wire.....	.50
470	Blankets, cotton mixed with silk.....	1.50
471	Quilted and worked, fine.....	1.00
472	The same, ordinary.....	.50
473	Wool or cotton.....	.25
474	Covers for holsters.....	.50
475	Chalk, in boxes containing 141 sticks each.....	.01
476	Riding whips, whalebone.....	2.00
477	Wood.....	1.00
478	Cravats of any stuff.....	1.00
479	Pencils, drawing, and for office use.....	.25
480	slate.....	.50
481	Carpenter's.....	.50
482	Crucibles.....	1.00
483	Riddles.....	1.00
484	Jacks, hoisting.....	.75
485	Horsechair.....	.01
486	Hooks for tents.....	.50
487	Hooks, copper, up to 3 inches.....	.12
488	The same, above such sizes.....	.25
489	Iron, up to 6 inches.....	.25
490	The same, from 7 to 12 inches.....	.50
491	The same, above such sizes.....	.75
492	Crosses or crucifixes, copper, medium and small.....	1.00
493	The same, large.....	.50
494	Bone or ivory.....	.25
495	Marble.....	.25
496	Bronze, or iron.....	.02

<sup>a</sup> Suits for children can be worn between the ages of 5 and 12 years; for boys between the ages of 13 and 18 years.

TARIFF No. 1.—*Import duties*—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Duties, National currency.
		<i>Gourdes.</i>
497	Cruppers.....dozen..	3.00
498	Pitchers ( <i>Acurazas</i> ).....do..	1.00
499	Spoons, silver.....pound..	2.00
500	Electroplated.....dozen..	1.00
501	Coffee.....do..	.50
502	Soup.....each..	.30
503	"Rioulz".....dozen..	.50
504	Coffee.....do..	.25
505	Hammered iron.....gross..	.50
506	Of tin or tinned metal.....do..	.50
508	Leathers, hat.....dozen..	.50
509	Leather, tanned.....dozen sides..	2.00
510	Spur straps.....do..	.50
511	Kitchen stoves, wrought or cast iron.....100 pounds..	2.50
512	Copper.....do..	1.00
513	Toothpicks.....thousand..	1.00
514	Tubs and jugs, tin plate, sheet iron, fatence, porcelain.....dozen..	1.50
515	Slabs, tin plate, or sheet iron.....100 pounds..	2.00
516	Wooden.....foot..	.25
517	Demijohns, empty, from 1 to 3 gallons.....each..	.04
518	Above 3 gallons.....do..	.06
519	Checkerboards, inlaid with ivory or ebony.....do..	2.00
520	Common wood.....do..	.25
521	Decimeters.....do..	.25
522	Cotton tow for machines.....100 pounds..	.50
523	Masonic decorations.....ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
524	Thimbles, sewing, bone, copper, iron.....gross..	.15
525	Doz.....dozen..	1.50
526	Thimbles, sailmaker's and tailor's.....do..	.06
527	Lace or insertions, silk, of all sizes.....ell..	.45
528	Linen, linen and cotton, or cotton, up to 2 inches in width.....do..	.01
529	The same, from 2 to 3 inches in width.....do..	.02
530	The same, from 3 to 4 inches in width.....do..	.05
531	The same, from 4 to 6 inches in width.....do..	.06
532	Lace imitation Valenciennes and ornaments of cotton for dresses, up to inch in width.....12 ells..	.03
533	The same, from 1 to 2 inches.....do..	.05
534	The same, from 2 to 3 inches.....do..	.10
535	Shirt fronts, linen, batiste, cotton, etc.....dozen..	1.50
536	Dominicos.....set..	.50
537	Staves.....hundred..	1.00
538	Sugar plums, of all kinds.....pound..	.06
539	Sword knots, gold or silver, for superior officers.....each..	.50
540	Gold or silver, for inferior officers.....do..	.25
541	Silk.....dozen..	.50
542	Woolen, linen, or cotton.....do..	.20
543	Sheets, calico or cotton.....each..	.40
544	Linen, without embroidery.....do..	.75
545	Linen, with embroidery.....do..	1.50
546	Drugs, or pharmaceutical products.....ad valorem..	10 p. ct.
547	Mineral and medicinal waters.....dozen bottles..	.30
548	Scarfs, gros or petit grains.....each..	1.00
549	Silk, cotton, lace, etc.....do..	.50
550	Ladders, up to 6 feet in height.....do..	1.00
551	Above 6 feet.....do..	1.50
552	Strainers, copper.....dozen..	.60
553	Iron, sheet iron, etc.....do..	.30
554	Frot saws.....do..	2.00
555	Elastics, garter.....ell..	.02
556	Boots.....do..	.04
557	Boottrees.....pair..	.50
558	Ferrules, cast-iron, gilt or silvered.....do..	1.00
559	Cast-iron, common.....do..	.03
560	Vamps, boot and shoe.....12 pairs..	2.00
561	Punches ( <i>exporte pieces</i> ).....dozen..	.50
562	Incense.....pound..	.05
563	Avails.....100 pounds..	.50
564	Ink, in fancy jars ( <i>potiches</i> ) or in bottles.....do..	1.00
565	In small bottles ( <i>potiches</i> ) or in tasks for school children.....do..	.12
566	Colored, in small tasks.....do..	.50
567	For marking clothes.....do..	2.00
568	Printfog.....pound..	.05
569	Inkstands, for school children.....dozen..	.25
570	Of all other kinds.....do..	1.00
571	Signboards of all sizes.....each..	.50
572	Funnels, copper.....pound..	1.50
573	Tin plate or sheet iron.....dozen..	1.00
574	Keyhole guards of all kinds.....do..	.25
575	Envelopes, letter, with heading.....thousand..	1.50
576	Without heading.....do..	1.00

## TARIFF No. 1.—Import duties—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Duties, National currency.
		<i>Gourdes.</i>
577	Epaulets, fine gold, for superior officers.....	pair..... 3.00
578	Silver, for superior officers.....	do..... 1.50
579	Imitation gold or silver, for superior officers.....	do..... 1.00
580	Fine gold or silver, for inferior officers.....	do..... 1.00
581	Imitation gold or silver, for inferior officers.....	do..... .50
582	Linon, wool, or cotton.....	12 pairs..... 1.10
583	Swords, mounted with gold, silver, gilt, or silvered copper.....	each..... 1.50
584	Spurs, gilt or silvered copper.....	12 pairs..... 3.00
585	Iron or copper, washed, plated, or polished.....	do..... .50
586	Cast nets for fishing.....	each..... .25
587	Pins.....	12 sheets of 400 pins..... .10
588	Hairpins of wood, horn, and celluloid.....	dozen..... .10
589	Iron.....	pound..... .05
590	Sponges, toilet.....	do..... .50
591	Horse.....	do..... .10
592	Squares, iron.....	each..... .05
593	Wooden.....	do..... .10
594	Surveyors'.....	do..... .50
595	Steps, wrought or cast iron.....	100 pounds..... 1.50
596	Wooden.....	ad valorem..... 40 p. ct.
597	Fastenings, iron, large, for doors and windows.....	dozen..... .75
598	Medium and small.....	do..... .40
599	Spirits of wine.....	gallon..... .50
600	For cabinetmakers.....	do..... .25
601	Essence, turpentine.....	do..... .12
602	Axles, wrought or cast iron.....	100 pounds..... 1.00
603	Boot wipers of all kinds.....	dozen..... 1.00
604	Tin.....	100 pounds..... 2.00
605	Vises, large and medium.....	do..... .50
606	Hand, and vises of wood.....	do..... 1.00
607	Labels, of all kinds.....	thousand..... 1.00
608	Oakum.....	100 pounds..... 1.00
609	Stirrups, fine.....	do..... .30
610	Common.....	12 pairs..... 1.00
611	Currycombs.....	dozen..... .30
612	Stirrup leathers.....	12 pairs..... 2.00
613	Cases, instrument.....	ad valorem..... 20 p. ct.
614	Cigar and cigarette.....	dozen..... .25
615	Fans, fine, silk stuff or ivory.....	do..... 2.00
616	Ordinary, common stuff or best paper.....	do..... 1.00
617	Common, of painted paper or palm leaf.....	do..... .25
618	Meat extracts in small pots or tins.....	do..... .50
619	Crockery ware, in bumpers, cases, and bundles, from 1 to 3 feet long by 1 to 3 feet wide and 1 to 3 feet high.....	each..... 3.00
620	In hogsheds of 2 cubic meters.....	do..... 6.00
621	Loose.....	dozen..... .12
622	Ridgings.....	100 pounds..... 1.00
623	Lanterns, carriage, ship, etc.....	pair..... 1.00
624	Large.....	each..... .50
625	Medium and small.....	dozen..... .50
626	Flour, wheaten.....	barrel of 200 pounds..... 1.50
627	Maize.....	do..... 3.00
628	Collars.....	dozen..... 1.00
629	Windows, wooden.....	pair..... 3.00
630	Wrought or cast iron.....	100 pounds..... 2.00
631	Iron in bars, pigs, and sheets.....	do..... .60
632	Iron, smoothing.....	12 pairs..... 1.00
633	Plane.....	dozen..... .25
634	Horseshoes.....	12 pairs..... 1.00
635	Iron, smoothing, for hatters and tailors.....	do..... 1.25
636	Tin plate in sheets.....	100 pounds..... .75
637	Tin-plate articles (not specially mentioned).....	ad valorem..... 20 p. ct.
638	Wrought iron (unenumerated articles of).....	100 pounds..... 1.00
639	Felt for shabracks up to 4-1/2.....	dozen, ell..... .25
640	Fireworks, of all kinds.....	ad valorem..... 20 p. ct.
641	Hoop iron.....	100 pounds..... .75
642	Hoop wood.....	100 feet..... 1.50
643	Twine.....	pound..... .03
644	Fichus, pelerines, capes ( <i>colletes</i> ) of cloth, woolen stuffs.....	dozen..... 3.00
645	Mishu, lace.....	do..... 6.00
646	Silk, trimmed or not with lace.....	do..... 12.00
647	Thread, cotton, on reels <sup>a</sup> .....	pound of thread..... .06
648	Silk.....	do..... .15
649	In balls.....	do..... .05
650	White for embroidering.....	do..... .02
651	Sailmakers, for fishing nets, or shoemakers'.....	do..... .03
652	Sainte-Clare (woolen yarn), for tapestry.....	do..... .05
653	Wire, brass or iron.....	do..... .05
654	Snaffles for bridles.....	each..... .10

<sup>a</sup> A gross of thread of 300 yards weighs 4 pounds net.

## TARIFF No. 1.—Import duties—Continued.

No.	Goods.	1 unit, National currency.
655	Screw plates	each
656	Vials, empty	hundred
657	Filters	each
658	Beams, carriage	do.
659	Flowers, artificial, made up into ornamental bouquets with flower-pot covers	do.
660	In bouquets or garlands	dozen garlands or bouquets
661	Foils, fencing, mounted or not	pair
662	Tufts for the military	do.
663	Hay (and other fodder)	bale
664	Fountains (for toilet)	each
665	Holsters	pair
666	Blocks of wood or iron for hatters	dozen
667	Lasts, shoe	12 pairs
668	Trimmings representing lightning, for apparel	do.
669	Whips, carriage	dozen
670	Forks, silver	dozen
671	Plated	dozen
672	"Knoiz"	do.
673	Tin or tinned metal	gross
674	Hammered iron	do.
675	Fringes, silk	ell
676	Cotton	do.
677	Gold or silver	do.
678	Cheese of all kinds	pound
679	Fruits, dried	do.
680	In brandy, in sirup, in their juice, etc.	12 flasks
681	Preserved in vinegar	do.
682	Empty casks, up to 15 gallons capacity	each
683	Gallons (measures), of copper, of all sizes	do.
684	Tin plate	do.
685	Galloons, fine gold, imitation gold or silver, less than 12 lines	ell
686	The same, 12 to 18 lines	do.
687	The same, more than 18 lines	do.
688	Silk, silk and cotton, less than 18 lines	do.
689	The same, 18 lines and more	do.
690	Woolen	do.
691	Edgings, in twills and in gold or silver galloons	each
692	Gloves, skin, for men and women	12 pairs
693	Skin, for boys, girls, and children	do.
694	Woolen, linen, or cotton	do.
695	Military and fencing	pair
696	Silk, for men and women	12 pairs
697	for boys, girls, and children	do.
698	Fittings for collars (crosses, handles, plates)	dozen
699	Trimmings, representing grenades, of fine gold or silver	do.
700	Imitation gold or silver	do.
701	Gasogens	each
702	Game bags	each
703	Cartridge boxes of all kinds	dozen
704	Waistcoats, flannel, woolen, cotton, etc.	do.
705	Cloves	pound
706	Glass, plate, framed or not, from 16 inches in height	square inch
707	Tassel of gold or silver, with or without fringes	do.
708	Globes or spheres, geographical	each
709	Lamp	do.
710	India-rubber erasers, pencil or ink	do.
711	Strap hinges, copper	pound
712	Iron, of 6 inches and less	12 pairs
713	From 7 to 12 inches	do.
714	From 13 to 18 inches	do.
715	Above 18 inches	do.
716	Tar	barrel
717	Gauges, carpenters'	dozen
718	Curbs (bits) for bridle	do.
719	Seed, canary	100 pounds
720	Graphometers	each
721	Knife erasers for office use	dozen
722	Scrapers for ships	do.
723	Engravings, unframed, medium and small	do.
724	Large	do.
725	Hawk bells	gross
726	Gridirons	dozen
727	Rallings, of cast or wrought iron, for fences	100 pounds
728	Galters of any stuff	dozen
729	Axes	do.
730	Hatchets	do.
731	Hammocks of any stuff	each
732	Fishhooks	thousand
733	Herrings, smoked	box
734	Herrings	barrel

Gourdes.

0.20

.20

.25

1.00

2.00

3.00

.25

.40

.50

1.00

3.50

2.00

3.00

.40

4.00

2.00

1.00

.50

.50

.50

.06

.02

.10

.04

.02

1.50

1.00

.10

.50

.25

.20

.40

.50

.05

.10

.03

.25

1.50

1.00

.40

.50

.25

.50

.05

.01

.50

1.00

.50

1.00

.12

.25

.10

3.00

2.00

3.00

1.00

.75

1.00

.50

.06

1.50

## TARIFF No. 1.—Import duties—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Duties, National currency.
		<i>Gourdes.</i>
735	Harness, common, carriage.....set.	3.00
736	Rich, carriage.....do.	5.00
737	Ox cart.....do.	2.00
738	Beans.....barrel.	1.00
739	Gorgetts.....each.	.25
740	Haversacks.....dozen.	1.00
741	Hoes.....do.	.25
742	Puffs.....do.	.25
743	Covers (housings), with gold or silver braid.....each.	2.00
744	With silk and linen braid.....do.	1.00
745	Cotton.....do.	.30
746	Piano and sofa.....do.	1.00
747	Chair and armchair.....dozen.	4.00
748	Oils, olive, in casks.....gallon.	.20
749	The same, in bottles.....12 bottles.	.50
750	The same, otherwise than in bottles.....12 liters.	.75
751	Petroleum (kerosene).....gallon.	.05
752	Linseed.....do.	.12
753	Harness.....do.	.12
754	Pork and other, for lubricating machines.....do.	.10
755	Oysters, in small boxes, tins, or pots.....dozen.	.25
756	Pictures, unframed.....hundred.	1.00
757	Small and medium, framed.....do.	1.00
758	Large, framed.....dozen.	.50
759	Printed matter (forms, etc.).....hundred.	1.00
760	Indigo.....pound.	.05
761	Medical and surgical instruments.....ad valorem.	10 p. ct.
	Musical Instruments:	
762	Accordions.....each.	.25
763	Altos.....do.	1.00
764	Barytones.....do.	1.50
765	Tambourines.....do.	.25
766	Basses.....do.	1.50
767	Bassoons.....do.	.50
768	Musical boxes.....do.	1.00
769	Bugles.....do.	1.50
770	Castanets.....dozen.	1.00
771	Clarions.....each.	.50
772	Clarinets.....do.	1.50
773	Contra-altos.....do.	1.00
774	Contra-basses.....do.	1.50
775	Hunting horns.....do.	1.00
776	Cornets à piston.....do.	1.50
777	Cymbals.....pair.	.50
778	Tuning forks.....each.	.10
779	Flageolets, copper.....do.	.50
780	Tin plate, for children.....dozen.	.25
781	Fifes.....each.	.25
782	Flutes.....do.	1.00
783	Gramophones.....do.	1.00
784	Bass drums.....do.	1.50
785	Guitars.....do.	1.00
786	Harmouffas.....do.	.25
787	Oboes.....do.	1.00
788	Harmoniums.....do.	3.00
789	Harp.....do.	10.00
790	Mandolins.....do.	1.00
791	Ophicleides.....do.	1.50
792	Church organs.....do.	1.00
793	Barrel organs.....do.	3.00
794	Small drums.....do.	1.00
795	Phonographs.....do.	1.00
796	Pianos.....each.	10.00
797	Saxophones.....do.	2.00
798	Drums.....do.	1.00
799	Triangles.....do.	.25
800	Trombones.....do.	1.50
801	Trumpets.....do.	.50
802	Violas, violoncellos.....do.	1.00
803	Clasp knives.....dozen.	.25
804	Loggins.....pair.	.25
805	Hams.....pound.	.02
806	Venetian blinds, wooden.....pair.	2.00
807	Jars containing goods.....each.	.25
808	Empty.....do.	.50
809	Hip suspenders.....dozen pairs.	.50
810	Garters.....do.	.50
811	Toys of all kinds.....ad valorem.	20 p. ct.
812	Opera and marine glasses.....each.	.50
813	Skirts of any stuff.....do.	2.00

## TARIFF No. 1.—Import duties—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Duties, National currency.
811	Petticoats of any stuff	<i>Gourdes.</i>
815	Keeps for superior officers	each 1.50
816	For inferior officers	dozen 6.00
817	For the troop	do 3.00
818	Laces, silk	do 1.50
819	Linen or cotton, for shoes	do .08
820	Condensed milk, in small tins	12 pairs .05
821	Lamps, complete, standing or hanging and so-called bracket lamps, fine	12 tins .50
822	The same, ordinary	each 2.00
823	Common, standing	do 1.00
824	Medium	do .50
825	Small	dozen 2.00
826	Tongues, smoked	do 1.00
827	In brine	do .50
828	Lanterns, large	barrel 7.50
829	Medium and small	dozen 2.00
830	Venetian, of all sizes	do 1.00
831	Layettes	hundred 1.00
832	Fishing lines	each 2.00
833	Files	pound .04
834	Books, bound, of all sizes	dozen .30
835	Stiff-covered	each .03
836	stitched	do .02
837	Misle, bound	do .01
838	Stiff-covered or stitched	do .15
839	Bill of exchange	do .10
810	Telescopes	100 sheets 1.00
811	Latches	each .50
812	Spyglasses, quizzing glasses, spectacles, gold-mounted	dozen .50
813	silver	each 1.00
814	Ivory, tortoise shell	do .50
815	Gift or silvered copper	do .50
816	Nickel or iron mounted	dozen 1.50
817	Trenching shovels	do .50
818	Magnifying glasses	do .40
819	Chandeliers	each .25
820	Macaroni	ad valorem 20 p. ct.
851	Machines, sewing, single thread	pound .03
852	Do., double thread	each .10
853	Do., with table	do .20
854	Maize in the grain	do 2.50
855	Trunks, empty, of all sizes	barrel 2.00
856	Containing goods	each .75
857	Small, leather, wooden, etc	do .25
858	Handles, ax, crowbar, etc	do .25
859	Awl	dozen 1.00
860	Machetes (cutlasses), wooden or horn handles	gross .50
861	Long (swords)	dozen .30
862	Cuffs, shirt, of any stuff	do 4.00
863	Roundabouts (game of)	do 1.00
864	Manikins	set 10.00
865	Lard	each 1.00
866	Mantillas of muslin, lace, for ladies and girls	100 pounds 1.50
867	Silk, silk and lace, for ladies and girls	each 1.25
868	Mackerel	do 2.00
869	Marble slabs for chests of drawers, sideboards, tables, and other pieces of furniture	barrel 1.50
870	For tomb-stones, 6 to 7 feet long, curved	each 1.00
871	The same, plain	do 3.00
872	From 3 to 4 feet long, curved	do 2.00
873	The same, plain	do 1.00
874	Above 3 feet, curved or not	do .50
875	Skiflets, wrought or cast iron	do .25
876	Tin plate or sheet iron	100 pounds 1.00
877	Hammers	dozen 2.00
878	Masks, fencing	do .40
879	Carnival, cardboard	pair .20
880	The same, oilcloth or iron wire	dozen 1.00
881	Sledge hammers	do 2.00
882	Mattresses, large	do 1.50
883	Medium and small	each 3.00
884	Masts, ships', medium and small	do 1.50
885	Large	do 1.00
886	Bits, brace	do 2.00
887	Brad awls	dozen .25
888	Wicks, lamp	do .12
889	The same, in lengths	gross .25
890	Medals, copper, for rosaries	100 ells 1.00
891	Medicines of all kinds	hundred .25
		ad valorem 10 p. et.

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TARIFF No. 1.—Import duties—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Duties, National currency.
	<b>Furniture:</b>	
892	Wardrobes, mahogany, walnut, bamboo, and other valuable woods, with mirror	<i>Gourdes</i> , each, 15.00
893	Without mirror	do. 10.00
894	Common wood or oak	do. 5.00
895	Benches	do. 3.00
896	Cradles, osiers	do. .50
897	Iron, mahogany, walnut	do. 1.00
898	Common wood	do. .50
899	Bookcases, mahogany, walnut, and other valuable woods	do. 8.00
900	Common wood	do. 4.00
901	Bidets, complete, fine	do. 4.00
902	Common	do. 1.00
903	Billiard tables	do. 25.00
904	Sideboards, mahogany, walnut, and other valuable woods	do. 10.00
905	Common wood	do. 5.00
906	Desks, mahogany, walnut, or other valuable woods	do. 8.00
907	Oak or common wood	do. 4.00
908	Folding chairs with stuffed seats and springs	do. 1.00
909	The same of iron	do. .50
910	The same of iron, with cloth seats	do. .50
911	Sofas of any wood, covered with horsehair, morocco, or silk	do. 5.00
912	With straw or rattan seats	do. 2.00
913	<i>Caucaucus</i> , with straw seats	do. 2.00
914	With stuffed seats	do. 3.00
915	Chairs for children, fine	dozen 3.00
916	The same, common	do. 2.50
917	American and those called "Marseilles" with seats of straw, wood, or rattan	dozen 2.00
918	Fine walnut, mahogany, and other valuable woods	do. 4.00
919	Stuffed	do. 8.00
920	Night stools of painted wood, for children	do. 1.25
921	Long	each .75
922	Rocking	do. .50
923	<i>Divans</i>	do. 3.00
924	Corner brackets, walnut, mahogany, and other wood, up to 2 feet in height	do. .50
925	Above these sizes	do. .75
926	Etagères, wooden, of all kinds	do. .25
927	Arm chairs with seats of horsehair, morocco, gilt or not	do. 1.50
928	With seats of straw, mahogany, walnut, or other valuable woods	do. 1.00
929	Common wood	do. .75
930	Fine, for children	dozen 2.50
931	Common, for children	do. 1.25
932	Folding, of all kinds	each .75
933	Larders, wood and iron wire, large	do. 2.00
934	Medium and small	do. 1.00
935	Guéridon tables of valuable woods, with or without marble slab, etc., large	do. 3.00
936	Small	do. 1.50
937	Washstands	do. 2.50
938	Beds, carved or channeled, with cornices	do. 10.00
939	Mahogany, walnut, or other valuable woods	do. 8.00
940	Oak, plain	do. 6.00
941	Fir or pitch pine	do. 4.00
942	Iron, large	do. 3.00
943	Iron, medium and small	do. 1.50
944	For children, of all kinds	do. 1.50
945	Camp	do. 1.00
946	Coat racks	do. .10
947	Towel horses	do. .10
948	Hat and cane racks, with or without mirror	do. 1.00
949	Prie-Dieu	do. .30
950	Desks, school	do. 1.00
951	Tables, mahogany, walnut, or other woods, extension or toilet	do. 5.00
952	With marble top, for drawing rooms, mahogany, walnut, and other valuable woods	each. 3.00
953	Sap, without marble top, for drawing rooms	do. 1.00
954	Bracket, walnut, mahogany, or other woods	do. 3.00
955	Night	do. 1.50
956	Stools, foot	dozen 1.50
957	Piano and office	each. .50
958	Plate racks	do. 2.00
959	Grindstones	dozen. .25
960	Mirrors, mounted on cardboard or wooden veneers, up to 2 inches in length or diameter	dozen. .02
961	The same, from 2 to 3 inches	do. .03
962	The same, from 3 to 5 inches	do. .05
963	The same, from 5 to 8 inches	do. .25
964	The same, from 8 to 12 inches	do. .50
965	Framed, from 7 to 10 inches by 12 to 15 inches	do. 1.50
966	Mittens for girls and children	do. .25
967	Tombsstones	each. 10.00



## TARIFF No. 1.—Import duties—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Duties, National currency.
		<i>Gourdes.</i>
968	Watches, gold.....	each.....
969	Silver.....	do.....
970	Copper, steel, iron, nickel.....	do.....
971	Blts, plated.....	dozen.....
972	Nonplated and other kinds.....	do.....
973	Mortars, marble, with or without pestle.....	do.....
974	Copper, with or without pestle.....	pound.....
975	Iron, with or without pestle.....	do.....
976	Codfish.....	100 pounds.....
	Kerechiefs for the head:	
977	Linen, linen and cotton, embroidered.....	dozen.....
978	Linen, linen and cotton, unembroidered.....	do.....
979	Cotton, white or colored, hemmed.....	do.....
980	Cotton, white or colored, unhemmed.....	do.....
981	Madras, genuine.....	do.....
982	Imitation Madras.....	do.....
983	Blue, called <i>faux romals</i> .....	do.....
	Pocket handkerchiefs:	
984	Silk or silk and cotton.....	do.....
985	Batiste, embroidered or not.....	do.....
986	Linen, linen and cotton, cotton, hemmed.....	do.....
987	Unhemmed.....	do.....
988	Small, of cotton, printed, unhemmed.....	do.....
989	" <i>Faux foulards</i> " of cotton.....	do.....
990	Foulards of cotton.....	do.....
991	Silk, silk and cotton.....	do.....
992	Molds of all kinds.....	do.....
993	Mills, pepper and coffee.....	do.....
994	Moldings, wooden, for houses.....	ad valorem.....
995	Sheet metal, for houses.....	do.....
996	Mosquito nets of muslin.....	each.....
997	Mosquito nets of guipure, lace, etc.....	do.....
998	Mustard in pots or " <i>potans</i> ".....	dozen.....
999	Mustard pots, glass.....	do.....
1000	Crystal and metal.....	do.....
1001	Nutings.....	do.....
1002	Muzzles.....	dozen.....
1003	Tablecloths, damasked linen, or linen and cotton, for up to 12 covers.....	each.....
1004	The same, for 12 to 24 covers.....	do.....
1005	Damasked cotton, for 12 to 24 covers.....	do.....
1006	The same, for less than 12 covers.....	do.....
1007	Matting, straw, in large pieces of 4-4 and upward.....	ell.....
1008	Under these sizes.....	do.....
1009	3 feet by 6 feet.....	each.....
1010	Above these sizes.....	do.....
1011	Cases, complete, sewing, large.....	do.....
1012	The same, small and medium.....	do.....
1013	For men, large.....	do.....
1014	The same, medium and small.....	do.....
1015	Lampblack.....	pound.....
1016	Animal black.....	100 pounds.....
1017	Hazelnuts.....	barrel.....
1018	Nougat.....	pound.....
1019	Oeher.....	100 pounds.....
1020	Eyeclets, shoe.....	thousand.....
1021	Onions.....	100 pounds.....
1022	Birds, stuffed, and birds' wings for hats.....	dozen.....
1023	Olives.....	12 pobans.....
1024	Sunshades, silk, for girls and ladies.....	each.....
1025	Silk, for children.....	do.....
1026	Alpaca and other woolen stuffs, for girls and ladies.....	do.....
1027	Alpaca, wool or cotton, for children.....	do.....
1028	Cotton.....	do.....
1029	Pillows.....	do.....
1030	Imitation gold, in leaves.....	100 leaves.....
1031	Church ornaments.....	ad valorem.....
1032	Rattan straw.....	pound.....
1033	Spaniels, real gold or silver.....	do.....
1034	Imitation gold or silver.....	do.....
1035	Wafers.....	do.....
1036	Palettes, painters', ivory.....	dozen.....
1037	Various wood.....	do.....
1038	Baskets, empty, of all sizes.....	do.....
1039	Small, with handles, assorted.....	do.....
1040	Paper, sand.....	100 sheets.....
1041	Drawing, plan, chart.....	do.....
1042	Footscap.....	ream.....
1043	For school children.....	do.....
1044	Letter, large.....	do.....
1045	Medium and small.....	do.....

## TARIFF No. 1.—Import duties—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Duties, National currency.
	Paper, sand—Continued.	<i>Goods.</i>
1016	Duplicating.....ream.....	0.20
1017	Packing.....do.....	.10
1018	Printing, for newspapers, pamphlets, posters.....do.....	.15
1019	Invoice and form, with heading.....do.....	2.00
1020	Without heading.....do.....	.50
1021	Parchment.....100 sheets.....	2.00
1022	Waterproof.....do.....	.25
1023	Flotting.....do.....	.25
1024	Music, ruled.....do.....	.25
1025	Cigarette, in booklets.....100 booklets.....	.50
1026	Painted, fine, from 6 to 8 cils.....roll.....	.10
1027	Ordinary, from 6 to 8 cils.....do.....	.05
1028	Umbrellas and parasols, silk, of all sizes.....each.....	.60
1029	Alpaca and other woolen stuffs.....do.....	.30
1030	Cotton.....do.....	.20
	Perfumery:	
1061	Cosmetics.....dozen.....	.25
1062	Toilet waters, in quarter flasks.....do.....	.50
1063	Quinine water, in quarter flasks.....do.....	.40
1064	Eau de cologne and lavender water, in decanters, liters, or bottles.....do.....	1.00
1065	The same waters, in flasks or "pobans".....do.....	.50
1066	Florida water.....12 half bottles.....	.25
1067	Essences and extracts of all kinds, in small flasks.....dozen.....	1.20
1068	Oils of all kinds for the hair or beard.....do.....	.25
1069	Pomades of all kinds, in small pots.....do.....	.25
1070	In large pots.....do.....	.50
1071	Rice powder.....pound.....	.02
1072	Tooth powder.....12 boxes.....	.40
1073	Toilet soap.....dozen.....	.25
1074	Braids, gold or silver.....pair.....	.10
1075	Razor strops.....dozen.....	.50
1076	Various alimentary pastes.....pound.....	.03
1077	Pastilles (bonbons).....do.....	.06
1078	Hides or skins, cow.....dozen.....	6.00
1079	Calf, varnished.....do.....	3.00
1080	Calf, waxed.....do.....	2.00
1081	Sheep, white or chamois.....do.....	.50
1082	Pig.....do.....	5.00
1083	Morocco leather.....do.....	1.00
1084	Imitation morocco.....do.....	.50
1085	Deer or chamois.....each.....	.30
1086	Waxed, not specified.....do.....	.30
1087	Combs, ivory or tortoise shell, for chignons.....dozen.....	4.00
1088	Small, imitation tortoise shell, for chignons.....do.....	.50
1089	Fine, horn, buffalo, and imitation tortoise shell, for cleaning and dressing.....do.....	1.00
1090	The same, ordinary.....do.....	.50
1091	Common.....do.....	.25
1092	Horse.....do.....	.50
1093	Paints.....pounds.....	.02
1094	In balls.....do.....	.05
1095	Compound and prepared.....do.....	.15
1096	Shovels, iron.....dozen.....	.75
1097	Wood.....do.....	.40
1098	Plush, silk, for hats.....ell.....	.12
1099	Cotton.....do.....	.06
1100	Clocks, fine, bronze, marble, etc.....each.....	5.00
1101	The same, ordinary.....do.....	2.00
1102	Wooden, metal, nickeled, large.....do.....	1.00
1103	Medium.....do.....	.50
1104	Small, called alarm.....dozen.....	2.00
1105	Strap hinges, copper.....dozen.....	.08
1106	Iron, 6 inches and less.....12 pairs.....	.50
1107	The same, from 7 to 12 inches.....do.....	.75
1108	The same, from 13 to 18 inches.....do.....	1.00
1109	The same, from 19 inches and upward.....do.....	1.50
1110	Imitation pearls.....masse.....	.50
1111	Venetian blinds of wood, for doors and windows.....pair.....	2.00
1112	Areometers.....dozen.....	.50
1113	Fusces.....ad valorem.....	20 p. ct.
1114	Barrels, water and alcohol, with wooden hoops.....gallon.....	.01
1115	Iron hooped.....do.....	.02
1116	Foot rules.....dozen.....	.25
1117	Pigs' trotters and ears.....dozen.....	1.50
1118	Whetstones.....each.....	.08
1119	Stones, filtering.....do.....	.75
1120	Of all kinds, for building, paving, and flooring.....thousand.....	3.00
1121	Paint brushes.....dozen.....	.50
1122	Punches, goldsmiths' and shoemakers'.....do.....	.40
1123	Nippers.....do.....	1.00
1124	Tongs, sugar.....do.....	.50
1125	Picks (crowbars).....do.....	1.00

## TARIFF No. 1.—Import duties—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Duties, National currency.
		<i>Gourdes.</i>
1126	Pipes, smoking, meersehaum and other, rich	each . . . . . 0.25
1127	Faïence	gross . . . . . .25
1128	Wooden or clay	do . . . . . .50
1129	Eye screws for tents	hundred . . . . . .50
1130	Boards of all kinds	thousand . . . . . 2.50
1131	Trays, plated and those of Ruolz, up to 6 inches	each . . . . . .15
1132	The same, from 6 to 12 inches	do . . . . . .50
1133	The same, from 13 to 24 inches	do . . . . . 1.00
1134	Tin plate, or painted tin plate, up to 12 inches	dozen . . . . . .10
1135	The same, from 12 to 15 inches	do . . . . . .25
1136	Papier maché, up to 12 inches	do . . . . . .50
1137	The same, above that size	do . . . . . 1.00
1138	Plates, iron (for preparing cassava)	each . . . . . .20
1139	Plaster	barrel . . . . . .50
1140	Lead	pound . . . . . .02
1141	Pens, quill	thousand . . . . . .30
1142	Steel	gross . . . . . .10
1143	Feathers, hut	dozen . . . . . 1.00
1144	For beds or pillows	100 pounds . . . . . .75
1145	Dusters, large and medium	dozen . . . . . 1.00
1146	Small	do . . . . . .50
1147	Plumes, military	each . . . . . .50
1148	Frying pans and saucepans	dozen . . . . . 1.50
1149	Weights for scales, copper	100 pounds . . . . . 2.00
1150	Iron	do . . . . . 1.00
1151	Pepper of all kinds	pound . . . . . .02
1152	Apples	barrel . . . . . .50
1153	Potatoes in small baskets or cases	do . . . . . 1.00
1154	Pommel, saddle	dozen . . . . . .20
1155	Pommels, saddle	dozen . . . . . .12
1156	Palms, sailmakers'	gross . . . . . .40
1157	Pumps, ships'	each . . . . . 2.00
1158	Well and garden	do . . . . . 1.00
1159	Copper, for sugar-cane brandy factories	do . . . . . 1.50
1160	Tin plate, for sugar-cane brandy factories	do . . . . . .70
1161	Wooden	do . . . . . .25
1162	Pompons, gold or silver, for officers	dozen . . . . . 2.50
1163	Silk and silver	do . . . . . 1.00
1164	Woolen or cotton	do . . . . . .75
1165	Culverts, iron or steel, with accessories	100 pounds . . . . . 1.00
1166	Pork, pickled	barrel . . . . . 2.50
1167	Porcelain, opaque	hogthead . . . . . 6.00
1168	Fine and common	each . . . . . .03
1169	Cigar cases, of all kinds	dozen . . . . . 1.00
1170	Cigarette cases	do . . . . . .50
1171	Pencil cases, gold and silver	each . . . . . .25
1172	Copper or composition metal, etc.	dozen . . . . . .30
1173	Hangers, sword	each . . . . . .25
1174	Portfolios, called "à Ministre"	do . . . . . .75
1175	Pocketbooks, 6 inches or more	dozen . . . . . .40
1176	The same, less than 6 inches	do . . . . . .20
1177	Charcoal pencil cases, small, common, for school children	do . . . . . .10
1178	Cruet stands, wooden or tin plate, painted; without cruet	each . . . . . .15
1179	The same, with cruet	do . . . . . .30
1180	Liqueur and cruet stands, finely plated, with crystal bottles	do . . . . . 2.00
1181	The same, with glass bottles	do . . . . . 1.00
1182	Speaking tubes	do . . . . . .25
1183	Saddle racks of all kinds	do . . . . . .25
1184	Watch stands	dozen . . . . . 1.00
1185	Pen holders, fine and fancy	do . . . . . .25
1186	Ordinary and common	hundred . . . . . .25
1187	Knife rests, glass	dozen . . . . . .25
1188	Metal and crystal	do . . . . . .50
1189	Purses of all kinds	do . . . . . .50
1190	Doors, made of boards (shutters and screens)	pair . . . . . 2.00
1191	Wrought or cast iron	100 pounds . . . . . 2.00
1192	Ice pails of Ruolz	each . . . . . 1.00
1193	Pots, drinking, tin plate	dozen . . . . . .50
1194	Garden, terra cotta, porcelain, wrought or cast iron, etc	pair . . . . . .75
1195	Potash	100 pounds . . . . . .75
1196	Crockery ware	12 pieces . . . . . .25
1197	Powder, litharge, gold or silver	pound . . . . . .08
1198	Iron	do . . . . . .03
1199	Seidlitz and soda water	12 boxes . . . . . .60
1200	Baking	pound . . . . . .01
1201	Bonquet vases, glass, porcelain, etc	each . . . . . .05
1202	Pulleys, single, wooden, assorted sizes	inch . . . . . .01
1203	Double, wooden, assorted sizes	do . . . . . .02
1204	Copper	pound . . . . . .10
1205	Iron	do . . . . . .05

## TARIFF No. 1.—Import duties—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Duties, National currency.
		<i>Gourdes.</i>
1206	Dolls of all sizes.....ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
1207	Tarpaulins of all sizes.....each..	1.00
1208	Paper weights.....dozen..	.50
1209	Presses, printing, large.....each..	5.00
1210	Medium.....do.....	3.00
1211	Small.....do.....	1.50
1212	Bookbinding, stamping, or trimming.....do.....	1.00
1213	Copying.....do.....	1.00
1214	Chemical and pharmaceutical products.....ad valorem..	10 p. ct.
1215	Plums and prunes.....pound..	.02
1216	Billiard cues.....dozen..	1.00
1217	Skittles.....game..	1.00
1218	Planes, with irons.....dozen..	.75
1219	Without irons.....do.....	.50
1220	Raisins.....pound..	.02
1221	Rosps.....dozen..	.30
1222	Protectors, copper, ivory, or horn.....do.....	.60
1223	Razors.....pair..	.30
1224	Rakes.....each..	.12
1225	Rat traps.....dozen..	.50
1226	Chafing dishes.....each..	.25
1227	Heaters for kitchen gardens.....set of 4..	1.00
1228	Registers, above 24 inches in width.....each..	1.50
1229	From 19 to 24 inches in width.....do.....	1.00
1230	From 13 to 18 inches in width.....do.....	.30
1231	From 7 to 12 inches in width.....do.....	.15
1232	Smaller width than above.....dozen..	1.00
1233	Rules, office.....dozen..	.30
1234	Resin.....barrel..	1.00
1235	Spring, carriage.....ad valorem..	20 p. ct.
1236	Watch.....do.....	20 p. ct.
1237	Street lamps.....each..	.50
	Curtains:	
1238	Muslin, guipure, lace, etc.....dozen pairs..	2.00
1239	Silk, satin.....each..	.50
1240	Silk, satin, called "portières".....do.....	1.00
1241	Reticules for ladies and girls.....dozen..	1.50
1242	"Rigoles".....do.....	.25
1243	Rivets.....100 pounds..	1.50
1244	Rice.....do.....	1.50
1245	Dresses, silk, or of any stuff for ladies and girls.....each..	3.00
1246	Silk, or of any stuff for children.....do.....	2.00
1247	Faucets, copper, for water.....pound..	.03
1248	Wooden.....dozen..	.25
1249	Copper, for large receptacles, pans, barrels.....pounds..	.03
1250	Lead or iron for the same.....do.....	.02
1251	Napkin rings, wooden, leather, metal, etc.....dozen..	.50
1252	Barbed wire.....100 pounds..	.25
1253	Roasters.....each..	1.00
1254	Wheels, carriage or ox-cart.....pair..	2.00
1255	Casters, copper.....dozen..	.40
1256	Iron.....do.....	.25
1257	Wooden.....do.....	.05
1258	Ribbons, silk, silk and cotton, satin, velvet, up to 1½ inches.....ell..	.01
1259	The same from 1¼ to 3 inches.....do.....	.02
1260	The same from 3 to 5 inches.....do.....	.04
1261	Woolen, linen, linen and cotton, cotton.....do.....	.01
1262	Honglasses.....dozen..	.50
1263	Sabers, for officers.....each..	1.00
1264	Cavalry and infantry.....do.....	.25
1265	Bags, osanburg "cadette" and other bagging cloth.....hundred..	2.50
1266	Traveling, moquette, with small valise.....do ea..	3.00
1267	The same, without valise.....do.....	1.50
1268	Traveling, of tissue called "quatre fils".....do.....	1.00
1269	Pillow, empty.....do.....	1.00
1270	Game.....do.....	.75
1271	For school children.....do.....	.25
1272	Paper sacks, for groceries, of all sizes.....dozen..	.50
1273	Saddlebags.....dozen..	2.00
1274	Traveling hand bags, of all sizes.....dozen..	1.00
1275	Saltcellars, glass.....do.....	.25
1276	Metal.....pair..	.25
1277	Girths.....each..	.25
1278	In the piece.....ell..	.03
1279	Sardines in oil.....dozen tins..	.50
1280	Sauces.....12 pebans..	.12
1281	Sausages.....10 ind..	.05
1282	Salmon.....barrel..	1.50
1283	In tubs.....tub..	.20

TARIFF No. 1.—Import duties—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Duties, National currency.
		<i>Gourdes.</i>
1281	Soap.....100 pounds.....	1.00
1285	Saws, assorted sizes.....dozen.....	2.00
1287	Tubs, sheet iron, tin plate.....do.....	1.00
1287	Wooden.....do.....	.75
1288	Leather.....each.....	.12
1289	Scateurs.....dozen.....	.50
1290	Dragnets.....each.....	1.00
1291	Sea salt, in grains.....barrel.....	1.00
1292	Pulverized.....100 pounds.....	.20
1293	Saddles, complete or not.....each.....	6.00
1294	Billhooks.....dozen.....	.50
1295	Worms, copper.....pound.....	.03
1296	Tin.....do.....	.02
1297	Pruning knives.....dozen.....	.40
1298	Carving sets, plated, hollow, wood.....set.....	.50
1299	Locks, iron, for trunks.....dozen.....	.10
1300	Iron, for drawers, sideboards, and cupboards.....do.....	.20
1301	Iron, for doors, up to 4 inches in width.....do.....	1.00
1302	The same, above this size.....do.....	1.50
1303	Copper up to 6 inches in width.....do.....	.75
1304	The same, above this size.....do.....	1.50
1305	Napkins, damasked, linen, or linen and cotton.....do.....	1.50
1306	Damasked, cotton.....do.....	.50
1307	Cotton.....do.....	.25
1308	Spongy.....do.....	.40
1309	Linen, linen and cotton.....do.....	.75
1310	Brief bags, for lawyers, etc.....each.....	.50
1311	Bags for school children.....dozen.....	.25
1312	Pigs' bristles for shoemakers.....pound.....	.10
1313	Bed springs.....each.....	.50
1314	Baril.....do.....	.30
1315	Tasters, tin plate.....dozen.....	.50
1316	Ice-making apparatus.....each.....	.25
1317	Bellows, smiths' or butchers'.....do.....	1.00
1318	Kitchen.....dozen.....	1.00
1319	Mouse traps.....do.....	.25
1320	Dish rests, straw.....do.....	.12
1321	Metal.....do.....	.25
1322	Cassocks.....each.....	1.00
1323	Statues, plaster, 2 feet in height and above.....do.....	.75
1324	The same, under 12 inches in height.....do.....	.50
1325	Marble or bronze.....ad Valorem.....	20 p. et.
1326	Statuettes of all kinds.....do.....	20 p. et.
1327	Blinds.....each.....	.50
1328	Sugar, candy, apple and barley.....pound.....	.06
1329	Refined.....do.....	.03
1330	Tallow candles.....do.....	.02
1331	Machine grease.....do.....	.01
1332	Tobacco of all kinds.....do.....	.10
1333	Sunboxes, gold.....each.....	1.00
1334	Silver, tortoise shell.....do.....	.50
1335	Leather, wood, tin, lead, or horn.....dozen.....	.25
1336	Oil paintings, and lithographed pictures up to 12 inches in length.....each.....	1.00
1337	The same, above that size.....do.....	2.00
1338	Pillowcases of all kinds.....dozen.....	3.00
1339	Flour bolters.....do.....	1.00
1340	Billiard cloths.....each.....	4.00
1341	Rugs, 3 feet or less in width by 6 in length.....do.....	1.00
1342	Smaller size.....do.....	.75
1343	Carpets, from 4 to 6 feet by 6 to 8.....do.....	3.00
1344	Larger sizes.....do.....	6.00
1345	Table covers, moquette or other printed tissues.....do.....	1.25
1346	Oilcloth, of 4-4 and less.....dozen.....	1.00
1347	Rugs of bear, buffalo, tiger, lion, and other animal skins.....each.....	1.50
1348	Oilcloth for floors, from 4 to 6 feet by 6 to 8.....do.....	3.00
1349	Linolem and those of moquette up to 36 inches in width.....ell.....	.25
1350	Sash bolts, copper.....dozen.....	1.00
1351	Iron.....do.....	.50
1352	Angers.....do.....	.25
1353	Telescopes.....each.....	3.00
1354	Nippers.....do.....	.05
1355	Tents.....do.....	1.00
1356	Earthenware.....12 pieces.....	.12
1357	Pigs' heads.....barrel.....	1.50
1358	Headstalls.....each.....	.25
1359	Teats.....dozen.....	.10
1360	Tea, Chinese.....pound.....	.02
1361	Boot tops or legs.....12 pairs.....	1.00
1362	Hammer-hatchets.....dozen.....	1.00
1363	Mugs ( <i>timbales</i> ) of metal (called composition).....each.....	.10

TARIFF No. 1.—*Import duties*—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Duties, National currency.
		<i>Gourdes.</i>
1364	Stamps, engraved or stamped; seals, copper or iron.....each.....	0.25
1365	Rubber or wooden.....do.....	.10
1366	Boot loops.....do.....	.01
1367	Bootjacks.....do.....	1.00
1368	Corkscrews.....do.....	.50
	<i>Tissues:</i>	
1369	Alpaca up to 30 inches.....cl.....	.08
1370	Basil of 26 to 30 inches.....do.....	.06
1371	Under 26 inches.....do.....	.04
1372	Batiste, linen, of 30 inches and less.....do.....	.10
1373	Cotton (called nainsook batiste), of 30 inches and less.....do.....	.05
1374	Bombazine, silk, wool, and other stuffs of same description, of 30 inches and less.....cl.....	.08
1375	Wool or cotton, of 30 inches and less.....do.....	.06
1376	Brabant, up to 30 inches.....do.....	.03
1377	Brittany, 2-3 in width, of linen or linen and cotton.....do.....	.06
1378	Below 2-3, of linen or linen and cotton.....do.....	.05
1379	Cashmere, up to 30 inches.....do.....	.08
1380	Calico, less than 24 inches.....do.....	.01
1381	From 24 to 30 inches.....do.....	.014
1382	From 31 to 36 inches.....do.....	.02
1383	From 37 to 42 inches.....do.....	.024
1384	From 43 to 50 inches.....do.....	.03
1385	From 51 to 60 inches.....do.....	.033
1386	Cassimere, wool, twilled, of 4-1 and upward.....do.....	.25
1387	Cassimere, of wool or cotton, twilled, of 1-1 and less.....do.....	.20
1388	Cassinette, of 30 inches and less.....do.....	.10
1389	Cheek, of 22 inches and less.....do.....	.014
1390	From 23 to 26 inches.....do.....	.02
1391	From 27 to 30 inches.....do.....	.024
1392	From 31 to 36 inches.....do.....	.03
1393	From 37 to 42 inches.....do.....	.033
1394	Osmaburg ( <i>Coche</i> ), bleached, half-bleached, and unbleached, up to 30 inches.....do.....	.03
1395	Ticking, of linen or linen and cotton, up to 6-1.....do.....	.10
1396	Cotton, up to 6-1.....do.....	.08
1397	Crape, up to 30 inches.....do.....	.08
1398	Damask, silk, up to 30 inches.....do.....	.10
1399	Wool and wool and cotton, up to 30 inches.....do.....	.07
1400	Cotton, up to 30 inches.....do.....	.05
1401	Mourning, of 30 inches and less.....do.....	.06
1402	<i>Diablenefort</i> , up to 26 inches.....do.....	.01
1403	Of 27 to 33 inches.....do.....	.05
1404	Diagonal, of 4-1 and less.....do.....	.20
1405	Cloth of all kinds, of 4-1 and upward.....do.....	.50
1406	Drill, of linen, or linen and cotton, up to 50 inches.....do.....	.05
1407	Of cotton, up to 30 inches.....do.....	.04
1408	Blue, called denims, of 22 inches and less.....do.....	.02
1409	The same, from 23 to 30 inches.....do.....	.024
1410	The same, from 31 to 36 inches.....do.....	.03
1411	Military, of linen, or linen and cotton, of 30 inches and less.....do.....	.01
1412	Bunting for flags, up to 30 inches.....do.....	.03
1413	Stuffs of cotton, printed, for curtains, up to 30 inches.....do.....	.05
1414	For dresses, of wool, not specified, up to 30 inches.....do.....	.08
1415	Wool, other than cassimere and diagonal, of 4-1 and upward.....do.....	.25
1416	Wool and cotton, other than cassimere and diagonal, of 4-1 and less.....do.....	.20
1417	Flannel for chemisettes, of 30 inches and less.....do.....	.08
1418	Gauze, silk, of 30 inches and less.....do.....	.15
1419	Cotton, of 30 inches and less.....do.....	.06
1420	<i>Gingoes</i> , less than 24 inches.....do.....	.014
1421	From 25 to 30 inches.....do.....	.02
1422	From 31 to 36 inches.....do.....	.024
1423	From 37 to 42 inches.....do.....	.03
1424	Of 43 inches and upward.....do.....	.033
1425	Indian, cretonne, percale, 27 to 30 inches.....do.....	.03
1426	Up to 26 inches.....do.....	.03
1427	Jaconets, of 30 inches and less.....do.....	.06
1428	Lawn, up to 30 inches.....do.....	.10
1429	Lustring, wool or silk (fining for tailors), up to 70 inches.....do.....	.05
1430	Cotton (fining for tailors), up to 30 inches.....do.....	.03
1431	Merino, up to 30 inches.....do.....	.08
1432	Moritic, linen, and linen and cotton, less than 26 inches.....do.....	.03
1433	Linen, and linen and cotton, from 27 to 32 inches.....do.....	.01
1434	Cotton, up to 26 inches.....do.....	.02
1435	Cotton, from 26 to 32 inches.....do.....	.024
1436	Muslin and muslinette, up to 26 inches.....do.....	.04
1437	From 26 to 33 inches.....do.....	.05
1438	Nankeen, thin, of 22 inches and less.....do.....	.014
1439	23 to 26 inches.....do.....	.02
1440	27 to 30 inches.....do.....	.024
1441	31 to 36 inches.....do.....	.03
1442	37 to 42 inches.....do.....	.03

## TARIFF No. 1.—Import duties—Continued.

No.	Goods.	Duties, National currency.
	Nankeen, thin, of 22 inches and less—Continued.	<i>Gourdes.</i>
1443	Nainsook, of 3-4 up to 4-4.....	ell. 0.06
1444	Less than 3-4.....	do. .05
1445	Oxford, up to 26 inches.....	do. .08
1446	From 27 to 30 inches.....	do. .04
1447	Perodes, up to 30 inches.....	do. .06
1448	"Platide," white, of linen, or linen and cotton, up to 2-3 in width.....	do. .05
1449	Unbleached, up to 30 inches.....	do. .02
1450	Poplin, unbleached, up to 30 inches.....	do. .10
1451	Russia cloth, up to 2-3 in width.....	do. .06
1452	Satin, up to 30 inches.....	do. .15
1453	Satinette, up to 30 inches.....	do. .05
1454	Silk, up to 30 inches.....	do. .15
1455	Light silks, up to 30 inches.....	do. .12
1456	Tartan, up to 30 inches.....	do. .05
1457	Cloth, linen, or linen and cotton, for shirts, of 30 inches and less.....	do. .05
1458	Cotton, up to 30 inches.....	do. .03
1459	Damasked, linen, or linen and cotton, up to 6-4.....	do. .10
1460	Damasked, cotton, up to 6-4.....	do. .08
1461	Sheeting, linen, linen and cotton, up to 6-1.....	do. .15
1462	Sheeting, cotton, up to 6-4.....	do. .10
1463	Gray or unbleached, fine, up to 30 inches.....	do. .05
1464	Gray, common, up to 30 inches.....	do. .05
1465	Sail, of 30 inches and less.....	do. .04
1466	Tulle, up to 30 inches.....	do. .03
1467	Vichy cloth, up to 30 inches.....	do. .05
1468	Zephyr, 3-4 and less.....	do. .05
1469	Cloth, bagging, up to 3-4 wide.....	do. .02
1470	Oiled, up to 30 inches.....	do. .06
1471	Sheet iron.....	100 pounds. .75
1472	Bed curtains, of silk.....	each 3.00
1473	Gulpure, lace, and other tissues.....	do. 2.00
1474	Paring knives for shoemakers.....	dozen .30
1475	Bolsters.....	do. .50
1476	Platts, gold or silver, for waistcoats.....	do. .05
1477	Silk, for waistcoats, dresses, etc.....	12 ells. .06
1478	Woolen, linen, or cotton, for shoes, mattresses, etc.....	ell. .03
1479	Trowel.....	dozen .50
1480	Roofing tiles.....	thousand 1.00
1481	Pipes, wrought or cast iron.....	100 pounds. .50
1482	Rubber, linen cloth, etc.....	foot .01
1483	Jack planes, with irons.....	dozen 1.50
1484	Without irons.....	do. 1.00
1485	Vases, terra cotta, porcelain, wrought or cast iron, for gardens.....	pair. .50
1486	Night lights.....	each .10
1487	Velocipedes.....	do. .50
1488	Velvet, silk, up to 30 inches.....	ell. .25
1489	Cotton, up to 30 inches.....	do. .08
1490	Vermicelli.....	pound .08
1491	Varnishes.....	gallon .25
1492	Glasses, fine, water and champagne.....	dozen .50
1493	Fine, wine and liqueur.....	do. .25
1494	Common, water, wine, and liqueur.....	do. .20
1495	Lamp.....	do. .25
1496	Watch.....	hundred 2.00
1497	Spectacle or eye.....	do. 1.50
1498	Glass flower holders ( <i>verrines</i> ).....	pair. .25
1499	Bolts, cutch.....	dozen .30
1500	Braces, with bits.....	do. 1.00
1501	Without bits.....	do. .50
1502	Vinegar.....	gallon .02
1503	In bottles.....	dozen bottles. .12
1504	Screws, iron, up to 2 inches.....	grs. .05
1505	Up to 3 inches.....	do. .10
1506	Up to 4 inches.....	do. .25
1507	Above that size.....	do. .40
1508	Screws, copper, up to 2 inches.....	do. .10
1509	Up to 3 inches.....	do. .20
1510	Up to 4 inches.....	do. .50
1511	Window glass.....	ad valorem.
1512	Show cases of all sizes.....	each 20 p. ct.
1513	Veils, lace, linen, tulle, or silk.....	each 2.0
1514	Gauze or muslin, cotton.....	do. .75
1515	Sails, for ships.....	ad valorem 20 p. ct.
1516	Veils, hat.....	each .25
1517	Carriages, 4 seats (landans, victorias, and other like).....	do. 25.00
1518	2 or 4 seats and more (busses, buggies, charrs-à-bancs, gigs, broughams, tilburys, phaetons, and other like).....	each 10.00
1519	Perambulators of all kinds.....	do. 1.00
1520	Gimlets.....	dozen .25
1521	Zinc in sheets.....	pound .02

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TARIFF No. 2.—Weighing fees on imports.

The weighing fees on imports are levied on goods of every denomination dutiable according to weight, at the rate of 50 centimes per thousand weight (*millier*) (0.50 *gourde*).

TARIFF No. 3.—Wharfage dues on imports.

Goods.	Dues, national currency.
	<i>Gourdes.</i>
Steel.....	100 pounds..... 0.06
Garlic.....	do..... .04
Boards of all kinds.....	thousand..... .50
Anchor for ships.....	100 pounds..... .06
Slates, roofing.....	thousand..... .50
Oars.....	dozen..... .06
Cupboards.....	each..... 1.00
Seales, large and medium, with chains and plates, Roman style.....	do..... 1.00
Balconies, wrought or cast iron.....	100 pounds..... .06
Bales of goods not specified in general.....	each..... .25
Balustrades, iron.....	100 pounds..... .06
Balusters, iron.....	do..... .06
Benches, wooden.....	each..... .15
Iron.....	do..... .25
Barrels, full.....	do..... .12
Casks, full, of a capacity of 10 gallons.....	do..... .25
Empty.....	do..... .05
Bars and other stones for flooring or building.....	hundred..... 2.00
Cradles, wooden or oster.....	each..... .25
Iron, mahogany or valuable wood.....	do..... .50
Bookcases.....	do..... 1.00
Billiard tables.....	do..... 2.00
Wood, squared.....	thousand..... .25
Beverages and liquids, in cases of 12 bottles, liters, flasks, or "pobans".....	case..... .14
Hogheads, in shooks.....	each..... .60
Full.....	do..... .25
Shafts, vehicle.....	do..... .65
Bricks.....	thousand..... .50
Wheelbarrows.....	each..... .10
Desks.....	do..... 1.00
Sideboards.....	do..... 1.00
Bed frames.....	dozen..... .50
Cases of goods, 2-3 feet in length.....	each..... .12
More than 3 feet.....	do..... .25
Sofas.....	do..... .50
Tiles, paving, marble.....	thousand..... 2.00
Flooring.....	do..... .50
Coffins.....	each..... 2.00
Chairs, fitted together.....	dozen..... 1.00
Not fitted together.....	do..... .25
Framework, iron.....	100 pounds..... .06
Wooden.....	each..... 5.00
Boilers, copper, iron, or pewter.....	100 pounds..... .12
Bells, cast-iron or copper.....	do..... .06
Nails.....	do..... .12
Safes, medium and small.....	each..... 1.00
Large.....	do..... 2.00
Cordage.....	100 pounds..... .12
Kitchen stoves, wrought or cast iron.....	do..... .12
Copper.....	do..... .66
Demijohns, full or empty, of all sizes.....	each..... .02
Anvils.....	do..... .25
Signboards.....	do..... .50
Steps, wrought or cast iron.....	100 pounds..... .06
Wooden.....	each..... 2.00
Vises.....	do..... .25
Falence, in hogheads, hampers, cases, or bales.....	do..... .50
Armchairs, mounted.....	dozen..... 1.00
Not mounted.....	do..... .50
Carriage beams.....	each..... .25
Hay.....	bale..... .25
Cheese.....	100 pounds..... .12
Fruit, in brandy, and other, in "pobans" or flasks.....	case..... .06
Larders.....	each..... .25
Railings for fences.....	100 pounds..... .06
Herrings, salted.....	small case..... .01
Harmoniums.....	each..... .50
Jars.....	do..... .12
Washstands.....	do..... .50
Beds, mahogany, walnut, oak, and other valuable woods.....	do..... 1.00
Iron.....	do..... .50
Camp.....	dozen..... 1.00



TARIFF No. 3.—*Wharfage dues on imports*—Continued.

Goods.	Dues, national currency.
	<i>Gourdes.</i>
Sewing machines.....	each..... 0.63
Trunks, empty or full.....	do..... .25
Marble, tomb, 6-7 feet long.....	do..... .50
Goods in general, not specified, dutiable according to weight.....	100 pounds..... .12
In cases, bales, or parcels.....	each..... .25
Mattresses.....	do..... .25
Masts, ships', of all sizes.....	do..... 1.00
Millstones.....	dozen..... 1.00
Tomblstones.....	case..... .25
Organs.....	each..... .50
Baskets, osier, empty.....	dozen..... .25
Shovels.....	do..... .15
Pinnos.....	each..... 2.00
Hydraulic works and sugar-cane brandy factory appliances.....	do..... .25
Boards.....	thousand..... .25
Pumps, for ships, wells, gardens, and sugar-cane brandy factories.....	each..... .25
Venetian blinds.....	pair..... .50
Stones, building, paving, or flooring.....	hundred..... 2.00
Potatoes, in barrels.....	barrel..... .12
In baskets or small cases.....	each..... .03
Culverts, iron or steel.....	100 pounds..... .06
Porcelain.....	hogheads..... .50
Doors and windows, bound.....	pair..... .50
Wrought or cast iron.....	do..... 1.00
Crockery.....	12 pieces..... .06
Tarpaulins.....	each..... .50
Desks, writing.....	do..... .25
Hammers, iron.....	dozen..... .25
Wheels, ox cart and carriage.....	pair..... .50
Bellows, forge and butchers'.....	each..... .25
Tables, extension, toilet, with marble slab, drawing-room brackets.....	do..... .50
Sap.....	do..... .25
Earthenware, in hogsheds or hampers.....	do..... .50
Loose.....	100 pieces..... .50
Sheet iron.....	100 pounds..... .06
Roofing tiles.....	thousand..... .50
Pipes, wrought or cast iron.....	100 pounds..... .06
Plate racks.....	each..... .50
Vases, garden.....	pair..... .10
Carriages of all kinds.....	each..... 2.00
Zinc.....	100 pounds..... .06

TARIFF No. 4.—*Export duties.*

Goods.	Dues, national currency.
	<i>Gourdes.</i>
Mahogany.....	1,000 feet..... 3.00
Wood, logwood.....	1,000 pounds..... 1.50
Cedar.....	do..... 1.00
Guaiaecum.....	do..... 1.00
Yellow or fustic.....	do..... 1.00
Dyewoods not specified.....	do..... 1.00
Broken coffee.....	100 pounds..... 2.00
Cocoa.....	do..... 1.75
Coffee.....	do..... 3.00
Copper.....	do..... 2.00
Tortoise shell.....	pound..... .10
Iron.....	1,000 pounds..... 1.00
Guaiaecum gum.....	100 pounds..... .50
Hides and skins, ox.....	do..... 3.00
Kid, pig, sheep, horse, etc.....	do..... 2.00
Pita.....	1,000 pounds..... 1.00
Lead.....	do..... 2.00
Roots, yellow wood, logwood, cedar, guaiaecum, dyewood, not specified.....	do..... 1.50
Residue coffee.....	100 pounds..... 2.00

N. B.—The surtaxes of 20 per cent and 10 per cent shall be levied on the duties applicable to the above-named goods except the following: Woods and roots of logwood, cedar, guaiaecum, dyewoods not specified, yellow wood and roots of yellow wood or fustic, coffee, broken or residue coffee.

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*Statistical duty.*

	<i>Gourdes.</i>
Cotton.....100 pounds.....	0.10
Leather.....do.....	.10
Cotton seed.....do.....	.10
Raw sugar.....do.....	.05
All products of the soil or goods not specified in the tariff.....100 pounds or feet..	.10

N. B.—The above duty shall be levied in national currency without the surtaxes of 20 per cent and 10 per cent.

TARIFF No. 5.—*Wharfage and weighing dues on exports.*

[Article 25 of the law dated September 4, 1905.]

Goods.	Dues, national currency.
	<i>Gourdes.</i>
Mahogany.....1,000 feet.....	0.50
Woods and roots of: Logwood, cedar, gualacum, yellow wood and roots of yellow wood or fustic, those of dyewoods not specified.....1,000 pounds..	.10
Broken coffee.....100 pounds.....	.01
Cocoa.....do.....	.01
Coffee.....do.....	.01
Cotton.....do.....	.01
Gualacum gum.....do.....	.01
Cotton seed.....do.....	.01
All products of the soil or goods other than those specified above.....1,000 pounds..	.10

N. B.—The surtaxes of 20 per cent and 10 per cent shall not be levied on these dues, which shall be payable in national currency.

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Spirits for cabinet makers.....	600	Toothpicks.....	513
Spirits of wine.....	599	Tops, boot.....	1761
Spits.....	204	Tow.....	522
Sponges.....	590, 591	Toys.....	811
Spoons.....	499-507	Traps.....	1225, 1319
Spurs.....	584, 585	Trays.....	1131, 1137
Springs.....	1235, 1236, 1313	Trimmings.....	668, 669, 700
Spyglasses.....	842-846	Trowels.....	1479
Squares.....	592-591	Trunks.....	855-857
Stamps.....	1364, 1365	Tubes.....	1182, 1295, 1296
Stands.....	1178-1181, 1184	Tubs.....	77, 514, 1286-1288
Statues.....	1323-1325	Tufts.....	662
Statuettes.....	1326	Twine.....	643
Staves.....	537	Type.....	252
Steel, and manufactures of.....	2, 3	Umbrellas.....	1058-1060
Steps.....	595, 596	Underwear.....	236, 359-363
Still.....	17-19, 331	Utensils.....	88, 89
Stirrups.....	609, 610	Vamps.....	560
Stockings.....	80-83, 339-343	Varnishes.....	1491
Stones.....	1119, 1120	Vases.....	1201, 1485
Stoves.....	511	Veils.....	1513, 1514, 1516
Strainers.....	552, 553	Velocipedes.....	1487
Straps, spur.....	510	Velvet.....	1488, 1489
Stretchers.....	54	Vermicelli.....	1490
Strings, violin, etc.....	431	Vials.....	656
Sugar.....	1328, 1329	Vinegar.....	1502, 1503
Sugarplums.....	538	Vises.....	605, 606
Sunshades.....	1024-1028	Wafers.....	1055
Suspenders.....	809	Waistcoats.....	704
Sword knots.....	539-542	Walking sticks.....	239-242
Swords.....	583	Watches.....	968-970
Tablecloths.....	1003-1006	Waterers.....	11-43
Tar.....	716	Waters, mineral and medicinal.....	547
Tarpaulins.....	1207	Wax, sealing.....	372
Tassels.....	707	Weed hooks.....	464
Tasters.....	1315	Weights.....	1149, 1150, 1208
Tea.....	1360	Wheelbarrows.....	211
Teats.....	1359	Wheels.....	1254
Telescopes.....	810, 1353	Whetstones.....	1118
Tents.....	1355	Whips.....	476, 477, 609
Thimbles.....	444, 524	White lead.....	109
Thread.....	647-652	Wicks.....	888, 889
Tiles.....	261, 1480	Windows.....	629, 630
Tin.....	604	Wire.....	653, 1252
Tin plate.....	636, 637	Wood.....	118, 642
Tinsmiths' wares.....	45	Wreaths.....	454-457
Tissues.....	203, 237, 1369-1470	Wrenches.....	380
Tobacco.....	1332	Zinc.....	1521

## MEXICO.

## MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT DIAZ, SEPTEMBER, 1906.

At the opening of the Mexican Congress on September 16, 1906, President DIAZ, in submitting his semiannual message to that body, made a comprehensive résumé of national conditions prevailing since the previous April.

In regard to foreign affairs, he stated that the Republic continued to cultivate friendly relations with nearly all civilized nations, being on such terms with all of them, that there was no condition even remotely presaging a conflict. The old and much debated question of the international dam for the equitable distribution of the waters of the Rio Bravo has been at last satisfactorily settled by the conclusion of a treaty signed in Washington on May 21, 1906, said treaty having been approved by the Senate of the United States and submitted to that of Mexico. In giving up the project for such a dam in the neighborhood of Ciudad Juarez and substituting for it that at Engle, Mexico will receive annually from the United States, as soon as the work is completed, a quantity of water sufficient to irrigate an extension of more than 5,000 hectares.

Referring to the Guatemalan incident, President DIAZ stated that a revolutionary movement having been started in that Republic in May last, the Mexican Executive at once ordered the most energetic measures for the preservation of order along the frontier and the maintenance of strict neutrality. The neighboring republics of Salvador and Honduras becoming embroiled in the conflict, the Governments of Mexico and the United States agreed to mediate in a friendly way. Subsequent to the armistice proposed by President DIAZ, the President of the United States invited the combatants to assemble their representatives aboard an American warship for the purpose of arriving at a satisfactory arrangement of their difficulties. This event took place on July 19, 1906, and, at the expressed invitation of the interested Governments, the diplomatic representatives of the United States in Guatemala and Salvador, and Mexico's representative in Central America, assisted in the conference.

Commenting on the event in reference, the President of Mexico added:

"The promptness with which the delegation arrived at an agreement demonstrated, on the one hand, the good will which animated the respective Governments in putting aside all resentment before the altar of peace, and, on the other, their notable desire to second the efforts of both mediators toward terminating a conflict which was, in every way, prejudicial to the good name of America. Now that the treaty which put an end to the war is concluded, I am animated with the hope that an enduring harmony has been established between those sister nations. If because of any misunderstanding (which is not to be feared) there should arise new difficulties, the two Nations will not proceed at at once to settling them by armed conflicts, thanks to the spirit which animates the treaty, for it is provided that all differences which may arise between the high contracting parties shall be submitted to the friendly arbitration of the Presidents of the United States of America and the Mexican Republic."



The Third International American Conference, the Red Cross Convention, and the convention with the new Kingdom of Norway were all discussed in a friendly spirit by the Executive, while the internal conditions growing out of labor troubles in certain sections of the Republic were treated in an amicable and conciliatory manner.

The efforts of the sanitary service have been directed against yellow fever in the Gulf region and on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and the superior board of health, efficiently aided by the State government, has put into practice the methods provided by science for combating the epidemic to the great improvement of general health conditions. From a comparison of the first half of the present year with the same period of the two preceding it is seen that a decided improvement has been made over 1904, although unfortunately a recurrence of the disease in Merida caused an increase of 40 per cent in the sick rate as compared with 1905.

Various educational and industrial reforms received attention, and delegates were sent to the International Medical Congress at Lisbon in April, also to the Chemical Congress of Rome, in the same month. Invitations to participate in the Anthropological and Archeological Congresses were accepted, also for those dealing with social education and Americanists. The Government also sent a representative to the inauguration of the School of Applied Engineering of the University of Pennsylvania.

During the second half of the fiscal year 1905-6 the Department of Fomento issued 591 title deeds to public lands, covering 438,991 hectares of land, which yielded to the treasury of the country \$357,807. These figures, together with those of the previous six months, show a movement for the year 1905-6 of 945 titles, covering 720,308 hectares and producing a return of \$638,248.

Mining titles to the number of 1,801 were issued in the second half of 1905-6, which, taken in conjunction with the 1,526 credited to the first six months of the year, make a total of 3,326 for the entire year, covering an area of 57,666 hectares. These figures indicate an increase of 487 titles and 11,880 pertenencias over the previous year.

The various commissions charged with geological, geodetic, meteorological, and similar work continued in progress with resultant benefits, and several contracts have been made for the utilization of water courses within the period covered by the message.

Patents of invention numbering 656 were issued between January 1 and June 30, 1906, to which must be added 17 for models and industrial designs. Trade-marks to the amount of 471 were registered in the same period, while 52 commercial names and announcements were entered.

Harbor improvements and similar public works received due attention, and railways aggregating 276 kilometers were added to the system of the country between April and September, 1906. The total length of line in the Republic now aggregates 17,446 kilometers under Government control, to which must be added 4,165 kilometers of State lines and private roads, giving a total of 21,611 kilometers.

From January to July, 1906, there were established 75 first-class post-offices, 70 agencies, and 2 ambulatory offices. The number of pieces handled by the Post-Office Department numbered 99,000,000, which, taken with the number recorded for the previous half year, gives a total for 1905-6 of 184,000,000. The postal orders for the year were valued at \$44,271,000 for the interior and \$2,572,500 for foreign countries, the total postal revenue for the year being \$3,634,000. Conventions for the exchange of postal orders were concluded with the Republics of France and Salvador, and Mexican delegates participated in the Sixth International Postal Congress of Rome.

Receipts from import duties, for the year ended June 30, 1906, exceeded those for the previous year by more than \$7,000,000, and receipts from the stamp tax also showed an increase amounting to \$1,500,000, notwithstanding the reduction of taxes on mining industries. The customs receipts for the year were greater than at any previous period, exceeding the sum of \$101,000,000.

The message reports as follows in regard to the new monetary system established in the Republic:

"The new monetary system is in regular use throughout the Republic. As our mint has had to coin an enormous amount of fractional pieces it was not possible, in the short time given it, to handle also the coinage of gold, into which the monetary commission had succeeded in converting a large amount of our silver pesos. For this reason orders were placed with the Philadelphia mint for the coinage of \$5 and \$10 pieces. Up to June 30 \$25,000,000 of these coins were minted there, and on August 1 a new issue of \$5,000,000 was begun. Our own mint has also coined gold pieces to the sum of \$18,000,000, so that there are now in circulation gold pieces of \$5 and \$10 to the total amount of \$43,000,000. In addition the monetary commission has in its possession, in Mexico and abroad, gold to the value of more than \$16,000,000. As soon as the work of the mint permits it this gold will be coined, so that very shortly we shall have in circulation gold coins exceeding the amount of \$59,000,000. This satisfactory result of the laws creating the new monetary régime of the Republic has been achieved almost entirely through the sale, made with the necessary care and prudence, of a large percentage of the silver pesos which formed our metallic currency. It will surely be satisfactory to the members of the congress to know that it has not been necessary to impose any sacrifice on the nation. On the contrary, both the owners of the silver pesos and

the Federal exchequer have received very considerable benefit from the conversion of this wealth into gold. At the present time our gold coins are received and circulate in the country on the same footing as silver money, and the fractional coinage, notwithstanding its limited legal tender, is as much in demand and held in the same estimation as the peso itself."

#### BASIS OF THE STAMP TAX FOR OCTOBER, 1906.

The usual monthly circular issued by the Treasury Department of the Mexican Government announces that the legal price per kilogram of pure silver during the month of October, 1906, is \$43.53, according to calculations provided for in the decree of March 25, 1905. This price will be the basis for the payment of the stamp tax and customs duties when silver is used throughout the Republic.

#### MINING, COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY IN SONORA.

From a series of reports furnished by the United States Vice-Consul at Nogales, Mr. ALBERT BRICKWOOD, Jr., the following data relative to the mining, commercial and industrial conditions of the State of Sonora are obtained.

Mining interests have shown a marked advance in the district. The total value of export returns for the year ended June 30, 1906, was \$585,781. Of this amount \$539,673 was for gold, silver, and copper bullion, concentrates and ores.

It has been found to be quite impossible to ascertain to a certainty the exact number of mining companies engaged in this industry, but after a careful canvass by this consulate it can be declared that 129 companies are in active operation at the present time, while a conservative estimate of others unknown—working in remote and inaccessible locations—will increase this number by at least 29. Of these there are 1 French, 1 Italian, and 2 English, the others being American companies with but little infusion of Mexican interests. All of these import more or less from the United States, but only indispensable articles are brought in for the reason that the miner has little or no use for luxuries.

In the matter of importing mercantile firms there are in the district more than 30 American firms, or nearly double the number of foreign; of the latter there are 4 French, 3 German, 2 Spanish, 1 English, 2 Italian, 2 Greek, and 3 Syrian. In addition to these there are at least 40 Chinese merchants who import. Notwithstanding these conditions, for the year ending June 30, 1906, the value of importation from the United States was \$2,671,620, as against \$367,858 from all other countries combined.

Within several weeks the only furniture factory in Sonora, an American enterprise, was destroyed by fire, but active measures are

being taken to rebuild and reestablish the plant on a larger scale. Another recent American enterprise is a factory for turning out clothing of almost every description, including overalls, shirts, etc., for workmen, for which the field is a promising one.

There is a well-defined movement on foot among a few enterprising Americans to establish a plant for the purpose of placing upon the market products derived from hogs. It is the intention to select a site for ranch purposes on which hogs can be raised, in order to have the necessary supply on hand, after which the demand for such products as it increases will be obtained from any and all parts of the country.

The importation of merchandise through Nogales, Sonora, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, is to be found in the list of articles herewith given, showing the value thereof in American currency:

Animal products.....	\$138,050.649	Machines and apparatus..	\$438,696.486
Vegetable products.....	363,818.038	Vehicles.....	52,596.516
Mineral products.....	1,579,580.682	Arms and explosives.....	55,545.874
Textiles.....	163,552.213	Miscellaneous.....	115,577.114
Chemical products.....	82,600.501		
Spirituos drinks.....	18,642.017	Total.....	3,039,118.941
Paper and its applications.	30,455.951		

## COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.

United States.....	\$2,671,260.426	Cuba.....	\$62.251
England.....	102,000.613	Switzerland.....	1,060.038
France.....	18,017.944	Italy.....	790.874
Germany.....	65,106.160	Spain.....	176,423.726
Belgium.....	2,211.207		
Japan.....	1,236.235	Total.....	3,039,118.402
Austria.....	948.929		

It will be seen from the above that the United States importations equal about 80 per cent of the whole.

An undoubted preference seems to be given to goods of American manufacture in the Nogales consular district. Automobiles, vehicles of all kinds, agricultural implements, mining machinery, hardware, saddlery goods, iron beds, clothing and haberdashery, pianos and musical instruments, and phonographic machines, all of American manufacture, find a ready market.

Reference has been heretofore made to the advantages to be derived from the establishment of a customs smelter of large magnitude for the northwestern section of Mexico. In this territory is afforded by its unlimited rich deposits of gold, silver, copper, and lead, a splendid field for the establishment of such an enterprise.

In the matter of industries, most excellent opportunities are afforded for the establishment of factories for turning out harness and saddlery equipments, a paper mill, tannery, sugar refinery, shoe factory, one

for making chairs, also for iron beds, wagons, carriages, and buggies, while established creameries for the production of butter and cheese would pay a profit of a most satisfactory character. An unusual interest in the introduction of blooded cattle and pedigreed horses has recently been aroused among breeders, and it is fair to assume that this will soon become one of the features of this part of Mexico.

The best interests of American exporters would be subserved and materially aided by sending down into Mexico experienced representatives who are familiar with the Spanish tongue and understand the Mexican character, customs, and business methods. If such men, who would be tactful, conservative, and progressive, would call upon the trade with samples of their line of business, much might be accomplished in the further extension of American trade. In this connection it is well to again advise merchants and others seeking to do business in Mexico through the medium of printed matter to publish the same in Spanish.

Another feature for the observance of American merchants seeking to extend trade with Mexico is the matter of credit. In this community long accommodations are expected and exacted. The time of three to six months and frequently more is considered reasonable by Mexican merchants for the payment of their bills. A favorable opportunity would be afforded American exporters, whatever their business, if an establishment for the exhibition of goods, wares, and products would be fixed in some central locality for the display of such.

Among the principal imports into Sonora from foreign countries are: Mining machinery; other machinery; agricultural implements; furniture; wagons, carriages, buggies, and other vehicles; automobiles, bicycles; baby buggies; ready-made clothing, haberdashery; men's hats; millinery; shoes; nails; wire fencing; hardware; tinware; crockery, glassware, bottles; saddlery goods; arms, ammunition; musical instruments; cutlery; phonographs; jewelry, watches, clocks; canned meats, preserves, etc.; live stock; paper for printing newspapers; stationery, which are mostly supplied by the United States.

The steel rails for the new west coast trunk line of Mexico from Guaymas to Guadalajara, an extension of the line now passing through Nogales in active operation (the new line to be about 1,500 miles in length), come from Spain and Scotland. Since October, 1905, about 450 carloads of steel rails from Spain have passed through Nogales, Sonora. In the same period about 60 carloads of hard-wood ties from Japan have passed through Nogales to be used in the construction of the new road. At the present time hard-wood ties from Japan are mostly going by water to Mazatlan. The State of Oregon, United States, supplies the pine ties and lumber used on the new road. Since October, 1905, about 75 carloads of lumber have passed through Nogales, Sonora, with origin in Oregon. The spikes and bolts used

on the new railroad are supplied by American firms. In the period since October, 1905, 25 carloads of spikes and bolts have passed through Nogales, Sonora.

Silks are chiefly supplied by Japan, France, and Germany. Goods for lady's dresses largely come from France, Germany, and Great Britain. Perfumes are supplied by France. Wines and liquors are largely supplied by France, Germany, and Italy. Considerable whisky is supplied by the United States.

#### THE HARBOR OF MANZANILLO.

Mr. PHILIP CARROLL, United States Consul at Manzanillo, has forwarded the following interesting paper on the harbor and environs of that port:

"Manzanillo was founded about three hundred years since. Cortez visited it some time later, and is said to have pronounced it one of the most beautiful places he had visited. It is situated on a narrow strip of land between the bay of Manzanillo and the Cuyutlan Lagoon, and has a fluctuating population of from 600 to 1,500. The town has, or will have when the improvements in course of construction and in contemplation are completed, two ports or harbors.

"The bay of Manzanillo has been compared to that of Naples, and, while I can see no resemblance, there is a peculiar beauty connected with Manzanillo Bay which that of Naples does not possess, although the latter is much more spacious."

"The harbor, while comparatively small, is said to be the finest on the Pacific coast, and the adjacent mountains, looming up on all sides save that toward the sea, make it a most picturesque and beautiful spectacle. The business part of the town is on the small plateau intervening between the amphitheatrically formed mountains, while the residential portion is on the slopes or tops thereof. As now located the town has little chance of expansion, in view of the limited quantity of building land. To obviate this and with a view of affording ample space for a large city, which every one here predicts is sure to make its appearance in the near future, the Mexican Central Railroad, one of the great roads of this continent, has laid out a new town on a plateau between the ocean and lagoon, behind the mountains, whose lots it is said will soon be on the market for sale. It is hoped that this scheme of the Central may succeed, as there are few if any buildings in Manzanillo either fit for dwellings or offices.

"Col. E. K. SMOOT, an American, has had a contract for sometime with the Mexican Government to build a breakwater and sea wall. About 7,000,000 Mexican silver dollars, I understand, have been spent on this enterprise, and 5,000,000 more are requisite for the completion of the work which, pending this allowance, has been suspended,

but it is understood operations will be resumed at an early day and the work completed without unnecessary delay. Great credit is due the Mexican Government for the inception of this stupendous enterprise, and no small credit is due Colonel SMOOT for its successful prosecution thus far.

"The Mexican Central Railroad has constructed a wharf extending 500 feet into the harbor, where vessels take and discharge cargo. This company has also purchased the American tug *Colima*, which hereafter will tow sailing vessels in and out of the harbor as well as assist steamers in docking.

"The Mexican Central Railroad connects with Manzanillo directly, save from Tuxpan to Colima, between which travel is by mule back, through a mountainous country, interspersed with ravines, consuming two, three, or more days, depending on the weather. This break, however, will have vanished before the lapse of another year, as the Central is pursuing its project of connecting the two points named, by rail, with great energy and vigor. Thus, within one year connection between Washington and Manzanillo can be made in six or seven days, whereas at present the time consumed is indefinite or unknown, and even hazardous.

"The State of Colima, of which Manzanillo is the seaport, has, up to the present time, devoted itself to agriculture, cotton, corn, rice, sugar, beans, tobacco, and coconuts being the principal products. There are a number of copper mines adjacent to Manzanillo, which are said to have given evidence of rendering almost unlimited wealth to the owners thereof, who, it is said, await the opening of the Mexican Central Railroad in order to develop and operate them on a large scale, as it is believed the railroad will result in a great influx of capital and capitalists.

#### RAILROAD CONCESSIONS.

The official publication of the State of Guerrero, Mexico, in its numbers of July 18 and 25, 1906, contains the concessions granted by the Government of the Republic, one to the "*Compañía del Ferrocarril Central Mexicano*," for the construction of a railroad in the State of Guanajuato, and the other to Mr. WALTER C. PALMER, for the construction of several lines in the State of Zacatecas, on the 26th of March and 18th of April, 1906, respectively.

The railroad to be constructed in the State of Guanajuato shall start from the Marfil station, terminus of the Sialo branch, the property of the same company, and terminate at the city of Guanajuato. The whole line must be completed within two years from the date of the concession. The company has made a deposit of 3,000 pesos Mexican currency to guarantee the fulfillment of the terms of the concession, the duration of which is ninety-nine years.

The following are the railroad lines to be constructed in the State of Zacatecas by virtue of the concession granted to Mr. PALMER:

1. One starting from the station of Gutierrez, of the Central Railroad, and terminating at Sombrerete.
2. One starting from Sombrerete, or from a convenient point on line No. 1, and terminating at Chalchihuites or its surroundings.
3. One starting either from a convenient point on the Central Railroad north of Gutierrez or on line No. 1, and terminating at the town of Nieves or its surroundings.
4. One starting from a convenient point on line No. 1 and terminating at the town of Jerez or its surroundings.

These lines must be completed within the following periods: Fifty kilometers of line No. 1 within two years and the rest within three years; line No. 2 within two years; line No. 3 within the same period; 25 kilometers of line No. 4 within six years and the rest within seven years.

The concessionaire has also been authorized to construct, subject to the approval of the Department of Public Works, such branch lines as may be necessary to connect the main lines with the mines and other important points in the State of Zacatecas, provided the extension of each branch line does exceed 50 kilometers, and that they be designated before the completion of the main lines. The concessionaire shall make a deposit of 15,000 *pesos* Mexican currency for the fulfillment of the terms of the concession, the duration of which is also ninety-nine years.

#### RAILROAD IN THE STATES OF PUEBLA AND VERACRUZ.

On August 27, 1906, the Government of the Mexican Republic signed a contract with MESSRS. L. VILLARREAL and E. ZORRILLA, the text of which was published in the "*Diario Oficial*" of the Republic of August 31, 1906, for the construction and exploitation of a railroad in the States of Puebla and Veraeruz. The starting point of the line shall be Tezuitlán, and the terminus the town of Nautla. The survey of the line must be commenced within six months after the signing of the contract. Fifteen kilometers of the line, at least, must be completed within eighteen months, and 15 kilometers more every year, in such a manner that the whole line shall be completed within six years. The concessionaires shall pay, during the period of the concession, which is for ninety-nine years, the sum of 160 *pesos* per month for the railroad-inspection fund.

The concessionaires have deposited with the Treasury of the Republic the amount of 13,200 *pesos* in public-debt bonds, to guarantee the fulfillment of the terms of the contract.



**PROJECTED RAILROAD IN SONORA.**

United States Vice-Consul Brickwood reports as follows in regard to a railroad project in Sonora:

"I have the honor to report an additional evidence of American enterprise in Mexico--a projected railway in this (Sonora) district, which will be the means of opening up a most valuable mining territory hitherto kept from advancing by means of its comparative inaccessibility, except by burro and wagon trains.

"As originally intended the new road was to be built from Port Lobos, on the Sonora side of the Gulf of California, to Caborca, about 50 miles, and a concession for this only was obtained; but after surveys had been made the field looked so promising that it was determined, if possible, to extend the line through to Tucson, Ariz., crossing the boundary line at a point near the conjunction of the Altar and Magdalena districts. This extension will make the line about 150 miles longer than was at first contemplated, for which portion, from Caborca to the boundary line, a concession has recently been granted by the Mexican Government.

"The route from the Gulf port to Caborca has been completely surveyed, and the practical work of building over that portion will begin early in November next. Surveys of the route between Caborca, Sonora, and Tucson, Ariz., will be taken up by railway engineers next month, or just as soon as the rainy season is ended, and will be vigorously pushed to a conclusion. As soon as practicable construction work will begin, and every effort made to have the new line between the Gulf and Tucson, Ariz., completed at an early date. As Port Lobos is about 300 miles above Guayamas on the Gulf, the advantage the new line will have in railroad distance over the present one will be about 250 miles.

"Up to the present, the Altar district has been at a great disadvantage in the matter of transportation facilities. This new road will impart new life and vigor into mining enterprises there which have languished because of high rates of wagon freights, and the great time consumed in shipping ores and obtaining supplies, a week now being taken where only a few hours' time will be required for similar service when the new road and its branches are completed.

"As a matter of economy one feature alone is of valuable consideration. At present the coke consumed in the big smelter at Calero, which is only a few miles west of Caborca, and which point the new road will touch, now furnished from the United States, costs \$14 per ton laid down in Santa Ana, a station on the Sonora Railway, from which point it must be hauled 75 miles by wagon to Calero. Coke from Spain can be laid down at Port Lobos for \$8.50 per ton, and from this point to the smelter the distance by the new rail route will be not quite 50 miles.

"The gentlemen who are promoting this enterprise are Messrs. J. H. McKIBBEN, of Cincinnati, Ohio, W. K. McKIBBEN, of Pasadena, Cal., and JOHN HENDERSON, of Los Angeles, Cal. The latter is general manager of the enterprise, and he has recently returned from a trip to the Altar district, where he arranged for commencing the work of construction as early as possible."

## NICARAGUA.

### TREATIES RATIFIED.

On the 25th of August, 1906, the Nicaraguan Minister of Foreign Relations received a cable message from the Nicaraguan Minister to Great Britain to the effect that the two treaties lately negotiated by representatives of the two Governments—one relating to the reincorporation of the old Mosquito Reservation with Nicaragua, and the other of commerce and friendship—had been formally ratified at London. The complete sovereignty of Nicaragua is thus established over the Mosquito territory, subject, of course, to the terms of the treaty.

#### TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

A treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation between Nicaragua and Great Britain was signed at Managua on July 28, 1905, and ratified at London on August 24, 1906.

The treaty came into effect ten days after the exchange of ratifications (i. e., on September 3), and is to remain in force for a period of ten years, and thereafter until one year after denunciation by either contracting party.

By this treaty mutual most-favored-nation treatment as regards import and export duties, and as regards all prohibitions and restrictions on importation and exportation, is provided for; exception being made, however, in the case of certain advantages accorded by Nicaragua to the Central American Republics only.

As regards trade and navigation generally, national treatment is accorded, except in the case of coasting trade. National and most-favored-nation treatment is reciprocally accorded in all that relates to exemption from transit duties, warehousing, bounties, facilities, and drawbacks.

Article II of the treaty provides that the free-port privileges at the port of San Juan del Norte are to be abolished, but the port is to remain open to trade on the same footing as the other ports of the Republic. By a protocol annexed to the treaty, the Nicaraguan Government agrees to give custom-house bonds to the merchants at the port in question for a sum equal to that which they have paid as "com-

mercial tax" during the last ten years. These bonds will be accepted in payment of customs duties.

In accordance with the most-favored-nation clause of this treaty, the reduction of 25 per cent of the customs duties conceded by Nicaragua in respect of a number of articles of French production, under the French Nicaraguan Convention of 1903, will be extended to similar articles of British production. The following are the articles in question:

Dry wines of 14° and under; champagne; mineral waters; arseniate, hydrobromate, bromide, hydrochlorate, sulphate, and valerianate of quinine; medicinal wines and other wines composed of quinine; olive oil for the table; mustard, ground or prepared; powders of all kinds for condiments; preserved truffles; sauces of all kinds; olives, capers, and pickles; preserved fruits, vegetables, and tubers, not specified; dried fruits; fruits preserved in liqueurs or in their own juice or in sirup; crystallized fruits; skins and leathers—sheep, morocco, chamois, varnished and waxed calf, goat, and other skins not enumerated; leather gloves; pigskins and imitations thereof; shoemakers' thread; stuffs for slippers; ribbons for shoes; shoe laces; boot and shoe elastics of wool or cotton; woolen or cotton serge for slippers; shoemakers' knives; eyelets and tags for boots and shoes; remnants of serge; lasts of all kinds; boot buttons; boot polishes, solid or liquid; nails and rivets; woolen cassimeres and cloths; satins and other tissues of pure wool for men's clothing, with or without silk threads or stripes; surgical instruments; office requisites not enumerated; silk or woolen alpaca for clothing; carpets of vegetable fibers.

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## PANAMA.

### MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT AMADOR.

On September 1, 1906, the First National Legislative Assembly of the Panaman Republic opened its sessions. At this opening President AMADOR presented his message to the Assembly, in which document he reviewed the important affairs which have transpired during his administration.

Referring to international affairs, he said that the Republic has maintained the most cordial relations with all the nations of the globe.

With reference to the visit made by Secretary TAFT to Panama for the purpose of settling some difficulties originated on account of the construction of certain articles of the Hay-Bunau Varilla Treaty, the President said that it has been of benefit to the Republic, the agreements in force at present having been made then, and several points of the treaty mentioned having been made clear. He said, further, that Panama's relations with the Canal Zone government were perfectly harmonious, due in part to tact shown by Governor MAGOON.

The message recommended the creation of two special diplomatic missions to visit Europe and the Latin-American countries in order to make the official acquaintance with said nations.

Speaking of the diplomatic affairs which have been transacted, President AMADOR said that a treaty has been signed with Costa Rica in regard to the boundaries of both nations. The other treaties which have been made recently are the following: An extradition treaty with Great Britain and Ireland, similar to the one entered into with the United States; treaties regarding postal orders with France and Germany; the incorporation of the Republic to the Universal Postal Union, and a postal convention with the United States in accordance with the so-called Taft Treaty. Other treaties regarding postal orders are being negotiated with England, Italy, Belgium, and Chile.

An account is given in the message of the Pan-American Medical Congress which was held in the city of Panama.

The Panaman Government has received several invitations to take part in different international congresses, but it only sent delegates to the Tuberculosis Congress held in Paris, the Postal Convention of Rome, and the Third Pan-American Congress which met in Rio de Janeiro.

The telegraph and telephone lines of the Republic, according to the message, have been greatly extended, and several telegraph and telephone stations have been established. The President expressed the hope that the day is near when the whole country will be connected with telegraphic wires, thus enabling the towns of the interior to communicate with each other and the capital of the nation.

With reference to the national finances, President AMADOR makes mention in the first place of the investment in the United States of the millions paid by the American Government pursuant to the treaty on the Canal Zone; he said that this investment will be of great benefit to the Republic; the Panaman commissioners intrusted with the making of said investment received the valuable cooperation of Mr. WILLIAM NELSON CROMWELL, an American lawyer, who rendered valuable services.

The coinage of the new money adopted by the Republic was made by the Philadelphia Mint, and the new coins have been favorably accepted by the inhabitants of the country. The commerce has not been affected at all by the new currency.

The message reports the establishment of the "*Banco Hipotecario y Prendario*," the purpose of which is to furnish the farmers and land-owners with such sums of money as they might need at low rates of interest.

President AMADOR said that his Government has endeavored to give public instruction a greater development, schools having been established in all towns of importance. The normal schools for both

sexes are operating satisfactorily in the capital, where there have also been established two high schools for boys and girls and one commercial and language school. In Arraijan a school where the art of hat making is taught has been established. The manual training and telegraph schools are operating satisfactorily. Students of both sexes, supported by the Government, have been sent to the best colleges of Europe and the United States.

Pursuant to the terms of the Hay-Bunau Varilla Treaty an aqueduct has been constructed in the city of Panama, and another one in Colon is almost completed. In accordance with the same treaty the paving of the capital is being made at the expense of the United States Government and which works are progressing rapidly. These important improvements, together with the sanitation intrusted to the medical corps of the Isthmian Canal Commission, have transformed the health conditions of the capital, which are highly satisfactory.

The message reports the establishment in the Canal Zone of a lazaretto and an insane asylum, in accordance with the Taft Treaty, and of the alterations made in the Santo Tomás Hospital pursuant to other recent agreements. A foundling asylum will be soon opened near said hospital.

President AMADOR also announced the intended visits of President ROOSEVELT and Secretaries ROOT and TAFT. In announcing President ROOSEVELT's intended visit President AMADOR said: "I refer to Mr. ROOSEVELT, that indefatigable struggler for humanity's progress and welfare, who has initiated a new era of fraternity and union between the American Republics."

#### TRADE OF COLON, JANUARY-JUNE, 1906.

United States Consul J. C. KELLOGG, of Colon, Panama, writing on the foreign trade of that port, says:

"The value of the imports into Colon for the six months ended June 30, 1906, amounted to \$1,311,665, distributed among the following countries: United States, \$953,164; Great Britain, \$140,016; Germany, \$97,430; France, \$48,612; Spain, \$18,400; Italy, \$10,155; other countries, \$43,878. The imports from the United States consisted of the following principal articles: Dry goods, \$318,172; hardware, \$27,560; liquors, \$83,120; drugs, \$10,465; provisions, \$120,412; and various articles, \$93,435. Great Britain furnished dry goods valued at \$84,800; hardware, \$8,108; liquors, \$10,117; drugs, \$2,815; provisions, \$18,116; and other articles, \$16,060.

"The export value of the principal articles of produce to the United States during the same period amounted to \$83,068, as follows: Bananas, \$26,733; cocoanuts, \$32,264; hides, \$3,773; ivory nuts, \$10,461; rubber, \$3,951; and tortoise shell, \$5,884. Great Britain took tortoise shell valued at \$53,800; hides, \$25,280; and cocoa, \$86,300."

## PERU.

## RATIFICATION OF THE SANITARY CONVENTION.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed through the Department of State of the United States, under date of October 5, 1906, that on September 6, 1906, the Peruvian Government approved the sanitary convention signed at Washington on October 4, 1905, by representatives of several of the American Republics.

## CONTRACT FOR A NATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The United States minister at Lima, under date of July 21, 1906, transmits to his Government a copy of a contract between the Peruvian Government and NICANOR M. CARMONA and others, with the object of promoting the formation of a national steamship company and of a floating dock at Callao.

The parties named bind themselves to promote the formation of a company, with residence in Lima, for the execution of the law of February 6, 1906, and which is to be named The Peruvian Steamship and Callao Dock Company. The paid-up capital of the company shall not be less than £3,000,000 (\$1,460,000), divided into shares of £1 each. The company may issue bonds up to £300,000, setting apart for their service the Government's subvention and its guaranty. The company obligates itself to establish, with six steamers, the following service, alternating the fortnightly service, so that the one on the coast of Peru may be a weekly service:

(a) A quick line, at least once a month, which in less than four days will make the voyage between Callao and Panama, touching at two ports of Peru whenever it is possible without prejudice to the rapidity of the trips performed by the steamers, which will have accommodations for at least 100 first-class passengers and be of a capacity of not less than 2,500 tons register and have a speed of 20 miles per hour. While the steamers are being built for this service the company may make journeys to Panama with the national transport *Iquitos*.

(b) A fortnightly line touching at the ports of Peru, and which may extend their trips to Panama, Valparaiso, and the intermediate ports, to be composed of steamers of not less than 2,000 tons register each, with a speed of not less than 12 miles an hour.

(c) A fortnightly line between the ports of Huacho, Callao, Pisco, and intermediate ports, and which may extend its service to Santa on the north and Ilo on the south, this service to be performed by steamers of not less than 1,000 tons register and having a speed of 10 miles per hour.

The company obligates itself to establish in Callao, within a period of eighteen months, a floating dock, with sections of steel, which can raise in two hours steamers up to 12,000 tons. Peruvian vessels shall have the right to a reduction of 3 per cent on the tariffs of the dock, and shall also enjoy a preference in its use. One-half the staff of the dock employees must be Peruvians.

The stipulations usual in such contracts, covering the carriage of Government mail, military stores, employees, the turning over to the Government of the vessels in case of war, the number of Peruvians among the officers and crews of the vessels, etc., are included in the provisions.

The concessions granted to the company are as follows: An annual subvention of £30,000 (\$146,000); exoneration from all taxes which may affect navigation, and from that of commercial license, mercantile registration, etc.; freedom from custom-house duties on provisions and naval stores of the company, as well as for the preservation, repair, and running of its vessels and dock.

## SALVADOR.

### CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, FIRST QUARTER, 1906.

The revenues collected by the custom-houses of the Republic of Salvador during the first quarter of 1906, according to figures published in the "*Diario Oficial*" of August 9, 1906, were as follows:

Receipts.	First quarter—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1906.	1905.		
Import duties .....	\$1,213,230.45	\$1,202,011.86	\$11,218.59	
Export duties .....	431,115.98	580,491.82		\$149,375.84
Stamped paper and stamps .....	19,828.19	11,124.17	8,704.02	
Miscellaneous .....	122.10	78.68	43.42	
Services .....	805.24	949.55		144.31
Other receipts .....	1,216.75	1,891.87		675.12
Total .....	1,666,318.71	1,796,547.95		130,229.24

The amounts collected in the three custom-houses of the Republic were as follows: Sonsonate custom-house, \$972,153.27; La Libertad custom-house, \$306,446.32; La Union custom-house, \$361,473.32.

### BANK STATEMENT.

The following table shows the condition of the three principal banks of the Republic of Salvador on December 31, 1905, and June 30, 1906:

	December 31, 1905.		June 30, 1906.	
	Cash.	Paper money.	Cash.	Paper money.
Banco Salvadoreño .....	\$1,565,126.00	\$1,010,659.00	\$1,551,059.00	\$1,104,677.00
Banco Occidental .....	955,269.00	1,047,113.00	896,130.00	1,286,243.00
Banco Agrícola Comercial .....	548,161.00	621,172.00	892,037.00	1,040,552.00
Total .....	3,078,556.00	2,678,944.00	3,279,226.00	3,431,472.00

## EXPORTS TO SPAIN IN 1905.

The principal article exported from Salvador to Spain in 1905 was coffee, of which there were shipped to the Peninsula 581,384 kilograms, valued at 1,162,768 *pesetas* against 406,061 and 455,427 kilograms in the years 1903 and 1904, valued at 812,122 and 910,000 *pesetas*, respectively.

The next important article is indigo, although a decrease in the exports of this product has been noticed; 14,559 kilograms thereof were exported to Spain during 1905.

The other articles exported during 1905 to the country in reference were the following: Sacks for packing, in number of 7,812; hides and skins, untanned, 1,070 kilograms, valued at 2,300 *pesetas*; india rubber, 21 kilograms, valued at 187 *pesetas*, and 15 kilograms of cheese, valued at 38 *pesetas*.

## UNITED STATES.

## TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of August, 1906, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the eight months ending August, 1906, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for August, for example, are not published until some time in October.

## IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	August—		Eight months ending August—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Cocoa ( <i>Cacao; Coco ou cacao cru; Cacao</i> ):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	793	827	21,789	15,403
Brazil.....	13,604	73,365	465,285	852,972
Other South America.....	176,472	169,716	1,347,958	1,574,924



IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	August—		Eight months ending August—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
<b>Coffee (Café; Caffé; Cifé):</b>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	478,977	150,306	5,545,017	5,709,153
Mexico.....	272,796	94,555	2,296,120	1,971,975
Brazil.....	3,731,743	1,972,310	30,445,041	22,506,648
Other South America.....	680,478	948,932	4,330,122	6,885,500
<b>Copper (Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre):</b>				
Cuba.....	7,210	5,667	30,702	38,507
Mexico.....	1,251,909	1,402,481	11,134,020	12,272,897
South America.....	351	104,681	6,988	582,956
<b>Fibers:</b>				
<b>Cotton, manufactured (Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé):</b>				
South America.....	1,922	17,599	241,606	361,087
<b>Sisal grass (Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen):</b>				
Mexico.....	1,139,130	1,033,785	9,970,560	8,693,394
<b>Fruits:</b>				
<b>BANANAS (Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes):</b>				
Central America.....	387,191	581,009	2,921,602	3,786,981
Cuba.....	94,784	160,084	1,183,960	1,119,056
South America.....	34,270		400,362	309,404
<b>Oranges (Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges):</b>				
Mexico.....	256	172	4,285	5,092
Cuba.....	5	204	1,245	5,877
<b>Fur skins (Pielles fines; Pelles; Fourrures):</b>				
South America.....	111,546	56,736	285,645	126,291
<b>Hides and skins (Cueiros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux):</b>				
Central America.....	51,091	60,419	373,210	385,407
Mexico.....	305,745	387,008	2,631,539	3,050,169
South America.....	981,036	1,136,701	9,045,207	10,265,311
<b>India rubber, crude (Goma elástica; Borracha cruda; Caoutchouc):</b>				
Central America.....	35,025	54,975	558,217	542,374
Mexico.....	27,878	114,690	204,085	925,078
Brazil.....	760,842	1,284,846	19,471,200	17,648,453
Other South America.....	144,194	127,277	771,301	777,125
<b>Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em lingaodos, barras, etc.; Plomb en saumons, en barras, etc.):</b>				
Mexico.....	237,303	184,363	2,324,565	2,270,004
South America.....			9,589	6,966
<b>Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (Azúcar, no superior al No. 16 de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão holandez; Suerre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16):</b>				
Mexico.....	536	790	607,342	66,361
Cuba.....	4,625,168	5,130,164	61,671,074	51,715,308
Brazil.....			1,266,275	328,646
Other South America.....	101,552	-1,636	1,026,525	787,634
<b>Tobacco, leaf (Tabaco en rama; tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé):</b>				
Mexico.....	453	719	9,660	24,873
Cuba.....	852,567	1,158,427	7,548,073	9,655,164
<b>Wood, mahogany (Cwoba; Mogno; Acajou):</b>				
Central America.....	15,810	38,063	279,574	259,714
Mexico.....	16,973	70,076	223,169	359,290
Cuba.....	17,200	12,952	52,837	125,252
<b>Wool (Lana; Ld; Laine):</b>				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing).....	184,758	9,131	8,318,011	6,527,083
Class 2 (combing).....	32,608	16,586	532,418	245,417
Class 3 (carpet).....	220,685	97,743	871,225	672,798

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	August—		Eight months ending August—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
<b>Agricultural implements (<i>Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Máquinas agrícolas</i>):</b>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Mexico.....	58,330	40,321	285,057	371,050
Cuba.....	21,835	8,554	177,707	97,082
Argentine Republic.....	497,056	565,041	3,071,754	3,126,437
Brazil.....	10,956	5,730	143,081	64,174
Chile.....	135,591	93,087	184,067	314,724
Other South America.....	35,146	38,633	156,769	206,105
<b>Animals:</b>				
<b>Cattle (<i>Ganado; Gado; Bétail</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....	37,115	81,629	273,010	520,691
Cuba.....	397,439	66,273	1,458,946	962,417
South America.....	2,325	5,967	42,071	56,377
<b>Hogs (<i>Cerdos; Porcos; Pores</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....	7,294	15,204	65,507	127,037
South America.....		219	1,260	2,374
<b>Sheep (<i>Ovejas; Ovilhas; Brebis</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....	200	2,801	26,553	73,493
<b>Breadstuffs:</b>				
<b>Corn (<i>Maiz; Milho; Mais</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	13,188	3,710	443,528	47,671
Mexico.....	41,996	149,143	380,336	788,824
Cuba.....	88,836	107,392	774,465	878,754
South America.....	2,419	577	143,719	10,262
<b>Oats (<i>Avena; Avela; Avoine</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	1,057	3,237	11,204	20,978
Mexico.....	4,736	2,390	15,656	36,411
Cuba.....	18,440	25,857	128,497	169,009
South America.....	3,087	1,612	19,173	15,633
<b>Wheat (<i>Trigo; Trigo; Blé</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	3,355		11,136	18,768
Mexico.....	236,747		294,617	1,366,273
South America.....	352	1,616	461	165,129
<b>Wheat flour (<i>Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	132,917	137,227	1,400,406	1,080,097
Mexico.....	24,856	6,412	203,995	69,790
Cuba.....	288,685	228,311	2,298,764	2,004,075
Brazil.....	80,376	110,885	726,160	809,991
Colombia.....	98,959	12,604	366,967	73,536
Other South America.....	190,846	173,314	1,602,784	1,733,746
<b>Carriages, etc.:</b>				
<b>Automobiles (<i>Automóviles; Automoviles; Automobiles</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....	27,594	103,498	114,737	484,865
South America.....	8,338	12,093	38,120	84,409
<b>Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of (<i>Carruajes, carros y sus accesorios; Carraagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	68,490	91,585	267,534	1,843,096
Mexico.....	111,518	196,442	746,971	1,274,566
Cuba.....	55,512	72,504	354,280	901,963
Argentine Republic.....	166,362	162,310	1,298,364	1,249,656
Brazil.....	2,546	24,983	57,031	207,921
Chile.....	43,367	10,877	117,158	135,967
Colombia.....	6,880	2,768	22,718	16,257
Venezuela.....	1,480	390	4,903	2,699
Other South America.....	37,184	2,761	93,700	184,451
<b>Clocks and watches (<i>Relojes de pared y bolsillo; Relojes de bolso e parede; Horloges et montres</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	1,482	1,976	6,808	10,880
Mexico.....	4,350	4,244	42,681	55,805
Argentine Republic.....	5,911	3,068	31,367	44,441
Brazil.....	5,305	7,470	36,239	42,688
Chile.....	6,173	3,156	23,611	33,115
Other South America.....	4,296	4,716	39,658	52,640
<b>Coal (<i>Carbón; Carvão; Charbon</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....	161,076	320,023	1,852,498	2,234,399
Cuba.....	111,542	113,763	931,714	1,265,336
<b>Copper (<i>Cobre; Cuivre; Cuivre</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....	110,800	105,109	746,069	807,657
<b>Cotton:</b>				
<b>Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón en rama; Algodão en rama; Coton non manufacturé</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....	132,427	6,160	1,874,888	497,589

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	August—		Eight months ending August—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
<b>Cotton—Continued.</b>				
<i>Cotton cloths (Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton manufacturé):</i>				
Central America.....	102,696	128,776	1,011,782	1,081,506
Mexico.....	47,115	24,128	219,250	155,010
Cuba.....	179,101	161,537	812,102	613,211
Argentine Republic.....	33,638	22,215	296,701	139,312
Brazil.....	56,231	39,925	517,993	321,447
Chile.....	96,257	21,124	526,098	493,519
Colombia.....	46,096	65,556	342,093	529,756
Venezuela.....	34,975	55,065	277,106	306,325
Other South America.....	50,469	33,531	338,916	269,074
<i>Wearing apparel (Ropa de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Vêtements en coton):</i>				
Central America.....	35,740	54,068	432,291	456,757
Mexico.....	81,288	55,832	454,402	371,726
Cuba.....	44,515	44,772	274,534	311,482
Argentine Republic.....	22,006	32,124	245,700	161,168
Brazil.....	5,497	2,755	49,880	29,149
Chile.....	1,825	570	12,998	19,562
Colombia.....	4,433	1,118	32,342	21,612
Venezuela.....	1,038	1,800	13,737	18,716
Other South America.....	6,564	5,725	37,079	44,701
<i>Electric and scientific apparatus (Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Appareils électriques e científicos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques):</i>				
Central America.....	15,202	22,513	103,362	164,685
Mexico.....	44,530	117,070	588,444	897,511
Argentine Republic.....	25,221	70,902	123,738	328,168
Brazil.....	27,571	47,406	301,052	577,005
Chile.....	18,057	6,547	70,263	119,541
Venezuela.....	6,099	10,325	72,647	60,663
Other South America.....	24,243	40,709	139,567	190,317
<i>Electrical machinery (Maquinaria eléctrica; Máquinas eléctricas; Machines électriques):</i>				
Central America.....	898	4,598	8,097	22,730
Mexico.....	93,929	88,593	756,774	729,200
Cuba.....	2,451	3,659	41,079	407,203
Argentine Republic.....	5,718	21,380	94,836	114,170
Brazil.....	17,476	16,367	143,491	360,130
Other South America.....	12,702	5,938	101,341	84,021
<i>Iron and steel, manufactures of:</i>				
<i>Steel rails (Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier):</i>				
Central America.....	444	12,120	269,502	487,877
Mexico.....	337,917	109,180	1,105,604	536,059
South America.....	365,159	96,995	1,667,030	1,987,355
<i>Builders' hardware, saws and tools (Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentais; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils):</i>				
Central America.....	41,225	33,651	199,802	213,542
Mexico.....	114,157	81,346	676,661	725,131
Cuba.....	71,225	50,666	406,128	401,931
Argentine Republic.....	64,797	75,256	412,325	529,089
Brazil.....	29,905	44,129	247,967	302,044
Chile.....	21,553	7,879	104,108	172,169
Colombia.....	7,051	7,212	42,812	51,333
Venezuela.....	2,417	3,331	19,427	40,604
Other South America.....	20,847	20,909	157,123	197,833
<i>Sewing machines, and parts of (Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Machines à coudre e seus partes; Machines à coudre et leurs parties):</i>				
Central America.....	15,700	8,856	65,834	91,717
Mexico.....	60,929	97,490	375,341	512,391
Cuba.....	51,497	45,829	284,614	257,084
Argentine Republic.....	101,581	46,454	394,728	387,832
Brazil.....	13,416	32,062	97,232	151,727
Colombia.....	65,349	7,897	57,773	51,060
Other South America.....	45,066	42,910	243,448	305,504
<i>Steam engines, and parts of (Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotifs e seus partes; Locomotifs et leurs parties):</i>				
Central America.....	17,350	45,228	36,450	985,010
Mexico.....	25,870	52,580	188,991	391,160
Cuba.....	9,458	33,039	62,341	187,100
Argentine Republic.....	23,580	207,448	207,448	195,745
Brazil.....	28,456	20,500	127,356	551,370
Other South America.....	52,328	116,791	116,791	482,856

## 930 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	August—		Eight months ending August—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
<b>Iron and steel, manufactures of—Continued.</b>				
Typewriting machines, and parts of ( <i>Mecanógrafos y accesorios; Máquinas de escribir e accesorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties</i> ):				
Central America.....	Dollars. 3,213	Dollars. 5,421	Dollars. 33,992	Dollars. 32,093
Mexico.....	25,414	37,268	220,487	241,946
Cuba.....	5,309	10,977	44,975	55,194
Argentine Republic.....	11,508	6,108	64,922	69,788
Brazil.....	9,830	6,328	33,388	43,541
Colombia.....	1,438	736	8,044	6,039
Other South America.....	16,070	15,808	115,015	101,869
Leather, other than sole ( <i>Cuero distinto del de suelas; Couro não para solas; Cuirs, autres que pour semelles</i> ):				
Central America.....	8,325	7,763	100,961	136,542
Mexico.....	6,298	5,007	56,264	50,280
Cuba.....	29,242	34,061	172,998	187,655
Argentine Republic.....	29,414	46,724	176,619	219,725
Brazil.....	15,083	11,886	85,611	105,795
Chile.....	4,377	13,377	31,474	55,217
Colombia.....	5,740	1,584	21,757	46,977
Venezuela.....	3,952	7,688	30,880	49,300
Other South America.....	9,024	28,187	53,914	106,467
Boots and shoes ( <i>Calzado; Calzado; Chaussures</i> ):				
Central America.....	20,018	48,169	173,131	307,136
Mexico.....	353,522	105,913	1,101,467	946,695
Colombia.....	3,088	4,158	42,009	41,058
Other South America.....	23,137	24,584	152,603	200,065
<b>Naval stores:</b>				
Rosin, bar, etc. ( <i>Resina, alquitrán, etc.; Resina e alcatrán; Résine et goudron</i> ):				
Central America.....	2,295	3,919	13,427	16,249
Mexico.....	2,681	707	10,890	12,725
Cuba.....	8,681	10,260	45,626	52,150
Argentine Republic.....	4,261	104,770	57,407	324,229
Brazil.....	50,437	74,438	318,156	498,063
Chile.....	6,719	6,221	16,385	49,553
Colombia.....	2,756	2,678	12,115	21,941
Venezuela.....	1,544	2,974	18,492	26,542
Other South America.....	11,241	6,609	95,005	90,825
Turpentine ( <i>Aguarrás; Aguarrás; Terébinthine</i> ):				
Central America.....	4,816	1,429	18,136	33,999
Cuba.....	5,483	8,963	42,689	52,782
Argentine Republic.....	16,608	32,009	88,214	230,198
Brazil.....	15,402	16,795	81,583	101,842
Chile.....	16,276	4,775	47,407	58,268
Other South America.....	5,999	5,920	36,874	56,797
Oils, mineral, crude ( <i>Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos minerales, crús; Huiles minerales, brutes</i> ):				
Mexico.....	1,012	223,921	492,546	765,867
Cuba.....	26,838	98,133	307,327	440,866
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured ( <i>Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos minerales, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minerales, raffinées ou manufacturées</i> ):				
Central America.....	25,594	34,582	207,436	279,755
Mexico.....	23,947	40,391	171,150	311,584
Cuba.....	18,864	37,718	230,802	208,004
Argentine Republic.....	271,550	237,933	1,402,703	1,634,402
Brazil.....	221,938	361,144	1,689,228	1,935,883
Chile.....	144,132	16,493	725,010	676,269
Colombia.....	9,758	7,351	80,454	79,505
Venezuela.....	11,264	8,116	94,917	92,089
Other South America.....	121,214	87,325	587,377	569,391
Oils, vegetable ( <i>Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetaes; Huiles végétales</i> ):				
Central America.....	3,062	3,687	21,861	23,294
Mexico.....	32,851	116,850	475,002	507,944
Cuba.....	9,167	17,847	67,726	174,886
Argentine Republic.....	3,986	17,641	18,650	64,588
Brazil.....	18,628	42,788	130,941	196,045
Chile.....	1,397	1,741	23,166	20,548
Other South America.....	16,899	12,420	110,774	124,951

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	August—		Eight months ending August—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
<i>Paper (Papel; Papier; papír):</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	11,302	17,820	123,210	118,500
Mexico.....	105,129	59,293	421,833	429,161
Cuba.....	33,190	64,662	265,119	331,669
Argentine Republic.....	23,626	24,579	173,016	216,965
Brazil.....	7,037	6,107	48,341	57,768
Chile.....	26,462	7,588	162,572	148,155
Colombia.....	3,971	2,311	27,287	15,946
Venezuela.....	3,278	6,749	31,541	28,217
Other South America.....	13,157	12,551	72,461	75,646
<i>Books (Libros; Livros; Livres):</i>				
Central America.....	3,891	5,010	35,910	42,131
Mexico.....	41,672	16,429	169,335	162,534
Cuba.....	23,451	41,935	151,831	210,161
Argentine Republic.....	5,686	11,457	36,546	72,468
Brazil.....	1,872	10,061	18,009	72,486
Chile.....	23,699	33,754	85,406	112,288
Other South America.....	6,651	2,897	37,188	52,916
<i>Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:</i>				
<i>Beef, canned (Carne de vaca en lata; Carne de vacca en latas; Beef conserved):</i>				
Central America.....	2,154	7,611	16,126	43,446
Mexico.....	5,404	1,526	28,151	16,319
Cuba.....	2,337	2,075	11,210	13,061
South America.....	3,592	4,457	22,670	32,013
<i>Tallow (Sebo; Sebo; Saff):</i>				
Central America.....	7,666	165,663	73,821	88,674
Mexico.....	8,701	1,133	24,852	14,459
Cuba.....	7,141	1,871	2,984	9,802
Chile.....	3,741	16,310	16,599	78,168
Other South America.....	6,459	3,622	42,748	33,680
<i>Bacon (Tucino; Toucinho; Lard fumé):</i>				
Central America.....	1,086	1,413	6,453	17,812
Mexico.....	2,841	4,800	25,927	32,511
Cuba.....	44,359	69,257	278,335	352,747
Brazil.....	7,141	17,437	53,695	110,398
Other South America.....	1,686	577	10,206	8,732
<i>Hams (Jamones; Presuntos; Jambons):</i>				
Central America.....	7,613	11,874	49,469	72,671
Mexico.....	12,102	7,304	83,709	67,167
Cuba.....	50,198	53,432	307,663	372,504
Venezuela.....	3,157	3,535	20,485	27,549
Other South America.....	7,337	4,280	31,539	48,248
<i>Pork (Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Pore):</i>				
Central America.....	16,624	30,924	99,822	157,565
Cuba.....	51,761	68,394	294,494	492,361
Brazil.....	171	.....	28,113	218
Colombia.....	530	.....	7,240	515
Other South America.....	26,603	27,164	155,877	178,857
<i>Lard (Manteca; Banha; Saïndoux):</i>				
Central America.....	45,078	77,690	305,235	291,112
Mexico.....	28,419	31,795	244,524	307,556
Cuba.....	265,151	269,773	1,537,362	2,009,653
Brazil.....	7,722	98,200	80,075	368,109
Chile.....	11,617	9,981	54,048	110,606
Colombia.....	41,749	6,530	209,836	55,300
Venezuela.....	41,997	28,085	236,721	217,814
Other South America.....	40,419	53,683	248,216	396,663
<i>Butter (Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre):</i>				
Central America.....	7,970	18,910	57,485	95,792
Mexico.....	11,615	8,398	90,832	90,730
Cuba.....	1,795	4,817	18,509	40,257
Brazil.....	14,604	13,004	95,557	84,810
Venezuela.....	8,266	7,954	39,733	72,780
Other South America.....	3,652	2,676	26,015	30,442
<i>Cheese (Queso; Queijo; Fromage):</i>				
Central America.....	4,669	8,143	37,950	50,167
Mexico.....	3,715	2,029	27,614	27,892
Cuba.....	814	688	12,439	9,921
<i>Tobacco, unmanufactured (Tabaco sin elaborar; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé):</i>				
Central America.....	5,912	4,777	40,279	46,810
Mexico.....	13,451	9,814	79,652	64,155
Argentine Republic.....	5,141	10,525	23,216	19,508
Colombia.....	.....	2,070	5,686	9,802
Other South America.....	8,140	8,391	58,049	45,792

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## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	August—		Eight months ending August—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
<b>Tobacco, manufactures of ( <i>Tobaco elaborado; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué</i> ):</b>				
Central America.....	11,277	19,615	72,497	104,144
Mexico.....	1,602	2,996	15,205	24,872
Cuba.....	14,613	12,213	76,865	81,854
Argentine Republic.....	3,752	2,928	9,289	4,187
Colombia.....	61	394	6,560	1,654
Other South America.....	6,024	3,738	32,610	38,809
<b>Wood, and manufactures of:</b>				
<b>Wood, unmanufactured ( <i>Madera sin labrar; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut</i> ):</b>				
Central America.....	37,614	48,169	256,496	404,064
Mexico.....	56,172	132,487	525,159	874,674
Cuba.....	702	111	36,881	131,409
Argentine Republic.....		18,076	47,201	94,293
Other South America.....	24,950	3,873	126,393	80,947
<b>Lumber ( <i>Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction</i> ):</b>				
Central America.....	26,938	115,242	300,348	689,749
Mexico.....	137,967	187,186	1,118,062	1,544,409
Cuba.....	169,014	186,200	1,170,885	1,747,949
Argentine Republic.....	131,479	594,615	1,348,292	2,894,478
Brazil.....	16,190	86,997	303,100	516,990
Chile.....	63,378	132,436	301,365	490,144
Other South America.....	26,159	122,830	521,742	731,362
<b>Furniture ( <i>Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles</i> ):</b>				
Central America.....	25,015	31,601	149,319	202,646
Mexico.....	63,262	62,620	470,311	603,050
Cuba.....	70,352	40,178	437,697	426,077
Argentine Republic.....	43,718	40,680	201,139	218,157
Brazil.....	2,987	4,553	19,366	39,513
Chile.....	12,190	2,395	42,394	51,567
Colombia.....	2,753	1,885	28,602	12,632
Venezuela.....	1,131	786	24,049	13,658
Other South America.....	10,607	6,486	69,050	63,586

## FOREIGN COMMERCE, AUGUST, 1906.

The monthly statement of the foreign commerce of the United States as compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor shows the following:

Total imports for month of August, 1905, \$95,831,158; 1906, \$105,669,616. Eight months ending August, 1905, \$770,285,198; 1906, \$845,621,395.

Total exports during month of August, 1905, \$117,668,115; 1906, \$129,783,750. Eight months ending with August, 1905, \$966,567,559; 1906, \$1,099,324,152.

Total domestic exports for month of August, 1905, \$115,913,945; 1906, \$127,960,101. Eight months ending with August, 1905, \$947,382,092; 1906, \$1,081,935,770.

Foreign merchandise exported during month of August, 1905, \$1,754,170; 1906, \$1,823,649. Eight months ending with August, 1905, \$19,185,467; 1906, \$17,388,382.

The imports show the following classifications and values: Food-stuffs in crude condition and food animals for month of August, 1905, \$10,414,590; 1906, \$9,296,061. Eight months ending with August,

1905, \$82,941,647; 1906, \$80,304,711. Foodstuffs partly or wholly prepared for month of August, 1905, \$12,518,601; 1906, \$11,251,564. Eight months ending with August, 1905, \$104,649,024; 1906, \$92,629,099.

Crude materials for use in manufacturing for month of August, 1905, \$28,548,840; 1906, \$32,096,487. Eight months ending with August, 1905, \$275,466,212; 1906, \$294,617,660.

Manufactured for further use in manufacturing for month of August, 1905, \$16,569,337; 1906, \$21,172,992. Eight months ending with August, 1905, \$127,682,920; 1906, \$159,376,875.

Manufactures ready for consumption for month of August, 1905, \$27,151,250; 1906, \$31,036,545. Eight months ending with August, 1905, \$175,458,241; 1906, \$212,794,787.

Miscellaneous for month of August, 1905, \$628,540; 1906, \$815,967. Eight months ending August, 1905, \$4,087,154; 1906, \$5,898,463.

Export classifications and values were as follows: Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals for month of August, 1905, \$8,832,581; 1906, \$12,081,895. Eight months ending August, 1905, \$88,035,791; 1906, \$114,184,807.

Foodstuffs partly or wholly prepared for month of August, 1905, \$23,716,743; 1906, \$27,512,138. Eight months ending August, 1905, \$189,888,976; 1906, \$227,501,301.

Crude materials for use in manufacturing for month of August, 1905, \$26,378,140; 1906, \$23,514,826. Eight months ending August, 1906, \$242,930,836; 1906, \$255,131,775.

Manufactures for further use in manufacturing for month of August, 1905, \$17,662,620; 1906, \$22,477,401. Eight months ending August, 1905, \$140,103,529; 1906, \$162,628,843.

Manufactures ready for consumption for month of August, 1905, \$39,061,381; 1906, \$42,000,297. Eight months ending August, 1905, \$282,508,646; 1906, \$317,342,297.

Miscellaneous for month of August, 1905, \$262,480; 1906, \$373,544. Eight months ending with August, 1905, \$3,914,314; 1906, \$5,146,747.

Following are the official figures of the total foreign trade, according to origin and destination, during the period in reference:

## IMPORTS.

	August—		Eight months ending with August—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
GRAND DIVISIONS.				
Europe.....	\$50,144,376	\$57,818,369	\$368,308,583	\$439,430,285
North America.....	18,159,895	20,781,476	175,728,135	174,913,922
South America.....	9,034,390	8,290,017	92,107,506	87,198,864
Asia and Oceania.....	17,728,337	18,229,416	124,625,608	135,390,222
Africa.....	764,160	520,338	9,425,366	8,688,103

934 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

IMPORTS—Continued.

	August—		Eight months ending with August—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.				
United Kingdom.....	\$17,513,750	\$19,159,143	\$124,174,838	\$148,832,675
Germany.....	11,573,149	13,368,045	78,296,404	92,625,800
France.....	8,496,231	9,678,289	60,623,925	73,468,166
Netherlands.....	1,542,475	2,133,660	14,990,007	20,116,696
Canada.....	5,769,025	6,821,768	40,243,037	46,084,694
Mexico.....	3,878,544	3,918,842	33,700,527	34,292,392
Cuba.....	6,193,454	7,380,013	77,617,784	70,392,548
Brazil.....	4,989,143	3,518,377	54,920,413	44,023,778
Chinese Empire.....	2,088,655	2,795,232	18,454,745	20,162,400
Japan.....	5,238,649	5,723,566	30,874,506	34,256,437

EXPORTS.

GRAND DIVISIONS.				
Europe.....	\$71,249,550	\$82,088,172	\$618,183,088	\$737,269,312
North America.....	25,444,331	29,422,512	180,344,739	216,326,262
South America.....	6,703,042	7,128,048	40,100,817	39,708,806
Asia and Oceania.....	12,500,245	9,707,609	116,225,363	83,611,375
Africa.....	1,770,947	1,437,409	11,713,552	12,408,397
PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.				
United Kingdom.....	35,679,041	37,301,673	311,122,810	351,201,349
Germany.....	14,200,687	13,944,077	113,935,403	136,649,353
France.....	4,827,708	6,988,888	41,672,459	54,729,812
Netherlands.....	6,814,191	9,892,428	49,661,167	70,956,878
Canada.....	12,651,784	15,588,413	93,990,269	111,583,867
Mexico.....	5,171,699	5,438,427	33,071,461	41,371,595
Cuba.....	4,284,242	4,408,191	27,869,488	31,348,478
Chinese Empire.....	5,269,776	1,596,015	42,390,996	22,316,216
Japan.....	2,374,214	2,008,916	39,174,682	20,752,377

Aside from far eastern trade the export business makes a generally satisfactory showing. To Europe, for instance, the value of products and merchandise shipped amounts so far this fiscal year to \$737,000,000, comparing with \$618,000,000 a year ago; to North America the increase is to \$216,000,000 from \$180,000,000, and to South American countries the figures are \$49,000,000 against \$40,000,000. To the Chinese Empire there is a reduction to \$22,000,000 from \$42,000,000; to Japan the reduction is from \$39,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

In the matter of imports, those from Cuba aggregate in value but \$70,000,000, comparing with \$77,000,000 a year ago, and Brazil's total has declined from \$54,000,000 to \$44,000,000.

REPORT ON TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

Mr. JOHN BARRETT, United States minister to Colombia, gives an interesting account of the commercial relations of the Pan-American Republics, which appears in the "Daily Consular Reports" for September 24. He sums up nine "points to bear in mind" for the advantage of American commercial interests, which, though in the main familiar, will bear repeating, namely:

1. The sending of business representatives or traveling salesman who should always be gentlemanly and speak Spanish and French.



2. The manufacture in the United States or adaptation of articles to suit the local Latin American demand.

3. The giving of credit to reliable purchasers, as is done by European shippers, instead of always exacting payment in advance or on shipping.

4. The use of greater care in packing goods for the long distance of travel and for the severeness of climate and for the size of parcels required in different markets.

5. The opening of North American banks or branches thereof in the principal cities of South America.

6. The inducing of young Latin Americans to attend technical and professional schools in the United States instead of going to those of Europe.

7. The popularization in United States schools and colleges of the study of the Latin languages, history, and institutions.

8. The early building of Pan-American railway connections so that North, Central, and South America may be literally united with ties of steel.

9. The investment of North American capital in developing resources, mines, and industries, and in the construction of railways, tramways, and electric-light plants in the more progressive countries of South America.

Certain other features of the report, especially as to the magnitude of the foreign trade, will doubtless be surprising to the majority of readers. Thus he says: "A careful estimate, based upon the official figures of 1903, 1904, and 1905, shows that the total foreign trade, exports and imports, of the twenty Latin-American Republics, from Mexico and Cuba south to the Argentine Republic and Chile, amounts now annually to the magnificent total of approximately \$1,800,000,000 gold. The exports and imports stand in about the ratio of 5 to 3; that is, the former will be three-fifths and the latter two-fifths of the total. Importations, therefore, are about \$720,000,000. With no further investigation, these larger sums alone show a remarkable advance over those of ten years ago, and would be a sufficient argument in favor of the United States combining its energies to increase its commerce with South America."

Just what part of this commerce falls to the United States, and the reasons why and the means whereby this may be increased, he next considers thus:

"The total exports of the United States to Latin America in 1905 were valued at \$182,000,000; the total imports from Latin America to the United States were \$309,000,000. This means that there is an annual balance of \$127,000,000 against the United States, which Latin America in turn uses to buy a vast quantity of articles in the more enterprising markets of Europe. Considering the greatness of the

United States and the variety of its manufactures and products and its conditions of supply and demand, there is no valid reason why it should not sell to Latin America as much as it purchases from it. If one studies the exports and imports of the United States from all parts of the world, additional proof is found that our country is not carrying on the trade with Latin America that it should. Only 4 per cent of America's huge total of exports went to Latin America in 1905, although the latter's imports are valued at over \$720,000,000, and only 13 per cent of our immense total of imports found their origin in that part of the world, whose exports are valued at \$1,000,000,000. The markets of the Orient are of great importance to the United States, and the total value of the foreign commerce of Latin America, having a comparatively small population, is far in excess of that of the Far East, north of Hongkong, having an enormous population. Argentine Republic, with only 6,000,000 people, bought and sold more than China, with 400,000,000, or Japan, with 40,000,000. The foreign commerce of Chile, whose population does not exceed 3,500,000, was greater than that of Eastern Siberia, Korea, Siam, Indo-China, and the Philippines combined, with a population of 50,000,000.

“Some of the trade factors unfavorable to North America for the development of commerce with the South should be stated. The average North American, instead of carefully studying methods of counterbalancing the difference in kinship and language which impede his progress, undertakes an independent line of action, and often fails in his purpose. So small is the percentage of North Americans visiting Latin America who speak Spanish and Portuguese that it is a wonder that they make any progress in their plans. Ninety-five per cent of the Europeans who come to Central and South America understand one of these tongues. The business schools and colleges of the United States should make the study of either Spanish or Portuguese compulsory in order to receive a diploma. Portuguese is more important than it is generally regarded, because it is the working language of Brazil, and Brazil is to-day taking rank as one of the great nations of the world. But the average well-to-do Brazilian also speaks French. The patronizing spirit of North Americans is too often shown in dealing with Latin America. They should realize that Latin America's history is replete with progress in developing government and education and making its own literature, as well as progress in advanced scientific investigation and invention, and that it has universities and professional schools no less advanced than similar institutions in the United States and Europe.

“The lack of first-class passenger and mail steamship service must also be emphasized in marked contrast with the ease of communication between Europe and Latin America.”

**COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN  
MACHINERY.**

The Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States has instituted the following comparison between the machinery exports made from Great Britain and the United States, details of this trade, in so far as it concerns the countries of Latin America, having been previously published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN:

The two great machinery producing countries of the world are the United States and the United Kingdom. The American leadership has been in new and skillful mechanisms to save labor costs, the British in bulk of production and export. Both countries are rapidly increasing their foreign sales, as the following tables of comparison indicate, the American statistics being for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, which show 18½ per cent increase over 1904, while the British figures of export for the first six months of 1906 show 24½ per cent increase over the same months of 1904.

*United States exports for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1904 and 1906.*

	1904.	1906.
Cash registers.....	\$1,836,233	\$2,496,891
Electrical machinery.....	5,645,809	7,869,137
Laundry machinery.....	553,912	674,398
Metal-working machinery.....	3,716,709	6,445,612
Printing presses.....	1,396,746	1,577,061
Pumping machinery.....	2,703,397	4,210,624
Sewing machines.....	5,623,423	7,272,868
Shoe machinery.....	1,071,090	1,487,140
Locomotives.....	5,261,422	6,375,229
Boilers and engine parts.....	2,169,753	2,484,008
Stationary engines.....	1,069,401	1,485,083
Woodworking machines.....	738,609	945,832
Typewriting machines.....	4,537,125	5,126,374
Agricultural machinery and implements.....	22,749,700	24,554,427
Other machinery.....	19,906,662	28,437,235

*British exports for the first six months of the years 1904 and 1906.*

	1904.	1906.
Locomotives.....	\$4,511,480	\$6,418,570
Agricultural engines.....	2,499,887	2,782,645
Other engines.....	5,452,889	9,068,169
Agricultural machinery.....	2,582,068	2,904,891
Sewing machines.....	5,615,065	3,790,838
Mining machinery.....	2,138,014	1,757,201
Textile machinery.....	11,627,723	15,339,841
Electrical machinery.....	1,045,587	2,132,797
Other machinery.....	14,656,604	20,641,474

Great Britain does not compete with America in the trade for cash registers and typewriting machines, laundry, shoe, and pumping machinery. In other lines competition between the two countries is keen. The United States exports of locomotives increased by 20 per cent from 1904 to 1906, while British exports increased 35 per cent.

The most notable American increase was in the Central American States, where \$31,150 worth of locomotives were sent in 1904, \$60,810 in 1905, and \$1,131,930 in 1906, while sales to Japan increased from \$624,873 in 1904, \$1,276,045 in 1905, and \$1,996,398 in 1906.

South American markets proved the best field for British locomotive expansion, the sales there increasing from \$780,000 for the first half of 1904 to \$3,180,000 for the first half of 1906, being 50 per cent of Great Britain's sales of locomotives this year up to June 30. British India was the next best customer, taking \$2,200,000 worth of British railway engines from January to July. In agricultural engines the United Kingdom holds the heavy end of the foreign trade, and in other engines is strengthening her sales position. The exports amounted to \$9,068,169 for the first half of this year, against \$5,452,889 in the same period of 1904, and the indications are that the calendar year 1906 will exhibit a total British foreign engine trade of over \$35,000,000. The South American sales of British stationary engines advanced from \$500,000 in the first half of 1904 to \$1,200,000 for the first half of 1906.

American manufacturers of agricultural machinery and tools are daily strengthening their position abroad. Foreign sales in the fiscal year 1906 of mowers and reapers were \$12,150,101; of plows and cultivators, \$4,128,331, and of other implements, \$8,275,995. The Argentine Republic proved the largest market, taking \$5,963,714 worth of farm machinery, against \$3,996,476 in 1904. Russia purchased \$3,851,455 worth of American farm machinery in 1906, while France, Germany, and Canada each made purchases of over \$2,000,000. Holland trebled her 1904 purchases, making the amount over \$600,000 in 1906. Mexico doubled hers, with nearly a like amount. Great Britain is making increasing sales of agricultural machinery in South America, the aggregate for the first six months of 1906 having been \$435,000, against \$235,000 for the same period of 1904. European sales also increased in this period from \$1,790,000 to \$2,085,000.

In electrical machinery America has a long leadership through the highest type of motor and other electrical appliances. The domestic sale of these is enormous, but the surplus for foreign markets went up from \$5,645,809 in the fiscal year 1904 to \$7,869,137 for the fiscal year 1906. Canada proved the best customer, taking last year \$2,138,134 worth, and the United Kingdom \$1,153,528 worth. Cuba, which purchased only \$31,786 worth of American electrical machinery in 1904, last year took \$528,565 worth. The exports to Japan, amounting to \$726,492 for 1906, was somewhat less than for the two previous years. But that Great Britain was not idle in the electrical field is shown by the doubling of exports in this machinery in comparing the first half of 1906 with the same period of 1904.

The sewing-machine trade of Great Britain showed a marked decline this year, exports for the first six months aggregating \$3,790,838, against \$5,615,015 for the first half of 1904 and \$5,875,559 in 1905. The American sewing-machine trade, on the other hand, was a remarkable one for the fiscal year 1906, totaling \$7,272,868, against \$5,623,423 two years previous. Great Britain took \$1,692,739 in 1906, no doubt much of it reexport, and Germany for the first time went over \$1,000,000 in purchases of American sewing machines. The Argentine Republic bought \$714,704 worth, and Mexico was the fourth largest market, taking \$696,543 worth.

#### CHARACTER OF IMPORTS AT NEW YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE, 1906.

The collector of customs of the port of New York reports to the Treasury Department that an analysis of the import records of the New York custom-house for the fiscal year 1906 shows the most conspicuous increases of value to have been upon the kinds of merchandise, with countries of exportation, approximately as follows:

*First division.*—Hides of cattle from South America, British East Indies, France, Mexico, United Kingdom, Russia, China, Denmark, and Sweden, increase for the year \$8,500,000.

Rubber from Brazil, Mexico, Germany, and England; wood pulp and wood flour from Germany, Norway, Sweden, and Austria; waste gunny bagging and paper stock from Germany, Netherlands, England, Spain, and France; reeds and rattan from Germany, India, and China; lumber and laths from Canada; crude bones from South America and Europe; total increase on above group of items, \$3,500,000.

*Second division.*—Precious stones and pearls from England, France, and Holland, \$7,000,000; paintings and paper, principally from England, \$1,500,000; postal-card albums, wall papers, and Christmas goods from Germany and England, \$1,000,000.

*Third division.*—Laces (Valenciennes) from Calais, France, \$3,000,000.

*Fourth division.*—White linens and housekeeping linens from Ireland and Scotland, \$2,500,000; Renaissance tidies from Japan, cotton tapestries from France, cluny lace tidies from Italy, \$500,000; cotton dress goods and white goods from Great Britain, France, and Germany, \$1,500,000; linen drawn work from Japan, burlaps from India, linens from Germany, cotton and flax wearing apparel from France, \$2,500,000; embroideries from St. Gall, Switzerland, laces from Plauen, Germany, \$3,000,000.

*Fifth division.*—Furs from Germany, \$4,000,000; hosiery and underwear from Germany, \$1,500,000; crude feathers from Africa, England, and France; artificial flowers and ornamental feathers from France and Germany; straw hats from South America, Italy, China, and Java, \$2,000,000.

*Sixth division.*—Woolen dress goods from England, France, and Germany; straw matting from China and Japan; shawls from England, Scotland, Germany, Austria, and Switzerland; vegetables fibers from Mexico, Italy, Germany, Nassau, and Philippine Islands; goatskins from Arabia, South America, China, Africa, and India; wool from Russia, Australia, South America, Scotland, Germany, New Zealand, and England, \$6,000,000.

*Seventh division.*—Coal-tar colors from Germany, Switzerland, and United Kingdom; pigments from Germany and United Kingdom, France, Belgium, and Italy; pumice stone from Italy and Germany; glycerin from France, Switzerland, Italy, and the Netherlands; medicine from China; essential oils from Germany, France, United Kingdom, and China; glue from France, Germany, United Kingdom, and Belgium; gambier from East Indies, \$5,500,000.

*Ninth division.*—Structural steel from Antwerp, Belgium (duty 0.5 cent per pound); lead in pigs from Mexico (duty 2.5 cents per pound); tin in pigs from China (free), \$15,000,000; automobiles from France, \$1,500,000; marble, carved and in block, from Italy, \$500,000.

The total increase for the year on the lines above specified approximate, in round numbers, \$71,000,000, which is offset by decreases in the eighth and tenth divisions in coffee, cocoa, sugar, and various minor articles scattered through the lines passed by several different examiners, aggregating, say, \$14,000,000.

The total net increase in appraised values, approximating for the year, is, in round numbers, \$57,000,000.

#### INCREASED IMPORTS OF HIDES IN 1906.

Imports of hides and skins into the United States show considerable increase. This applies to dutiable cattle hides, goatskins, and "all other" hides and skins. In cattle hides, dutiable at 15 per cent, imports during twelve months ending June 30, 1906, were 42,977,943 pounds greater than in 1905 and 70,785,132 pounds greater than in 1904. When it is considered that imported dutiable hides are in very large proportion dry, these increases are remarkable. The actual figures are:

##### *Imports of dutiable cattle hides.*

Fiscal year.	Quantity.	Value.	Average price per pound.
	Pounds.		Cents.
1906.....	156,155,300	\$21,862,060	14.00
1905.....	113,177,357	14,949,628	13.20
1904.....	85,370,168	10,989,035	12.87

Imports of "all other" hides, which phrase means all hides and skins, except dutiable cattle hides and goatskins which are enumerated separately, were also larger in the fiscal year 1906. In this class of hides

and skins the increase for 1906 over 1905 was 31,151,485 pounds, and the increase for this year over 1904 was 55,020,667 pounds. The figures follow:

*Imports of all other hides.*

Fiscal year.	Quantity.	Value.	Average price per pound.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>
1906.....	158,045,419	\$30,246,198	19.13
1905.....	126,893,934	22,868,797	18.02
1904.....	103,024,752	17,045,304	16.54

Imports of goatskins also increased to the amount of 13,275,820 pounds over 1905 and 24,740,844 pounds over 1904. Actual figures for three fiscal years are:

*Imports of goatskins.*

Fiscal year.	Quantity.	Value.	Average price per pound.
	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>
1906.....	111,079,391	\$31,773,909	28.60
1905.....	97,803,571	26,945,721	27.54
1904.....	86,338,547	23,971,731	27.76

Total imports of hides and skins and goatskins during the year ending June 30, 1906, were 87,405,248 pounds greater than in 1905 and 150,245,643 pounds in excess of 1904. This table gives the facts:

*Total imports of hides, skins, and goatskins.*

Fiscal year.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	
1906.....	425,280,110	\$83,882,167
1905.....	337,874,862	64,764,146
1904.....	274,733,467	52,006,070

All statistics obtainable indicate that the slaughter of cattle, and hence the production of hides and skins, in the United States is not increasing proportionately with the increased consumption of leather.

## URUGUAY.

### CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, JULY, 1906.

Following are the customs receipts of the Republic of Uruguay during July, 1906, as published in the "South American Journal" for September 8, 1906:

Importation.....	\$820,595.78
Exportation.....	44,955.24
Departments, estimate.....	75,000.00
Total.....	940,551.02

These figures compare with those for the corresponding month in previous years as follows: 1905, \$1,042,879; 1904, \$700,599; 1903, \$869,396; 1902, \$669,961; 1900, \$718,304. Thus a decrease of \$102,328 is shown as compared with July, 1905, and marks the first indicated decline for monthly receipts from the figures for 1905. The Montevideo "Times" in commenting on the fact states that the July, 1905, receipts were greatly increased through fortuitous circumstances, and that unusually high values were attained during several months of last year. Those for July, 1906, are well above the average for the month, and have been exceeded only twice before.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF SEED WHEAT.

An act passed by the General Assembly of the Republic of Uruguay on May 19, 1906, and approved by the President on June 2, 1906, authorizes the Executive to invest the sum of \$50,000 gold in the purchase of seed wheat of good quality; the same act provides for the organization of a special committee presided over by the Director of the Department of Agriculture, which shall be entrusted with the purchase of said seed and its sale or distribution among agriculturists. In order to enforce the law in reference and pursuant to section 4 thereof, the Executive, on June 23, 1906, issued a decree containing the rules and conditions to be observed in said distribution.

#### FREE ENTRY OF CEREALS FOR SEEDING.

In a resolution passed the 23d of June, 1906, the Executive of the Republic of Uruguay states that the following seed cereals may be imported free of duty during the year 1906: Wheat, maize, barley, and oats.

#### MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS IN MONTEVIDEO.

The United States Consul at Montevideo, Mr. O'HARA, has forwarded the following information in regard to municipal improvements in that city:

"The Government of this country has recently made arrangements for three new enterprises of importance, for the construction and furnishing of which a large amount of materials will be necessary, namely, the National University, for which \$1,000,000 has been appropriated; the Legislative Palace, with an appropriation of \$1,516,000, and the Grand avenue and viaduct.

"The corner stones of the University and the Legislative Palace were laid on July 18, the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of this Republic. The projected Grand avenue is to extend from the Legislative Palace to the site of the new Government building, to be constructed later, a distance of about 1 mile. Owing to the declination of the surface, there will be three large steel spans crossing the



lowest of the intersecting streets at a considerable height. In order to build this avenue and viaduct it is proposed to appropriate for public use so much of the streets and private property as is necessary for the avenue itself as well as the property adjoining it for one block on either side.

"In order to give a better idea of the extent of the proposed university and the materials necessary for its construction, furnishing, and equipment, I give below a short description of it which appeared in a recent issue of the official organ of the Government, '*El Día*.'

"THE NEW UNIVERSITY BUILDING.

"Of the building to be constructed it may be taken as assured that it will be the most monumental of its kind existing in Latin America.

"Its greatest height in the main building is 30 meters (98½ feet) above the ground. It contains 10 great halls, each 140 square meters (1,509 square feet) in area, a museum of commerce of 350 square meters (3,772½ square feet), a gallery intended as a museum of commercial geography, 2 large chemical and physical laboratories, with worktables for 100 persons, and all the appliances necessary for a university building of the first order.

"It is of two stories, with a basement or underground part covering the whole area, with four fronts, this basement taking on the importance of a story on Calle 18 de Julio, as it is some 3 meters (9.8 feet) higher than the sidewalk, there being room for large halls, which will be intended for shops and practical work connected with the studies in the School of Commerce.

"The schools are separated by floors. In the first will be located the School of Commerce and in the second the School of Law. The whole edifice is divided into three parts—the administration, the class rooms, and the library and annexes.

"The administration occupies the whole front on 18 de Julio, the large hall of the council, of 160 square meters (1,724.8 square feet), occupying the center, the front being occupied by a massive decoration, and the whole surmounted by the great cupola, which dominates the rest of the edifice.

"The museum, the laboratories, and the great library with a capacity for 200,000 volumes, and the lecture hall, seating 200 persons, occupy the rear part along Calle Rivera, and extend the whole length of the block.

"On the side streets, and occupying both stories, are the *salons*, each with a seating capacity of 120, and so disposed as to serve for classes in both theoretical and practical work, being divided into an amphitheater and space for workbenches.

"The hall for public meetings is the most important part of the edifice, from the architectural point of view. It is semicircular and in the form of a Greek amphitheater, an idea taken from the assembly hall of the Sorbonne, from which the architects took their model, considering that hall as the best known type.

"It will seat 1,200 persons conveniently, and is in two stories, the amphitheater and an upper gallery. The dimensions are 21 by 20 by 17 meters (69 by 66 by 56 feet). Its ceiling is concave, in the form of a mandolin, and receives the sunlight through a large skylight. Its

acoustics was the object of long and minute study, and it may be said that its construction could not be improved upon.

"The total area, without the stairways at the entrances, is 5,000 square meters (53,900 square feet), its greatest height 30 meters (98½ feet), its front 80 meters (262¾ feet), and its depth 60 meters (197 feet). It has four exits, one at each of its four fronts; the entrance on 18 de Julio is preceded by a monumental stairway of 20 meters (66 feet) width, flanked by two allegorical groups of statuary, representing 'Law' and 'Commerce.'

"The interior decoration in the principal parts of the edifice is sumptuous, and in the entrance vestibule opportunities for sculptured decoration are abundant, as also in the main vestibule which contains the great stairway, and in the assembly hall, which will be the object of special study with respect to sculptured and pictorial decoration.

"The architects, SILVIO GERANTO and J. AUBRIOT, authors of the project, have already commenced to plan the modification and perfecting of the architecture, the precipitation to which they were forced by the short time accorded to them under the act not having permitted them to carry out the idea in the way they would have wished, so that the front will differ in some respects from that which appears in the present plans, especially in the corner sections, whose cupolas will undergo an important reformation.

"The style is that of the Italian Renaissance, with the innovations made necessary by modern demands."

"I am unable to secure, at present, a description of any of the other improvements.

"The materials necessary for these improvements will have to be imported, with the exception of stone, lime, and brick. Those most needed will be structural steel, lumber, glass, and builders' hardware. In the matter of furnishings it is proposed that those of the latest improved models be accepted, and inasmuch as they are for public buildings to be paid for by the Government the local tariffs should not interfere.

"American furniture is in use here and very popular. The Department of Public Instruction recently purchased some furniture in the United States, which is now in use in the schools of this city and giving great satisfaction.

"Particulars as to the buildings to be erected may be had from Señor JUAN A. CAPURRO, Ministro de Fomento, Montevideo, and as to the Grand avenue from Sr. JUAN P. LAMOLLE, Jefe, Inspección de Caminos, Montevideo."

#### IMPROVED SHIPPING FACILITIES AT MONTEVIDEO.

Mr. O'HARA also reports on the shipping facilities of Montevideo as follows:

"Great inconvenience has been experienced in the past by persons desirous of shipping to or from the interior of South America through the port of Montevideo, on account of delays, expenses, and unsatisfactory shipping arrangements. This matter has now been so arranged

as to obviate all former difficulties and provide shippers with the means of security and efficiency in transshipment. The Executive of this country has recently granted to the Nicolas Mihanovich Steam Navigation Company the privilege of establishing at this port a floating warehouse or deposit for merchandise coming into this port destined for Paraguay, Bolivia, Matto Grosso, and the Upper Uruguay, as also the products of those localities destined for exportación. The decree stipulates, as a prerequisite to the continuation of the franchise, that the company shall establish and maintain a regular weekly service between this port and the head of navigation on the Upper Paraguay-Corumba, Brazil.

“The establishment of a depot at this port and a regular line of steamers to the interior points named will be of great advantage to shippers. There are two points to be particularly observed: First, that all merchandise intended for upriver ports should be so designated in the *manifest* and in the *consular invoices*; second, that all such merchandise should be shipped in care of the Nicolas Mihanovich Steam Navigation Company (*Empresa Navegación á Vapor Nicolas Mihanovich*), Montevideo. I have been informed by the agents that such specific designation must be made in order to avoid delay in transshipment.

“A complete translation of the decree is as follows:

“*Resolved*, 1. To authorize the Nicolas Mihanovich Steam Navigation Company to have in the anteport, not to be removed therefrom in any case, a float for the deposit of merchandise.

“2. The floating depot will be limited strictly and exclusively to the merchandise which may come in transit for Paraguay, Bolivia, Matto Grosso, and Upper Uruguay, and those which come from those points to this port by the steamers of the Mihanovich Company, to be transhipped for the high seas.

“3. The deposit of merchandise afloat will not be permitted except in case it is especially declared ‘in transit’ in the consular manifests which the steamers bringing the merchandise to the port should present to the general custom-house board.

“4. The deposit afloat shall be limited to six months from the date of the arrival of the steamers at this port. At the end of this term the Nicolas Mihanovich Steam Navigation Company is to disembark and place in the Government warehouse the merchandise whose time shall have expired.

“5. In order to effect the deposit afloat of merchandise, there will have to be solicited, in each case, the permission of the general custom-house board, and the same requisite must be fulfilled for the transshipment of merchandise to other steamers.

“6. The merchandise which shall come as in transit may be deposited afloat or be transferred directly to the ship which is to take it to its destination, with or without the intervention of lighters.

“7. To effect these operations, as also to exercise an efficient vigilance over the operations which may be carried on in the floating warehouse, by day or night, the Mihanovich Company shall be required

to pay monthly to the general custom-house board the sum of \$100 for the payment of the expenses which, in the judgment of the board, that work may demand without any intervention on the part of the Mihanovich Company, whether in the naming of the custom-house employees whom it may be necessary to designate for that object or in the manner in which the operations of transshipment or deposit are carried on, and are to comply with the regulatory dispositions which may be dictated for that purpose.

"8. The manner of keeping the accounts shall be determined at the proper time by the general custom-house board.

"9. The petitioning company is subject to all the responsibilities which it may incur by reason of irregularities or offenses which its employees or dependents may commit in the custom-house operations which are carried on in the floating warehouse mentioned.

"10. This authorization is to be revocable whenever the Executive may judge convenient, the petitioning company being obliged, in such case, to comply immediately with the resolution without the right of reclamation of any kind.

"11. The Nicholas Mihanovich Steam Navigation Company binds itself to establish a direct service between the ports of Montevideo and those of Paraguay and Matto Grosso as far as Corumba, establishing a weekly sailing of a steamer for the ports indicated. In case of its noncompliance with the obligations, this concession will be considered as immediately canceled.

"Notifying the petitioning company through the secretary's office, said company shall be obliged to conform to the resolution. Communicate to the proper parties and publish this resolution.

"BATLLE Y ORDOÑEZ.

"JOSÉ SERRATO."

## VENEZUELA.

### EXPORTS OF COFFEE, 1904-5.

According to a British Foreign Office Report (Annual Series, No. 3657) the total value of coffee exports from Venezuela during the fiscal year 1904-5 was 31,000,350 *bolivares*, approximately \$6,000,000. The countries of destination and the valuations received, respectively, are given as follows:

	<i>Bolivares.</i>		<i>Bolivares.</i>
United Kingdom .....	157,666	Austria-Hungary .....	197,472
France .....	5,790,756	United States .....	10,256,415
Germany .....	2,022,413	Italy .....	251,563
Netherlands and colonies....	9,585,713	Other countries .....	1,792,848
Spain .....	945,504		

In commenting upon the status of the Venezuelan coffee market, the British vice-consul at Caracas, Mr. HAGGARD, states that the United States is the largest purchaser, an important factor being the Red D Line, connecting Maracaibo with New York. He adds that much of

the coffee leaving Maracaibo is of Colombian origin, having been brought from the neighboring Republic by the waterways of the Zulia and Catatumbo.

Difficulties of transport are a hindrance to the coffee trade, and efforts are being made by the British Central Railway Company to extend their line into the coffee district of Santa Lucia, on the River Tuy. A new company was formed in London and it is hoped that the extension may be finished by the close of the year 1906.

#### COMMERCE OF PUERTO CABELLO, SECOND HALF, 1905.

According to reports from Mr. VERHELST, United States vice-consul in Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, the total value of imports made through said port during the six months ending December 31, 1905, amounted to \$627,000. Of this amount the United States represents \$167,000 against \$190,000 during the same period of 1904. The largest amount of these imports—that is to say, \$187,000, is represented by Great Britain, while the value of German imports amounted to \$135,000 only.

The value of exports from Puerto Cabello to the United States during the period in reference amounted to \$230,000, an increase of \$63,000 in comparison with the same period of 1904; and there were exported to Cuba 56,000 head of cattle, valued at \$778,000.

#### BOUNTY FOR BEET SUGAR.

The "Mexican Herald" for September 6, 1906, states that a bounty law has been recently promulgated in Venezuela, the object of which is to promote the growth of beet sugar in that country. The total payments of the proposed bounties are restricted to \$50,000 for the first year, \$40,000 for the second, \$30,000 for the third, and \$20,000 each for the fourth and fifth years, after which the bounties shall cease.

Persons desiring to obtain the bounties are required to produce 300 tons of sugar in the first year, 400 in the second, 600 in the third, 1,100 in the fourth, and 1,500 in the fifth. They are also obliged to put 300 hectares, or 750 acres, under cultivation in the first year.

Provision is made for an import duty on foreign sugars equal to about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound bounty between the total taxes paid respectively by the native and imported sugars, and this is to continue until the end of 1915. The benefits of the act, however, are confined to those who, within the first two years of the operation of the law—1906 and 1907—shall fulfill the stipulations of the law requiring the manufacture of from 300 to 400 metrical tons of sugar.

### MODIFICATIONS IN TARIFF ON EARTHENWARE.

President CASTRO on August 25, 1906, decreed the following modifications in the customs tariff law of Venezuela, as published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for January, 1906.

Two appraisements for earthenware are decreed as follows:

First. Fine earthenware, porcelain, chinaware, Sevres ware, etc., in whatever form, not otherwise specified, shall be appraised in Class IV of the tariff.

Second. Common earthenware, glazed or unglazed pottery, and other kinds not included in the above class, in whatever form, not otherwise specified, shall be appraised in Class III of the tariff.

Numbers 158, 263, and 264 of the present customs tariff are therefore modified.

The rate for Class IV is 75 centimes, and for Class III is 25 centimes of the bolivar per kilogram.

Woven wire, designed for fences for animals and as a protection to agriculture and flocks, is ordered to be cleared free of duty, like barbed wire.

### FORECAST OF THE COFFEE YEAR 1905-6.

An interesting review of the world's production of coffee was lately published by M. AUGUSTE RAMOS, professor at the Polytechnic School of Agriculture in Brazil, in which the author gives a forecast of production for the year 1905-6. From this it appears that Venezuela, which formerly occupied second place as a producer, will share that position with other countries. The total production for the world is placed at about 900,000 tons, distributed as follows:

Country.	Quantity.	Per cent.	Country.	Quantity.	Per cent.
	<i>Tons.</i>			<i>Tons.</i>	
Brazil .....	690,000	76.66	Mexico .....	18,000	2.00
Venezuela .....	30,000	3.33	Dutch colonies .....	15,000	1.66
Colombia .....	30,000	3.33	Porto Rico .....	12,000	1.33
Guatemala .....	30,000	3.33	Costa Rica .....	12,000	1.33
San Salvador .....	30,000	3.33	Nicaragua .....	6,000	.66
Haiti .....	24,000	2.66	Martinique and Gnadalupe	3,000	.33

### 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.

The "Review of Reviews" for October continues its series of articles by G. M. L. BROWN and FRANKLIN ADAMS on the Republics of Latin America, "Chile and Peru" being the countries treated in the

issue in reference. The history of the two Republics is justly characterized as "sensational"—Peru famous for her prehistoric civilization and the splendors of the vice-regal court at Lima and by the succession of almost crushing disasters from which she has risen energetic and hopeful; Chile, whose conflicts between Spanish colonists and native Araucanians continued for three and a half centuries, whose war for independence and lamentable visitations of earthquakes might naturally be expected to drain the vitality of even so hardy a nation as the Chileans. These two neighbors, whose interests are reciprocal rather than competitive, bound by the triple tie of a common civilization, language, and religion, have in the past been frequent comrades in misfortune, and the clash of interests over provincial delimitations is adjudged by the writers to be temporary only. An interesting account of the development of the nitrate industry in Chile is one of the features of the article, it being stated that the value of the "product runs into figures that stagger the imagination." The surprising development of the sheep industry in Tierra del Fuego is commented upon, while a liberal policy toward investors and the comparatively low tariff testify to the moderation and prosperity of the Government. Comparison is instituted between the size of Peru and that of other countries, it being stated that her surface equals the combined area of France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Greece, and that one of her departments alone (that of Loreto) exceeds by 40,000 square miles the extent of Austria-Hungary. This vast area possesses every variety of climate and is capable of supplying agricultural and pastoral products indigenous to every region. The cotton plant and the potato are native to Peru, while the mineral wealth of the country is famed in the world's annals. A meritorious appreciation of the past and present of the two Republics and an enthusiastic outlook toward future developments make the paper of more than ordinary interest. Sympathetic reference is made to the recent earthquake in Chile and to the prompt aid and interest rendered by her sister Republic in the hour of adversity.

In a pamphlet entitled "A Few Figures on the Development of Argentine International Trade," the Division of Commerce of the Argentine Government has issued a compendium of trade information concisely and clearly set forth, which will be highly prized by statisticians. Issued in 1906, it brings trade statistics up to the close of 1905, data for previous periods of five and ten years being furnished for comparison. The initial tabular statement deals with imports from the United States and shows that in the interval between 1896 and 1905 an increase of 158 per cent is recorded, the actual figures being \$11,210,475 and \$28,920,443 for the two periods, respectively. In 1895, exports of Argentine products to the United States figured for

\$8,947,165, and in 1905 they rose to \$15,717,458. Other countries engaged in Argentine commerce are similarly covered. Among the articles of native production whose development is indicated, sugar advanced from 115,934 tons in 1900 to 137,091 in 1905; alcohol, from 13,643,515 liters to 19,931,643 liters in the same time; beer, from 24,379,919 liters to 49,379,582 liters; wines, from 112,810,705 liters to 183,840,859 liters, and tobacco, from 7,572 tons to 9,236 tons. The per capita import value of the Republic is shown to be fifth among commercial nations and its export rank second only to Holland. The immense development of agricultural industry is indicated by the fact that from 1895 to 1905 the area devoted to wheat more than doubled; the linseed area was trebled; maize doubled, and hay increased four-fold. Railways increased in extent from 9,432 kilometers in 1890 to 19,793 kilometers in 1905, the receipts for the latter year being placed at \$22,283,300. The total population of the country is given as 5,678,197.

An interesting statement made in the "North American Review" for September 21, 1906, by Mr. JOHN BARRETT, United States Minister to Colombia, is to the effect that if the United States had spent in Latin America one-fiftieth part of the money expended in developing Asiatic trade, commercial intercourse between the Republics of the Western Hemisphere would be double or triple what it now is. The value of Latin-American trade is evidenced by the fact that its total foreign commerce in 1905 amounted to over \$1,700,000,000—\$1,000,000,000 being sales and \$700,000,000 purchases. Of the first total, the United States bought of Latin America to the value of \$350,000,000, and of the second sold to the value of \$189,000,000. An analysis of this result indicates that the major portion of South America bought only 14 per cent of its imports from the United States. It is to combat the existing trade condition that Mr. BARRETT'S paper on the "United States and Latin America" is written, and as the first means toward the accomplishment of that purpose he advises a better reciprocal understanding of national characteristics and aims, as well as a more thorough knowledge of conditions prevailing throughout the New World.

The Columbus Memorial Library has received a valuable contribution to its Bolivian records in a report made by ALFREDO DEREIMS, member of the Topographic Commission of Bolivia, concerning the geological structure of the Departments of La Paz, Oruro, Cochabamba, Potosi, and Tarija. The main object of the commission was to establish the location of certain coal lands, and the conclusion was reached that in fossil remains of the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous ages Bolivia is no less rich than countries of the Old World.



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- Cape Samaná to Cape Viejo Frances. From a survey in 1905 . . . Washington, U. S. Hydrographic Office, February, 1906.  $23 \times 36$  inches.
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- NICARAGUA. Mapa de la República de Nicaragua revisado, levantado por orden de su Exa. el Presidente de la República . . . Por Maximiliano v. Sonnenstern . . . 1895. In 4 sheets, each  $29 \times 29$  inches.

## PERMANENT LIBRARY FILES.

Those publications marked with an asterisk have no recent numbers on file.

Persons interested in the commercial and general news of foreign countries will find the following among the official and periodical publications on the permanent files in the Columbus Memorial Library, International Bureau of the American Republics:

### ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

- Boletín de la Cámara Mercantil. Barracas al Sud. Weekly.  
Boletín Consular. (Ministerio de relaciones exteriores.) Buenos Ayres. Irregular.  
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.  
Buenos Aires Herald. Buenos Ayres. Daily and weekly.  
\* El Comercio Exterior Argentino. Buenos Ayres.  
Monthly Bulletin of Municipal Statistics of the City of Buenos Ayres. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.  
La Nación. Buenos Ayres. Daily.  
La Prensa. Buenos Ayres. Daily.  
Review of the River Plate. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.  
Revista Mensual de la Cámara Mercantil. Barracas al Sud. Monthly.  
Revista Nacional. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.  
The Standard. Buenos Ayres. Mail supplement.

### BOLIVIA.

- \* Boletín de la Oficina Nacional de Inmigración, Estadística y Propaganda Geográfica. La Paz. Quarterly.  
Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de la Paz. La Paz. Irregular.  
\* El Comercio. La Paz. Daily.  
El Estado. La Paz. Daily. (Diario Oficial.)  
\* Revista Comercial é Industrial de la República de Bolivia. La Paz. Monthly.

### BRAZIL.

- Boletim da Agricultura. Secretario da Agricultura, Commercio e Obras Publicas do Estado de São Paulo. São Paulo, Brazil. Monthly.  
Boletim da Secretaria de Agricultura, Vição, Industria e Obras Publicas do Estado da Bahia. Bahia. Monthly.  
\* Boletim de Serviço da Estatística Commercial da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil. Rio de Janeiro. Irregular.  
\* Brazilian Mining Review. Ouro Preto. Irregular.  
\* Brazilian Review. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.  
Diario da Bahia. Bahia. Daily.



- Diário Oficial. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.  
 \*Gazeta Commercial e Financeira. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.  
 \*Jornal do Commercio. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.  
 Jornal do Recife. Pernambuco. Daily.  
 Jornal dos Agricultores. Rio de Janeiro. Semimonthly.  
 Província (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.

## CHILE.

- Boletín del Ministerio de relaciones exteriores. Santiago. Monthly.  
 Boletín de la Sociedad Agricola del Sur. Concepción. Semimonthly.  
 Boletín de la Sociedad de Fomento Fabril. Santiago. Monthly.  
 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.  
 El Noticiero Comercial. Santiago de Chile. Monthly.  
 El Pensamiento. Santiago. Monthly.  
 \*Revista Comercial é Industrial de Minas. Santiago. Monthly.

## COLOMBIA.

- Diario Oficial. Bogotá. Daily.  
 Revista de la Instrucción Pública de Colombia. Bogotá. Monthly.

## COSTA RICA.

- Boletín Judicial. San José. Daily.  
 La Gaceta. (Diario Oficial.) San José. Daily.  
 Limon Weekly News. Port Limon. Weekly. (Suspended until further notice.)

## CUBA.

- Boletín Oficial de la Cámara de Comercio, Industria y Navegación de la Isla de Cuba.  
 Habana. Monthly.  
 Boletín Oficial del Departamento del Estado. Habana. Monthly.  
 La Gaceta Económica. Habana. Semimonthly.  
 Gaceta Oficial de la República de Cuba. Habana. Daily.  
 Revista Municipal y de Intereses Economicos. Habana. Semimonthly.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

- Gaceta Oficial. Santo Domingo. Weekly.  
 Revista de Agricultura. Santo Domingo. Monthly.

## ECUADOR.

- Anales de la Universidad Central del Ecuador. Quito. Monthly.  
 Gaceta Municipal. Guayaquil. Weekly.  
 Registro Oficial de la República del Ecuador. Quito. Daily.

## FRANCE.

- Les Annales Diplomatiques et Consulaires. Paris. Monthly.  
 Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce de Paris. Paris. Weekly.  
 Bulletin de la Société de Géographie Commerciale de Paris. Paris. Irregular.  
 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.

Petermann's Mitteilungen. Gotha. Monthly.

Südamerikanische Rundschau. Berlin. Monthly.

Der Tropenpflanzer. Berlin. Monthly.

Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin. Berlin. Monthly.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Board of Trade Journal. London. Weekly.

British Trade Journal. London. Monthly.

Commercial Intelligence. London. Weekly.

Diplomatic and Consular Reports. London.

Geographical Journal. London. Monthly.

Mining (The) Journal, Railway and Commercial Gazette. London. Weekly.

The Scottish Geographical Magazine. Edinburgh. Monthly.

South American Journal. London. Weekly.

Times (The). London. Daily. (Filed for one year.)

GUATEMALA.

Boletín de Agricultura. Guatemala. Irregular.

El Guatemalteco. Guatemala. Daily. (Diario Oficial.)

\*La República. Guatemala. Daily.

HAITI.

\*Bulletin Officiel de l'Agriculture et de l'Industrie. Port au Prince. Monthly.

\*Le Moment. (Journal politique.) Port au Prince, Haiti. Weekly.

Le Moniteur. (Journal officiel de la République d'Haïti.) Port au Prince, Haiti. Biweekly.

Revue de la Société de Législation. Port au Prince, Haiti. Monthly

HONDURAS.

Boletín Legislativo. Tegucigalpa. Daily.

El Estado. Tegucigalpa. (3 nos. per week.)

La Gaceta. Tegucigalpa. Daily. (Official paper.)

\*Gaceta Judicial. Tegucigalpa. Semiweekly.

\*El Pabellón de Honduras. Tegucigalpa. Weekly.

\*El Republicano. (Semi-official). Tegucigalpa. Three times a week.

Revista del Archivo y Biblioteca Nacional de Honduras. Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Monthly.

ITALY.

Bollettino del Ministro degli Affari Esteri. Roma. Irregular.

MEXICO.

El Agricultor Mexicano. Ciudad Juarez. Monthly.

Boletín de Estadística. Mérida. Semimonthly.

Boletín del Instituto Científico y Literario. Toluca. Monthly.

Diario Oficial. México. Daily.

El Economista Mexicano. México. Weekly.

\*El Estado de Colima. Colima. Weekly.

El Hacendado Mexicano. México. Monthly.

Mexican Herald. México. Daily. (Filed for one year.)

Mexican Investor. México. Weekly.

Mexican Journal of Commerce. Mexico City. Monthly.

Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Guerrero. Chilpancingo, México. Weekly.

Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Michoacán de Ocampo. Morelia, México. Semiweekly.

\* Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Oaxaca. Oaxaca de Juarez, México. Semiweekly.

Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Tabasco. San Juan Bautista, México. Semiweekly.

El Republicano. Aguascalientes. Weekly.

Semana Mercantil. México. Weekly.

## NICARAGUA.

The American. Bluefields. Weekly.

El Comercio. Managua. Daily.

Diario Oficial. Managua. Daily.

## PANAMA.

Star and Herald. Panamá. Weekly.

La República. Panamá. Weekly.

## PARAGUAY.

\* Boletín Quincenal de la Cámara de Comercio de la Asunción. Asunción. Semi-monthly.

\* Diario Oficial. Asunción. Daily.

\* Paraguay Rundschau. Asunción. Weekly.

\* Revista del Instituto Paraguayo. Asunción. Monthly.

\* Revue Commerciale. Assomption, Paraguay. Semimonthly.

## PERÚ.

Auxiliar del Comercio. Callao. Biweekly.

Boletín de Minas, Industrias y Construcciones. Lima. Monthly.

Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima. Lima. Quarterly.

Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura. Lima. Monthly.

Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería. Lima. Monthly.

\* El Economista. Lima. Weekly.

\* El Peruano. (Diario Oficial.) Lima. Daily.

Padrón General de Minas. Lima. Semiannual.

Revista de Ciencias. Lima. Monthly.

Revista Pan-Americana. Lima. Monthly.

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Boletín de la Cámara de Comercio Filipina. Manila. Monthly.

El Mercantil. Manila. Daily.

Far Eastern Review, Manila. Monthly.

Official Gazette, Manila. Weekly. (Also issued in Spanish.)

## PORTO RICO.

La Correspondencia de Puerto Rico. San Juan. Daily.

## EL SALVADOR.

Anales del Museo Nacional. San Salvador. Monthly.

Boletín de Agricultura. San Salvador. Semimonthly.

Diario del Salvador. San Salvador. Daily.

Diario Oficial. San Salvador. Daily.

\* Revista de Derecho y Jurisprudencia. San Salvador. Monthly.

## SWITZERLAND.

La Propriété Industrielle. Berne. Monthly.

## UNITED STATES.

American Druggist. New York. Semimonthly.

American Exporter. New York. Semimonthly. (Alternate Spanish and English editions.)

American Historical Review. New York. Quarterly.

- American Review of Reviews. New York. Monthly.  
 El Boletín Comercial. St. Louis. Monthly.  
 Bookman (The). New York. Monthly.  
 Bulletin of the American Geographical Society. New York.  
 Bulletin of Books added to the Public Library of the City of Boston. Boston. Monthly.  
 Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia. Philadelphia. Monthly.  
 Bulletin of the New York Public Library. Monthly.  
 Century Magazine. New York. Monthly.  
 Current Literature. New York. Monthly.  
 Dun's Review. New York. Weekly.  
 Dun's Review. International edition. New York. Monthly.  
 Engineering Magazine. New York. Monthly.  
 Engineering and Mining Journal. New York. Weekly.  
 Engineering News. New York. Weekly.  
 Export Implement Age. Philadelphia. Monthly.  
 Field Columbian Museum Publications. Chicago.  
 Forum (The). New York. Quarterly.  
 Independent (The). New York. Weekly.  
 India Rubber World. New York. Monthly.  
 International Buyer. New York. Semimonthly. (Alternate Spanish and English editions.)  
 Journal of Geography. New York. Monthly.  
 Library Journal. New York. Monthly.  
 Literary Digest. New York. Weekly.  
 \* Mexican Industrial Review. Chicago. Monthly.  
 Mines and Minerals. Scranton, Pa. Monthly.  
 Mining Magazine. New York. Monthly.  
 Mining World. Chicago. Weekly.  
 Modern Mexico. St. Louis. Monthly.  
 Monthly Consular and Trade Reports. (Department of Commerce and Labor.)  
 Washington. Monthly.  
 National Geographic Magazine. New York. Monthly.  
 North American Review. New York. Monthly.  
 Novedades (Las). New York. Weekly.  
 Outlook (The). New York. Weekly.  
 Pan-American Review. New York. Monthly.  
 Patent and Trade Mark Review. New York. Monthly.  
 Records of the Past. Washington, D. C. Monthly.  
 Scientific American. New York. Weekly.  
 Scientific American. Export Edition. New York. Monthly.  
 Sister Republics. Denver, Colo. Monthly.  
 The Technical World. Chicago. Monthly.  
 World To-day (The). Chicago. Monthly.  
 World's Work. New York. Monthly.

## URUGUAY.

- Anales del Departamento de Ganadería y Agricultura. Montevideo. Monthly.  
 \* Montevideo Times. Montevideo. Daily.  
 Revista de la Asociación Rural del Uruguay. Montevideo. Monthly.  
 Revista de la Unión Industrial Uruguaya. Montevideo. Semimonthly.

## VENEZUELA.

- Boletín de Estadística. Caracas. Monthly.  
 El Fonógrafo. Maracaibo. Daily.  
 Gaceta Oficial. Caracas. Daily.  
 La Industria. Caracas. Monthly.  
 \* Venezuelan Herald. Caracas.

# BOLETIM MENSAL

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## REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

### COMMERCIO EXTERIOR DURANTE O PRIMEIRO SEMESTRE DE 1906.

Os seguintes dados estatísticos são tomados do relatório ultimamente publicado pelo Director Geral da Estatística da Republica Argentina sobre o commercio da Republica no primeiro semestre de 1906.

O valor total dos generos importados durante o periodo em revista foi de \$117,508,381 em ouro, sendo no valor de \$83,571,257 os generos sujeitos a direitos de importação, ou seja mais \$11,522,871 que em egual periodo de 1905. Os generos que entraram livres de direitos mostram um augmento de \$8,410,535, comparados com os importados em egual periodo de 1905. Esse augmento foi realizado principalmente em materiaes de vias-ferreas, tramways, portos, etc., e de instrumentos e sementes destinados á agricultura. As importações de ferro e aço e suas manufacturas mostram um augmento de \$2,235,454, comparadas com as do mesmo periodo do anno anterior; as importações de outros metaes accusam um augmento de \$1,051,498; as de instrumentos agricolas, \$905,117; materiaes para estradas de ferro, \$4,651,038, o que perfaz o total de \$9,843,107. O valor total dessas quatro classes de importações foi de \$40,388,253, sendo por valor de \$22,000,000 as que entraram livres de direitos.

As importações, discriminadas por paizes de origem, foram como seguem: Reino Unido, \$37,605,564; Estados Unidos, \$17,988,268; Alemanha, \$17,762,551; França, \$12,695,415; Italia, \$11,429,984; Belgica, \$5,193,230; Hespanha, \$3,413,365; Brasil, \$2,721,811; Uruguay, \$1,014,775; Hollanda, \$821,420; Paraguay, \$517,465; Chile, \$312,746; Cuba, \$262,800; Bolivia, \$52,565; Africa, \$9,093; outros paizes, \$5,707,334.

As importações, por classes, dividem-se assim: Animas vivos, \$1,013,694; productos alimenticios, \$7,405,030; fumo e suas manufacturas, \$2,245,522; vinhos e bebidas espirituosas, \$5,455,581; tecidos, \$26,406,425; oleos, \$2,842,437; productos chimicos e drogas, \$3,305,051; materias corantes, \$654,087; madeiras e suas manufacturas, \$2,423,505; papel e suas manufacturas, \$2,180,198; conro e suas manufacturas, \$1,153,449; ferragens, \$14,710,273; metaes varios, \$3,572,843; instrumentos agricolas, \$8,560,965; materiaes para vias-ferreas, \$13,544,172; louça, vidro, etc., \$8,769,912; materiaes de construcção, \$9,396,580; appparelhos electricos, \$1,089,641; artigos diversos, \$2,779,016.

O valor total da exportação no periodo em revista (exclusive do ouro) foi de \$164,766,110 ouro, sendo menos por \$11,007,571 que em igual periodo de 1905. Os paizes de destino foram: Allemanha, \$22,529,025; Reino Unido, \$21,002,044; França, \$20,570,903; Belgica, \$14,424,165; Estados Unidos, \$7,806,721; Brasil, \$5,294,930; Italia, \$3,260,878; Africa, \$2,780,774; Uruguay, \$2,547,700; Hollanda, \$1,507,169; Hespanha, \$1,389,771; Chile, \$878,016; Bolivia, \$268,043; Cuba, \$128,720; Paraguay, \$88,630; outros paizes, \$1,759,773; á ordem, \$58,528,848.

As exportações foram distribuidas assim: Productos pastoris, \$70,517,665; productos agricolas, \$88,614,482; productos florestaes, \$3,607,222; productos mineraes, \$150,624; productos da caça, \$353,053; productos diversos, \$1,523,064.

Segundo os dados officiaes, as exportações de ouro foram por valor de \$50,849, ou menos por \$551,531 que em igual periodo de 1905, ao passo que as importações desse metal foram por valor de \$17,121,687, ou seja \$2,685,742 mais que no periodo correspondente de 1905.

As rendas arrecadadas pelas alfandegas da Republica durante o periodo em revista foram na importancia de \$28,638,794 em ouro e \$890,280 em papel, as quaes, comparadas com as do periodo correspondente do anno de 1905, mostram um augmento de \$4,183,256 em ouro e \$166,519 em papel.

#### ORÇAMENTO PARA 1907.

O Poder Executivo da Republica Argentina submetten á Camara dos Deputados da Republica, no dia 10 de Agosto de 1906, o projecto do orçamento para o anno de 1907.

A despeza é fixada em 131,684,553.24 pesos moeda nacional e 28,698,872.34 pesos ouro, ou seja o total de 196,909,263.10 pesos papel. O projecto tambem consigna diversas verbas em apolices da divida publica, para occorrer ás despezas com as obras publicas em via de construcção.

A receita é orçada em 88,954,318.75 pesos papel e 50,250,105.44 pesos ouro, o que perfaz o total de 197,159,103 pesos papel. A esta somma deve se acrescentar a quantia em apolices que o Governo é auctorizado a despende com o serviço das obras publicas.

**COLHEITA DO ASSUCAR EM 1906.**

As estatísticas da produção de assucar na Provincia de Tucumán durante o anno de 1906, comparadas com as de egual periodo de 1905, accusam augmentos, tanto na colheita da canna, como no fabrico de assucar.

Das 28 usinas existentes nesta Provincia, sómente 5 iniciaram a colheita da canna em 19 de Maio, começando os 23 restantes no dia 1º de Junho. Por conseguinte, nos principios do mez de Junho as 5 usinas tinham produzido 11,772,180 kilogrammas de canna e 335,980 kilogrammas de assucar. As estatísticas officiaes mostram que até 30 de Junho de 1906 as 28 usinas tinham produzido 297,079,170 kilogrammas de canna e 16,265,780 kilogrammas de assucar.

A quantidade de assucar da safra actual que se exportou até 30 de Junho de 1906 foi de 12,988,388 kilogrammas, restando no paiz 3,277,392 kilogrammas, os quaes, juntados aos 69,138 kilogrammas que existem da safra anterior, perfazem o total de 3,346,530 kilogrammas.

Deve-se notar que a produção de tres dessas usinas não está comprehendida nesses algarismos, porque as cifras que lhes correspondem não figuram nos quadros officiaes. Comparando-se a produção de canna e o fabrico de assucar na safra que terminou no dia 30 de Junho de 1906, com a produção de canna e assucar na safra anterior, verifica-se que houve uma enorme differença á favor da safra de 1906. A produção de canna na safra de 1906 foi de 297,079,170 kilogrammas, e a de assucar 16,265,780 kilogrammas, contra respectivamente 216,052,420 e 12,731,468 kilogrammas em 1905.

**SALUBRIDADE DA CIDADE DE BUENOS-AYRES.**

Um numero recente da "La Correspondance Médicale." importante publicação scientifica de Paris, contem um interessante artigo no qual se demonstra que a capital argentina é a cidade a mais salubre do mundo. Esse asserto tem consideravel valor, pois é baseado em dados estatísticos.

O referido artigo tem por titulo "A cidade mais salubre do mundo," e é como se segue:

"Não é Paris, nem Berlim, nem Londres, nem qualquer outra cidade da Europa ou dos Estados Unidos; é a cidade de Buenos Aires, na Republica Argentina. Com effeito, dos algarismos do 'Anuario Estadístico de la Ciudad de Buenos-Ayres para 1904,' que acaba de ser publicado, verifica-se que o coeeficiente mortuario da capital da Republica Argentina, que ha poucos annos elevou-se a 30 por 1,000 habitantes, baixou em 1904 a 14.6, contra 27.9 que tem Madrid, 20.3 Nova York, 18.2 Vienna, 17.8 Paris, 16.5 Londres, e 15.5 Berlim.

"Por outro lado, si compararmos o coeeficiente da natalidade com o da mortalidade, teremos as seguintes differenças a favor do primeiro:

Buenos-Ayres, 18.8; Londres, 11.3; Vienna, 8.8; Berlin, 7.1; Paris, 2.3. Em outras palavras, a porcentagem de mortalidade de Buenos Aires é a mais baixa e a de Paris a mais elevada, sendo oito vezes a da capital argentina. Por conseguinte, é altamente justificada a afirmação de que Buenos Ayres é mais salubre cidade do mundo.

“Deve-se notar que este bom estado sanitario não pode ser attribuido á situação geographica de Buenos-Ayres, mas é o resultado do progresso que tem feito a hygiene publica e das providencias tomadas com o fim de reduzir a porcentagem da mortalidade de crianças. Em um periodo de quinze annos a porcentagem de obitos de crianças, causados por affecções intestinaes, tem diminuido de 37 por cento. O coefficiente de mortalidade em crianças de 0 a 1 anno de idade em 100 nascimentos é de só 8.3 em Buenos-Ayres, contra 11 em Paris, 20 em Berlin, 18 em Vienna e 40 em São Petersburgo.”

#### MOVIMENTO DA IMMIGRAÇÃO DURANTE O PRIMEIRO SEMESTRE DE 1906.

Segundo o relatório apresentado pelo Chefe da Divisão de Imigração do Departamento da Agricultura da Republica Argentina para o primeiro semestre de 1906, o numero dos immigrants que entraram no paiz durante o dito periodo foi o seguinte:

	Numero.
Entrada de passageiros de portos estrangeiros .....	5,066
Entrada de passageiros do porto de Montevideo .....	29,555
Entrada de immigrants de portos estrangeiros .....	91,000
Entrada de immigrants do porto de Montevideo .....	26,875
Total .....	152,496

## BOLIVIA.

#### COMMERCIO EXTERIOR EM 1905.

Segundo os dados officiaes ultimamente publicados, o commercio exterior da Republica da Bolivia em 1905 foi por valor de 49,851,-819.09 *bolivianos*, cabendo 20,298,771.67 *bolivianos* á importação e 29,553,047.42 *bolivianos* á exportação, o que mostra um balanço commercial a favor da Republica de 9,254,275.75 *bolivianos*.

O movimento da importação por paizes de procedencia foi o seguinte: Allemanha, 3,545,929.52 *bolivianos*; Inglaterra, 3,343,449.14 *bolivianos*; Chile, 2,500,635.03 *bolivianos*; Peru, 2,306,499.82 *bolivianos*; Estados Unidos, 1,713,407.40 *bolivianos*; Republica Argentina, 1,045,265.08 *bolivianos*; França, 747,902.88 *bolivianos*; Italia, 726,698.04 *bolivianos*; Belgica, 674,924.75 *bolivianos*; Hespanha, 164,132.37 *bolivianos*; Equador, 99,015.14 *bolivianos*; Uruguay, 71,205.08 *bolivianos*; Paraguay, 22,001.04 *bolivianos*; Portugal, 11,409.08 *bolivianos*; Brasil, 5,294.98



*bolivianos*; America Central, 3,445 *bolivianos*; Cuba, 1,685.80 *bolivianos*; China, 67.87 *bolivianos*, e outros paizes, 3,295,106.52.

O movimento da importação por classes foi o seguinte: Mercadorias em geral, 18,863,329.38 *bolivianos*; bebidas, 1,177,903.45 *bolivianos*, e productos chimicos, 257,538.84 *bolivianos*.

O movimento da exportação por paizes de destino foi o seguinte: Chile, 6,346,170.05 *bolivianos*; França, 3,812,531.10 *bolivianos*; Inglaterra, 2,681,491.28 *bolivianos*; Allemanha, 1,028,682.42 *bolivianos*; Republica Argentina, 335,203.46 *bolivianos*; Peru, 123,197.95 *bolivianos*; Estados Unidos, 60,761 *bolivianos*; Italia, 5,165 *bolivianos*; Uruguay, 94.05 *bolivianos*, e outros paizes, 15,139,751.11 *bolivianos*.

As mercadorias que mais avultaram na exportação foram as seguintes: Estanho, 13,582,735.32 *bolivianos*; borracha, 5,809,183.70 *bolivianos*; prata, 3,699,394.92 *bolivianos*; cobre, 3,564,955.73 *bolivianos*; bismutho, 1,185,552.70 *bolivianos*, e ouro, 42,740.50 *bolivianos*.

Damos a seguir o quadro comparativo do commercio exterior da Bolivia para o periodo de 1895-1905:

Annos.	Importação.	Exportação.	Annos.	Importação.	Exportação.
	<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>		<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
1895.....	13,897,404.89	20,914,140.11	1901.....	16,953,223.75	37,578,210.97
1896.....	12,952,483.45	22,047,330.51	1902.....	14,143,342.31	28,041,578.74
1897.....	12,457,242.25	21,990,455.24	1903.....	16,344,899.39	25,909,468.31
1898.....	11,897,244.85	27,456,676.76	1904.....	19,823,444.59	21,162,947.44
1899.....	12,839,961.81	27,365,746.65	1905.....	20,298,771.67	29,533,047.42
1900.....	13,344,114.47	35,657,689.96			

#### AUGMENTO DA PRODUÇÃO DE BORRACHA.

As estatisticas officiaes da produção de borracha na Bolivia em 1904, comparadas com as do anno anterior, mostram um augmento em 1904 de 500 toneladas. Nessa produção não está comprehendida a proveniente do Acre.

A produção de borracha nos nove annos de 1896-1904 foi a seguinte:

Annos.	Quantidade.	Annos.	Quantidade.
	<i>Libras.</i>		<i>Libras.</i>
1896.....	2,509,566	1901.....	7,623,138
1897.....	3,683,275	1902.....	4,186,585
1898.....	6,943,100	1903.....	2,906,274
1899.....	4,708,000	1904.....	3,453,182
1900.....	7,691,728		

O Governo da Bolivia recebe constantemente pedidos de concessões para a exploração da borracha, sendo registrados no Departamento de Cochabamba durante o primeiro semestre de 1905, 31 pedidos de concessões. No Departamento de La Paz foram registrados 51 pedidos de concessões durante o segundo semestre de 1904 e 84 durante o anno de 1905.

Um relatório official sobre a produção de borracha nas margens do Rio Beni mostra que foram em exploração 459 estradas, as quaes produziram 309,599 libras de borracha. Como cada estrada contem 150 pés de borracha, a produção média por arvore seria um pouco menos de  $4\frac{1}{2}$  libras.

**RENDAS ADUANEIRAS EM 1905-6.**

Durante o exercicio de 1905-6 foram cobrados pela Alfandega de La Paz na Bolivia, direitos de importação e de exportação pela importancia de 777,636.39 bolivianos. Os principaes generos exportados durante o exercicio foram a borracha e o estanho.

**BRAZIL.**

**COMMERCIO EXTERIOR EM 1905.**

Ao Bureau Internacional das Republicas Americanas foram subministradas as seguintes estatisticas do commercio exterior do Brazil em 1905, comparadas com as do anno anterior. Destes algarismos se vê que a importação em 1905 foi por valor de 265:156\$000, e a exportação por valor de 396:827\$679, contra 454:994\$574 e 685:456\$606, respectivamente, em 1904.

As mercadorias cujo valor mais avulta na importação são as seguintes:

	MILREIS PAPEL.		MILREIS OURO.	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Algodão em bruto, em fios, em tecidos, em manufacturas diversas.....	76,243,048	59,640,222	34,254,939	34,668,768
Aço e ferro em bruto e em manufacturas diversas.....	38,179,749	38,525,035	17,158,830	22,511,393
Machinas,apparellhos, ferramentas, e utensilios diversos.....	27,702,541	27,834,127	12,439,051	16,279,689
Papel e suas applicações.....	12,241,491	11,231,015	5,496,688	6,568,282
Productos chimicos, drogas, medicamentos, e especialidades pharmaceuticas.....	11,422,797	10,155,994	5,128,573	5,921,059
Peltes, couros preparados, curtidos, e manufacturados.....	8,676,434	8,258,061	3,898,470	4,843,672
Juta em fio.....	5,664,641	5,685,353	2,544,185	3,315,596
Carvão de pedra.....	25,151,328	20,015,166	11,289,055	11,635,667
Kerozene.....	11,930,338	9,547,746	5,361,581	5,536,431
Borracha em obras.....	2,280,762	2,208,382	1,024,860	1,279,465
Filho.....	5,701,452	4,192,832	2,557,565	2,411,049
Louça, porcellana, vidros, e crystaes.....	7,361,757	6,932,040	3,306,747	4,039,664
Azeites e oleos vegetaes para usos industriaes.....	1,577,010	1,023,253	707,269	598,874
Breu.....	1,929,084	1,833,758	864,714	1,079,467
Oleos lubrificantes, animaes, mineraes e vegetaes.....	2,070,836	1,511,648	930,492	904,527
Alfafa.....	1,782,944	1,671,966	779,582	980,592
Gado vaccum.....	2,078,682	3,883,464	399,896	2,198,858
Lã em bruto, em fio, em tecidos e em obras diversas.....	13,098,769	11,888,539	5,880,530	6,833,968
Seda em bruto, em fio, em tecidos e em obras diversas.....	3,928,966	3,469,194	1,764,776	2,060,724
Alhos e cebollas.....	1,505,563	984,793	675,397	583,787
Arroz.....	12,142,750	8,824,738	5,505,401	5,211,653
Azeite de oliveira.....	2,686,083	2,845,401	1,205,783	1,648,513
Bacalhão.....	11,613,923	12,199,763	5,223,400	7,046,452
Batatas.....	3,673,440	2,670,438	1,647,922	1,502,685
Trigo em grão.....	25,064,053	21,498,804	11,289,367	12,474,608
Farinha de trigo.....	31,105,631	25,064,547	13,947,153	14,594,755
Feljão e favas.....	2,097,636	1,886,601	941,389	1,092,413
Fructas e legumes verdes.....	3,224,144	5,438,196	1,492,608	2,617,656
Manteiga.....	5,994,898	5,514,673	2,694,941	3,261,912
Queijo.....	2,285,623	1,861,992	1,029,260	1,082,556
Vinho.....	31,262,522	26,163,427	14,021,872	15,088,752
Xarque.....	25,102,547	26,000,465	11,287,756	15,247,772
Generos alimenticios diversos.....	18,983,670	16,334,776	8,537,352	9,470,172

## O movimento da importação por classe foi o seguinte:

	Milreis papel.		Milreis ouro.	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Classe I—Animas vivos e desecados.....	3,189,768	4,884,778	1,436,725	2,789,391
Classe II—Materias primas e artigos com applicação ás artes e industrias.	89,808,768	76,725,788	40,330,494	44,727,670
Classe III—Artigos manufacturados.....	241,054,371	216,413,289	108,318,583	126,251,723
Classe IV—Artigos destinados a alimentação e forragens.....	178,534,982	156,968,719	80,273,517	91,387,221
Total das mercadorias.....	512,587,889	454,994,574	230,359,319	265,156,005
Classe V—Especies metallicas e notas de bancos estrangeiras.....	15,889,152	44,598,587	7,155,137	25,862,517
Total geral.....	528,477,041	499,585,161	237,514,456	291,018,522

## As mercadorias cujo valor mais avulta na exportação são as seguintes:

	Quantidade.		Milreis papel.		Milreis ouro.	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Algodão em rama..... kilos..	13,264,788	24,081,753	16,357,333	17,111,817	7,346,728	10,290,790
Arca monazítica..... id....	4,860,390	4,437,200	2,137,545	1,497,560	967,337	889,231
Assucar..... id.....	7,861,450	37,746,510	1,769,259	6,375,021	831,004	3,608,476
Borracha (gomma elastica), kilos.....	31,865,553	35,392,611	221,104,680	226,174,217	99,730,031	128,140,178
Caçó..... kilos.....	23,160,028	21,090,088	21,716,343	15,759,750	9,738,092	9,240,313
Café em grão..... saccos.....	10,024,536	10,820,661	391,587,529	324,681,261	177,400,617	190,404,576
Castanhas..... hectolitros.....	92,580	198,226	2,153,222	3,517,587	953,878	2,064,049
Comros e pelles..... kilos.....	35,959,469	29,040,621	47,293,502	28,637,304	21,202,138	16,838,470
Fructos e fructas..... kilos.....	23,904,255	20,390,558	957,777	1,019,748	428,927	606,678
Funho..... kilos.....	41,162,052	41,119,930	19,254,544	18,737,774	8,630,554	11,088,108
Herva-inatte..... id.....			1,466,304	685,351	654,924	390,070
Madeiras..... toneladas.....	208,260	224,377	6,057,431	5,087,311	2,727,102	2,958,462
Manganez..... grammas.....	3,871,426	3,878,698	8,331,594	6,489,807	3,718,306	3,734,469
Pedras preciosas.....			207,554	280,925	92,173	167,607

## O movimento da exportação por classes é o seguinte:

	Milreis papel.		Milreis ouro.	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Classe I: Animas e seus productos.....	52,529,087	32,205,411	23,545,573	18,514,112
Classe II: Minerias e seus productos.....	18,592,565	15,102,170	8,337,646	8,753,846
Classe III: Vegetaes e seus productos.....	705,245,766	638,149,025	318,606,877	369,559,721
Total das mercadorias.....	776,367,418	685,456,606	350,490,096	396,827,677
Classe IV: Especies metallicas e notas de banco estrangeiras.....	175,604	159,375	79,111	95,384
Total geral.....	776,543,022	685,615,987	350,569,207	396,923,063

## Movimento por paizes:

## IMPORTAÇÃO.

Paizes.	Milreis papel.		Milreis papel.	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Allemanha.....	64,977,184	60,550,156	29,203,817	35,359,966
Argentina.....	52,706,914	53,562,659	23,702,252	31,210,143
Austria-Hungria.....	9,996,816	7,890,891	4,487,902	4,665,188
Belgica.....	16,608,378	16,604,628	7,465,071	9,660,183
Canada.....	2,604,855	2,355,477	1,177,828	1,388,492
Estados Unidos.....	57,114,305	47,092,562	25,642,448	27,400,623
França.....	45,813,047	40,837,581	20,593,532	23,883,265
Grã-Bretanha.....	142,262,447	120,809,158	63,914,377	70,499,955
Hespanha.....	4,179,579	3,281,963	1,888,117	1,906,831
Hollanda.....	2,182,461	2,006,466	1,720,980	1,158,816
India.....	11,308,989	8,075,763	5,123,458	4,793,212
Italia.....	18,640,493	15,324,595	8,375,551	8,855,506
Portugal.....	37,609,394	33,305,971	16,872,648	19,411,497
Suecia e Noruega.....	5,418,133	5,744,082	2,435,643	3,378,791
Suissa.....	4,035,036	3,526,713	1,810,475	2,061,266
Terra Nova.....	6,245,198	6,801,417	2,802,361	3,869,839
Uruguay.....	25,100,410	22,516,026	11,282,814	13,079,302
Outros paizes.....	5,783,707	4,528,716	1,860,065	2,649,070

## EXPORTAÇÃO.

Allemanha.....	108,272,428	102,884,028	48,825,562	60,001,034
Argentina.....	22,136,714	20,421,973	9,920,568	12,103,562
Austria-Hungria.....	21,560,586	22,822,831	9,826,860	13,621,325
Belgica.....	12,918,072	13,867,081	5,834,261	8,033,852
Estados Unidos.....	390,430,987	285,301,324	176,630,681	163,203,995
França.....	39,504,434	49,903,076	17,767,385	29,028,512
Grã-Bretanha.....	126,152,288	125,671,425	56,663,964	72,967,401
Hollanda.....	14,986,401	19,949,689	6,793,901	11,773,490
Italia.....	7,320,188	6,198,014	3,318,840	3,682,399
Portugal.....	6,837,513	3,971,039	3,073,234	2,324,792
Uruguay.....	11,305,992	11,207,362	5,066,962	6,487,014
Outros paizes.....	14,938,835	23,238,764	6,758,378	13,000,373

O movimento maritimo de entradas e sahidas de navios a vapor e á vela nos diversos portos da União, foi o seguinte:

Paizes.	Numero.		Tonclagem.	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
ENTRADAS.				
Brasileiros.....	13,452	13,062	4,589,544	5,107,613
Inglezes.....	1,792	1,833	3,661,010	3,940,624
Allemaes.....	737	762	1,730,375	1,863,134
Francezes.....	392	373	829,526	831,170
Italianos.....	168	207	363,301	442,971
Diversos.....	866	835	698,807	741,783
Total.....	17,407	17,072	11,872,563	12,927,295
SAHIDAS.				
Brasileiros.....	13,444	13,053	4,584,541	5,105,696
Inglezes.....	1,790	1,823	3,660,990	3,932,382
Allemaes.....	747	768	1,729,616	1,871,550
Francezes.....	391	374	829,654	831,278
Italianos.....	165	207	362,809	440,075
Diversos.....	855	839	691,369	745,317
Total.....	17,392	17,064	11,858,979	12,926,298

## CHILE.

## COMMERCIO EXTERIOR EM 1905.

O commercio exterior da Republica do Chile em 1905 foi por valor de 453,875,610 pesos, contra 373,149,864 pesos em 1904. Os generos importados durante o anno de 1905, foram por valor de 188,566,418 pesos, contra 157,152,080 pesos em 1904, ao passo que foram exportados durante o anno de 1905, generos por valor de 265,209,192 pesos, contra 215,997,784 pesos no anno anterior.

As importações, discriminadas por paizes de origem, e comparadas com as do anno de 1904, foram como se seguem:

Paizes de origem.	1905.	1904.	Paizes de origem.	1905.	1904.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Grã Bretanha.....	71,120,129	57,345,488	Japão.....	41,713	44,305
Allemanha.....	47,587,686	42,456,638	Portugal.....	39,505	37,105
Estados Unidos.....	18,807,949	13,997,927	Hollanda.....	35,851	8,865
França.....	14,225,817	10,929,907	Turquia.....	29,258	17,830
Australia.....	7,566,663	3,865,912	Paraguay.....	14,700	7,482
Republica Argentina.....	6,333,572	5,969,965	Suecia.....	14,359	5,664
Italia.....	5,118,697	4,736,265	Costa Rica.....	12,228	26,613
Peru.....	4,945,482	6,608,629	Austria.....	12,010	5,861
Belgica.....	2,653,693	3,343,000	Mexico.....	11,805	8,928
India.....	2,549,548	2,128,628	Russia.....	3,015	196
Hespanha.....	1,719,225	1,127,419	Colombia.....	2,247	1,078
Suissa.....	1,543,314	838,090	Noruega.....	2,142	4,762
Uruguay.....	1,081,557	613,473	Dinamarca.....	31	220
Equador.....	933,099	676,125	Egypto.....	4	3,241
Brazil.....	798,061	1,508,171	Java.....	-----	21,326
Panama.....	333,115	39,631	Grecia.....	-----	2,800
Cuba.....	189,488	119,644	De pescarias.....	507,622	365,197
China.....	163,186	153,991	Os demais paizes.....	11,514	-----
Guatemala.....	68,250	120,405			
Bolivia.....	59,933	16,099	Total.....	188,566,418	157,152,080

Os principaes generos importados durante o anno em revista, com os seus respectivos valores, foram os seguintes:

Generos.	Valor.	Generos.	Valor.
	<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Productos animales.....	13,078,701	Ecbidas.....	2,022,302
Productos vegetaes.....	18,449,207	Perfumarias e productos chimicos...	3,192,192
Productos mineraes.....	36,550,761	Machinas, instrumentos, etc.....	25,000,804
Tecidos.....	52,565,132	Armas e substancias explosivas.....	1,576,254
Oleos.....	31,018,985	A ordem.....	877,986
Papel e manufacturas de papel.....	3,607,312		

Os generos exportados em 1905, tiveram a seguinte distribuição:

Paizes de destino,	1905.	1904.	Paizes de destino.	1905.	1904.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Grã Bretanha.....	101,321,794	70,546,667	Austria.....	308,958	.....
Allemanha.....	78,154,789	62,632,942	Equador.....	291,816	175,028
Estados Unidos.....	42,804,931	30,715,150	Ilhas Malvinas.....	154,927	9,413
Francia.....	22,321,590	28,823,135	Panamá.....	133,469	175,455
Peru.....	5,009,627	3,836,724	Guatemala.....	31,797	27,699
Belgica.....	4,507,782	3,294,700	Nicaragua.....	4,950	1,155
Italia.....	4,047,943	4,295,957	Costa Rica.....	4,662	150
Hollanda.....	3,154,333	6,975,133	Mexico.....	1,678	1,060
Hespanha.....	1,825,902	946,944	Grecia.....	980	2,070
Republica Argentina.....	1,552,578	861,403	Colombia.....	108	1,073
Japão.....	1,371,305	.....	Portugal.....	.....	846,228
Bolivia.....	1,176,144	1,115,555	Noruega.....	.....	135,648
Honolulu.....	655,265	.....	Os demais paizes.....	200	.....
Austria.....	653,939	327,573			
Uruguay.....	376,060	.....	Total.....	265,209,192	215,997,784
Brazil.....	342,055	250,922			

Os principais generos exportados foram os seguintes:

Generos exportados.	Valor.	Generos exportados.	Valor.
	<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Productos animales.....	9,072,705	Bebidas.....	292,147
Productos vegetaes.....	14,227,256	Especie.....	21,410,427
Productos mineraes.....	220,177,342	Productos diversos.....	321,461

Deve-se notar que o principal artigo exportado durante o anno de 1905 foi o nitrato, cuja exportação foi por valor de 184,421,848 pesos.

Dos algarismos supra verifica-se que houve um balanço a favor do Chile de 76,642,774 pesos.

#### RENDAS ADUANEIRAS EM JULHO DE 1906.

Conforme os dados estatísticos publicados no "Diario Oficial" do Chile, as rendas aduaneiras arrecadadas pelas diversas alfandegas da Republica durante o mez de Julho de 1906 foram na importancia total de 8,928,493.70 pesos, sendo 3,958,875.53 pesos o producto dos direitos de importação, 4,791,850.41 pesos o dos direitos de exportação, e 177,767.76 pesos correspondendo a rendas diversas. As rendas arrecadadas em igual mez de 1905 foram na somma de 7,717,045.77 pesos, sendo assim discriminadas: Direitos de importação, 2,777,237.09 pesos; direitos de exportação, 4,764,111.81 pesos; rendas diversas, 175,696.87 pesos.

A comparação das rendas de Julho de 1906 com as de igual mez de 1905 mostra um augmento de 1,211,447.93 pesos, sendo assim distribuidos: Direitos de importação, 1,181,638.44 pesos; direitos de exportação, 27,738.60 pesos; rendas diversas, 2,070.89 pesos.

O seguinte quadro mostra as rendas, discriminadas por alfandegas e comparadas com as de igual mez do anno anterior:

Alfandegas.	Julho de 1905.	Julho de 1906.
<b>I. Direitos de exportação:</b>		
Pisagua .....	\$708,926.31	\$522,316.19
Iquique .....	2,604,863.57	2,195,355.34
Tocopilla .....	669,077.83	654,135.17
Antofagasta .....	280,582.49	912,537.10
Taltal .....	500,661.61	507,506.61
Total .....	4,764,111.81	4,791,850.41
<b>II. Direitos de importação:</b>		
Arica .....	36,200.46	39,890.80
Pisagua .....	23,441.70	12,850.28
Iquique .....	271,994.66	334,199.52
Tocopilla .....	18,772.29	39,161.08
Antofagasta .....	183,810.26	242,986.58
Taltal .....	31,280.94	69,732.22
Caldera .....	11,687.33	11,490.54
Carizal Bajo .....		413.60
Coquimbo .....	48,509.16	183,435.32
Valparaiso .....	1,710,099.67	2,474,957.01
Talcahuano .....	337,714.82	446,807.97
Coronel .....	33,335.12	15,049.09
Valdivia .....	47,997.45	63,620.08
Puerto Montt .....	3,952.16	1,806.22
Ancud .....		891.47
Alfandegas da fronteira .....	18,441.07	21,523.75
Total .....	2,777,237.09	3,958,875.53
<b>III. Rendas diversas</b> .....		
	175,696.87	177,507.76
Grande total .....	7,717,045.77	8,928,493.70

#### RENDAS ADUANEIRAS NO PRIMEIRO SEMESTRE DE 1906.

As rendas arrecadadas pelas diversas alfandégas da Republica durante o primeiro semestre de 1906 foram na importancia total de 45,918,964.75 pesos, sendo assim distribuidos: Direitos de importação, 19,469,088.75 pesos; direitos de exportação, 25,543,595.55 pesos; rendas diversas, 879,280.45 pesos. As rendas cobradas em igual periodo de 1905 foram na importancia de 40,093,647.97 pesos, dos quaes 14,887,954.67 pesos correspondem a direitos de importação, 24,476,807.42 a direitos de exportação e 728,885.88 pesos a receitas diversas. Comparadas as rendas destes dous periodos, resulta um augmento a favor do primeiro semestre de 1906 de 5,825,316.78 pesos.

#### ORÇAMENTO PARA 1907.

O Poder Executivo da Republica do Chile submetteu á approvaçã o do Congresso Nacional, em Junho proximo passado, o projecto do orçamento para o exercicio de 1907, que fixa a despeza em 110,350,448.50 pesos papel e 31,384,128.52 pesos ouro, sendo assim distribuidos:

	Papel.	Ouro.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Ministerio dos Negocios Interiores .....	19,730,103.43	690,981.75
Ministerio das Relações Exteriores .....	352,470.00	1,156,897.86
Culto .....	1,023,582.00	
Colonização .....	1,471,480.00	
Ministerio da Justiça .....	5,950,833.10	

	Papel.	Ouro.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Instrução Publica .....	14,625,541.65	95,000.00
Ministerio da Fazenda.....	9,203,902.20	23,814,766.29
Ministerio da Guerra .....	14,434,494.34	80,800.00
Ministerio da Armada .....	11,080,656.13	5,244,079.27
Ministerio da Industria e Obras Publicas:		
Industria .....	2,932,564.42	74,733.33
Obras publicas .....	3,714,356.63	42,200.00
Estradas de ferro .....	25,751,474.62	184,671.00
Total.....	110,350,458.50	31,384,128.52

#### ESTRADA DE FERRO DE COJIBA ATÉ CALAMA.

Por um decreto recente o Poder Executivo do Chile outorgou uma concessão para a construção de uma via ferrea entre o Porto de Cojiba e a cidade de Calama, com ramaes até Gatico e La Paciencia. São concessionarios os Senhores EZEQUIEL GONZALEZ, ERNESTO A. HUBNER, AQUILES MORAGA, MIGUEL MOREL Co. e ENRIQUE ROMANI. Pelos termos do contracto deverá o concessionario depositar com o Governo a somma de 15,000 pesos para garantir o fiel cumprimento das clausulas do contracto.

Os trabalhos de construção deverão ser iniciados dentro de seis mezes, contados da data da approvação do contracto, e a linha principal com seus ramaes deverão ser concluidos dentro de cinco annos, contados da mesma data.

O custo dessa linha é calculado em 5,000,000 pesos.

### CUBA.

#### TRAMWAYS DE TRACÇÃO ELECTRICA EM SANTIAGO.

O Departamento das Obras Publicas de Cuba celebrou em Julho proximo passado um contracto com os Senhores EDUARDO J. CHIBÁS e RICARDO S. PORRO para a construção e funcionamento de tramways de tracção electrica em Santiago, Cuba. Os contractantes já teem organizado uma companhia sob o titulo de "Compañia de Electricidad y Tracción de Santiago."

Os trabalhos de construção deverão ser iniciados dentro de seis mezes contados da data do contracto, e a linha deverá ser concluida dentro de dezoito mezes contados da mesma data.

Os carros que serão adoptados para essa linha são identicos aos que se empregam nos tramways de Nova York durante o verão.



## REPUBLICA DOMINICANA.

## EXPORTAÇÃO NO PRIMEIRO TRIMESTRE DE 1906.

A "Revista de Agricultura," publicada pelo Departamento de Melhoramentos e Obras Publicas da Republica Dominicana, em seu numero de Junho de 1906, contem os seguintes dados estatisticos relativos á exportação feita durante o primeiro trimestre de 1906:

Fumo em folha.....libras..	24,421	Resina.....libras..	10,170
Cacao.....id....	4,168,561	Milho.....saccos..	165
Café.....id....	1,425,413	Assucar.....libras..	7,445,006
Sebo.....id....	103,239	Coucha de tartaruga...id....	84
Couros.....id....	224,646	Lã vegetal.....id....	20,563
Pelles de cabra.....id....	24,733	Couros curtidos e sola..id....	5,295
Divi-divi.....id....	797,865	Copra.....id....	23,434
Algodão.....id....	2,744	Cocos.....id....	32,888
Mel.....gallões..	14,900	Cobre velho.....id....	6,385
Toros de mogno.....pés..	15,895	Moedas de prata.....caixas..	4
Bananas.....cachos..	31,500	Páo de lança.....toneladas..	10
Guaiaco.....toneladas..	333½	Cerda.....libras..	55
Espinillo.....pés..	20,396	Gengibre.....id....	100
Páo amarello.....toneladas..	120	Páo campeche.....toneladas..	76
Gado vacum.....numero..	705	Casca de laranja.....libras..	100
Chifres.....libras..	1,444	Taboas de mogno.....pés..	24,872
Cavallos.....numero..	5	Hennequen.....libras..	20,739
Amido.....libras..	2,494	Cigarros.....caixas..	2

O total dessa exportação foi por valor de \$1,970,107.11 ouro americano.

## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

## COMMERCIO COM OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS.

## RELAÇÃO MENSAL DAS IMPORTAÇÕES E EXPORTAÇÕES.

O quadro dado na pagina 926 é extrahido da relação compilada pelo Chefe da Repartição de Estatistica do Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho, mostrando o commercio entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos. A relação corresponde ao mez de Agosto de 1906, com uma relação comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os oito mezes findos em Agosto de 1906, comparadas com o periodo correspondente do anno anterior. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das varias alfandegas, mostrando as impor-

tações e exportações de um só mes, são recebidos no Departamento do Thesouro 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 Agosto, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de Outubro.

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## MEXICO.

### CONCESSÕES DE VIAS FERREAS.

A publicação official do Estado de Guerrero, em seus numeros de 18 e 25 de Julho de 1906, dá conta de duas concessões de vias ferreas que o Governo da Republica tem feito, uma em data de 26 de Março com a "Compañía del Ferrocarril Central Mexicano" para a construcção de uma estrada de ferro no Estado de Guanajuato, e a outra, feita em 18 de Abril com o Senhor WALTER C. PALMER, para a construcção de diversas linhas no Estado de Zacatecas.

A estrada de ferro que a dita Companhia projecta construir no Estado de Guanajuato deverá partir da estação de Marfil, ponto terminal do ramal de Silao pertencente á mesma companhia, e terminar na cidade de Guanajuato. Todos os trechos da linha devem ser concluidos dentro de dous annos contados da data do contracto. A companhia depositou com o Governo a quantia de 3,000 pesos papel para garantir o fiel cumprimento das clausulas do contracto. O prazo da concessão é de noventa e nove annos.

As seguintes linhas são as que deverão ser construidas no Estado de Zacatecas em virtude da concessão concedida ao Senhor PALMER:

1. Uma linha estendendo-se da estação de Gutierrez na Estrada de Ferro Central até Sombrerete.

2. Uma linha tendo por ponto inicial Sombrerete ou outra estação na linha No. 1 e terminando em Chalchihuites ou em um ponto proximo a esta.

3. Uma via ferrea partindo de um ponto conveniente na Estrada de Ferro Central ao norte de Gutierrez, ou na linha No. 1, e terminando na cidade de Nieves ou em um ponto na vizinhança desta.

4. Uma via ferrea partindo de um ponto conveniente na linha No. 1, e terminando na cidade de Jerez ou em outro ponto perto desta.

Essas tres linhas deverão ser concluidas dentro dos seguintes prazos:

No. 1. Cincoenta kilometros dessa linha deverão ser concluidos dentro de dous annos e os kilometros restantes dentro de tres annos. As linhas Nos. 1 e 2 deverão ser concluidas dentro do prazo de dous

annos; vinteicinco kilometros da linha No. 4 deverão ser concluidos dentro de seis annos e os kilometros restantes dentro de sete annos.

O concessionario tambem tem auctorização para construir, com a approvação do Departamento das Obras Publicas, os ramaes que forem necessarios para estabelecer commnicação com as minas e ontros pontos de importancia no Estado de Zacatecas, comtanto que a extensão de cada ramal não exceda de 50 kilometros. Para garantir o fiel emprimimento das clausulas da concessão, o contractante deverá depositar com o Governo a somma de 15,000 pesos, moeda nacional. O prazo dessa concessão é tambem de noventa e nove annos.

**BASE PARA CALCULAR O IMPOSTO DE SELLO DURANTE O MEZ DE OUTUBRO.**

A circular mensal expedida pelo Departamento do Thesonro do Mexico, annuncia que o valor em moeda mexicana do kilogramma de prata pura que deverá servir de base para calcular durante o mez de Outubro o imposto do sello, em conformidade com o que dispõe o decreto de 25 de Março de 1905, é o de \$43.53. Este valor será a base para calcular o imposto do sello e os direitos aduaneiros quando estes são pagos em prata.

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## NICARAGUA.

### RATIFICAÇÃO DE TRATADOS.

O Ministro de Nicaragua junto ao Governo da Grã Bretanha, em um telegramma de 25 de Agosto ultimo, communicou ao sen Governo a ratificação official pelo Governo inglez dos dous tratados ultimamente negociados pelos representantes dos dous Governos—um relativo á incorporação de novo á Republica de Nicaragua do Territorio de Mosquito, e o outro sendo um tratado de commercio e amizade. Fica assim estabelecida a soberania completa de Nicaragua sobre o Territorio de Mosquito.

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## SALVADOR.

### EXPORTAÇÃO PARA HESPANHA EM 1905.

Durante o anno de 1905 a Republica de Salvador exportou com destino á Hespanha, 581,384 kilogrammas de café, no valor de 1,162,768 pesetas, contra 406,061 kilogrammas, no valor de 812,122 pesetas em

1903. e 455,427 kilogrammas, no valor de 910,000 pesetas em 1904. Outros artigos exportados para esse paiz durante o anno de 1905 foram os seguintes: Indigo, 14,559 kilogrammas; saccos vazios, 7,812, por valor de 7,812 pesetas; couros e pelles, não curtidos, 1,070 kilogrammas, no valor de 2,300 pesetas; borracha, 21 kilogrammas, no valor de 187 pesetas e 15 kilogrammas de queijo, por valor de 38 pesetas.

#### RENDAS ADUANEIRAS, PRIMEIRO TRIMESTRE DE 1906.

Conforme os dados estatísticos publicados pelo "Diario Oficial," em seu numero de 9 de Agosto de 1906, o rendimento das diversas alfandegas da Republica para o primeiro trimestre de 1906 foi o seguinte:

	1º trimestre—		Diferença—	
	1906.	1905.	Para mais.	Para menos.
Direitos de importação .....	\$1,213,230.45	\$1,202,011.86	\$11,218.59	
Direitos de exportação .....	431,115.98	580,491.82		\$149,375.84
Papel sellado e sellos .....	19,828.19	11,124.17	8,704.02	
Rendas diversas .....	122.10	78.68	43.42	
Serviços .....	805.24	949.65		144.31
Outros ingressos .....	1,216.75	1,891.87		675.12
Total .....	1,666,218.71	1,796,517.95		

As rendas, discriminadas por alfandegas, foram as seguintes: Alfandega de Sonsonate, \$972,153.27; La Libertad, \$306,446.32; La Union, \$361,473.32.

## VENEZUELA.

#### MOVIMENTO COMMERCIAL DO PUERTO CABELLO NO SEGUNDO SEMESTRE DE 1905.

Segundo informações subministradas pelo Senhor VERHELST, Vice-Consul dos Estados Unidos em Puerto Cabello, foram importados por aquelle porto durante os seis mezes findos em 31 de Dezembro de 1905, productos por valor de \$627,000, contribuindo os Estados Unidos para esta somma com só \$167,000, contra \$190,000 em equal periodo de 1904. A Grã Bretanha concorren para essa importação com productos no valor de \$187,000, ao passo que o valor dos productos recebidos da Allemanha foi de só \$135,000.

Exportaram-se pelo porto de Puerto Cabello durante o periodo em

questão, com destino aos Estados Unidos, generos por valor de \$230,000, ou mais \$63,000 que em egual periodo de 1904. Durante o mesmo periodo foram exportados com destino a Cuba 56,000 cabeças de gado vaccum, pesando 38,322,000 kilogrammas e com o valor de \$778,000.

#### PREMIOS SOBRE O ASSUCAR DE BETERRABA.

Segundo nos informa o "Mexican Herald" em sua edição de 6 de Setembro de 1906. foi promulgada ultimamente pelo Governo de Venezuela uma lei estabelecendo premios sobre o assucar de beterraba de produção nacional. A somma consignada na lei para ser distribuida em premios é de \$50,000 no primeiro anno, \$40,000 no segundo anno, \$30,000 no terceiro anno, \$20,000 no quarto anno, e egual quantia no quinto anno.

As pessoas que desejam obter os premios deverão produzir 300 toneladas de assucar no primeiro anno, 400 toneladas no segundo anno, 600 toneladas no terceiro, 1,100 no quarto, e 1,500 toneladas no quinto anno. Tambem deverão ter sob cultivo 300 hectares de terras no primeiro anno.

A lei estabelece um imposto de importação equivalente a um premio de 3½ centavos por libra sobre assucars estrangeiros, o qual continuará a ser cobrado até fins de 1915.

#### EXPORTAÇÃO DE CAFÉ EM 1904-5.

Conforme um relatório consular publicado na Serie Annual N. 3657 do Ministerio das Relações Exteriores da Grã Bretanha, o valor total do café exportado pela Republica de Venezuela durante o exercicio de 1904-5 foi de 31,111,350 bolivares, equivalentes a \$6,000,000 em moeda norte-americana. O movimento da exportação por paizes de destino foi o seguinte:

	Bolivares.		Bolivares.
Reino Unido .....	157, 666	Hespanha.....	945, 504
França .....	5, 790, 756	Austria-Hungria.....	197, 472
Allemanha.....	2, 022, 413	Estados Unidos.....	10, 256, 415
Os Paizes Baixos e suas co- lonias .....	9, 585, 713	Italia .....	251, 563
		Os demais paizes.....	1, 792, 848

Diz o Senhor Vice-Consul Britannico em Caracas, commentando a situação do mercado de café em Venezuela, que os Estados Unidos são o paiz maior importador de café de Venezuela, concorrendo para isso a linha de navegação Red "D" que faz o serviço directo entre Maracaibo e Nova York. Diz tambem que grande parte do café exportado pelo porto de Maracaibo é oriundo da Republica da Colom-

bia, tendo sido transportado da Republica vizinha pelas vias fluviaes de Zulia e Catatumbo.

A falta de facilidades de transporte constitue grande obstaculo ao desenvolvimento do commercio de café de Venezuela, e a Companhia da Estrada de Ferro Central Britannica está actualmente tratando de fazer um prolongamento de sua linha até o districto cafeeiro de Santa Lucia no rio Tuy. Espera-se que esse prolongamento seja concluido e em trafego pelos fins do anno de 1906.

# BULLETIN MENSUEL

DU

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,

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## ÉTATS-UNIS.

### COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

#### IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 926 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les États-Unis et l'Amérique Latine, extrait de la compilation faite par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère du Commerce et du Travail. Le rapport a trait au mois d'août 1906, et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1905. Il donne aussi un tableau des huit mois finissant au mois d'août 1906, 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 d'août ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois d'octobre.

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## HAÏTI.

### TARIF DES DOUANES, 1906-7.

Le tarif douanier d'Haïti, qui sera en vigueur pendant l'année fiscale 1906-7, a été promulgué le 30 septembre 1906. Il est conforme à la loi du 4 septembre 1905 sur les douanes de la République et tarifs y annexés. Voici la loi, telle qu'elle a été publiée en août 1906, par le Bureau International des Douanes de Bruxelles:

TITRE I.—*Dispositions générales.*

ARTICLE 1<sup>er</sup>. Les marchandises ou produits faisant l'objet de notre commerce extérieur et les navires qui servent à les transporter sont assujettis aux droits mentionnés aux tarifs annexés à la présente loi, et à ceux qui pourraient être prévus dans les lois spéciales.

ART. 2. Les douanes sont établies dans les ports ouverts au commerce étranger pour la perception de ces droits.

Ces ports sont: Port-au-Prince, Cap-Haïtien, Cayes, Gonaïves, Jacmel, Port-de-Paix, Jérémie, Petit-Goâve, Saint-Marc, Miragoâne, Aquin, Môle-Saint-Nicolas.

Néanmoins, il pourra être établi des bureaux de douane sur telles parties de la frontière qui conviendront.

ART. 3. Il est défendu de faire passer, ailleurs que par les douanes, les marchandises importées de l'étranger et les denrées ou produits à exporter.

Ces marchandises, denrées ou produits, qu'on essaiera de passer en dehors des bureaux des douanes sont considérés comme contrebande; ils seront saisis, confisqués et vendus judiciairement.

ART. 4. Aucun navire ne peut opérer son chargement ou le compléter que dans les ports ouverts au commerce étranger ou jouissant du droit d'échelle.

ART. 5. Les navires à voiles ou à vapeur ont la faculté d'aller prendre chargement ou compléter leur chargement au port non ouvert de Fort-Liberté. Dans ce cas, ils feront leur entrée au port du Cap-Haïtien et paieront les droits affectant leur corps et ceux d'échelle avant de partir pour le port non ouvert.

Après avoir pris chargement ou complété leur chargement, ces navires retourneront au port d'entrée pour se faire expédier.

ART. 6. Les navires étrangers ou haïtiens faisant le commerce au long cours ne peuvent, sous peine d'une amende de cinq cents à mille piastres en monnaie ayant cours, mouiller sur les côtes à moins d'accident ou cas de force majeure.

Le navire surpris déchargeant ou chargeant des marchandises ou denrées sur les côtes sera confisqué et vendu judiciairement, ainsi que ces marchandises ou denrées.

ART. 7. Toutes tentatives ou entreprises, dont le but est de frustrer les droits de l'Etat, seront recherchées, poursuivies et punies conformément à la loi.

Il n'y aura prescription qu'après cinq ans.

ART. 8. Les tentatives ou exécutions de contrebande à main armée seront passibles des peines édictées par les articles 326, 327 et 328 du Code pénal.

ART. 9. Tout navire qui servira à faire de la contrebande sera passible d'une amende de cinq cents à mille piastres en monnaie ayant



cours, et les marchandises ou denrées seront saisies, confisquées et vendues judiciairement.

Il en sera de même des navires, au cas où la valeur saisie dépassera mille gourdes, et les auteurs ou complices de la fraude seront punis d'un à cinq ans d'emprisonnement.

ART. 10. Tout individu qui aura facilité une contrebande, ou qui aura reçu sciemment en dépôt ou acheté des marchandises ou denrées provenant de contrebande, sera arrêté, jugé et condamné à un emprisonnement de six mois à deux ans et à une amende de cent à cinq cents piastres en monnaie ayant cours.

ART. 11. La patente ou la licence sera retirée à tout commerçant condamné pour fait de contrebande.

ART. 12. Les agents des douanes demeurent autorisés à faire, s'il y a lieu, des recherches sur les personnes qui descendent des navires de long cours ou du cabotage, et de confisquer comme contrebande les marchandises trouvées sur elles.

Les contrevenants seront arrêtés, jugés et condamnés à un emprisonnement de six mois à un an et à une amende de cinq cents piastres en monnaie ayant cours.

ART. 13. Le net produit de toute vente de marchandises, de denrées, produits ou de navires saisis et confisqués, sera partagé en deux parties égales entre l'État et ceux qui les auraient dénoncés ou capturés.

ART. 14. Les poursuites contre les contrevenants à ces dispositions seront dirigées à l'extraordinaire par le ministère public du ressort, devant les tribunaux compétents, soit à la réquisition des directeurs ou agents de douane, soit à celle de l'autorité chargée de la police, soit enfin d'office.

ART. 15. Les marchandises soumises aux droits de douane répondent intégralement des droits dont elles sont le gage.

Aucun colis ne peut être remis sans la présentation des récépissés des droits y afférents, sous peine de révocation du Directeur de la douane et d'application de toutes pénalités édictées par le Code pénal.

ART. 16. Il ne peut être établi de franchise de droits que dans les cas déterminés par la loi ou par contrats passés avec l'État.

ART. 17. L'État n'est responsable ni des accidents de force majeure ni des dégâts et détériorations occasionnés aux marchandises avant leur entrée dans les dépôts.

Il ne répond que des soustractions de marchandises survenues de leur entrée en douane à l'expédition du bordereau des droits.

Les halles de la douane ne peuvent, en aucun cas, servir de dépôt aux marchandises et denrées.

ART. 18. Les voiliers ne peuvent prendre chargement que pour un seul port d'Haïti.

ART. 19. Le rhum, le tafia, le sirop, la mélasse, le sucre brut et terré sont prohibés à l'importation; ils seront confisqués et vendus au

profit de l'Etat. Les ouvrages ou objets obscènes seront confisqués et brûlés.

ART. 20. Les agents des steamers et les consignataires de voiliers sont responsables des amendes encourues par les capitaines.

ART. 21. Sont affranchis de tous droits à l'importation les livres, cartes, plans d'auteurs nationaux, les machines et accessoires de toutes sortes propres à l'industrie, à faciliter l'exploitation du sol ou la préparation des produits du pays et les articles désignés au tableau No. 1.

ART. 22. Sont prohibés à l'importation et à l'exportation, les articles désignés dans les tableaux Nos. 2 et 3.

ART. 23. Il est établi des droits de wharfage et de pesage à l'exportation qui seront perçus d'après le tarif No. 5.

ART. 24. Sous peine de suspension ou de révocation les fonctionnaires et employés de la douane sont dans l'obligation de se trouver au bureau aux heures réglementaires.

#### TITRE II.—*Des consuls.*

ART. 25. Nul ne peut être Consul d'Haïti s'il est commissionnaire.

ART. 26. Les Consuls viseront les connaissements, manifestes, factures et autres documents relatifs à l'expédition des navires.

Ces documents seront faits sur quadruple original.

Dans les ports où il n'y a pas de Consul d'Haïti, ces documents seront visés par un notaire ou par un juge de paix:

ART. 27. Ils enverront, par chaque voie la plus rapide, au Secrétaire d'Etat des Finances et du Commerce, un original de chacun de ces documents qui sera acheminé, après son contrôle, à la Chambre des Comptes; pareil envoi sera fait à l'Administrateur des finances du lieu de destination des marchandises ou navires.

Egalement, ils adresseront, chaque quinzaine au Secrétaire d'Etat des Finances et du Commerce, un état détaillé des denrées et autres produits d'Haïti composant les chargements d'exportation, avec désignation des ports d'expédition des navires, de la qualité et de la quantité et les noms des chargeurs.

Les Consuls des îles et ports avoisinants seront tenus de fournir mensuellement, à la Secrétairerie d'Etat des Finances et du Commerce, un état détaillé du chargement de tous les navires ou embarcations d'Haïti arrivés dans leurs ports; ils signaleront d'une façon spéciale, ceux qui auront débarqué des denrées d'Haïti, ou qui seront soupçonnés de fraude.

Ces états qui serviront à contrôler les expéditions des denrées seront ensuite expédiés à la Chambre des Comptes.

ART. 28. Les Consuls, sous peine de révocation, sont tenus de faire connaître, par pli spécial, et par chaque navire, tant au Secrétaire d'Etat des Finances et du Commerce qu'à l'Administrateur des finances

du lieu de destination, le nombre des connaissements à "ordre" qu'ils ont visés, en indiquant les marques, contremarques et numéros de chaque colis.

ART. 29. Les Consuls sont obligés de donner aux intéressés, qui le réclameront, connaissance des dispositions de la présente loi.

ART. 30. Ils refuseront de viser les manifestes, connaissements et factures qui ne seront point dans les conditions exigées par la loi.

#### TITRE III.—*Du connaissement.*

ART. 31. Toute marchandise expédiée de l'étranger pour un port d'Haïti doit être accompagnée d'un connaissement. Le capitaine, pour la partie de la cargaison qui lui appartient, n'est point dispensé de cette formalité.

ART. 32. Le connaissement indiquera: Les noms des chargeurs, capitaine et navire, les noms et adresse du destinataire, le tonnage du navire, les lieux du départ et de destination.

Il énoncera le prix du fret, la nature, le poids brut ou le volume de la marchandise et présentera en marge les marques, contre-marques et numéros des colis.

ART. 33. Le connaissement aura un numéro d'ordre qui sera répété sur le manifeste consulaire et le Consul ouvrira un registre où il inscrira ce numéro, en regard des noms du changeur et du destinataire.

ART. 34. Chaque colis portera distinctement les initiales du destinataire et un numéro.

ART. 35. Le Consul refusera de viser tout connaissement qui indiquera un même numéro pour plus d'un colis.

ART. 36. Le défaut de connaissement entraîne la confiscation de la marchandise et sa vente à l'encan au profit de l'Etat.

#### TITRE IV.—*De la facture.*

ART. 37. La facture est obligatoire pour toute marchandise expédiée en Haïti. Elle sera faite en quadruple original, et visée par le Consul d'Haïti du port d'expédition, ou par un officier assermenté là où il n'y a pas de Consul.

ART. 38. Cette facture indiquera les marques, contre-marques et numéros des colis, leur nombre, le contenu détaillé de chacun d'eux, le prix de la marchandise, le fret, les frais et le nom du port d'expédition. Elle doit être la reproduction littérale des livres de l'expéditeur.

Si la marchandise est chargée à ordre, le nom du destinataire sera remplacé par la mention: "à ordre."

ART. 39. Toute facture présentée au visa du Consul doit contenir au bas la déclaration suivante qui sera signée par le commissionnaire ou toute autre personne dûment autorisée:

J'affirme que cette facture est l'expression fidèle et sincère de la vérité, qu'elle est en tout conforme à mes livres, qu'aucune dénomination usuelle, ni le poids, ni la qualité, ni la quantité des articles qui y sont portés, ni la valeur n'ont été altérés.

ART. 40. Le défaut de facture entraîne l'envoi de la marchandise à l'exportation.

ART. 41. En cas de contestation entre l'expéditeur et le destinataire, la facture visée par le Consul fera seule foi en justice.

TITRE V.—*Du manifeste de bord.*

ART. 42. Tout navire venant de l'étranger, avec ou sans chargement, doit avoir un manifeste fait en quadruple expédition signé par le capitaine, arrêté et visé par le consul d'Haïti ou le notaire ou le juge de paix du lieu d'expédition.

ART. 43. Le manifeste indiquera: Le nom du navire et son tonnage; les noms des capitaine, chargeurs et destinataires; les marques, contre-marques et numéros des colis; leur nombre et le volume de chacun d'eux; la nature de la marchandise et son poids. Les provisions de bord doivent, sous peine de confiscation, figurer sur le manifeste.

ART. 44. Le capitaine sera tenu de signaler sur le manifeste, avant de le soumettre aux autorités douanières, les colis portés sur les connaissements et qui n'auraient pas été embarqués ou qui auraient été jetés à la mer dans le cours du voyage; faute de quoi il sera passible d'une amende de cinq cents gourdes, monnaie ayant cours.

Les colis non embarqués et dûment signalés pourront être embarqués sur un autre navire, sur le manifeste duquel il sera fait mention qu'ils n'ont pas été embarqués sur le navire où ils étaient déjà manifestés.

ART. 45. Les quatre exemplaires du manifeste pour les steauers sont exigibles pour chaque port de destination.

ART. 46. Les capitaines des navires ou leurs représentants, au moment de faire viser leurs manifestes prêteront le serment suivant, qui sera transcrit par le Consul au bas du manifeste:

Je jure que ce manifeste contient exactement les colis embarqués à bord de mon navire, que les quantités sont conformes à celles portées dans les connaissements.

Je déclare accepter toutes les pénalités que je pourrais encourir pour infraction à la loi des douanes.

En foi de quoi je signe le présent manifeste.

ART. 47. Le défaut de manifeste entraînera contre le capitaine: 1° une amende de cinq cents gourdes si le navire est sur lest, et 2° celle de mille gourdes si le navire est chargé.

TITRE VI.—*De l'entrée des navires.*

ART. 48. Nul autre que le pilote, le médecin du port et les agents douaniers ne peut monter à bord à l'arrivée d'un navire de commerce, avant l'accomplissement des formalités édictées par la loi.

ART. 49. Le pilote remettra au capitaine un livret où seront transcrites toutes les dispositions de la présente loi concernant les devoirs du capitaine.

Le chef des mouvements du port, sous peine de révocation, tiendra la main à l'exécution des prescriptions ci-dessus.

ART. 50. Dès l'arrivée d'un navire à voiles, le Directeur de la douane désignera un employé qui, assisté du chef des mouvements du port ou de son adjoint, se rendra à bord; il réclamera du capitaine les manifestes, connaissements, factures et acquits de douane et apposera les scellés sur les panneaux et écoutes. Cet employé dressera procès-verbal d'apposition des scellés et d'inventaire des marchandises qui n'auraient pu entrer dans la cale, le fera signer par le capitaine et le remettra, sans délai, au Directeur de la douane avec les autres pièces réclamées du capitaine.

ART. 51. Le Directeur de la douane visera les manifestes, connaissements et acquits de douane en y indiquant les jour et heure auxquels ils les aura remis à l'interprète.

ART. 52. Le capitaine d'un navire à voiles, dès son arrivée, fera sa déclaration d'entrée; et, à cet effet, il se fera accompagner en douane par le consignataire. En présence du Directeur de la douane, d'un contrôleur et de l'interprète, il soumettra son registre de bord, d'où sera extrait le tonnage du navire, et fera la déclaration suivante qui sera enregistré, et qu'il signera avec le consignataire et les fonctionnaires sus-cités:

Je déclare me soumettre aux lois du pays et à toutes les pénalités que je pourrai encourir par suite d'infraction à ces lois.

#### TITRE VII.—*Du déchargement.*

ART. 53. Aucun voilier ne pourra commencer son déchargement avant la remise du manifeste de l'interprète et l'ordre du Directeur de la douane de lever les scellés.

Si les scellés ne sont pas trouvés sains et entiers, le capitaine tombera sous le coup des articles 207 à 214 du Code pénal.

ART. 54. Le Directeur de la douane désignera un employé qui recevra les colis sur le wharf.

Cet employé tiendra un registre sur lequel sera inscrite, chaque jour, la quantité en lettres et en chiffres des colis débarqués, avec leurs marques, contre-marches et numéros.

Ce registre sera arrêté après chaque débarquement et signé par l'employé, le consignataire, l'agent ou le représentant.

ART. 55. Il est défendu aux canots, chalands, ou autres embarcations d'accoster les wharfs et lieux affectés au débarquement des marchandises sans l'autorisation du Directeur de la douane.

En cas de contravention, les délinquants seront dénoncés au chef des mouvements du port qui les fera arrêter. Ils seront jugés et condamnés à un emprisonnement de quinze jours à un mois et à une amende de vingt-cinq à cent piastres, en monnaie ayant cours.

ART. 56. Tout colis porté sur le manifeste et non débarqué paiera les droits, et le capitaine sera passible d'une amende de cent piastres en monnaie ayant cours dont le consignataire sera responsable, sauf le cas de force majeure dûment constaté.

Cette amende ne sera pas appliquée lorsqu'il s'agira d'un steamer, si l'agent prouve que le colis n'a pas été débarqué et prend l'engagement de le faire venir dans un mois et en établissant l'identité.

Passé ce délai, les droits payés seront acquis à l'Etat.

ART. 57. Les agents des steamers, sous peine d'une amende de cinq cents piastres en monnaie ayant cours, sont tenus, vingt-quatre heures après le débarquement des marchandises, de remettre au Directeur de la douane la liste des colis non débarqués, en indiquant leurs marques, contre-marques et numéros.

ART. 58. Après le débarquement des voiliers, le Directeur de la douane désignera un contrôleur et un employé qui, assistés de l'interprète et du chef des mouvements du port, opéreront une visite à bord pour s'assurer que toutes les marchandises ont été débarquées.

Celles trouvées à bord, et qui ne sont pas à l'usage de l'équipage, seront saisies et confisquées et le capitaine sera passible d'une amende de cinquante à deux cents piastres en monnaie ayant cours.

Procès-verbal en double expédition de cette opération sera dressé sur un papier timbré de trente-cinq centimes; il sera signé par le capitaine, les contrôleurs, employé et chef des mouvements du port et remis au Directeur de la douane qui enverra une expédition à l'Administrateur des Finances.

ART. 59. Le capitaine d'un navire à voiles ou à vapeur sera frappé d'une amende de cent gourdes pour chaque colis débarqué et non porté sur son manifeste. Le colis sera saisi, confisqué et vendu judiciairement au profit de l'Etat.

#### TITRE VIII.—*De la déclaration.*

ART. 60. Dans les vingt-quatre heures de l'arrivée d'un navire, dimanche et jours de fête exceptés, les consignataires ou importateurs des marchandises remettront à l'interprète, avec les connaissements et factures, une déclaration de leur importation conforme à ces documents. Passé ce délai, les dites marchandises seront envoyées à l'exportation.

Cette déclaration comprendra tous les colis débarqués ou non portés sur le connaissement.

Le consignataire ou l'agent du navire devra remettre dans le même délai, sur un timbre de trente-cinq centimes, une déclaration de la quantité de tonneaux de marchandises importée.

ART. 61. La déclaration sera faite sans ratures ni surchargés sur un timbre de vingt centimes, et indiquera les noms du navire, des consi-

gnataires et destinataires des marchandises, le lieu de l'expédition, la date de l'arrivée, les numéros du connaissement et des colis, les marques et contre-marques de chacun d'eux, l'espèce, la qualité et la largeur de la marchandise, le nombre de pièces, l'aunage de chacune d'elles, le poids si la marchandise paie les droits au poids, le montant total de la facture, et, en général, toutes les indications de nature à justifier les taxes à appliquer.

La mention suivante sera inscrite par l'importateur au bas de la déclaration:

J'affirme que la présente déclaration est conforme aux marchandises que j'ai reçues.

ART. 62. Les dénominations adoptées au Tarif sont les seules dont on fera usage dans les déclarations.

Les articles non prévus seront désignés sous la dénomination la plus généralement admise dans le commerce.

ART. 63. La déclaration, à peine de nullité, doit être signée par un négociant importateur patenté, ou son représentant dûment autorisé.

Il n'est fait exception que pour les marchandises ou effets contenus dans les malles des voyageurs.

ART. 64. L'importateur qui aura déclaré, comme un seul colis, plusieurs caisses ou balles réunies d'une manière apparente, sans en indiquer le nombre, sera passible d'une amende de cinquante gourdes en monnaie ayant cours.

ART. 65. Le défaut de déclaration entraîne l'envoi des marchandises à l'exportation.

#### TITRE IX.—*Du manifeste de l'interprète.*

ART. 66. L'interprète constatera l'authenticité des factures et connaissements, les collationnera avec les manifestes du bord et les déclarations et rédigera son manifeste.

S'il conçoit un doute sur la déclaration d'une marchandise, ou si des pièces suffisantes ne lui sont pas remises, il enverra la marchandise à l'exportation.

Sous peine de suspension, l'interprète devra signaler tout manque de concordance entre la facture consulaire et la déclaration pour ce qui a trait aux poids, quantités et largeurs des marchandises.

ART. 67. Le manifeste indiquera le nom du navire, sa nationalité, son tonnage, son lieu d'expédition, sa date d'arrivée, les noms du capitaine, du consignataire ou de l'agent, les marques, contre-marques et numéros des colis, la mention détaillée au nom de chaque importateur, des marchandises reçues, leur nature, espèce, quantité, poids ou mesure et le montant total de la facture.

ART. 68. L'interprète insérera d'office à l'exportation les colis "à ordre" qui n'auront pas été déclarés dans le délai légal.

ART. 69. Le manifeste doit être remis en douane par l'interprète dans les quarante-huit heures de l'entrée du navire.

ART. 70. Aucune addition, soustraction ou aucun changement ne pourra être fait au manifeste après qu'il aura été contrôlé et signé par le Directeur de la douane, le Contrôleur et l'Administrateur des finances.

L'interprète est responsable des fautes et erreurs qu'il peut commettre en rédigeant son manifeste.

ART. 71. Il sera fait par l'interprète, sur l'original du manifeste qui devra rester en douane, outre les copies nécessaires aux opérations de ce bureau, trois copies que le Directeur expédiera, sans délai, au Secrétaire d'Etat des Finances et du Commerce, à l'Administrateur des finances et à la Chambre des Comptes.

ART. 72. Sous peine de révocation, l'interprète demeure responsable de l'exécution des prescriptions du présent titre.

#### TITRE X.—*De la vérification.*

ART. 73. L'Administrateur des Finances contrôlera immédiatement le manifeste et enverra l'ordre de vérifier. La douane ne pourra commencer aucune opération avant de recevoir cet ordre.

Quand l'administrateur concevra quelque doute sur tout ou partie du manifeste, il sera tenu d'assister en personne aux vérifications.

ART. 74. Il sera établi dans les douanes des cahiers à souches affectés aux permis de vérification.

Les feuilles de ces cahiers seront frappées d'un timbre de dix centimes et divisées en deux parties par un talon de souches portant le nom de la douane où se fait la vérification.

L'une des parties, la souche, contiendra la demande de vérification et le nom du navire, le port de l'expédition, la date d'arrivée et l'espèce des colis avec leurs marques, contre-marques et numéros, le tout daté et signé par l'importateur ou son agent dûment autorisé.

L'autre partie, qui constitue le permis et que le Directeur de la douane visera, contiendra toutes les indications sommaires de la souche, les détails mentionnés à l'article 78.

ART. 75. Chaque demande de vérification inscrite sur le cahier aura un numéro qui sera répété sur le permis.

ART. 76. Chaque vérification, à peine de nullité, sera faite par un Contrôleur et le Directeur de la douane ou un employé désigné par lui. Mais ce fonctionnaire sera tenu d'y assister au cas où une différence entre la facture et le contenu d'un colis aura été signalée sur le manifeste ou ne l'aura pas été; dans ces cas, une amende de 20 pour cent sera prélevée sur les droits de la différence constatée.

ART. 77. Les vérifications auront lieu dans les bâtiments de la douane et publiquement, afin que chacun puisse les contrôler.

ART. 78. Le permis de vérification mentionnera le nom du navire, celui de l'importateur, le numéro de son connaissement, les marques,



contre-marques et numéros de chaque colis; l'espèce, la qualité et la largeur de la marchandise, le nombre de pièces, l'aunage de chacune d'elles, le poids si la marchandise paie au poids, et, en général, toutes les indications de nature à justifier la taxe qu'on aura appliquée.

ART. 79. La vérification sera inscrite sur le permis et le registre de vérification séance tenante, colis par colis, et à mesure que se poursuit l'opération, puis arrêtée et certifiée par les Contrôleur et Directeur ou employé qui la signeront avec l'importateur.

ART. 80. Les marchandises régulièrement déclarées et dont l'importateur n'aura pas demandé la vérification dix jours après la remise du manifeste, seront vérifiées d'office et sur simple commandement, en présence de l'Administrateur des finances.

ART. 81. La vérification des marchandises envoyées à l'exportation ne pourra avoir lieu qu'au préalable l'importateur ait remis à l'Administrateur des finances une déclaration appuyée des documents prévus en l'article 61. L'Administrateur fera enregistrer cette déclaration et devra contrôler la vérification. Les quantités trouvées en plus seront frappées de double droit.

ART. 82. La marchandise envoyée à l'exportation sera frappée d'une amende de 20 pour cent prélevée sur le montant des droits fixes sans préjudice des droits additionnels.

ART. 83. La marchandise à l'exportation et dont la vérification n'aura pas été demandée dans les vingt-et-un jours de son arrivée, sera vérifiée d'office et tombera sous le coup des articles 82 et 84.

ART. 84. Les marchandises vérifiées d'office seront frappées d'une amende de cinquante gourdes, monnaie ayant cours.

ART. 85. Toutes quantités d'articles trouvées en plus de celles déclarées seront frappées de double droit. Il en sera de même des articles déclarés pour d'autres moins taxés.

Tous articles prohibés seront saisis et confisqués au profit de l'Etat.

Tout colis qu'on aura enlevé de la douane dans le but de le soustraire aux droits sera recherché, saisi, confisqué et vendu judiciairement au profit de l'Etat. Si ce colis n'est pas retrouvé, son destinataire sera dénoncé à la justice pour être poursuivi et puni selon le prescrit du Code pénal.

Le quart des doubles droits et du net produit de la vente des marchandises saisies et confisquées sera distribué aux employés de la douane ou autres personnes qui auront découvert ou dénoncé l'infraction.

#### TITRE XI.—*Des avaries.*

ART. 86. Les avaries des marchandises seront déclarées par le consignataire vingt-quatre heures après leur débarquement et ce, au plus tard, et constatées par le Directeur de la douane, un Contrôleur, le commissaire du Gouvernement et trois négociants patentés.

Procès-verbal sera dressé et expédié à l'Administrateur des finances qui ordonnera la vente. Cette vente sera faite à la criée publique, et en présence de ce fonctionnaire, du Commissaire du Gouvernement, du Directeur de la douane et d'un Contrôleur.

Il sera prélevé sur le net produit de la vente 10 pour cent pour droits de douane, sans préjudice de ceux de wharfage, de visa et des surtaxes.

ART. 87. Les marchandises ou produits étrangers introduits dans un des ports ouverts de la République, par suite de naufrage, paieront les droits, s'ils doivent être livrés à la consommation. Dans ce cas, le réclamateur n'est astreint à remettre à l'interprète qu'une déclaration sommaire.

Ils paieront pour tout droit de dépôt une gourde par colis plus le droit de wharfage, si le propriétaire veut les réexporter.

Si après six mois ils ne sont pas réexportés ou livrés à la consommation, ils seront vendus à la criée publique, conformément aux dispositions de l'article 86.

#### TITRE XII.—De l'assimilation, de la préemption et du droit *ad valorem*.

ART. 88. La marchandise qui, par son espèce, sa qualité et son prix, pourra être assimilée à un article dénommé au tarif, paiera le même droit que cet article.

Quand l'assimilation pourra se faire avec plusieurs articles, la marchandise paiera le droit de celui le plus fortement imposé.

ART. 89. La marchandise, dont la qualité et les dimensions seront supérieures à la qualité et aux dimensions prévues, paiera un droit proportionnel à celui fixé pour l'article similaire.

Ainsi, pour le quart, le tiers, la moitié en sus des dimensions prévues, la marchandise paiera le quart, le tiers, la moitié en sus.

ART. 90. Les marchandises qui ne présenteront aucun rapport d'identité avec celles spécifiées au tarif, paieront vingt pour cent de leur prix de revient sans préjudice des surtaxes.

Pour ces marchandises et toutes celles assujetties au droit *ad valorem*, ce prix de revient sera établi sur la valeur de l'article, au lieu de production, réduite en monnaie légale et majoré de dix pour cent pour tous frais.

ART. 91. Lorsque la douane jugera que le prix d'un article assujetti aux droits *ad valorem* est diminué, elle pourra le retenir au profit de l'État, moyennant le paiement immédiat du prix de revient majoré de dix pour cent ou bien le faire expertiser.

Dans ce cas, il sera nommé trois experts—l'un par la douane, le second par l'importateur et le troisième par les deux premiers.

Les droits de douane seront perçus d'après leur évaluation.

ART. 92. Quand la douane usera du droit de préemption, elle dressera procès-verbal de cette décision et l'Administrateur des finances fera vendre la marchandise à la criée publique dans un délai de cinq jours.

TITRE XIII.—*Du droit de visa.*

ART. 95. Il sera prélevé des droits de visa comme suit:

1. Par les Douanes de la République.

Un pour cent sur le montant total des factures de marchandises.

Un pour mille, or, sur le montant des factures d'espèces monnayées.

11. Par les Consuls d'Haïti, agents consulaires ou officiers publics assermentés (juges de paix ou notaire) les frais de visa ci-après:

Cinq piastres, or, pour le manifeste de chaque port d'expédition de navire chargé ou sur lest.

Cinq piastres, or, pour la patente de santé de chaque navire avec ou sans chargement.

Deux piastre, or, pour chaque passeport.

TITRE XIV.—*Des marchandises et effets des passagers.*

ART. 94. La déclaration, sous peine de renvoi à l'exportation, est obligatoire pour les marchandises transportées par les voyageurs ou contenues dans leurs malles.

Il ne sera exigé par l'interprète d'autres documents que cette déclaration.

ART. 95. Les effets à l'usage exclusif du voyageur seront vérifiés immédiatement après leur débarquement, affranchis de tous droits de douane et remis à leur propriétaire.

Le Directeur de la Douane, dans les vingt-quatre heures, fera dresser une liste des colis contenant les marchandises et l'enverra à l'interprète.

Aucune vérification de ces marchandises ne sera faite avant la remise du manifeste.

TITRE XV.—*Du paiement des droits.*

ART. 96. Le Directeur de la Douane est tenu, dans les trente-six heures de toute vérification, de faire dresser le bordereau des droits. Ce bordereau, qui sera fait sur un timbre de soixante-dix centimes, comprendra toutes les marchandises entrées au nom de l'importateur, les taxes, surtaxes et l'amende qu'encourra cet importateur.

Le Directeur de la Douane, après avoir contrôlé ce bordereau, le signera avec le Contrôleur et l'employé qui ont procédé à la vérification et l'enverra avec le permis de vérification à l'Administrateur des finances.

ART. 97. L'Administrateur des finances, dès la réception du bordereau, le fera contrôler et ordonnera immédiatement une contre-vérification, si le contrôle révèle des irrégularités. Le bordereau sera ordonnancé et le mandat d'encaissement correspondant sera envoyé au service de la Trésorerie.

ART. 98. Le service de la Trésorerie remettra à l'importateur un récépissé qui sera visé par l'Administrateur.

La douane, sur la présentation de ce récépissé, donnera quittance et délivrera les marchandises.

ART. 99. Toute omission ou erreur relevée dans un bordereau donnera lieu à un bordereau supplémentaire ou de restitution, et les fonctionnaires et employés qui l'auront dressé, contrôlé et signé seront passibles de suspension ou de révocation.

ART. 100. Les droits doivent être payés et les colis enlevés de la douane dans les quarante-huit heures de la vérification.

Aucune vérification ne sera faite pour ceux qui, après ce délai, n'auront pas payé les droits.

ART. 101. Les marchandises dont les droits n'auront pas été payés dans les quinze jours de leur vérification seront dénoncées par le Directeur de la douane à l'Administrateur des finances qui en ordonnera la vente à l'encan jusqu'à concurrence des droits dûs et des autres frais et sans autre formalité qu'un commandement donné à l'importateur.

ART. 102. Tout paiement de droits fait en dehors des prescriptions du présent titre sera répété contre l'importateur et entraînera la révocation des fonctionnaires qui l'auront ordonné.

#### TITRE XVI. — *De l'expédition des denrées.*

ART. 103. Tout expéditeur de denrées ou de produits doit faire en douane, sur un papier timbré du type de 20 centimes, la déclaration suivante:

Je, soussigné, déclare vouloir embarquer sur le ———, à destination de ———, la quantité de ——— (marquées comme en marge).

Le Directeur de la douane visera cette déclaration, y apposera un numéro d'ordre et la fera enregistrer.

Le montant des droits sera, sur l'ordre de l'Administrateur des Finances, versé au Trésor public, contre un reçu qui sera retourné à l'Administration pour être enregistré et visé.

Le Directeur de la douane enregistrera et visera ce récépissé, puis ordonnera le pesage des denrées.

ART. 104. Le peseur, sous peine de révocation, fera saisir et confisquer les denrées ou produits qui ne seront pas conformes à ceux déclarés.

ART. 105. La douane tiendra un cahier à souches, comme il est prescrit à l'article 74, affecté au pesage des denrées.

Le peseur transcrira sur la souche la déclaration d'embarquement, et sur la demi-feuille il reproduira cette déclaration et insérera les pesées partielles.

ART. 106. Après chaque opération le peseur, sous peine de révocation, arrêtera le permis et le signera séance tenante avec l'exportateur et le contrôleur.

ART. 107. Le contrôleur, sous peine de révocation, prendra note de toutes les pesées sur un registre qui sera tenu sans ratures ni surcharges. Ce registre sera paraphé par l'Administrateur des finances.

ART. 108. La tare pour les futailles contenant des denrées sera prélevée à raison de 15 pour cent et pour les sacs à 2 livres chacun.

ART. 109. Lorsque tout ou partie des denrées ou produits ne pourront être embarqués sur le navire pour lequel ils ont été déclarés, l'exportateur en donnera avis immédiat au Directeur de la douane, qui, assisté du peseur et d'un contrôleur, dressera procès-verbal sur un timbre de 35 centimes. Une expédition de ce procès-verbal sera envoyée à l'Administrateur des finances qui permettra l'embarquement de ces produits ou denrées sur un autre navire; deux autres expéditions seront envoyées au Secrétaire d'Etat des Finances et du Commerce et à la Chambre des Comptes.

ART. 110. Le peseur, sous peine de suspension, enverra au Directeur de la douane, avec les déclarations et les permis, vingt-quatre heures après l'embarquement des denrées ou produits, les états de pesage qui seront collationnés.

ART. 111. Le Directeur de la douane, sous peine de suspension, fera dresser et expédier à l'Administrateur des finances, vingt-quatre heures après le départ du navire, le bordereau de droits auquel seront annexés les documents prévus à l'article précédent.

ART. 112. Le Directeur de la douane refusera la déclaration de "vouloir embarquer" de tout exportateur qui ne lui aura pas présenté son récépissé définitif, cinq jours après le départ du navire.

ART. 113. Les agents et consignataires des navires sont tenus, sous peine d'une amende de 1,000 gourdes, monnaie ayant cours, de remettre, douze heures après le départ du navire, au Directeur de la douane, accompagné des connaissements, le manifeste de chargement, avec les noms des exportateurs, les marques, contremarques, quantité, espèce des denrées et leurs poids.

Ces documents seront expédiés au Secrétaire d'Etat des Finances et du Commerce pour être, après leur contrôle, acheminés à la Chambre des Comptes.

TITRE XVII.—*De l'expédition et des droits affectant le corps des navires.*

ART. 114. Tout steamer peut reprendre la mer immédiatement après son déchargement ou son chargement. Tout voilier doit, ayant de quitter le port, se munir d'une expédition délivrée par la douane.

Le capitaine, accompagné de son consignataire, se présentera en douane, exhibera ses connaissements quand il y a chargement, et attestera sous la foi du serment que la quantité de denrées indiquée sur ces connaissements est conforme à celle chargée à son bord.

ART. 115. Cette expédition énoncera les noms du navire et du capitaine, les ports de départ et de destination, la quantité de denrées et produits, leurs poids, les marques, contremarques et numéros des sacs, colis ou futailles, ou indiquera si le navire est parti sur lest.

ART. 116. Le chef des mouvements du port, sur le vu de l'expédition, remettra au capitaine la carte de sortie.

ART. 117. Les agents des vapeurs et consignataires des navires sont responsables des droits de vigie, de pilotage, de visite sanitaire, de fontaine, de tonnage et d'échelle qui seront perçus conformément à la présente loi, ainsi que de ceux qui pourraient affecter le navire.

ART. 118. Le droit de tonnage est de 1 piastre or, sans préjudice des droits additionnels, par tonneau de marchandises importées par steamer ou navire à voiles.

Les navires à voiles chargés ou sur lest ne paient pas le droit de tonnage brut.

Le tonneau sera déterminé au moyen des pesages ou mesurages qui auront servi à régler le fret.

ART. 119. Le tonneau légal est de 2 milliers pesants ou de 42 pieds cubes, mesure française.

#### TITRE XVIII.—*Du cabotage.*

ART. 120. Le cabotage ne peut être fait que par les navires haïtiens.

ART. 121. Les navires destinés au service du cabotage qui voudraient voyager en dehors des eaux territoriales, dans les îles avoisinantes, seront soumis à toutes les dispositions de la présente loi relative aux navires de commerce voyageant au long cours; et ce, en vue de protéger les intérêts du fisc. Cependant ces caboteurs sont affranchis des droits de vigie, de pilotage et de visite sanitaire.

Les denrées ou produits à expédier à l'étranger par les caboteurs de même que les marchandises qu'ils importeront de l'étranger sont assujettis aux droits de douane.

ART. 122. Les marchandises, denrées ou produits expédiés par le cabotage doivent être accompagnés d'une déclaration faite sur papier timbré de 10 centimes, qui énoncera les noms du navire, de l'expéditeur et du destinataire, les ports de départ et de destination, les marques, contremarques, poids, quantités, mesures, espèces de denrées, marchandises ou produits.

Cette déclaration sera visée et enregistrée, et une copie sur du papier libre sera envoyée par le navire même à l'agent administratif ou douanier du lieu de destination.

ART. 123. Les préposés, agents administratifs ou douaniers, avant l'embarquement des colis, constateront si leur nombre, leurs marques et contremarques correspondent à la déclaration.

Tout navire caboteur qui ne partira pas le lendemain au plus tard de la dernière date portée sur une déclaration d'embarquement sera tenu de faire viser de nouveau ses déclarations par les agents douaniers ou préposés d'administration, sous peine d'une amende de 50 gourdes en monnaie ayant cours.

ART. 124. Après le débarquement des colis, les agents de douane ou les préposés d'administration sont tenus de constater leur identité et il leur est laissé la faculté de procéder à leur vérification.

Les marchandises ou denrées trouvées en plus ou dont l'espèce et la qualité ne seront pas conformes à celles mentionnées dans l'expédition seront saisies, confisquées et vendues à la criée publique.

Il en sera de même de celles qui seront débarquées ou déposées ailleurs que sur les points où sont établis les bureaux de douane ou des préposés d'administration.

ART. 125. Tout expéditeur de denrées par cabotage est tenu, quinze jours après l'expédition, de remettre au préposé d'administration du port de départ une décharge sur papier libre signée du Directeur de la douane du port d'arrivée et attestant que les denrées y ont été débarquées.

Le préposé donnera avis à l'Administrateur des Finances si la décharge ne lui est présentée dans ce délai.

Dans ce cas, et à moins que le retard ne soit imputable à un accident de force majeure, l'expéditeur, le destinataire et le capitaine seront responsables solidairement des droits et passibles d'une amende de 10 gourdes monnaie ayant cours par sac de café et 5 gourdes, monnaie ayant cours par sac de cacao. Pour toutes autres denrées il sera perçu une amende évaluée au triple des droits.

ART. 126. Les douaniers, agents administratifs et préposés d'administration, sous peine de révocation, ne délivreront d'expédition pour le cabotage qu'aux capitaines haïtiens et pour un seul port par voyage.

Le navire caboteur qui aura laissé un port sans expédition ni carte de sortie sera passible d'une amende de 500 gourdes, dont seront responsables les capitaine, armateur et propriétaire.

Le navire pourra être saisi en garantie de l'amende.

ART. 127. Les préposés d'administration ou agents administratifs sont tenus, tous les huit jours d'expédier à l'Administrateur des Finances, l'état des caboteurs qui sont entrés dans leurs ports et qui en sont sortis, en y mentionnant les dates d'arrivée ou de départ, les noms du navire et du capitaine, le lieu de destination, les denrées, marchandises ou produits composant la cargaison. L'Administrateur fera vérifier et contrôler ces états, et, à la fin du trimestre, dressera un état général des mouvements du cabotage, qu'il expédiera au Secrétaire d'Etat des Finances et du Commerce.

TITRE XIX.—*Du service de contrôle et d'inspection.*

ART. 128. Il est établi dans les douanes de la République un service de contrôle.

ART. 129. Les inspecteurs et contrôleurs sont tenus, requis ou non, d'assister à toutes les opérations de la douane. Ils contrôleront spécialement le service de la comptabilité.

ART. 130. Il est facultatif au Gouvernement d'établir une Inspection générale des finances et des douanes chargée de s'assurer de l'application des lois et de la régularité du service de la Trésorerie. Les attributions des inspecteurs généraux, dont le nombre est fixé à 5, seront définies par le Secrétaire d'Etat des Finances et du Commerce de qui ils relèvent.

Il est alloué la somme de 300 gourdes par mois à chaque Inspecteur général pour ses appointements, laquelle sera classée au chapitre 1<sup>er</sup>, section 2, du budget des dépenses du Département des Finances.

ART. 131. Ces fonctionnaires seront passibles de toutes les peines édictées par la loi en cas qu'ils méconnaissent leurs devoirs et obligations.

TITRE XX.—*De la comptabilité.*

ART. 132. Le service de la comptabilité établi dans les douanes de la République est placé sous les ordres des chefs de bureau.

Sous peine de retenue de ses appointements, de suspension ou de révocation pour chaque mois de retard, le chef de bureau est tenu de présenter au contrôle de la direction, la comptabilité d'un mois dans les quinze jours de son expiration. Ces peines sont aussi applicables aux employés placés sous les ordres du chef de bureau s'il est démontré qu'ils sont cause de retard.

Le Directeur de la douane, sous peine de révocation, devra établir tous les livres prévus dans la présente loi, tous autres reconnus indispensables et dont l'énumération est faite dans les "Règlements du service des douanes."

ART. 133. Les livres de la douane seront cotés et paraphés par l'Administrateur des Finances.

ART. 134. Le service de la comptabilité est distinct de celui de la vérification. Aucun employé affecté à ce service ne pourra être désigné pour une vérification.

ART. 135. Le Directeur de la douane, sous peine de révocation, expédiera la comptabilité de chaque mois dans les quinze jours de son expiration, au Secrétaire d'Etat des Finances, à l'Administration et à la Chambre des Comptes.

ART. 136. La comptabilité de chaque mois comprendra les bordereaux de tous vapeurs entrés pendant ce mois.

Les voiliers figureront dans la comptabilité du mois dans le cours duquel ils auront été expédiés.



TITRE XXI.—*De la commission d'expertise.*

ART. 137. Il est institué près de la Secrétairerie d'Etat du Commerce une commission composée de trois experts.

Elle connaîtra de toutes contestations sur l'espèce, la qualité, l'évaluation et la taxe des marchandises.

Ses décisions seront sans appel.

ART. 138. Les réclamations seront adressées à l'Administrateur des Finances, qui les fera parvenir au Secrétaire d'Etat des Finances et du Commerce pour être transmises à la commission.

ART. 139. Après l'examen de chaque réclamation la Secrétairerie d'Etat du Commerce fera part du résultat obtenu aux administrateurs des finances et leur enverra les types sur lesquels aura statué la Commission dont la décision sera insérée au "Journal Officiel" pour cas analogues.

TITRE XXII.—*De la naturalisation.*

ART. 140. Aucun navire ne pourra être naturalisé haïtien si la propriété n'en a été transmise à un haïtien par acte authentique.

ART. 141. Le navire dont la naturalisation est demandée doit être jaugeé selon le mode établi et acquitter les droits de vigie, visite sanitaire, pilotage (entrée) sans préjudice des surtaxes ainsi que ceux de naturalisation prévus au tarif.

ART. 142. Le propriétaire du navire présentera au Directeur de la douane, sur un timbre de 35 centimes, la déclaration suivante:

Jé (nom, état, domicile) jure et affirme que (le nom du navire avec indication du port auquel il appartient) est un (espèce et description du navire suivant le certificat de la commission de jaugeage) a été construit à l'étranger (énoncer la vente, sa date et le nom de l'officier qui l'a reçu; s'il a été pris, confisqué ou s'est perdu sur la côte; exprimer le lieu, la date des jugements); que je suis seul propriétaire du dit navire et conjointement avec (nom, profession et domicile des intéressés) et qu'aucune autre personne n'y a droit, titre, intérêt, portion ou propriété; que je suis haïtien, ainsi que les associés ci-dessus (s'il y en a).

ART. 143. La demande de naturalisation, accompagnée du procès-verbal de jaugeage (qui sera fait sur un papier timbré de 35 centimes), des quittances des droits ci-dessus et de la dite déclaration, sera adressée à la Secrétairerie d'Etat des Finances et du Commerce avec toutes les pièces se rattachant au navire.

ART. 144. L'acte de naturalisation sera fait sur un timbre de 4 gourdes. Il contiendra toutes les énonciations de la déclaration, les dates et numéros des récépissés constatant les droits désignés en l'article 141.

ART. 145. Les navires haïtiens doivent avoir les officiers et la moitié de l'équipage haïtiens.

ART. 146. Tout haïtien qui sera convaincu d'avoir prêté son nom à un étranger pour la naturalisation d'un navire sera contraint par corps

et condamné par le tribunal correctionnel au paiement d'une amende de 2,000 gourdes monnaie ayant cours; la nullité de la naturalisation sera prononcée par le même jugement, lequel sera publié sur le "Moniteur," journal officiel de la République.

ART. 147. En cas de perte de l'acte de naturalisation, le propriétaire du navire se fera délivrer une expédition en payant les frais y afférents.

## DISPOSITIONS SPÉCIALES.

ART. 148. Sont maintenues jusqu'à décisions contraires les surtaxes à l'importation des 50.33 $\frac{1}{3}$  pour cent en gourdes et 25 pour cent en or, ainsi que celles à l'exportation des 20 et 10 pour cent établies par les lois spéciales des 20 novembre 1876, 2 mars 1883, 16 décembre 1897, 20 septembre 1901, 22 août 1872 et 7 octobre 1884.

La surtaxe de 25 pour cent ne sera pas prélevée sur les droits du savon.

Continuent à être en vigueur les lois des 20 juin 1905 et 29 février 1904, autorisant l'exportation des brisures et résidus de café.

ART. 149. L'administration supérieure se réserve le droit exclusif d'éditer la présente loi et les tarifs y annexés.

ART. 150. La présente loi abroge toutes les lois ou dispositions de lois qui lui sont contraires. Elle sera exécutée à la diligence du Secrétaire d'Etat des Finances et du Commerce.

• *Tarif établi en vertu de la présente loi.*

*Droit de vigie.*

Là où il existe des vigies, tout navire paiera 2 gourdes. La moitié de ce droit sera versée au Trésor public, et l'autre moitié payée directement au vigiste.

Ce droit est établi comme suit:

## PORT-AU-PRINCE.

A l'entrée, pris en dehors et au large des grands récifs, les navires paieront:

	Gourdes.
Ceux de 50 à 100 tonneaux.....	4. 00
Ceux de 101 à 200 tonneaux.....	8. 00
Ceux de 201 à 300 tonneaux.....	10. 00
Ceux de 301 à 400 tonneaux.....	12. 00
Au-dessus de 400 tonneaux.....	16. 00
Chaque steamer, quel que soit son tonnage.....	20. 00
En dedans des grands récifs, à la hauteur des Trois Ilets:	
Ceux de 50 à 100 tonneaux.....	2. 00
Ceux de 101 à 200 tonneaux.....	4. 00
Ceux de 201 à 300 tonneaux.....	6. 00
Ceux de 301 à 400 tonneaux.....	8. 00
Au-dessus de 400 tonneaux.....	10. 00
Chaque steamer.....	16. 00

<i>A la sortie</i> , conduits au large des grands récifs, les navires paieront:	Gourdes.
De 50 à 100 tonneaux .....	3. 00
De 101 à 200 tonneaux .....	6. 00
De 201 à 300 tonneaux .....	8. 00
De 301 à 400 tonneaux .....	10. 00
Au-dessus de 400 tonneaux .....	12. 00
Chaque steamer .....	15. 00
Conduits à la hauteur des Trois Îlets les navires paieront:	
De 50 à 100 tonneaux .....	2. 00
De 101 à 200 tonneaux .....	4. 00
De 201 à 300 tonneaux .....	6. 00
De 301 à 400 tonneaux .....	8. 00
Au-dessus de 400 tonneaux .....	10. 00
Chaque steamer .....	12. 00

## CAP-HAÏTIEN.

A une lieue au large du Picolet:	
Ceux de 50 à 100 tonneaux .....	4. 00
Ceux de 101 à 200 tonneaux .....	8. 00
Ceux de 201 à 300 tonneaux .....	10. 00
Ceux de 301 à 400 tonneaux .....	12. 00
Au-dessus de 400 tonneaux .....	16. 00
Chaque steamer .....	20. 00
A moins d'une lieue:	
Ceux de 50 à 100 tonneaux .....	2. 00
Ceux de 101 à 200 tonneaux .....	4. 00
Ceux de 201 à 300 tonneaux .....	5. 00
Ceux de 301 à 400 tonneaux .....	6. 00
Au-dessus de 400 tonneaux .....	8. 00
Chaque steamer .....	10. 00
<i>A la sortie</i> , les navires paieront:	
Ceux de 50 à 100 tonneaux .....	2. 00
Ceux de 101 à 200 tonneaux .....	4. 00
Ceux de 201 à 300 tonneaux .....	6. 00
Ceux de 301 à 400 tonneaux .....	8. 00
Au-dessus de 400 tonneaux .....	10. 00
Chaque steamer .....	12. 00

## CAYES.

Pris au large et au vent de la Folle les navires paieront:	
Ceux de 50 à 100 tonneaux .....	4. 00
Ceux de 101 à 200 tonneaux .....	8. 00
Ceux de 201 à 300 tonneaux .....	10. 00
Ceux de 301 à 400 tonneaux .....	12. 00
Au-dessus de 400 tonneaux .....	16. 00
Chaque steamer .....	20. 00
A la Baie d'Orange à l'ouest de l'Île-à-Vaches:	
Ceux de 50 à 100 tonneaux .....	3. 00
Ceux de 101 à 200 tonneaux .....	5. 00
Ceux de 201 à 300 tonneaux .....	6. 00
Ceux de 301 à 400 tonneaux .....	8. 00
Au-dessus de 400 tonneaux .....	10. 00
Chaque steamer .....	16. 00

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A la sortie des navires ils paieront:	Gourdes.
Ceux de 50 à 100 tonneaux.....	2. 00
Ceux de 101 à 200 tonneaux.....	4. 00
Ceux de 201 à 300 tonneaux.....	6. 00
Ceux de 301 à 400 tonneaux.....	8. 00
Au-dessus de 400 tonneaux.....	10. 00
Chaque steamer.....	12. 00

GONAÎVES.

Pris en dehors de la pointe Lapierre les navires paieront:	
Ceux de 50 à 100 tonneaux.....	2. 00
Ceux de 101 à 200 tonneaux.....	4. 00
Ceux de 301 à 400 tonneaux.....	8. 00
Au-dessus de 400 tonneaux.....	10. 00
Chaque steamer.....	12. 00

A la sortie, ils paieront:	
Ceux de 50 à 100 tonneaux.....	2. 00
Ceux de 101 à 200 tonneaux.....	3. 00
Ceux de 201 à 300 tonneaux.....	4. 00
Ceux de 301 à 400 tonneaux.....	5. 00
Au-dessus de 400 tonneaux.....	6. 00
Chaque steamer.....	10. 00

JACMEL.

Pris à la hauteur de la Baie Baguette les navires paieront:	
Ceux de 50 à 100 tonneaux.....	4. 00
Ceux de 101 à 200 tonneaux.....	8. 00
Ceux de 201 à 300 tonneaux.....	10. 00
Ceux de 301 à 400 tonneaux.....	12. 00
Au-dessus de 400 tonneaux.....	16. 00
Chaque steamer.....	20. 00

En dedans de la dite pointe:	
Ceux de 50 à 100 tonneaux.....	2. 00
Ceux de 101 à 200 tonneaux.....	4. 00
Ceux de 201 à 300 tonneaux.....	5. 00
Ceux de 301 à 400 tonneaux.....	6. 00
Au-dessus de 400 tonneaux.....	8. 00
Chaque steamer.....	15. 00

À la sortie, ils paieront:	
Ceux de 50 à 100 tonneaux.....	2. 00
Ceux de 101 à 200 tonneaux.....	4. 00
Ceux de 201 à 300 tonneaux.....	6. 00
Ceux de 301 à 400 tonneaux.....	8. 00
Au-dessus de 400 tonneaux.....	10. 00
Chaque steamer.....	12. 00

JÉRÉMIE, SAINT-MARC, AQUIN, MIRAGOANE, PORT-DE-PAIX, PETIT-GOAVE, MOLE-SAINT-NICOLAS.

Pris par le pilote à une lieue au large, les navires paieront:	Gourdes.
Ceux de 50 à 100 tonneaux.....	2. 00
Ceux de 101 à 200 tonneaux.....	4. 00
Ceux de 201 à 300 tonneaux.....	6. 00
Ceux de 301 à 400 tonneaux.....	8. 00
Au-dessus de 400 tonneaux.....	10. 00
Chaque steamer.....	12. 00

*A la sortie, ils paieront:*

	Gourdes.
Ceux de 50 à 100 tonneaux.....	1. 50
Ceux de 101 à 200 tonneaux.....	2. 50
Ceux de 201 à 300 tonneaux.....	3. 50
Ceux de 301 à 400 tonneaux.....	4. 00
Au-dessus de 400 tonneaux.....	5. 00
Pour chaque steamer.....	10. 00

Procès-verbal sera dressé à l'effet de constater le lieu où le pilote aura atteint le navire et sera monté à son bord; il sera remis au Directeur de la douane pour être mis à l'appui du bordereau de droits.

*Droit de visite sanitaire.*

	Gourdes
Pour tout navire de 301 tonneaux et au-dessus.....	16. 00
Pour tout navire de 201 tonneaux à 300.....	12. 00
Pour tout navire de 200 tonneaux et au-dessous.....	8. 00
Pour chaque steamer quel que soit son tonnage.....	25. 00

La moitié de ce droit sera versée au trésor public et l'autre moitié sera payée directement au médecin du port.

*Droit de fontaine.*

Dans les ports où il existe des fontaines marines, chaque navire paiera:

	Gourdes.
De 15 à 50 tonneaux.....	1. 00
De 51 à 100 tonneaux.....	1. 50
De 101 à 150 tonneaux.....	2. 00
De 151 à 250 tonneaux.....	3. 00
De 251 à 300 tonneaux.....	3. 50
Au-dessus de 300 tonneaux.....	5. 00
Pour chaque steamer.....	10. 00

*Droit de naturalisation.*

Il sera payé pour chaque navire:

	Gourdes.
De 100 tonneaux et au-dessous.....	100. 00
De 101 tonneaux à 200.....	200. 00
De 201 tonneaux à 300.....	300. 00
De 301 et au-dessus.....	400. 00

*Droit d'échelle.*

(Article 5 de la loi du 4 septembre 1905.)

Tout navire à voiles paiera:

	Gourdes.
De 100 tonneaux et au-dessous.....	25. 00
De 101 à 200 tonneaux.....	30. 00
De 201 à 300 tonneaux.....	35. 00
De 301 à 400 tonneaux.....	40. 00
Au-dessus de 400 tonneaux.....	50. 00
Tout vapeur, quel que soit son tonnage, paiera.....	100. 00

N. B.—Ce droit est perçu en monnaie nationale sans préjudice des surtaxes des 20 et 10 pour cent.

TABLEAU No. 1.—Articles exempts de droits à l'importation.

(Article 21 de la loi du 4 septembre 1905.)

Animaux.	Machines de tous genres et leurs accessoires pour l'industrie et celles propres à faciliter l'exploitation du sol ou la préparation des produits du pays.
Appareils et accessoires pour apiculture.	Moulin pour canne à sucre.
Articles exempts de taxes douanières par contrats passés avec l'État.	Moulin pour décortiquer le café.
Barattes.	Moulin pour préparer le coton.
Bineuses.	Moulin à maïs.
Cartes d'auteurs nationaux.	Plans de ville et autres d'autres nationaux.
Charrues.	Pompes à incendie et accessoires.
Chaudières à sucre.	Portraits de famille.
Effets à l'usage des agents diplomatiques.	Presses hydrauliques.
Graines de jardinage.	Presses à coton.
Horloges pour les églises et édifices publics.	Roues hydrauliques.
Journaux en feuilles ou en volumes.	Sangsues.
Livres d'auteurs nationaux.	

TABLEAU No. 2.—Articles prohibés à l'importation.

(Article 22 de la loi du 4 septembre 1905.)

Armes à feu de tous genres.	Méclasse.
Bouches à feu de tous genres.	Munitions de toutes qualités.
Capsules à percussion.	Projectiles.
Cartouches de toutes sortes.	Rhum.
Huile de naphthé.	Sirop de canne.
Huile de kérosine au-dessous de 38° centigrades ou de 100° Fahrenheit.	Sucre brut ou terré.
Livres, gravures, tableaux, estampes ou tous ouvrages obscènes et contraires à la morale publique.	Tafia.

TABLEAU No. 3.—Articles prohibés à l'exportation.

(Article 23 de la loi du 4 septembre 1905.)

Animaux.	Monnaies nationales d'argent, de bronze et de nickel.
Argent en lingot ou en barre.	
Or en lingot ou en barre.	Matières d'or et d'argent.

*Monnaies, poids et mesures.*

*Monnaies.*—L'unité monétaire à Haïti est la *gourde* ou *piastre* qui se divise en 100 centièmes et vaut environ 5 francs.

*Poids.*—Tonneau = 2,000 livres; quintal = 100 livres; livre = 500 grammes.

*Mesures.*—Aune = 1 mètre 18; pied = 0 mètre 32½; pouce = 0 mètre 02¼; gallon = 3 litres 75; pinte = 0 litre 931.

## TARIF No. 1.—Droits d'importation.

Marchandises.	Droits (Monnaie natio- nale).
Abat-jour .....	douzaine
Acier .....	100 livres
Acier travaillé .....	id.
Acon .....	chaque
Agenda .....	douzaine
Agrafes .....	id.
Agréments de coton pour robe. (Voir De t ille.) .....	id.
Aigrettes .....	chaque
Aiguilles à coudre .....	id.
Aiguilles en or fin .....	id.
Argent fin .....	id.
Or et argent faux .....	id.
Soie .....	id.
Laine, fil ou coton .....	douzaine
Ail .....	100 livres
Aissantes .....	id.
Alambic en cuivre, complet .....	gallon
Sans serpent in, ni chapiteau .....	id.
En fer-blanc ou tôle .....	chaque
Album, ordinaire, pour dessins, timbres-poste, photographie, etc. .....	id.
Supérieur, des mêmes .....	id.
Alcozars. (Voir Cruches.) .....	id.
Alcool .....	gallon
Alènes montées .....	douzaine
Non montées .....	id.
Allumettes .....	grosse de boîtes
Albums de tous genres .....	cent
Alphabet .....	id.
Anchois .....	12 flacons
Ancre de navire .....	100 livres
Appareils chirurgicaux et médicaux .....	grosse
Pour photographie .....	ad valorem
Pits kodak .....	chaque
A eau gazeuse .....	id.
Appliques pour lampes .....	douzaine
Archets de violon .....	id.
Arçons de selle .....	chaque
Ardoises pour écolier .....	douzaine
Ardoises pour maison .....	id.
Argent faux en feuilles .....	100 feuilles
Arrosoir en fer-blanc .....	chaque
En tôle .....	id.
En cuivre .....	id.
Arrow-root .....	livre
Articles de ferblanterie ou en fer émaillé autres que ceux prévus .....	ad valorem
Assiettes en porcelaine .....	douzaine
En faïence .....	id.
Atlas d'hydrographie ou de géographie, reliés .....	chaque
Des mêmes cartonnés .....	id.
Des mêmes brochés .....	id.
Attaches .....	id.
Avirons .....	id.
Avoine .....	chaque
Baguettes pour gants .....	baril
Baignoire en cuivre, grande .....	douzaine
Moyenne .....	id.
Petite .....	id.
En fer-blanc, tôle ou bois, moyenne et grande .....	id.
En fer-blanc, petite .....	id.
Balaie en crin et en paille .....	douzaine
Balaise pour pharmacie, grande et moyenne .....	chaque
Pour pharmacie, petite .....	id.
A la romaine, à chaînes, etc., pouvant peser 5,000 livres et au-dessus .....	id.
Comme et-dessus de 2,000 livres et au-dessous de 5,000 .....	id.
D'une et au-dessous de 2,000 livres .....	id.
En cuivre, cuivre doré ou argenté avec plateaux ou non .....	id.
D te de boutique, à plateaux de métal fin ou non .....	id.
D te de boutique à plateaux en fer-blanc .....	douzaine
Pèse-lettres .....	chaque
Balcon en fer .....	100 livres
Bainstades en fer .....	id.
En bois .....	100 balustres
Bandes brodées jusqu'à 2 pouces .....	anne
Brodées jusqu'à 5 pouces .....	id.
Brodées jusqu'à 4 pouces .....	id.
Brodées jusqu'à 6 pouces .....	id.
Baquets (petites baïlles) .....	chaque

Gourdes.

0.50

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1.00

10.00

1.00

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TARIF No. 1.—Droits d'importation—Suite.

Marchandises.	Droits (Monnaie nationale).
	<i>Gourdes.</i>
Barriques vides de 16 à 60 gallons.....	chacune.. 0.25
Barsac (pavé de) de toutes dimensions.....	pièce.. .30
Bas de soie ou de fil pour homme, femme, cadet, fillette.....	douzaine.. 1.00
Des mêmes pour enfant.....	id.. .50
De coton, laine, pour femme et fillette.....	id.. .50
De coton, laine, pour enfant.....	id.. .30
Basane.....	id.. .50
Bassin en cuivre.....	livre.. .06
En étain, faïence ou porcelaine.....	chacun.. .06
Bassine de cuisine en cuivre.....	livre.. .25
Batterie de cuisine en cuivre.....	100 livres.. 3.00
De cuisine en tôle ou en fer.....	id.. 1.00
Baudriers unis.....	douzaine.. 2.00
Galonnés ou brodés.....	chacun.. 2.00
Béniitier en métal.....	douzaine.. .50
En faïence et en porcelaine.....	pièce.. .03
Béret.....	douzaine.. 1.00
Buttre.....	100 livres.. 2.00
Beurrer de tous genres.....	douzaine.. .40
Bibérons.....	id.. .25
Bicyclette.....	chacune.. 2.00
Bidons en fer-blanc.....	douzaine.. 2.00
Bijouterie fine, non prévue.....	ad valorem.. 10 p. ct.
Fausse, non prévue.....	id.. 20 p. ct.
Billes pour billard.....	chacune.. .50
En marbre, verre et porcelaine, etc., pour enfant.....	nulle.. .50
Bimbeloterie (jouet).....	ad valorem.. 20 p. ct.
Biscuits non sucrés.....	100 livres.. 2.00
Sucrés et de fantaisie.....	id.. 4.00
Blagnes à tabac de tous genres.....	douzaine.. .50
Blairoud.....	id.. .50
Blanc de crème et d'Espagne.....	baril.. .50
Bleu d'outre-mer.....	livre.. .05
En boules pour blanchisseuses.....	id.. .05
De Prusse.....	id.. .30
Bous en mousseline, dentelles, plumes.....	douzaine.. 6.00
Bobèches pour lampes, lanternes, etc.....	id.. .25
Boeaux en verre, porcelaine, faïence, etc., de toutes dimensions.....	chacun.. .03
Bœuf salé.....	100 livres.. 3.00
Fumé.....	id.. 1.50
Bois squarris (cartelages).....	1,000 pieds.. 2.50
Boissons, absinthe.....	12 bouteilles.. 4.50
Amer Picon.....	id.. 3.75
Bière en barrique de 60 gallons.....	barrique.. 4.75
En bouteilles.....	12 bouteilles.. .75
De gingembre.....	id.. .75
Bitter.....	id.. 3.75
Cherry.....	id.. 4.50
Cidre en barrique de 60 gallons.....	barrique.. 4.50
En bouteilles.....	12 bouteilles.. .75
Cognac, en bouteilles.....	id.. 4.50
En fût.....	gallon.. 2.25
Eau-de-vie en fût.....	id.. 2.50
En bouteilles.....	12 bouteilles.. 4.50
Genièvre en fût.....	gallon.. 1.50
En potiches ou flacon.....	douzaine.. 4.50
Guignolet.....	12 bouteilles.. 4.50
Kirsch.....	id.. 4.50
Liqueurs de toutes sortes.....	id.. 4.50
Limonade gazeuse.....	id.. .75
Muscat.....	id.. 4.50
Sirop.....	id.. 4.50
Vermouth.....	12 litres.. 3.75
En fût.....	gallon.. .75
Vins rouge et blanc.....	barrique de 60 gallons.. 4.00
Vins rouge et blanc.....	12 bouteilles.. .50
Vin blanc ou coloré dit façon Madère.....	gallon.. .40
En bouteilles.....	12 bouteilles.. 3.75
Vin de Madère, de Malaga et autres, de même qualité.....	id.. 3.75
Vins, des mêmes.....	gallon.. .75
Vins de Champagne, de Porto, du Rhin.....	11 bouteilles.. 7.50
En bouteilles.....	gallon.. 2.25
En bouteilles.....	12 bouteilles.. 4.50
Boîtes d'instruments de mathématiques.....	chacune.. .15
Pour pilules, cachets, etc.....	cent.. .15
De jeux de bête.....	chacune.. 2.00
À sucre, thé, etc., en fer-blanc.....	id.. .25
En cuir pour chapeaux.....	id.. .50
A rasoir, avec peigne, glace, etc.....	id.. .50



## TARIF No. 1. — Droits d'importation—Suite.

Marchandises.	Droits (Monnaie natio- nale.)
Boîtes d'instruments de mathématiques—Suite.	
De couleurs..... douzaine.	Gourdes. 1.00
Trousse ou étuis pour chirurgiens, dentistes, garnis d'instruments..... ad valorem.	10 p. ct.
Des mêmes, sans instruments.....	10 p. ct.
Boquilles. (Voy. Secaux.).....	
Borbons en pâte, sucre, cristallisés ou non, de toutes qualités..... livre.	2.06
Bonnets de soie ou de soie et coton pour homme..... douzaine.	2.00
De coton pour femme..... id.	1.00
De dentelles pour femme..... id.	4.00
De mousseline pour femme..... id.	1.00
De dentelles, tulles ou autres étoffes riches, pour enfants..... id.	3.00
Bonnets de mousseline, nansouk, pour enfants..... id.	1.00
Bouchons de liège..... mille.	.25
Boutelles de métal autres que l'or et l'argent..... grosse.	.50
De sclerie et de carrosserie plaquées..... id.	.50
De sclerie et de carrosserie non plaquées..... id.	.15
Pour pantalons, gilets..... id.	.15
Bougeoirs de toutes qualités..... la paire.	.50
Bougies (blanc de baleine)..... livre.	.10
Bouilloires en cuivre..... id.	.03
En potin ou en fer-blanc..... chaque.	.10
Boufons de toutes dimensions..... 100 livres.	1.00
Beurre pour seller..... id.	.50
Bourse en collier, métal, cuir, étoffes communes..... douzaine.	.50
En soie..... id.	1.50
Boussoles pour navigateurs..... chaque.	.50
Autres que celles ci-dessus..... ad valorem.	20 p. ct.
Boutelles vide..... cent.	.50
Boutons métal pour officiers..... grosse.	.50
Pour troupes..... id.	.25
Nacre, corne, corozo, métal fin et ceux recouverts de tissus, grands..... id.	.20
Des mêmes, petits..... id.	.15
Ivoire, nacre et os pour devant de chemises..... id.	.40
En verre, faïence et porcelaine pour devant de chemises..... id.	.20
En métal fin pour manchettes..... douzaine de paires.	1.00
Autres que ceux ci-dessus pour manchettes..... id.	.50
Verre, faïence, porcelaine et ceux recouverts en toile..... masse.	.40
Des mêmes, petits..... id.	.25
En os, papier, bois, fer, etc., pour pantalon..... id.	.15
Bouts en fer-blanc pour malle..... grosse.	.10
Bouquets..... douzaine de paires.	1.00
Brail..... baril.	1.00
Branard pour voiture..... chaque.	.50
Bretelles fines..... douzaine de paires.	1.00
Communes..... id.	.50
Brides montées avec mors plaqués..... chaque.	1.50
Sans mors..... douzaine.	6.00
Briques..... mille.	1.00
Br n ou canevax, jusqu'à 30 pouces..... aune.	.03
Broches de cuisine..... chaque.	1.00
Brosses pour souliers..... douzaine de paires.	.25
Pour chevaux..... douzaine.	.25
À dents et à ongles..... id.	.25
Pour tête, habit..... id.	.50
Pour parapet..... id.	.25
Ramasse-miettes..... id.	.50
Bronettes de toutes sortes..... chaque.	1.00
Bustes au-dessus de 24 pouces de hauteur..... id.	.50
De 12 à 21 pouces..... id.	.25
Au-dessous de 12 pouces de hauteur..... douzaine.	1.00
Câbles en chaînes pour navires..... 100 livres.	1.50
Cabrouets, charrettes, break, tombereaux, grands..... chaque.	5.00
Des mêmes, moyens et petits..... id.	3.00
Cache-corsets de tous genres..... douzaine.	2.00
Cache-point pour robes..... id.	.03
Cendres en cuivre, nickel ou acier, de toutes dimensions..... douzaine.	1.00
Fer, de toutes dimensions..... id.	.50
Cafetières en argent..... livre.	2.00
En métal plaqué..... chaque.	.50
En fer-blanc..... douzaine.	3.00
En faïence..... id.	.75
Cages de toutes dimensions..... id.	2.00
Cahiers, méthodes ou livres de musique, reliés..... chaque.	.15
Des mêmes, cartonnés ou brochés..... id.	.10
Résolés pour musique..... douzaine.	.12
Imprimés à souche..... id.	1.00
Brochés ou cartonnés pour écolier..... mille.	.25
Catecons de toile, coton, laine, flanelle, etc..... douzaine.	3.00
Calendriers de tous genres..... id.	1.00

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TARIF No. 1.—Droits d'importation—Suite.

Marchandises.	Droits (Monnaie natio- nale.)
	<i>Gourdes.</i>
Calice en argent ou plaqué.....	chaque..... 0.50
En or.....	id..... 1.00
Camisoles ou corsages, blouses, de toutes étoffes.....	id..... 1.00
Canifs de tous genres.....	dozaine..... .03
Canifs de jone garnies en or ou argent.....	id..... .50
De jone garnies en éaille.....	id..... 6.00
En fer, jone et autres bois.....	id..... 3.00
A épée, de toutes qualités.....	id..... 1.00
Cannelle.....	livre..... 5.00
Caunetille en or ou argent fin.....	once..... .01
En or ou argent faux.....	once..... .20
Canot.....	chaque..... .10
Capotes de toutes qualités pour femmes et fillettes.....	dozaine..... 5.00
De toutes qualités pour enfants.....	id..... 8.00
.....	id..... 3.00
.....	12 flacons..... .20
Cap-sules pour boeaux.....	dozaine..... .25
Pour bouteilles.....	mille..... .25
Caractères d'imprimerie.....	livre..... .01
Carafes en cristal.....	paire..... .70
En verre fin.....	id..... .30
En verre commun.....	id..... .20
Carafous.....	id..... .10
Carnassières.....	dozaine..... 2.00
Carnets de poche, grands.....	id..... .30
De poche, moyens et petits.....	id..... .15
Carnets à souches, imprimés pour reçus et autres usages.....	id..... .50
Carreaux à carrelor, de toutes qualités.....	mille..... 2.00
De marbre.....	id..... 5.00
Carrelets pour chapeliers.....	dozaine..... .25
Cartes à jouer (par jeu de 52 cartes).....	grosse de jeux..... 3.00
De marine ou de géographique.....	chaque..... .25
De visite et autres, imprimées.....	mille..... .50
Non imprimées, de toutes dimensions.....	id..... .25
Cartons réglés pour musique.....	dozaine..... .06
Coups pour chapeaux ou moles.....	id..... .50
Pour chapeaux.....	id..... .75
En feuilles assorties.....	100 feuilles..... .25
Casaques dorés ou argentés pour officiers.....	chaque..... 2.00
Pour troupes.....	dozaine..... 3.00
Casquettes en étoffes avec galons ou tresses, pour homme.....	id..... 6.00
En étoffes en cuir, unies ordinaires, homme.....	id..... 1.50
De toutes qualités pour cadets, enfants, écoliers.....	id..... 1.00
Casseroles en cuivre.....	livre..... .03
En fer étamé ou poutin.....	chaque..... .08
Cassettes de toutes dimensions.....	dozaine..... 1.00
Ceintures en cuir ou étoffe, pour homme cadet, femme, fillette et enfant.....	id..... 1.50
Ceinturons en galons d'or ou d'argent, brodés ou non, pour officier supérieur.....	chaque..... 2.00
Tressés en fil d'or ou d'argent.....	id..... 1.50
En maroquin, cuir.....	dozaine..... 2.50
Centimètres (mesure pour tailleur).....	id..... .50
Cercles en cuivre doré ou argenté pour selle.....	pièd..... .02
Fer pour selle.....	id..... .01
Fer pour malle.....	1,000 pieds..... .25
Cereneils de toutes qualités.....	chaque..... 10.00
Chabraques galonnées en or.....	id..... 3.00
Galonnées en argent.....	id..... 1.50
En drap, feutre et autres étoffes pour militaire.....	dozaine..... 12.00
En drap, feutres et toutes autres étoffes.....	id..... 6.00
Chafandis (ou accons) pour marchandises ou denrées.....	chaque..... 10.00
Chaloupe à vapeur.....	id..... 10.00
Châles de soie, tulle, dentelle.....	id..... 2.50
De coton ou fil et coton.....	dozaine..... 1.50
De laine, cachemire, avec franges de soie.....	id..... 3.00
De laine et coton, laine, cachemire.....	id..... 2.00
Chaînes pour arpeuteurs.....	chaque..... .50
En fer, autres que celles pour câbles.....	livre..... .02
En soie pour montres, lorgnon, etc.....	dozaine..... .50
Pour chevaux, chiens, etc.....	id..... .75
En acier, cuivre doré ou argenté pour montre.....	id..... .75
En nickel, pour montre.....	id..... 1.50
En cuivre.....	id..... .10
Chaînettes en cuivre ou fer.....	livre..... 3.00
Chandeliers en argent.....	paire..... 1.00
En cuivre doré ou argenté, à plusieurs branches.....	id..... .50
En cuivre doré ou argenté, simples.....	id..... .25
En cuivre.....	id..... .50
En cristal.....	id..... .50
En verre.....	id..... .30
En fer-blanc.....	dozaine..... 1.50

## TARIF No. 1.—Droits d'importation—Suite.

Marchandises.	Droits (Monnaie natio- nale).
<i>Gourdes.</i>	
Chapeaux paille de Maracaibo ou Panama, coiffés.....douzaine..	3.00
Des mêmes, non coiffés.....id.....	2.00
Retapés avec bordure en or ou argent.....chaque.....	5.00
Retapés en soie, garnis de plumes et de floches, pour officiers supérieurs.....id.....	3.00
Des mêmes, pour officiers inférieurs.....id.....	2.00
Plumes, non garnis.....douzaine.....	9.00
En soie, haute forme.....id.....	5.00
De feutre, pour homme.....id.....	3.00
De feutre, pour cadet.....id.....	3.00
En laine ou en coton, pour homme.....id.....	2.00
Des mêmes, pour cadet et enfant.....id.....	1.00
De paille fine, pour homme, cadet et enfant.....id.....	2.00
De paille commune, pour homme, cadet et enfant.....id.....	1.00
Garnis de plumes, fleurs ou dentelles, de toutes qualités, pour femme et fillette.....id.....	6.00
Des mêmes, pour enfant et bébé.....id.....	3.00
De paille non garnis, pour enfant, fillette et femme.....id.....	.50
Chapelets en bois, coco, verre, etc.....grosse.....	.20
En or, argent et nacre.....douzaine.....	1.00
Chapiteaux pour alambic.....douzaine.....	3.00
Charbon de terre.....100 livres.....	1.00
Charnières en cuivre.....douzaine.....	.25
En fer.....id.....	.12
Charpentes de maison en fer.....1,000 livres.....	1.00
De maisons en bois et les pièces non prévues.....ad valorem.....	40 p. ct.
Chaudières en cuivre.....100 livres.....	3.00
En fer ou potin.....id.....	.50
Chaussettes de soie, fil ou laine pour homme.....douzaine.....	.50
Des mêmes pour enfant et bébé.....id.....	.30
De coton pour homme.....id.....	.25
De coton pour cadet.....id.....	.15
De coton pour enfant.....id.....	.10
Chaussures: <sup>a</sup>	
Bottes à l'égypte.....paire.....	3.00
Et demi-bottes de toutes qualités pour femme.....douzaine de paires.....	3.00
Des mêmes pour fillette.....id.....	1.50
Bottines à élastique et à lacets pour homme.....paire.....	.75
Des mêmes pour cadet.....id.....	.40
Lacées dites pour troupe, homme.....id.....	.30
Des mêmes, cadet.....id.....	.15
Chaussures de toutes qualités pour enfant.....douzaine.....	1.00
Pantouffles en peau.....id.....	2.00
En laines, coutil et autres de fantaisie.....id.....	1.00
Dites Espadrilles (semelle pite).....id.....	.75
En caoutchouc et à semelle en caoutchouc.....id.....	.75
Souliers pour homme.....id.....	3.00
Pour femme.....id.....	2.50
Pour enfant et fillette.....id.....	1.50
Chemise pour femme.....id.....	12.00
Chemise <sup>b</sup> de batiste ou de toile, sans cols ni manchettes détachés pour homme.....id.....	5.00
Des mêmes, pour enfant et enfant.....id.....	2.50
Devants en toile, coton, percale, laine, etc., sans cols ni manchettes détachés pour hommes.....douzaine.....	2.50
Des mêmes pour cadet et enfant.....id.....	2.00
Chemisées pour lampes.....id.....	.25
Cheveux (touffes de).....id.....	.50
Chocolat en tablette et en poudre.....livre.....	.25
Ciboire.....chaque.....	1.00
Cierge.....livre.....	.10
Cigares.....cent.....	1.00
Cigarettes.....mille.....	2.00
Cirage en petites boîtes de fer-blanc.....douzaine.....	.05
Cire à cacheter.....livre.....	.10
Ciseaux pour découper la tôle, le fer-blanc.....chaque.....	.10
Ciment.....baril.....	.50
Cirage pour cuir, harnais, chaussures, en fer-blanc de 1 gallon.....douzaine.....	.50
Liquide, en pots.....id.....	.10
Ciseaux de maçons, callats, menuisiers, tailleurs, etc.....id.....	.25
Fins pour couturières.....id.....	.50
Communs.....id.....	.25
Clefs pour lit, voiture.....id.....	.50
Pour monte.....id.....	.12
Cloches en cuivre.....100 livres.....	5.00
En fonte.....id.....	4.00
Clochettes.....douzaine.....	.50
Clous en fer.....100 livres.....	1.00
En cuivre.....id.....	4.00
Dorés ou argentés.....mille.....	.20

<sup>a</sup> Le soulier enfants part de 16 pour finir à 261; celui de fillettes, de 27 à 33. Le soulier cadets de 27 à 36; hommes de 37 et au delà.

<sup>b</sup> Numéros: Jusqu'à 30 pour enfants, 31 à 36 pour cadets, 37 et au delà pour hommes.

## TARIF No. 1.—Droits d'importation—Suite.

Marchandises.	Droits (Monnaie natio- nale).
	<i>Gourdes.</i>
Coutlar.....	baril.. 1.00
Cœnrdes.....	douzaine.. .25
Coffre-fort jusqu'à 3 pieds de hauteur sur 1, 2 de largeur.....	chacun.. 5.00
Au-dessus de ces dimensions.....	id.. 10.00
Coiffes avec leurs cuirs, pour chapeaux.....	douzaine.. .50
Colle-forte.....	livre.. .04
Colle liquide en petits flacons.....	douzaine.. .50
Colle de poisson.....	livre.. .05
Colleterettes. ( <i>Voir Flans.</i> ).....	id..
Collier en verre, mallice, roquille et terre cuite.....	id.. .05
En corail.....	chacun.. .25
Compas pour navigateur.....	id.. .50
Pour charpentier, cordonnier.....	douzaine.. .75
Comptoir en verre, porcelaine, etc.....	paire.. .25
Confections:	
Dolman.....	chacun.. 5.00
Gilets galonnés en or ou en argent.....	id.. 2.00
De toutes étoffes pour hommes.....	douzaine.. 5.00
De toutes étoffes pour cadets.....	id.. 4.00
Habits militaires brodés en or.....	chacun.. 10.00
Habits militaires brodés en argent.....	id.. 5.00
Habits militaires non brodés.....	id.. 5.00
Habits drap noir.....	id.. 3.00
Jaquettes diagonale, drap, casimir, bombazine et toutes autres étoffes pr. hom. chacune.....	2.00
Drap, casimir et autres étoffes, pour cadets.....	id.. 1.00
Pantalons de toutes étoffes pour hommes.....	douzaine.. 12.00
De toutes étoffes pour cadets.....	id.. 6.00
Pardessus en caoutchouc.....	chacun.. 1.00
Pardessus en drap, casimir, diagonale, etc.....	id.. 2.50
Redingotes de drap, casimir, diagonale et autres étoffes en laine pour homme.....	id.. 1.00
Redingotes bombazine, drill et autres étoffes.....	chacun.. 1.50
En drap, diagonale, casimir et autres étoffes de laine pour cadets.....	id.. 1.00
Bombazine, drill et autres étoffes pour cadets.....	id.. .75
Tunique en drap pour officiers.....	id.. 5.00
En toile, coton, drill et autres tissus de fil, fil et coton, pour l'armée.....	id.. .50
Vestons diagonale, drap, casimir, bombazine, drill et de tous autres tissus, pour hommes.....	chacun.. 1.00
Des mêmes étoffes pour cadets.....	id.. .50
Vêtements complets de toutes étoffes pour cadets.....	id.. 2.00
De toutes étoffes pour enfants <sup>a</sup> .....	id.. 1.00
Confitures.....	livre.. .50
Connaissements.....	feuille.. 3.00
Conserves alimentaires de toutes qualités.....	douzaine de boîtes.. .50
Copies de lettre.....	douzaine.. 1.50
Corbillard.....	chaque.. 10.00
Cordages.....	100 livres.. 1.50
Cordes de violon, violoncelle.....	douzaine.. .05
Cordes en soie pour montre, organo, etc.....	id.. .25
Cordonnets or ou argent pour militaire.....	chacun.. 1.00
Cordonnets en soie pour militaire.....	id.. .50
En fil ou en coton.....	douzaine.. 1.00
En soie pour robe.....	100 aunes.. .25
En coton pour robe.....	id.. .10
En laine pour shako, robe, etc.....	id.. .15
Cornes pour chaussures.....	douzaine.. 1.00
Cornets à dés.....	chacun.. .25
Cornichons.....	12 pobans.. .50
Corsages de toutes étoffes.....	chacun.. 1.00
Cosets.....	douzaine.. 2.00
Cosses pour voiles.....	cents.. 1.00
Coupe-papier en os, bois.....	douzaine.. .50
En ivoire métal, etc.....	id.. 1.00
Coqulets en fer jusqu'à 1 pouce.....	douzaine de paires.. .05
Jusqu'à 2 pouces.....	id.. .15
De 2 à 4 pouces.....	id.. .25
De 5 à 6 pouces.....	id.. .40
De 7 à 12 pouces.....	id.. .75
En cuivre jusqu'à 3 pouces.....	id.. .25
En cuivre de 4 à 6 pouces.....	id.. .50
Couronnes pour distribution de prix.....	cent.. .25
Pour mariage.....	douzaine.. 2.00
Pour première communion.....	id.. 1.00
Mortuaires.....	ad valorem.. 20 p. ct.
Coussinet pour porte-manteaux.....	douzaine.. 2.00
Coussin en peau et en étoffes.....	chacun.. .50
Couteaux de chasse.....	douzaine.. 2.00

<sup>a</sup> Le vêtement pour enfants va de 5 à 12 ans, cadets 13 à 18.

## TARIF No. 1.—Droits d'importation—Suite.

Merchandises.	Droits (Monnaie natio- nale).
	<i>Gourdes.</i>
Couteaux fins pour table.....douzaine.....	0.75
Ordinaires pour table.....id.....	.30
Communs pour table.....id.....	.15
A sarcler et à couper l'herbe.....id.....	.30
Au-dessus de 12 pouces.....id.....	3.00
A tonnelier, plane.....id.....	.75
Couteaux-poignards.....id.....	3.00
Contels.....id.....	1.50
Convercles en fil de laiton ou de composition.....id.....	.50
Couvertures de coton mêlé de soie.....chaîne.....	1.50
Plaquées et ouvrées, fines.....id.....	1.00
Plaquées et ouvrées, communes.....id.....	.50
En laine ou en coton.....id.....	.25
Pour fontes.....la paire.....	.50
Craie.....boîte de 14 bâtons.....	.01
Crayaches en baleine.....douzaine.....	2.00
En bois.....id.....	1.00
Cravates de toutes étoffes.....id.....	1.00
Crayons à dessiner et de bureau.....grosse.....	.25
D'ardoises.....mille.....	.50
Pour charpentier, menuisier.....id.....	.50
Crauset.....douzaine.....	1.00
Cribles.....id.....	1.00
Cries.....chacun.....	.75
Criu.....livre.....	.01
Crocs pour tente.....cent.....	.50
Crochets en cuivre jusqu'à 3 pouces.....douzaine.....	.12
En cuivre au-dessus.....id.....	.25
En fer jusqu'à 6 pouces.....id.....	.25
En fer de 7 à 12 pouces.....id.....	.50
En fer au-dessus.....id.....	.75
Croix ou crochets en cuivre, moyens ou petits.....cent.....	.25
En cuivre, grands.....id.....	.50
En os ou ivoire.....douzaine.....	.25
En marbre.....chacun.....	.25
En bronze, fer.....livre.....	.02
Croupières.....douzaine.....	3.00
Cruches (Alcarazas).....id.....	1.00
Cuillers en argent.....livre.....	2.00
Plaquées.....douzaine.....	1.00
À café.....id.....	.50
À potage.....chacun.....	.30
En bois.....douzaine.....	.50
À café.....id.....	.25
À potage.....chacun.....	.15
En fer battu.....grosse.....	.50
En étain ou métal entamé.....id.....	.50
Cuir pour chapreaux.....douzaine.....	.50
Cuir tanné.....douzaine de côtés.....	2.00
Cuir pour éperons.....douzaine.....	.50
Cuisine en fer ou en fonte.....100 livres.....	2.50
Cuivre.....id.....	1.00
Cure-dents.....cent.....	1.00
Cyvettes et pots en fer-blanc, tôle, faïence, porcelaine.....douzaine de pièces.....	1.50
Dalles en fer-blanc ou en tôle.....100 livres.....	2.00
En bois.....piéd.....	.25
Dame-jeanne vide de 1 à 3 gallons.....chacune.....	.01
Vide au-dessus.....id.....	.06
Damiers plaqués en ivoire ou chêne.....chacun.....	2.00
En bois.....id.....	.25
Décamètre.....id.....	.25
Déchet de coton pour machine.....id valorem.....	.50
Décorations macoutiniques.....id valorem.....	20 p. ct.
Des à coudre en os, cuivre, fer.....grosse.....	.15
À jouer.....douzaine de pièces.....	1.50
Pour voilier, tailleur.....douzaine.....	.06
Deuille ouentre-deux; de soie, de toutes grandeurs.....aune.....	.15
De fil et coton ou coton jusqu'à 2 pouces de largeur.....id.....	.01
Des mêmes de 2 à 5 pouces de largeur.....id.....	.02
Des mêmes de 3 à 4 pouces de largeur.....id.....	.05
Des mêmes de 4 à 6 pouces de largeur.....id.....	.06
Dentelle imitation de Valenciennes et Agréments de coton pour robes jusqu'à 1 pouce de largeur.....12 aunes.....	.05
Des mêmes de 1 à 2 pouces.....id.....	.05
Des mêmes de 2 à 3 pouces.....id.....	.10
Devants en toile, batiste, coton, etc., pour chemises.....douzaine.....	1.50
Domino.....jeu.....	.50
Douyes.....cent pièces.....	1.00
Dragées de toutes espèces.....livre.....	.06

## TARIF No. 1.—Droits d'importation—Suite.

Marchandises.	Droits (Monnaie nationale).
	<i>Gourdes.</i>
Dragonnés or ou argent pour officiers supérieurs.....	chaque..... 0.50
Or ou argent pour officiers inférieurs.....	id..... .25
Soie.....	douzaine..... .50
Laine, fil ou coton.....	id..... .20
Drap de lit en calicot ou coton.....	chaque..... .10
En toile, sans broderie.....	id..... .75
En toile, avec broderie.....	id..... 1.50
Drogues ou produits pharmaceutiques.....	ad valorem..... 10 p. ct.
Eaux minérales et médicinales.....	douzaine de bouteilles..... 1.00
Echarpes gros ou petits grains.....	id..... .50
Soie, coton, dentelle, etc.....	id..... 1.00
Echelle jusqu'à 6 pieds de haut.....	id..... 1.50
Au-dessus de 6 pieds.....	id..... .60
Ecumoire en cuivre.....	douzaine..... .30
En fer, tôle, etc.....	id..... 2.00
Egoulines.....	id..... .62
Elastique pour jarretière.....	anne..... .04
Pour chaussure.....	id..... .50
Embouchoirs de bottes.....	paire..... 1.00
Emboutis de fonte dorés ou argentés.....	id..... .63
De fonte ordinaires.....	douzaine de paires..... 2.00
Empoignes pour chaussure.....	douzaine..... .50
Emporte-pièces.....	livre..... .05
Encrens.....	100 livres..... .50
Enclumes.....	douzaine..... 1.00
Eucre en potiches ou bouteilles.....	id..... .12
En petits pots ou flacons pour écouler.....	id..... .50
Couleur en petits flacons.....	id..... 2.00
A marquer de linge.....	livre..... .05
Pour imprimerie.....	douzaine..... .25
Encriers pour écoulers.....	id..... 1.00
Autres que ceux ci-dessus.....	chaque..... 2.00
Enseignes de toutes dimensions.....	livre..... .15
Entournoirs en cuivre.....	douzaine..... 1.50
En fer-blanc ou tôle.....	id..... .25
Entre-deux. (Voir Dentelle.).....	mille..... 1.50
Entrée de serrures de toutes qualités.....	id..... 1.00
Enveloppes de lettres, tirées.....	paire..... 3.00
Non tirées.....	id..... 1.50
Epaulettes or fin pour officiers supérieurs.....	id..... 1.00
Argent pour officiers supérieurs.....	id..... 1.00
Or ou argent faux, pour officiers supérieurs.....	id..... 1.00
Fin pour officiers inférieurs.....	id..... .50
Faux pour officiers inférieurs.....	douzaine de paires..... 1.00
Fil, laine ou coton.....	chaque..... 1.50
Epées montées en or, argent, cuivre doré ou argenté.....	douzaine de paires..... 3.00
Eperons en cuivre doré ou argenté.....	id..... .50
En fer, cuivre, soufflé, plaqué, poli.....	chaque..... .25
Epervier.....	id..... .10
Épingles à attacher.....	12 feuilles de 400 épingles..... .10
En bois, corne, cellulose, pour coiffure.....	douzaine..... .05
En fer, pour coiffure.....	livre..... .50
Eponge pour toilette.....	id..... .10
Pour chevaux.....	id..... .05
Équerres en fer.....	chaque..... .10
En bois.....	id..... .50
D'arpenteur.....	100 livres..... 1.50
Escalier en fer ou fonte.....	ad valorem..... 40 p. ct.
En bois.....	douzaine..... .75
Espagnolettes en fer, grandes.....	id..... .40
En fer, moyennes ou petites.....	gallon..... .50
Espirit de vin.....	id..... .25
Pour sténographie.....	gallon..... .12
Essence de thérbenthine.....	100 livres..... 1.00
Essieux en fer ou acier.....	douzaine..... 1.00
Essieu-pieds de toutes sortes.....	cent livres..... 2.00
Etain.....	id..... .50
Etiaux, grands et moyens.....	douzaine..... 1.00
A main et ceux en bois.....	id..... 1.00
Étiquettes de toutes sortes.....	mille..... 1.00
Étope.....	cent livres..... 1.00
Etriers fins.....	paire..... .30
Communs.....	douzaine de paires..... 1.00
Trilles.....	douzaine..... .20
Etrivières.....	douzaine de paires..... 2.00
Etais d'instruments.....	ad valorem..... 20 p. ct.
Pour cigares, cigarettes.....	douzaine..... .25
Eventails fins, en étoffe de soie ou en ivoire.....	id..... 2.00
Ordinaires, étoffes communes ou en papier supérieur.....	id..... 1.00
Communs en papier peint, latanier.....	id..... .25

## TARIF No. 1.—Droits d'importation—Suite.

Marchandises.	Droits (Monnaie natio- nale).
Extrait de viande en petits pots ou fer-blanc.....	douzaine.....
Faitrice par panier, caisse ou fardau de 1 à 3 pieds de largeur et 1 à 3 pieds de hauteur, chaque.....	3.00
En bœuf ou tierçon de 2 mètres cubes.....	chaque.....
En pièces.....	douzaine.....
Faitières.....	100 livres.....
Fanaux pour voiture, navire, etc.....	chaque.....
Grands.....	chaque.....
Moyens et petits.....	douzaine.....
Farine de blé.....	baril de 200 livres.....
De maïs.....	id.....
Faux-cols.....	douzaine.....
Fenêtres en bois.....	chaque.....
En fer, fonte.....	100 livres.....
Fer en barres, en saumons, en laines.....	id.....
Fers à repasser.....	douzaine de paires.....
À varlope, à rabot.....	douzaine.....
À ferrer les chevaux.....	douze paires.....
Pour chapelier, tailleur.....	id.....
Fer-blanc en feuilles.....	100 livres.....
Ferblanterie (articles de) non dénommés.....	ad valorem.....
Fer travaillé (articles non prévus en).....	100 livres.....
Fentre pour ehabraque jusqu'à 4/4.....	100 aunes.....
Feux d'artifices de tous genres.....	ad valorem.....
Fenillards en fer.....	100 livres.....
En bois.....	100 pieds.....
Ficelle.....	livre.....
Fichus, pélerines, collarettes en drap, étoffes de laine.....	douzaine.....
En mousseline, dentelle.....	id.....
En soie garnie ou non de dentelle.....	id.....
Fil de coton sur bobines.....	livre de fil.....
De soie.....	id.....
En pelottes.....	id.....
Blanc à broder.....	id.....
À voile, à folle, à cordonnier.....	id.....
Sainte-Claire (fil de laine) à tapisserie.....	id.....
De laines, de fer.....	id.....
Fillet pour bride.....	chaque.....
Filères.....	id.....
Fioles vides.....	cent.....
Filtre.....	chaque.....
Fleche pour voiture.....	id.....
Fleurs artificielles en bouquets garnis avec cache-pot.....	id.....
En bouquets ou en guirlandes.....	douzaine de guirlandes ou bouquets.....
Fleurts montés ou non.....	paire.....
Floches pour militaires.....	id.....
Foin (et autres fourrages).....	balles.....
Fontaines (pour toilette).....	chaque.....
Fontes.....	paire.....
Formes en bois, en fer pour chapelier.....	douzaine.....
Pour soufres.....	douzaine de paires.....
Foudres pour garnitures d'habit.....	id.....
Fouet du voiture.....	douzaine.....
Fourchettes en argent.....	livre.....
Plaquées.....	douzaine.....
En ruolz.....	id.....
En étain ou métal étamé.....	grosse.....
En fer battu.....	id.....
Franges de soie.....	nune.....
De coton.....	id.....
En or ou argent.....	id.....
Fromage de toutes qualités.....	livre.....
Fruits secs.....	id.....
À l'eau-de-vie, au sirop, au jus, etc.....	12 flacons.....
Confits au vinaigre.....	id.....
Fûts vides jusqu'à 15 gallons.....	chaque.....
Gallons en cuivre (mesures) de toutes grandeurs.....	id.....
En fer-blanc.....	id.....
Galons or fin, or faux, argent faux, au-dessous de 12 lignes.....	nune.....
Des mêmes 12 à 18 lignes.....	id.....
Des mêmes au-dessus de 18 lignes.....	id.....
De soie, soie et coton au dessous de 18 lignes.....	id.....
Des mêmes de 18 lignes et au dessus.....	id.....
De laine.....	id.....
Ganses en torsades et en galons d'or ou d'argent.....	chaque.....
Gants de peau pour homme et femme.....	douzaine.....
De peau pour cadets, fillettes ou enfants.....	id.....
De laine, fil ou coton.....	id.....

Gourdes.

0.50

a La grosse de fil de 300 yard pèse quatre livres nettes.

## TARIF No. 1.—Droits d'importation—Suite.

Marchandises.	Droits (Monnaie natio- nale).
Gants de peau pour homme et femme—Suite.	<i>Gourdes.</i>
Pour militaire ou d'eserime .....	..... paire .. 0.25
De soie pour homme et femme .....	..... douzaine .. 1.00
De soie pour cadets, fillettes ou enfants .....	..... id. .... .50
Garnitures pour ceinture (croix, poignées, plaques) .....	..... 12 pièces .. .50
De grènales en or et en argent fin .....	..... id. ♀ .. .50
Des mêmes, faux .....	..... id. .... .40
Gazogène .....	..... chaque .. .25
Gibecières .....	..... id. .... .25
Gibernes .....	..... douzaine .. 1.60
Gilets de flanelle, laine, coton, etc. ....	..... id. .... 3.00
Giroflées .....	..... livre .. .05
Glace encadrée ou non, à partir de 16 pouces de hauteur .....	..... pouce carré .. .01
Glands en or ou en argent avec ou sans franges .....	..... paire .. .50
Globes ou sphères géographiques .....	..... chaque .. 1.00
Pour imprimés .....	..... douzaine .. 1.00
Gomme à effacer le crayon, l'encre .....	..... id. .... .05
Gonds et peintures en cuivre .....	..... livre .. .08
En fer de 6 pouces et au dessous .....	..... douzaine de paires .. .50
De 7 à 12 pouces .....	..... id. .... .75
De 13 à 18 pouces .....	..... id. .... 1.00
Au-dessus de 18 pouces .....	..... id. .... 1.50
Goudron .....	..... baril .. 1.00
Gouges pour charpentier .....	..... douzaine .. 3.00
Gourmottes pour mors de bride .....	..... id. .... 1.00
Graines pour serins .....	..... 100 livres .. 1.00
Graphomètres .....	..... chaque .. 1.00
Grattoirs de bureau .....	..... douzaine .. .50
Pour navires .....	..... id. .... 1.00
Gravures sans cadres, moyennes et petites .....	..... id. .... .12
Grandes .....	..... id. .... .25
Grèlots .....	..... grosse .. .10
Gril .....	..... douzaine .. 3.00
Grilles en fer ou fonte, pour clôture .....	..... 100 livres .. 2.00
Guitres de toutes étoffes .....	..... douzaine .. 3.00
Haches .....	..... id. .... 1.00
Hachettes .....	..... id. .... .85
Hammes de toutes étoffes .....	..... chaque .. 1.00
Hannetons .....	..... mille .. .50
Harengs saurs .....	..... caisse .. .06
Harengs .....	..... baril .. .50
Harnais ordinaires pour voitures .....	..... jeu .. 3.00
Harnais supérieurs pour voitures .....	..... id. .... 5.00
Pour cabrouet .....	..... id. .... 2.00
Haricots .....	..... 100 lb .. 1.00
Hauts-culs .....	..... chaque .. .25
Havres-sacs .....	..... douzaine .. 1.00
Héaies .....	..... id. .... .25
Houpes .....	..... id. .... .25
Housses galonnées en or ou en argent .....	..... chaque .. 2.00
Galonnées en soie et fil .....	..... id. .... 1.00
En coton .....	..... id. .... .30
Pour piano ou sofa .....	..... id. .... 1.00
Pour chaises ou fauteuils .....	..... douzaine .. 4.00
Huile d'olive en futailles .....	..... gallon .. .20
En litres .....	..... 12 bouteilles .. .50
De pétrole (kérosène) .....	..... 12 litres .. .75
De lin .....	..... gallon .. .05
Pour harnais .....	..... id. .... .12
De porc et autre à graisser les machines .....	..... id. .... .12
Mètres en petites boîtes, pots ou fer-blanc .....	..... id. .... .10
Mètres en petites boîtes, pots ou fer-blanc .....	..... douzaine .. .25
Images sans être encadrées .....	..... cent .. 1.10
Encadrées, petites et moyennes .....	..... id. .... 1.00
Encadrées, grandes .....	..... douzaine .. .50
Imprimés pour bordereaux, etc. ....	..... cent .. 1.00
Indigo .....	..... livre .. .05
Instruments médicaux et chirurgicaux .....	..... ad valorem .. 10 p. ct.
Instruments de musique:	
Accordéon .....	..... chaque .. .25
Alto .....	..... id. .... 1.00
Baryton .....	..... id. .... 1.50
Basson (tambour de) .....	..... id. .... .25
Basse .....	..... id. .... 1.50
Basson .....	..... id. .... .50
Boîte à musique .....	..... id. .... 1.00
Bugle .....	..... id. .... 1.50
Castagnette .....	..... douzaine .. 1.00
Charon .....	..... chaque .. .50
Clarinette .....	..... id. .... 1.50
Contre-alto .....	..... id. .... 1.00



## TARIF No. 1.—Droits d'importation—Suite.

Marchandises.	Droits (Monnaie natio- nale).
<b>Instruments de musique—Suite.</b>	
Contre-basse . . . . .	chaque . . . . . 1.50
Cors de chasse . . . . .	id. . . . . 1.00
Cornet à piston . . . . .	id. . . . . 1.50
Cymbales . . . . .	paire . . . . . .50
Diapason . . . . .	chaque . . . . . .10
Flageolet en cuivre . . . . .	id. . . . . .50
En fer blanc pour enfant . . . . .	douzaine . . . . . .25
Fifre . . . . .	chaque . . . . . .25
Flûte . . . . .	id. . . . . 1.00
Gramophone . . . . .	id. . . . . 1.00
Grosse caisse . . . . .	id. . . . . 1.50
Guitares . . . . .	id. . . . . 1.00
Harmonica . . . . .	id. . . . . .25
Hautbois . . . . .	id. . . . . 1.00
Harmonium . . . . .	id. . . . . 3.00
Harpe . . . . .	id. . . . . 10.00
Mandoline . . . . .	id. . . . . 1.00
Ophicéide . . . . .	id. . . . . 1.50
Orgue pour église . . . . .	id. . . . . 1.00
De Barbarte . . . . .	id. . . . . 3.00
Petite caisse . . . . .	id. . . . . 1.00
Phonographe . . . . .	id. . . . . 1.00
Piano . . . . .	id. . . . . 10.00
Saxophone . . . . .	id. . . . . 2.00
Tambour . . . . .	id. . . . . 1.00
Triangles . . . . .	id. . . . . .25
Trombonne . . . . .	id. . . . . 1.50
Trompette . . . . .	id. . . . . .50
Violon, violoncelle . . . . .	id. . . . . 1.00
Jambettes . . . . .	douzaine . . . . . .25
Jambières . . . . .	paire . . . . . .25
Jambon . . . . .	livre . . . . . .12
Jarrais (persiennes) en bois . . . . .	paire . . . . . 2.00
Jarres contenant des marchandises . . . . .	chaque . . . . . .25
Jarres vides . . . . .	id. . . . . .50
Jarretelles . . . . .	douzaine de paires . . . . . .50
Jarretières . . . . .	id. . . . . .50
Jouets de toutes sortes . . . . .	ad valorem . . . . . 20 p. ct.
Jumelles de théâtre ou de marine . . . . .	chaque . . . . . .50
Jupes de toutes étoffes . . . . .	id. . . . . 2.00
Jupon de toutes étoffes . . . . .	id. . . . . 1.50
Képi pour officiers supérieurs . . . . .	douzaine . . . . . 6.00
Inférieurs . . . . .	id. . . . . 3.00
Soldats . . . . .	id. . . . . 1.50
Lacets en soie . . . . .	id. . . . . .08
Fill ou cot à pour souliers . . . . .	douzaine de paires . . . . . .05
Lait condensé en petites boîtes . . . . .	douzaine de boîtes . . . . . .50
Lampes complètes à pieds ou à suspension et celles dites appliquées, fines . . . . .	chaque . . . . . 2.00
Des mêmes, ordinaires . . . . .	id. . . . . 1.00
Colonnes à pieds . . . . .	id. . . . . .50
Moyennes . . . . .	douzaine . . . . . 2.00
Petites . . . . .	id. . . . . 1.00
Langues finées . . . . .	id. . . . . .50
En sautoire . . . . .	id. . . . . .75
Lanternes, grandes . . . . .	baril . . . . . 2.00
Moyennes et petites . . . . .	douzaine . . . . . 1.00
Vénitienne, toutes grandeurs . . . . .	cent . . . . . 1.00
Layette . . . . .	chaque . . . . . 2.00
Lignes de pêche . . . . .	livre . . . . . .01
Lîmes . . . . .	id. . . . . .10
Livres reliés, de tous formats . . . . .	douzaine . . . . . .30
Cartonnés . . . . .	volume . . . . . .03
Brochés . . . . .	id. . . . . .02
De musique, reliés . . . . .	id. . . . . .01
De musique, cartonnés ou brochés . . . . .	id. . . . . .15
De traités . . . . .	id. . . . . .10
Longue-vue . . . . .	100 . . . . . 1.00
Loquet . . . . .	chaque . . . . . .50
Largons, largnettes, lunettes, montés en or . . . . .	douzaine . . . . . .50
En argent . . . . .	chaque . . . . . 1.00
En ivoire ou en écaille . . . . .	id. . . . . .50
En enivre doré ou argenté . . . . .	id. . . . . .50
Nickelés ou montés en fer . . . . .	douzaine . . . . . 1.50
Louchets . . . . .	id. . . . . .50
Loupe . . . . .	id. . . . . .40
Loupe . . . . .	chaque . . . . . .25
Macaroni . . . . .	ad valorem . . . . . 20 p. ct.
Macaroni . . . . .	livre . . . . . .05
Machine à coudre à 1 fil . . . . .	chaque . . . . . .10
A 2 fils . . . . .	id. . . . . .20
A table . . . . .	id. . . . . .50

TARIF No. 1. — Droits d'importation—Suite.

Marchandises.	Droits (Monnaie natio- nale).
	<i>Gourdes.</i>
Mais en grains .....	baril.. 2.00
Malles vides, de toutes dimensions .....	chaque.. .75
Contenant des marchandises .....	id.. .25
Mallettes en cuir, bois, etc. ....	id.. .50
Manches pour lances, piquois, etc. ....	douzaine.. 1.00
Alènes .....	grosse.. .50
Manchettes (contelas) à manches de cerne ou de bois .....	douzaine.. .30
Longnes (sabres) .....	id.. 4.00
Manchettes de toutes étoffes pour chemises .....	id.. 1.00
Manège (jen de) .....	jen.. 10.00
Mannequin .....	chaque.. 1.00
Manègne (sindoux) .....	100 livres.. 1.50
Mantilles de mousseline, dentelle pour dame et fillette .....	chaque.. 1.25
De soie, soie et dentelle pour dame et fillette .....	id.. 2.00
Maquereaux .....	baril.. 1.50
Marbre pour commode, buffet, table et autres meubles .....	chaque.. 1.00
Pour tombe de 6 à 7 pieds de longueur, gravé .....	id.. 3.00
De même, non gravé .....	id.. 2.00
De 3 à 4 pieds de longueur, gravé .....	id.. 1.00
De même, non gravé .....	id.. .50
Au-dessus de 3 pieds, gravé ou non .....	id.. .25
Marnites en fer ou en fonte .....	100 livres.. 1.00
En fer-blanc ou tôle .....	douzaine.. 2.00
Martesaux .....	id.. .40
Masques pour escrime .....	id.. .20
Pour carnaval, en carton .....	douzaine.. 1.00
Pour carnaval en toile cirée ou fil de fer .....	id.. 2.00
Masse .....	douzaine.. 1.50
Matelas, grands .....	chaque.. 3.00
Moyens, petits .....	id.. 1.50
Mâts de navire, moyens et petits .....	id.. 1.00
Grands .....	id.. 2.00
Mèches à vilibresquin .....	douzaine.. .25
Dites brades .....	id.. .12
Pour lampes .....	id.. .25
En pièces pour lampes .....	cent mines.. 1.00
Médailles en cuivre pour chapelet .....	cent.. .25
Médicaments de toutes sortes .....	ad valorem.. 10 p. ct.
Meubles:	
Armoires en acajou, noyer, bambou ou autres bois recherchés, avec glace .....	chaque.. 15.00
Des mêmes, sans glace .....	id.. 10.00
En bois communs ou chêne .....	id.. 5.00
Bancs .....	id.. 3.00
Berceau en osier .....	id.. .50
En fer, acajou, noyer .....	id.. 1.00
En bois communs .....	id.. .50
Bibliothèque en acajou, noyer et autres bois supérieurs .....	id.. 8.00
En bois communs .....	id.. 4.00
Bidets garnis, supérieurs .....	id.. 1.00
Ordinaires .....	id.. 1.00
Billard .....	id.. 25.00
Buffets (sidoboards) en acajou, noyer ou autres bois recherchés .....	id.. 10.00
En bois communs .....	id.. 5.00
Bureau en acajou, noyer ou autres bois recherchés .....	id.. 8.00
En chêne ou en bois communs .....	id.. 4.00
Cadre pliant à fonds bistrés et à ressort .....	id.. 1.00
Plant en fer .....	id.. .50
Plant en fer à fonds de toile .....	id.. .50
Canapés en sofa en bois divers, convertis en étoffes de crin, maroquin ou soie .....	id.. 5.00
En bois divers à fonds en paille de rotin .....	id.. 2.00
Causeuses, à fonds de paille .....	id.. 2.00
bourrées .....	id.. 3.00
Chaises pour enfants, fines .....	douzaine.. 2.50
Pour enfants, communes .....	id.. 2.00
Américaines et celles dites de "Marseille" à fond de paille, de bois, rotin .....	id.. 2.00
Fines en noyer, acajou ou autres bois recherchés .....	id.. 4.00
Rembourrées .....	id.. 8.00
Longnes .....	chaque.. .75
Bereuses (dodines) .....	id.. .50
Décan .....	id.. 3.00
Décan .....	id.. .50
Encoignures en noyer, acajou et autres bois jusqu'à 2 pieds de haut .....	id.. .50
Au-dessus de cette dimension .....	id.. 1.75
Américaines et celles dites de "Marseille" .....	id.. .25
Étagères, en bois de toutes qualités .....	id.. 1.50
Fantaisies à fonds de crin, maroquin, dorés ou non .....	id.. 1.00
À fonds de paille, en acajou, noyer et autres bois recherchés .....	id.. .75
En bois ordinaires .....	id.. .75
Fins pour enfants .....	douzaine.. 2.50
Communs pour enfants .....	id.. 1.25
Pliants, toutes qualités .....	chaque.. .75

## TARIF No. 1.—Droits d'importation—Suite.

Marchandises.	Droits (Monnaie nationale).
<b>Meubles—Suite.</b>	
Garde-manger en bois, en fil de fer, grand . . . . .	chaque. . . . . 2.00
Des mêmes, moyen et petit . . . . .	id. . . . . 1.00
Guéridon, bois riches, avec ou sans dessus marbre, grand . . . . .	id. . . . . 3.00
Petit . . . . .	id. . . . . 1.50
Lavabo . . . . .	id. . . . . 2.50
Lits sculptés ou cannelés avec corriches . . . . .	id. . . . . 10.00
En acajou, noyer ou autres bois recherchés . . . . .	id. . . . . 8.00
En chêne, unis . . . . .	id. . . . . 6.00
De sapin ou pitchpin . . . . .	id. . . . . 4.00
En fer, grands . . . . .	id. . . . . 3.00
En fer, moyens et petits . . . . .	id. . . . . 1.50
Pour enfants, de toutes qualités . . . . .	id. . . . . 1.50
De camp . . . . .	id. . . . . 1.00
Porte-manteaux . . . . .	id. . . . . 10
Porte-serviettes . . . . .	id. . . . . 10
Porte-chapeaux et porte-cannes avec ou sans glace . . . . .	id. . . . . 1.00
Prie-Dieu . . . . .	id. . . . . 20
Papillotes pour coëlier . . . . .	id. . . . . 1.00
Tables en acajou, noyer ou autres bois, à extension ou de toilette . . . . .	id. . . . . 5.00
Dessus marbre pour salon, en acajou, noyer et autres bois recherchés . . . . .	id. . . . . 3.00
De sap, sans marbre, pour salon . . . . .	id. . . . . 1.00
Tables à consoles, en fil, acajou ou autres bois . . . . .	id. . . . . 3.00
De nuit . . . . .	id. . . . . 1.50
Tabourets pour pieds . . . . .	douzaine . . . . . 2.00
Pianos et bureaux . . . . .	chaque . . . . . 50
Vaisselle . . . . .	id. . . . . 2.00
Moules à aiguëser . . . . .	douzaine . . . . . 25
Miroirs montés sur carton ou feuilles de bois jusqu'à 2 pouces de long ou de diamètre . . . . .	id. . . . . 42
Des mêmes 2 à 3 pouces . . . . .	id. . . . . 103
Des mêmes 3 à 5 pouces . . . . .	id. . . . . 105
Des mêmes 5 à 8 pouces . . . . .	id. . . . . 25
Des mêmes 8 à 12 pouces . . . . .	id. . . . . 50
Encadrés de 7 à 10 pouces sur 12 à 15 pouces . . . . .	id. . . . . 1.50
Mémoires pour fillette et enfant . . . . .	id. . . . . 25
Monuments funéraires . . . . .	chaque . . . . . 10.00
Montre en or . . . . .	id. . . . . 2.00
En argent . . . . .	id. . . . . 1.00
En cuivre, acier, fer, nickel . . . . .	id. . . . . 25
Mors plaqués . . . . .	douzaine . . . . . 3.00
Non plaqués et autres qualités . . . . .	id. . . . . 2.50
Mortiers en marbre avec ou sans pilon . . . . .	id. . . . . 2.00
En cuivre avec ou sans pilon . . . . .	livre . . . . . 10
En fer avec ou sans pilon . . . . .	id. . . . . 10
Morue . . . . .	100 livres . . . . . 1.40
Mouchoirs pour tête . . . . .	
Fil, fil et coton, brodés . . . . .	douzaine . . . . . 3.00
Fil, fil et coton non brodés . . . . .	id. . . . . 1.50
De coton, blancs ou couleurs, ourlés . . . . .	id. . . . . 50
De coton, blancs ou couleurs, non ourlés . . . . .	id. . . . . 20
Madras véritable . . . . .	id. . . . . 1.50
Faux madras . . . . .	id. . . . . 30
Bleus, dits faux remals . . . . .	id. . . . . 20
Mouchoirs pour poche . . . . .	
En soie, soie et coton . . . . .	id. . . . . 1.50
Batiste, brodés ou non . . . . .	id. . . . . 75
Toile, fil, fil et coton, coton, ourlés . . . . .	id. . . . . 10
Non ourlés . . . . .	id. . . . . 20
Petits, en coton, imprimés, non ourlés . . . . .	id. . . . . 20
Faux foulards de coton . . . . .	id. . . . . 20
Foulards de coton . . . . .	id. . . . . 30
De soie, soie et coton . . . . .	id. . . . . 1.50
Moules de toutes sortes . . . . .	id. . . . . 1.00
Moules à moulinet le poivre et le café . . . . .	id. . . . . 1.00
Moulures en bois pour maisons . . . . .	ad valorem . . . . . 50 p. ct.
Moulures en toile pour maisons . . . . .	chaque . . . . . 20 p. ct.
Moustiquaires en mousseline . . . . .	id. . . . . 1.00
Moustiquaires en guipure, dentelle, etc . . . . .	id. . . . . 2.00
Moutarde en pot et en poban . . . . .	douzaine . . . . . 1.00
Montardiers en verre . . . . .	id. . . . . 20
En cristal et en métal . . . . .	id. . . . . 105
Muscade . . . . .	livre . . . . . 105
Muselière . . . . .	douzaine . . . . . 50
Nappes damassées fil ou fil et coton jusqu'à 12 couverts . . . . .	chaque . . . . . 50
Des mêmes, de 12 à 21 couverts . . . . .	id. . . . . 75
Damassées de coton, de 12 à 21 couverts . . . . .	id. . . . . 30
Des mêmes, au-dessous de 12 couverts . . . . .	id. . . . . 20
Nattes de paille, en pièces larges de 4 à 4 au-dessus . . . . .	aune . . . . . 20
De paille au-dessous de ces dimensions . . . . .	id. . . . . 15
De paille de 3 pieds sur 6 . . . . .	chaque . . . . . 12
Au-dessus de ces dimensions . . . . .	id. . . . . 25

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TARIF No. 1.—Droits d'importation—Suite.

Marchandises.	Droits (Monnaie nationale).
<i>Gourdes.</i>	
Nécessaires, garnis de leurs objets pour couturières, grands.....	chaque.. 1.00
Garnis de leurs objets pour couturières, petits et moyens.....	id.. .50
Garnis de leurs objets, pour hommes grands.....	id.. 2.00
Garnis de leurs objets, moyens et petits.....	id.. 1.00
Noir de fumée.....	livre.. .01
Animal.....	100 livres.. .75
Noisette.....	baril.. .75
Nougat.....	livre.. .06
Osere.....	100 livres.. 1.00
Ouillots pour souliers.....	1000 mille.. .12
Oignons.....	100 livres.. 1.00
Oiseaux empaillés et ailes d'oiseaux pour chapeaux.....	douzaine.. .25
Olives.....	12 pobans.. .20
Ombrelles de soie pour fillette et dame.....	chaque.. .60
De soie pour enfant.....	id.. .40
Alpaga et autres étoffes de laine pour fillette et dame.....	id.. .30
Alpaga, laine ou coton, pour enfant.....	id.. .10
De coton.....	id.. .20
Oreillers.....	id.. .06
Or faux en feuilles.....	100 feuilles.. 1.00
Ornements d'église.....	id valorem.. 10 p. ct.
Paillé de rotin.....	livre.. .02
Paillettes en or ou en argent fin.....	id.. .75
Faux.....	id.. .50
Pains à cacheter.....	id.. .12
Palettes de peintre en ivoire.....	douzaine.. .25
Bois divers.....	id.. .12
Paniers vides de toutes dimensions.....	id.. 2.00
Petits, à nasses, assortis.....	id.. .50
Papier sablé.....	cent feuilles.. .20
À dessin, plans, entres.....	id.. 1.00
Munière.....	rame.. .50
À écarter.....	id.. .10
À lettres, grand format.....	id.. .40
Moyen et petit format.....	id.. .20
À duplicata.....	id.. .20
À emballage.....	id.. .10
Pour impression de journaux, brochures, affiches.....	id.. .15
À finetures, bordereaux, avec entêtes.....	id.. 2.00
Sans entêtes.....	id.. .50
Parelemis.....	cent feuilles.. 2.00
Imperméable.....	id.. .25
Buvard.....	id.. .25
Règle pour musique.....	id.. .25
À cigarettes en petits cahiers.....	cent cahiers.. .50
Peint fin de 6 à 8 aunes.....	rouleau.. .10
Ordinaire de 6 à 8 aunes.....	id.. .05
Parapluies, parasols de soie, de toutes grandeurs.....	chaque.. .60
D'alpaga et autres étoffes de laine.....	id.. .30
De coton.....	id.. .20
Parfumeries.....	
Cosmétiques.....	douzaine.. .25
Eau de toilette en ¼ de flacon.....	id.. .50
Quinine en ½ de flacon.....	id.. .40
Eau de Cologne ou de lavande en canifles, litres ou bouteilles.....	id.. 1.00
Eau des mêmes qualités en flacons ou pobans.....	id.. .50
Eau de Florida.....	12 demi-bouteilles.. .25
Essences et extraits divers en petits flacons.....	douzaine.. 1.20
Huiles diverses pour cheveux et barbe.....	id.. .25
Pommades diverses en petits pots.....	id.. .25
En grands pots.....	id.. .50
Poudre de riz.....	livre.. .02
Dentifrice.....	douzaine de boîtes.. .40
Savon de toilette.....	douzaine.. .25
Passants ou passements en or ou argent.....	paire.. .10
Passe-rasoir.....	douzaine.. .50
Pâtes alimentaires diverses.....	livre.. .03
Pastilles (bonbons).....	id.. .06
Peaux de vache.....	douzaine.. 6.00
De veau, vernies.....	id.. 3.00
De veau cirées.....	id.. 2.00
Peaux de mouton, blanches ou chamoisées.....	douzaine.. .50
De pore.....	id.. 3.00
De maroquin.....	id.. 1.00
De faux-marroquin.....	id.. .50
De daim ou de chamois.....	chaque.. .30
Cirées autres que celles dénommées.....	id.. .30

## TARIF No. 1.—Droits d'importation—Suite.

Marchandises.	Droits (Monnaie nationale).
	<i>Gourdes.</i>
Peignes à ehignons, en ivoire, écaille..... douzaine.....	4.00
A ehignons petits, imitation écaille..... id.....	.50
A démêler et à décrasser en corne, buffle, imitation écaille, fins..... id.....	1.00
Des mêmes, ordinaires..... id.....	.50
Communs..... id.....	.25
Pour chevaux..... id.....	.50
Pour chevaux..... livre.....	.02
Peinture..... id.....	.05
En boules..... id.....	.15
Composée et préparée..... gallon.....	.15
Pélerines. (Voir fichus.)..... douzaine.....	.75
Pelles en fer..... id.....	.40
En bois..... id.....	.12
Peluche de soie pour chapeaux..... id.....	.06
De coton..... id.....	5.00
Pendules fines en bronze, marbre, etc..... id.....	2.00
Des mêmes ordinaires..... id.....	1.00
En bois, métal, nickelé, grandes..... id.....	.50
Moyennes..... id.....	2.00
Petites, dites réveil-matin..... douzaine.....	.08
Pentures et ronds en cuivre..... id.....	.50
En fer de 6 pouces et au-dessous..... id.....	.75
Des mêmes, de 7 à 12 pouces..... id.....	1.00
Des mêmes de 13 à 18 pouces..... id.....	1.50
Des mêmes, de 19 pouces et au-dessous..... id.....	.50
Perles fausses..... paire.....	2.00
Persiennes en bois pour portes et fenêtres..... douzaine.....	.50
Pèse-liquiers..... ad valorem.....	20 p. c.
Pistards..... gallon.....	.01
En fer..... id.....	.02
Pièces à eau et à alcool, cercées en bois..... douzaine.....	.25
Pièces de roi..... id.....	1.50
Et oreilles de cochon..... chaîne.....	.03
Pierres à aigle..... id.....	.75
À filtrer..... mille.....	3.00
Pour construction, pavage, ou entrelage..... douzaine.....	.50
Id..... id.....	.40
Pinceaux..... id.....	1.00
Pince à orfèvre et à cordoulier..... id.....	.50
Pince-nez. (Voir Lorgnettes.)..... id.....	1.00
Pince..... id.....	.25
Pince à sucre..... chaîne.....	.25
Pioches (piquois)..... id.....	.50
Pipes à fumer en écume de mer et autres, riches..... grosse.....	.50
En faïence..... id.....	.50
En bois ou en terre..... cent.....	.50
Id..... mille.....	2.50
Pitons pour tentes..... id.....	1.50
Planches de toutes qualités..... id.....	.15
Plastron pour chemises. (Voir Devants pour chemises.)..... id.....	1.50
Platons plats et ceux en rouz jusqu'à 6 pouces..... id.....	1.00
Des mêmes de 6 à 12 pouces..... id.....	.10
Des mêmes de 13 à 21 pouces..... douzaine.....	.25
En fer-blanc ou fer-blanc peint jusqu'à 12 pouces..... id.....	.50
Des mêmes de 12 à 15 pouces..... id.....	1.00
En papier mâché jusqu'à 12 pouces..... id.....	.20
Des mêmes au-dessus de cette dimension..... id.....	.50
Platine en fer (pour faire la cassave)..... baril.....	.02
Platir..... livre.....	.30
Plomb..... mille.....	1.00
Plumes d'aigle à écrire..... id.....	.75
En acier pour écrire..... douzaine de plumes.....	1.00
Pour chapeaux..... id.....	.50
Pour lit ou oreiller..... id.....	1.00
Plumeaux grands et moyens..... id.....	.50
Petits..... id.....	.50
Plumets et panaches pour militaires..... id.....	1.50
Poêles et poêlons..... douzaine.....	2.00
En fer..... id.....	1.00
En fer-blanc ou en argent pour officiers..... id.....	.50
Pommes d'arbre..... baril.....	.06
De terre..... id.....	.20
De terre en petits paillers et petites caisses..... id.....	.12
Pommeaux de selles..... id.....	.40
Pommelles pour voiliers..... grosse.....	2.00
Pompes pour navires..... chaîne.....	1.00
Pour puits et jardins..... id.....	1.50
En cuivre pour guilliverie..... id.....	.50
En fer-blanc pour guilliverie..... id.....	.25
En bois..... id.....	2.50
Pompons en or ou en argent pour officiers..... douzaine.....	1.00
En soie et en argent..... id.....	.25
En laine ou coton..... id.....	.25

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TARIF No. 1.—Droits d'importation—Suite.

Marchandises.	Droits (Monnaie nationale).
Ponceaux en fer ou acier avec accessoires.....	100 livres..
Pore en saumure.....	baril..
Porcelaine opaque.....	boucaut..
Fine et commune.....	pièce..
Porte-cigares de toutes qualités.....	dozaine..
Porte-cigarettes.....	id..
Crayons en or et en argent.....	chaun..
En cuivre ou en métal de composition, etc.....	dozaine..
Porte-épée.....	chaun..
Feuilles, dites à ministre.....	id..
De poches de 6 pouces et au-delà.....	dozaine..
Des mêmes, et au-dessous de 6 pouces.....	id..
Fusains, petits, communs pour écoleir.....	id..
Huillier en bois ou en fer-blanc peint, sans carafes.....	chaun..
Des mêmes, avec carafes.....	id..
Liqueurs et porte-huillier, plaqués, fins, avec les carafes en cristal.....	id..
Des mêmes, avec les carafes en verre.....	id..
Voix.....	id..
Manteaux pour selles, de toutes qualités.....	id..
Montre.....	dozaine..
Plumes, fins et de fantaisie.....	id..
Ordinaires et communs.....	cent..
Couteaux en verre.....	dozaine..
En métal et en cristal.....	id..
Monnaies en tous genres.....	id..
Pores en planches (volets et contre-vents).....	paire..
En fer ou fonte.....	100 livres..
Pots à glace, en ruolz.....	chaun..
À boire, en fer-blanc.....	dozaine..
Pour jardin, en terre cuite, porcelaine, fer, fonte, etc.....	paire..
Potasse.....	100 livres..
Poterie.....	12 pièces..
Poudre de lithage, d'or ou d'argent.....	livre..
De fer.....	id..
De sedlitz et Soda Water.....	dozaine de boîtes..
De fermentation (dite d'élevation).....	livre..
Porte-bouquet, verre, porcelaine, etc.....	chaun..
Pots et cuvettes. (Voir Cuvettes.).....	ponce..
Poutilles simples, en bois, assorties de toutes grandeurs.....	id..
Doubles, en bois, assorties de toutes grandeurs.....	livre..
En cuivre.....	id..
En fer.....	id..
Pouppés de toutes grandeurs.....	ad valorem..
Prélatrs de toutes dimensions.....	chaun..
Presse-papier.....	dozaine de pièces..
À imprimer, grande.....	chaune..
Moyenne.....	id..
Petite.....	id..
À relier, à timbrer ou à rogner.....	id..
À copier.....	id..
Produits chimiques et pharmaceutiques.....	ad valorem..
Prunes et pruneaux.....	livre..
Quenes de billard.....	dozaine..
Quilles (jeu de).....	jeu..
Rabots avec fer.....	dozaine..
sans fer.....	id..
Raisinssecs.....	livre..
Rapes.....	dozaine..
Rapporteurs en cuivre,ivoire ou corne.....	id..
Rasoirs.....	paire..
Râteaux.....	chaque..
Ratières.....	dozaine..
Réchaud.....	chaque..
Dit foyer pour potager.....	jeu de 4..
Registres au-dessus de 24 pouces de largeur.....	chaque..
De 19 à 24 pouces de largeur.....	id..
De 13 à 18 pouces de largeur.....	id..
De 7 à 12 pouces de largeur.....	id..
De largeur moindre que les dimensions ci-dessus.....	dozaine..
Règles pour bureau.....	id..
Résine.....	baril..
Ressorts pour voitures.....	ad valorem..
Pour montres.....	id..
Réverbères.....	chaque..
Rideaux:	
En mousseline, guipure, dentelle, etc.....	dozaine de paires..
En soie, satin.....	chaque..
En soie, satin, dits portières.....	id..
Ridicules et réticules pour femmes et fillettes.....	dozaine..
Rigoles.....	id..
Rivets.....	100 livres..

Gourdes.

1.00

2.50

6.00

.03

1.00

.50

.25

.30

.75

.40

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.10

.15

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2.00

1.00

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1.00

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2.00

2.00

1.00

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20 p. ct.

1.00

.50

5.00

id.

1.50

1.00

1.00

10 p. ct.

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1.00

1.00

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.02

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.60

.30

.12

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1.00

1.50

1.00

.30

15

1.40

.30

1.00

20 p. ct.

id.

20 p. ct.

.50

2.00

.50

1.00

1.50

.25

1.50

## TARIF No. 1.—Droits d'importation—Suite.

Marchandises.	Droits (Monnaie natio- nale).
	<i>Gourdes.</i>
Riz.....	100 livres..... 1.50
Robes de soie ou de toutes étoffes pour femmes et fillettes.....	chaque..... 3.00
De soie ou de toutes étoffes pour enfants.....	id..... 2.00
Robinetts en cuivre pour service hydraulique.....	livre..... .03
En bois.....	douzaine..... .25
En cuivre pour grosses pièces, bassines, barriques.....	livre..... .03
En plomb ou en fer pour les mêmes.....	id..... .02
Ronds de serviettes en bois, cuir, métal, etc.....	douzaine..... .50
Ronces métalliques.....	100 livres..... .25
Rôtissoires.....	chaque..... 1.00
Rones de voitures, cabriolets.....	paire..... 2.00
Roulettes en cuivre.....	douzaine..... .40
En fer.....	id..... .25
En bois.....	id..... .05
Rubans de soie, de soie et coton, de satin, de velours jusqu'à 1½ pouce.....	aune..... .01
Des mêmes de 1½ à 3 pouces.....	id..... .02
Des mêmes de 3 à 5 pouces.....	id..... .04
De laine, fil, fil et coton, coton.....	id..... .01
Ruelles. (Votr Fichus.).....	douzaine..... .50
Sabliers.....	chaque..... 1.00
Sabres pour officiers.....	id..... .25
De cavalerie et d'infanterie.....	id..... .25
Sacs à mains pour femmes (voir Ridicules):.....	
De colette et autres toiles à charger.....	cent..... 2.50
De voyage en inoquette avec malette.....	douzaine..... 2.00
Des mêmes sans malette.....	id..... 1.50
De voyage en quatre fils.....	id..... 1.00
Vides pour oreillers.....	id..... 1.00
(Carnassières).....	id..... .75
Pour écokers.....	id..... .25
Pour écoliers.....	id..... .50
Sachets en papier pour épicerie, de toutes dimensions.....	mille..... 2.00
Sacoques pour selles ou non.....	paire..... 1.00
De voyages, de toutes dimensions.....	douzaine..... 1.00
Salières en verre.....	id..... .25
En métal.....	paire..... .25
Sangles.....	chaque..... .25
En pièces.....	aune..... .03
Sardines à l'huile.....	douzaine de boîtes..... .50
Sauce.....	douzaine de pots..... .12
Sauissons.....	livre..... .45
Saumon.....	baril..... 1.50
En saut.....	seau..... .20
Savon.....	100 livres..... 1.00
Seaux. (Votr Timbres.).....	
Seles assorties de toutes grandeurs.....	douzaine..... 2.00
Seaux (boquittes) en tôle, fer-blanc.....	id..... 1.00
En bois.....	id..... .75
En cuivre.....	chaque..... .12
Secheurs.....	douzaine..... .50
Seine.....	chaque..... 1.00
Sel marin en grains.....	baril..... 1.00
Pulvérisés.....	100 livres..... .20
Selles complètes ou non.....	chaque..... 6.00
Serpos.....	douzaine..... .50
Serpentin (couleuvre) en cuivre.....	livre..... .03
En étain.....	id..... .02
Serpettes.....	douzaine..... .40
Service à découper, plaqué, soufflé, roulé.....	service..... .10
Serrures en fer pour mailles.....	douzaine..... .20
En fer pour tiroirs, buffets et armoires.....	id..... .20
En fer pour portes jusqu'à 4 pouces de largeur.....	id..... 1.00
De même au-dessus de cette dimension.....	id..... 1.50
En cuivre jusqu'à 6 pouces de largeur.....	id..... .75
De même au-dessus de cette dimension.....	id..... 1.50
Serviettes damassées fil ou fil et coton.....	id..... 1.50
Damassées coton.....	id..... .50
De coton.....	id..... .25
Dites éponges.....	id..... .40
Fil, fil et coton.....	id..... .75
Pour avocats, etc.....	chaque..... .50
Pour écokers.....	douzaine..... .25
Soie de pore pour cordonniers.....	livre..... .10
Sommiers pour lits.....	chaque..... .50
Sou.....	baril..... .30
Sondes en fer-blanc.....	douzaine..... .50
Sorbetières.....	chaque..... .25
Soufflets pour forgeron ou boucher.....	id..... 1.00
Pour cuisine.....	douzaine..... 1.00
Sourcières.....	id..... .25
Sous-plats en paille.....	id..... .12
En métal.....	id..... .25

## TARIF No. 1.—Droits d'importation—Suite.

Marchandises.	Droits Monnaie nationale).
	<i>Gourdes.</i>
Statues.....	chaque..... 1.00
Statues en plâtre de 2 pieds de hauteur et au-dessus.....	id..... .75
En plâtre au-dessous de 12 pouces de hauteur.....	id..... .50
Marbre ou bronze.....	ad valorem..... 20 p. et.
Statuettes de toutes qualités.....	id..... 20 p. et.
Stores.....	chaque..... .50
Sucre candi, de pomme et d'orge.....	livre..... .06
Raffiné.....	id..... .03
Snuf (chandelles de).....	id..... .02
Pour machine.....	id..... .01
Tabac en tous genres.....	id..... .10
Tabatières en or.....	chaque..... 1.00
En argent, étaille.....	id..... .50
En cuir, bois, étain, plomb, corne.....	douzaine..... .25
Tableaux peints à l'huile et ceux lithographiés jusqu'à 12 pouces de longueur.....	chaque..... 1.00
Des mêmes au-dessus de cette dimension.....	id..... 2.00
Tafes d'oreiller de toutes qualités.....	douzaine..... 3.00
Tamis à farine.....	id..... 1.00
Tapis de billard.....	chaque..... 4.00
(Descende de lit) de 3 pieds au plus de large sur 6 de long.....	id..... 1.00
Tapis au-dessus de ces dimensions.....	id..... .75
De 3 pieds, de 4 à 6 pieds sur 6 à 8.....	id..... 3.00
Au-dessus de ces dimensions.....	id..... 6.00
En moquette ou autres tissus imprimés pour table.....	id..... 1.25
Ciré de 4/4 et au-dessous pour table.....	douzaine..... 1.00
En peaux d'ours, buffle, tigre, lion et autres bêtes.....	chaque..... 1.50
Ciré pour parquet de 4 à 6 pieds sur 6 à 8.....	id..... 3.00
Dit <i>linoleum</i> et ceux en moquette jusqu'à 36 pouces de largeur.....	anne..... .25
Targettes en cuivre.....	douzaine..... 1.00
En fer.....	id..... .50
Tarifères.....	id..... .25
Télescope.....	chaque..... 3.60
Tenailles.....	id..... .05
Tentes.....	id..... 1.00
Terrailles.....	douzaine de pièces..... .12
Têtes de cochon.....	baril..... 1.50
Têtiers.....	chaque..... .25
Tétines.....	douzaine..... .10
Thé de Chine.....	livre..... .02
Tiges de bottines ou de bottes.....	douzaine de paires..... 1.00
Tibles de charpentier.....	douzaine..... 1.60
Tiubales en métal (dit de composition).....	chaque..... .10
Tiubres gravés, estampés ou senaux, en cuivre, fer.....	id..... .25
En caoutchouc ou en bois.....	id..... .10
Tirants pour chaussures.....	12 aunes..... .01
Tire-bottes.....	douzaine..... 1.00
Tire-bouchons.....	id..... .50
Tissus:	
Alpaga jusqu'à 30 pouces.....	anne..... .08
Bazin de 26 à 30 pouces.....	id..... .06
Au-dessous de 26 pouces.....	id..... .04
Batiste de fil de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....	id..... .10
De coton (dite nansouk batiste) de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....	id..... .06
Bombasin de soie et de laine et autres étoffes de mêmes espèces, de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....	anne..... .08
Bombasin de laine ou de coton de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....	id..... .06
Bribant jusqu'à 30 pouces.....	id..... .03
Bretagne de fil ou de fil et coton, deux tiers largeur.....	id..... .06
Bretagne de fil ou fil et coton au-dessous de deux tiers.....	id..... .05
Cachemire jusqu'à 30 pouces.....	id..... .08
Calicot jusqu'à 24 pouces.....	id..... .01
De 24 à 30 pouces.....	id..... .01½
De 31 à 36 pouces.....	id..... .02
De 27 à 42 pouces.....	id..... .02½
De 43 à 50 pouces.....	id..... .03
De 51 à 60 pouces.....	id..... .03½
Casimir en laine, croisé, de 4/1 et au-dessous.....	id..... .25
Casimir en laine et coton croisé, de 4/1 et au-dessous.....	id..... .20
Casimette de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....	id..... .10
Check de 22 pouces et au-dessous.....	id..... .01½
De 23 à 26 pouces.....	id..... .02
De 27 à 30 pouces.....	id..... .02½
De 31 à 36 pouces.....	id..... .03
De 37 à 42 pouces.....	id..... .03½
Colette blanche, mi-blanchie et grise jusqu'à 30 pouces.....	id..... .03
Coutil de fil ou de fil et coton jusqu'à 6/4.....	id..... .10
De coton jusqu'à 6/4.....	id..... .08
Crêpe jusqu'à 30 pouces.....	id..... .08
Damais de soie jusqu'à 30 pouces.....	id..... .10
De laine et de laine et coton jusqu'à 30 pouces.....	id..... .07
De coton jusqu'à 30 pouces.....	id..... .05



TARIF No. 1.—Droits d'importation—Suite.

Marchandises.	Droits (Monnaie nationale).	Gourdes.
Deuil de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....aine.	.....	0.06
Dentins. ( Voir Drill.)	.....	
Diablement-fort jusqu'à 26 pouces.....id.	.....	.04
De 27 à 33 pouces.....id.	.....	.05
Diagonale de 4 4 et au-dessous.....id.	.....	.20
Doubleure pour tailleur. ( Voir Lastrine.)	.....	
Drap de toutes qualités de 4 4 et plus.....id.	.....	.50
Drill de fil, fil et coton jusqu'à 30 pouces.....id.	.....	.05
De coton jusqu'à 30 pouces.....id.	.....	.04
Bleu dit dentins de 22 pouces et au-dessous.....id.	.....	.02
De même de 23 à 30 pouces.....id.	.....	.03
De même de 31 à 36 pouces.....id.	.....	.04
Militaire de fil ou de fil et coton de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....id.	.....	.04
Etamine pour drapau jusqu'à 30 pouces.....id.	.....	.03
Etoffes de coton imprimé pour rideaux jusqu'à 30 pouces.....id.	.....	.05
Pour robes, de laine, autres que celle dénommées jusqu'à 30 pouces.....id.	.....	.08
De laine, autres que casimir et diagonale de 4 4 et au-dessus.....id.	.....	.25
De laine et coton, autres que casimir et diagonale de 4 4 et au-dessous.....id.	.....	.08
Flanelle pour chemisette de 50 pouces et au-dessous.....id.	.....	.15
Gaze de soie jusqu'à 30 pouces.....id.	.....	.06
De coton jusqu'à 30 pouces.....id.	.....	.01
Gingas au-dessous de 21 pouces.....id.	.....	.02
De 25 à 30 pouces.....id.	.....	.02
De 31 à 36 pouces.....id.	.....	.03
De 37 à 42 pouces.....id.	.....	.03
De 43 pouces et au-dessus.....id.	.....	.04
Indienne, cretonne, percale de 27 à 30 pouces.....id.	.....	.03
Jusqu'à 26.....id.	.....	.06
Jacons de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....id.	.....	.10
Lain jusqu'à 30 pouces.....id.	.....	.05
Lastrine de laine et soie (doubleure pour tailleur) jusqu'à 30 pouces.....id.	.....	.03
De coton (doubleure pour tailleur) jusqu'à 30 pouces.....id.	.....	.08
Mérinos jusqu'à 30 pouces.....id.	.....	.03
Morlaix de fil et de fil et coton, au-dessous de 26 pouces.....id.	.....	.04
De fil, de fil et coton de 27 à 32 pouces.....id.	.....	.02
De coton jusqu'à 26 pouces.....id.	.....	.02
De 26 à 32 pouces.....id.	.....	.04
Mousseline et mousselinette jusqu'à 26 pouces.....id.	.....	.05
De 26 à 33 pouces.....id.	.....	.01
Naukinette de 22 pouces et au-dessous.....id.	.....	.02
De 23 à 26 pouces.....id.	.....	.02
De 27 à 30 pouces.....id.	.....	.03
De 31 à 36 pouces.....id.	.....	.03
De 37 à 42 pouces.....id.	.....	.06
Nansouk de 3 4 jusqu'à 4 1/1.....id.	.....	.03
Au-dessous de 3/1.....id.	.....	.03
Oxford jusqu'à 26 pouces.....id.	.....	.04
De 27 à 30 pouces.....id.	.....	.06
Percale jusqu'à 30 pouces.....id.	.....	.05
Platille blanche de fil, fil et coton jusqu'à 2 3 de large.....id.	.....	.02
Grise jusqu'à 30 pouces.....id.	.....	.10
Popline grise jusqu'à 30 pouces.....id.	.....	.06
Russe jusqu'à 2 3 de large.....id.	.....	.15
Satin jusqu'à 30 pouces.....id.	.....	.06
Satinette jusqu'à 30 pouces.....id.	.....	
Stah. ( Voir Calicot.)	.....	
Siam couleur. ( Voir Naukinette.)	.....	.15
Siam croisé. ( Voir Naukinette.)	.....	.12
Soie jusqu'à 30 pouces.....id.	.....	.05
Soierie légère jusqu'à 30 pouces.....id.	.....	.05
Tarlatane jusqu'à 30 pouces.....id.	.....	.03
Toile de fil ou de fil et coton pour chemises de 30 pouces et au-dessous.....id.	.....	.08
De coton jusqu'à 30 pouces.....id.	.....	.08
Damassée de fil ou de fil et coton jusqu'à 6 4.....aine.	.....	.15
Damassée de coton jusqu'à 6 4.....id.	.....	.10
Toile de fil, fil et coton à drap jusqu'à 6 4.....id.	.....	.05
De coton à drap jusqu'à 6 4.....id.	.....	.05
Grise ou écrue fine jusqu'à 30 pouces.....id.	.....	.05
Grise ou écrue commune jusqu'à 30 pouces.....id.	.....	.04
À voile.....id.	.....	.06
Tulle jusqu'à 30 pouces.....id.	.....	.05
Vichy (toile de) jusqu'à 30 pouces.....id.	.....	.05
Zépher de 3/4 et au-dessous.....id.	.....	.02
Toile à sacs jusqu'à 3 4 de large.....id.	.....	.75
Cirée jusqu'à 30 pouces.....id.	.....	
Tôle.....100 livres.	.....	3.00
Tours de lit, en soie.....chaque.	.....	2.00
En guipure dentelle et autres tissus.....douzième.	.....	.30
Tranchets pour cordonniers.....id.	.....	.50
Traversin.....id.	.....	

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TARIF No. 1.—Droits d'importation—Suite.

Marchandises.	Droits (Monnaie nationale).
Tresse en or ou en argent pour gilet .....	annee . . . . .
En soie pour gilet, robe, etc. ....	12 annees . . . . .
En laine, fil ou coton pour soulèrs, matelas, etc. ....	id. . . . .
Truelle .....	douzaine . . . . .
Tulle .....	mille . . . . .
Tuyaux en fer ou fonte .....	100 livres . . . . .
En caoutchouc, toile, etc. ....	piéd . . . . .
Varlopes avec fers .....	douzaine . . . . .
Sans fers .....	id. . . . .
Vase en terre cuite, porcelaine, fer ou fonte pour jardins .....	paire . . . . .
Veilleuses .....	chaque . . . . .
Vélocipède .....	id. . . . .
Velours de soie jusqu'à 30 pouces .....	annee . . . . .
De coton jusqu'à 30 pouces .....	id. . . . .
Vernicelle .....	livre . . . . .
Vernis .....	gallon . . . . .
Verrès fins à eau, à champagne .....	douzaine . . . . .
Fins à vin et à liqueurs .....	id. . . . .
Communs à eau, à vin et à liqueurs .....	id. . . . .
De lampes .....	id. . . . .
De montre .....	cent . . . . .
De lunettes ou de lorgnon .....	id. . . . .
Verrines .....	paire . . . . .
Verrons .....	douzaine . . . . .
Vilbrequins avec mèches .....	id. . . . .
Sans mèches .....	id. . . . .
Vitaiigre .....	gallon . . . . .
En bouteilles .....	douzaine de bouteilles . . . . .
Vis en fer, jusqu'à 2 pouces .....	grosse . . . . .
Jusqu'à 3 pouces .....	id. . . . .
Jusqu'à 4 pouces .....	id. . . . .
Au-dessus de cette dimension .....	id. . . . .
Vis en cuivre, jusqu'à 2 pouces .....	id. . . . .
Jusqu'à 3 pouces .....	id. . . . .
Jusqu'à 4 pouces .....	id. . . . .
Vitres .....	ad valorem . . . . .
Vitrines de toutes grandeurs .....	id. . . . .
Voiles de dentelles, de fil, de tulle ou de soie .....	chaque . . . . .
De gaze ou de mousseline, coton .....	id. . . . .
Pour navires .....	ad valorem . . . . .
Voilettes pour chapeaux .....	chaque . . . . .
Voitures à 4 places, landau, victoria et autres des mêmes espèces .....	id. . . . .
À 2 ou 4 places et plus, buss, buggy, char-à-bancs, cabriolet, coupé, tilbury, phaeton et autres de mêmes espèces .....	chaque . . . . .
D'enfants, de toutes qualités .....	id. . . . .
Vrilles .....	douzaine . . . . .
Zinc en feuilles .....	livre . . . . .

TARIF No. 2.—Droits de pesage à l'importation.

Les droits de pesage à l'importation se prélèvent sur toutes les marchandises taxées au poids, n'importe leurs désignations, à raison de 50 centimes par millier (0.50 gourde).

TARIF No. 3.—Droits de wharfage.

Marchandises.	Droits.
Acier .....	100 livres . . . . .
Ail .....	id. . . . .
Absantes .....	mille . . . . .
Ancre de navire .....	100 livres . . . . .
Ardoises pour couverture .....	mille . . . . .
Avirons .....	douzaine . . . . .
Armoire .....	chaque . . . . .
Balançes grandes, moyennes, avec chaînes et plateaux et à la romaine .....	id. . . . .
Balcons en fer ou en fonte .....	100 livres . . . . .
Balles de marchandises en général autres que celles dénommées .....	chaque . . . . .
Balustrades en fer .....	100 livres . . . . .
Balustres en fer .....	id. . . . .
Bancs en bois .....	chaque . . . . .
En fer .....	id. . . . .
Barils pleins .....	id. . . . .
Barriques pleines de 60 gallons .....	id. . . . .
Vides .....	id. . . . .

## TARIF No. 3.—Droits de wharfage—Suite.

Marchandises.	Droits.
Barsacs et autres pierres pour carrelage ou construction.....	100 pièces.
Berceaux en bois ou en osier.....	chacun..
En fer, acajou ou bois recherché.....	id.....
Bibliothèques.....	chacune..
Billards.....	chacun..
Bois équarris.....	mille..
Boissons et liquides en caisse de 12 bouteilles, flacons ou pobans.....	caisse..
Bouteaux non montés.....	chacun..
Pleins.....	id.....
Brunoird.....	id.....
Briques.....	id.....
Brouette.....	mille..
Bureau.....	chacun..
Buffet.....	chacun..
Cadres (lits).....	id.....
Caisnes de marchandises: De 2 à 3 pieds de long.....	douzaine..
De plus de 3 pieds.....	chacun..
Canapé.....	id.....
Carreaux de marbre.....	chacun..
A carreler.....	mille..
Cercueil.....	id.....
Chaises montées.....	chacun..
Non montées.....	douzaine..
Charpentes en fer.....	id.....
En bois.....	100 livres..
Chaudières en cuivre, fer ou en potin.....	chacun..
Cloches en fonte ou en cuivre.....	100 livres..
Clois.....	id.....
Coffre-fort, moyen et petit.....	id.....
Grand.....	chacun..
Cordage.....	id.....
Cuisines en fer ou fonte.....	100 livres..
Cuivre.....	id.....
Dames-jeannes de toutes grandeurs, vides ou pelées.....	id.....
Enclumes.....	chacun..
Enseignes.....	id.....
Escaliers en fer ou en fonte.....	id.....
En bois.....	100 livres..
Etaux.....	chacun..
Faïence en boucauts, paniers, caisses ou fardeaux.....	chaque..
Fauteuils montés.....	chacun..
Non montés.....	douzaine..
Flèche pour voitures.....	id.....
Foin.....	chacun..
Fromage.....	ballie..
Fruits à l'eau-de-vie et autres en pobans, flacons.....	100 livres..
Garde-manger.....	caisse..
Grilles pour clôture.....	chacun..
Harengs-saurs.....	100 livres..
Harmonium.....	caissette..
Jarre.....	chacun..
Lavabo.....	chacun..
Lits en acajou, noyer, chêne et autres bois recherchés.....	chacun..
En fer.....	id.....
De camp.....	id.....
Machine à coudre.....	douzaine..
Mattes vides ou pleines.....	chacun..
Marbre pour tombe, de 6 à 7 pieds de long.....	id.....
Marchandises en général, autres que celles dénommées, taxées au poids.....	chacun..
Non dénommées, en caisses, ballies ou fardeaux.....	100 livres..
Matelas.....	chacun..
Mâts de navire, de toutes dimensions.....	chacun..
Meule.....	id.....
Mouuments funéraires.....	douzaine..
Orgue.....	caisse..
Panier en osier, vide.....	chacun..
Pelles.....	douzaine..
Persiennes.....	id.....
Piano.....	puir..
Pièces à cui et à guildiverie.....	chacun..
Pierres pour constructions, pavages ou carrelages.....	chacun..
Planchés.....	100 pes..
Pompes à navire, puits, jardins, guildiverie.....	mille..
Pommes de terre en baril.....	chacun..
En paniers, en caissettes.....	baril..
Ponceaux en fer et en acier.....	chacun..
Porcelaine.....	100 livres..
Portes et fenêtres en planches.....	boucaut..
En fer ou en fonte.....	paire..
Poterie.....	id.....
Préart.....	douzaine de pièces..
Pupitre.....	chacun..
Réchauds en fer.....	id.....

Gourdes.

2.00

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TARIF No. 3.—Droits de wharfage—Suite.

Marchandises.	Droits.
	<i>Gourdes.</i>
Roues de cabrouets, de voiture .....	paire.. 0.50
Soufflets de forge et de boucherie .....	chacun.. .25
Tables, à extension, de toilette, dessus marbre, console pour salons .....	id. .... .50
De sap. ....	id. .... .25
Terrailles, le bouecau ou le panier .....	id. .... .50
En grenier. ....	100 pièces.. .50
Tôle .....	100 livres.. .06
Tuile .....	mille.. .50
Tuyaux en fer ou en fonte .....	100 livres.. .06
Vaisselle. ....	chacun.. .50
Vases pour jardins .....	paire.. .10
Voiture .....	chacune.. 2.00
Zinc .....	100 livres.. .06

TARIF No. 4.—Droits d'exportation.

Marchandise.	Droits, c.
	<i>Gourdes.</i>
Acajou .....	1,000 pieds.. 3.00
Bois de campêche .....	1,000 livres.. 1.50
De cèdre .....	id. .... 1.00
De gaine .....	id. .... 1.00
Jaune ou de fustic .....	id. .... 1.00
De teinture, non dénommés .....	id. .... 1.00
Brisures de café .....	100 livres.. 2.00
Cacao .....	id. .... 1.75
Café .....	id. .... 3.00
Cuivre .....	id. .... 2.00
Ecaille .....	livre.. .10
Fer .....	1,000 livres.. 1.00
Gomme de gaiac .....	100 livres.. 50
Peaux de bœuf .....	3.00
De cabri, cochon, mouton, cheval, etc. ....	2.00
Pite .....	1,000 livres.. 1.00
Plomb .....	id. .... 2.00
Racines de bois jaune, de campêche, de cèdre, de gaiac, de teinture non dénommés .....	1,000 livres.. 1.50
Résidus de café .....	100 livres.. 2.00

N. B.—Les surtaxes des 20 et 10 pour cent seront prélevées sur les droits de ces denrées et produits, sauf sur ceux ci-après: Bois et racines de campêche, de cèdre, de gaiac, de teinture non dénommés, bois jaune et racines de bois jaune ou de fustic, café, brisures et résidus de café.

Droit de statistique.

	<i>Gourdes.</i>
Coton .....	100 livres.. 0.10
Cuir tanné .....	id. .... .10
Graines de coton .....	id. .... .10
Sucre brut .....	id. .... .05
Tous les produits du sol ou denrées non désignés dans ce tarif. ....	les 100 livres ou pieds.. .10

N. B.—Ce droit sera perçu en monnaie nationale sans les surtaxes des 20 et 10 pour cent.

TARIF No. 5.—Droits de wharfage et de pesage à l'exportation.

(Article 25 de la loi du 4 septembre 1905.)

Marchandises.	Droit (Monnaie nationale).
	<i>Gourdes.</i>
Acajou .....	1,000 pieds.. 0.50
Bois et racines de campêche, de cèdre, de gaiac, bois jaune et racines de bois jaune ou de fustic, ceux de teinture non dénommés .....	1,000 livres.. .10
Brisures de café .....	100 livres.. .01
Cacao .....	id. .... .01
Café .....	id. .... .01
Coton .....	id. .... .01
Gomme de gaiac .....	id. .... .01
Graines de coton .....	id. .... .01
Tous produits du sol, ou denrées autres que ceux ci-dessus dénommés. ....	1,000 livres.. .10

N. B.—Les surtaxes de 20 et 10 pour cent ne seront pas prélevées sur ces droits qui seront perçus en monnaie nationale.

