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# Monthly Bulletin

OF THE

## International Bureau

OF THE

# American Republics.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

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SEPTEMBER, 1903.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.  
1903.

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While the utmost care is taken to insure accuracy in the publications of the International Bureau of the American Republics, no responsibility is assumed on account of errors or inaccuracies which may occur therein.

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RATES OF POSTAGE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

The rates of postage from the United States to all foreign countries and colonies (except Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) are as follows:

	Cents.
Letters, per 15 grams (½ ounce).....	5
Single postal cards, each.....	2
Double postal cards, each.....	4
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces.....	1
Commercial papers.....	5
{Packets not in excess of 10 ounces.....	1
{Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.....	2
Samples of merchandise.....	1
{Packets not in excess of 4 ounces.....	1
{Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.....	8
Registration fee on letters and other articles.....	8

Ordinary letters for any foreign country (except Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) must be forwarded, whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid, at least partially.

Matter mailed in the United States addressed to Mexico is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States, except that articles of miscellaneous merchandise (fourth-class matter) not sent as *bona fide* trade samples should be sent by "Parcels Post;" and that the following articles are *absolutely excluded* from the mails without regard to the amount of postage prepaid or the manner in which they are wrapped:

All sealed packages, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form; all packages (including packages of second-class matter) which weigh more than 4 pounds 6 ounces, except such as are sent by "Parcels Post;" publications which violate any copyright law of Mexico.

Single volumes of printed books in *unsealed packages* are transmissible to Mexico in the regular mails without limit as to weight.

Unsealed packages of mailable merchandise may be sent by "Parcels Post" to Bolivia, British Guiana, British Honduras, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Venezuela, at the rates named on page xv.

PROHIBITED ARTICLES TO ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Poisons, explosives, and inflammable articles, live or dead animals, insects (especially the Colorado beetle), reptiles, fruits or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, and substances exhaling a bad odor, excluded from transmission in domestic mails as being in themselves, either from their form or nature, liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bags, or the persons of those engaged in the postal service; also obscene, lewd, or lascivious books, pamphlets, etc., and letters and circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, etc. (also excluded from domestic mails); postal cards or letters addressed to go around the world; letters or packages (except those to Mexico) containing gold or silver substances, jewelry or precious articles; any packet whatever containing articles liable to customs duties in the countries addressed (except Cuba and Mexico); articles other than letters which are not prepaid at least partly; articles other than letters or postal cards containing writing in the nature of personal correspondence, unless fully prepaid at the rate of letter postage; articles of a nature likely to soil or injure the correspondence; packets of commercial papers and prints of all kinds, the weight of which exceeds 2 kilograms (4 pounds 6 ounces), or the size 18 inches in any direction, except *rolls* of prints, which may measure 30 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter; postal cards not of United States origin, and United States postal cards of the largest ("C") size (except as letters), and except also the reply halves of double postal cards received from foreign countries.

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

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

FOREIGN MAILS.

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

Countries.	Letters, per 15 grams, equal to one-half ounce.		Single postal cards, each.		Other articles, per 50 grams, equal to 2 ounces.		Charge for registration.	Charge for return receipt.
	Currency of country.	Cen-times.	Currency of country.	Cen-times.	Currency of country.	Cen-times.		
Argentine Republic.....	15 centavos.	35	6 centavos.	15	3 centavos.	10	24 centavos.	12 centavos.
Bolivia via Panama.....	22 centavos.	55	8 centavos.	10	4 centavos.	15	20 centavos.	10 centavos.
Bolivia via other routes.....	20 centavos.	50	6 centavos.	15	4 centavos.	10	400 reis.	200 reis.
Brazil.....	300 reis.	55	30 reis.	15	2 centavos.	10	10 centavos.	5 centavos.
Chile.....	10 centavos.	50	4 centavos.	10	2 centavos.	5	10 centavos.	5 centavos.
Colombia.....	20 centavos.	50	3 centimos.	7½	2 centimos.	5	10 centimos.	5 centimos.
Costa Rica.....	10 centimos.	25	3 centimos.	7½	2 centimos.	5	10 centimos.	5 centimos.
Cuba <sup>b</sup> .....	10 centavos.	25	3 centavos.	10	2 centavos.	5	10 centavos.	5 centavos.
Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo).....	10 centavos.	50	2 centavos.	10	2 centavos.	10	1 penny.	24 pence.
Ecuador.....	4 pence.	40	1 penny.	15	2 centavos.	10	2 centimos.	5 centimos.
Falkland Islands.....	10 centavos.	50	3 centavos.	15	2 centimos.	10	2 centimos de gouarde.	5 centimos de gouarde.
Guatemala.....	10 centimes de gouarde.	50	3 centimes de gouarde.	15	2 centimes de gouarde.	10	2 centimes de gouarde.	5 centimes de gouarde.
Haiti.....	15 centavos.	50	3 centavos.	15	2 centavos.	10	10 cents.	5 centavos.
Honduras.....	5 cents.	25	5 centavos.	10	1 centavo.	10	10 cents.	5 centavos.
Honduras, British.....	5 centavos.	50	5 centavos.	15	1 centavo.	10	10 centavos.	5 centavos.
Mexico.....	5 centavos.	50	5 centavos.	15	8 centavos.	10	10 centavos.	5 centavos.
Nicaragua.....	40 centavos.	50	8 centavos.	15	8 centavos.	10	40 centavos.	20 centavos.
Paraguay.....	20 centavos.	55	6 centavos.	15	4 centavos.	10	10 centavos.	5 centavos.
Peru via San Francisco.....	22 centavos.	55	8 centavos.	20	6 centavos.	15	10 centavos.	5 centavos.
Peru via Panama.....	11 centavos.	55	3 centavos.	15	3 centavos.	15	10 centavos.	5 centavos.
Porto Rico via Panama.....	10 centavos.	50	3 centavos.	15	2 centavos.	10	10 centavos.	5 centavos.
Salvador via other routes.....	10 centavos.	50	3 centavos.	15	10 centimos.	10	50 centimos.	25 centimos.
Uruguay.....	10 centavos.	50	15 centimos.	10	1 centil.	5	10 centimos.	5 centimos.
Venezuela.....	50 centimos.	50	5 centimos.	10	5 cents Dutch.	10	10 cents Dutch.	10 cents Dutch.
British Guiana.....	5 cents.	25	7½ cents Dutch.	15	5 cents Dutch.	10	10 cents Dutch.	10 centimes.
Dutch Guiana.....	25 cents Dutch.	50	10 centimes.	10	5 centimes.	10	25 centimes.	10 centimes.
French Guiana.....	25 centimes.	50	10 centimes.	10	5 centimes.	10	25 centimes.	10 centimes.

<sup>a</sup>The rate for a reply-paid (double) card is double the rate named in this column.  
<sup>b</sup>United States domestic rates and conditions.



PARCELS-POST REGULATIONS.

TABLE SHOWING THE LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES TO WHICH PARCELS MAY BE SENT FROM THE UNITED STATES; THE DIMENSIONS, WEIGHT, AND RATES OF POSTAGE APPLICABLE TO PARCELS, AND THE EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES WHICH MAY DISPATCH AND RECEIVE PARCELS-POST MAILS.

COUNTRIES.	ALLOWABLE DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS OF PARCELS.				POSTAGE.		EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES.	
	Greatest length.	Greatest length and girth combined.		Greatest girth.	Greatest weight.	For a parcel not exceeding 1 pound.	For every additional pound or fraction of a pound.	UNITED STATES.
	<i>Ft. in.</i>	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>Ft.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>		
Bolivia .....	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	La Paz.
Chile .....	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	Valparaiso.
Colombia .....	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	} All offices authorized to exchange mails between the two countries.	
Costa Rica .....	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12		
Guatemala .....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Guatemala City, Retalhuleu, and Puerto Barrios.
Gulana, British .....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized	to exchange mails.
Honduras .....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Tegucigalpa, Puerto Cortez, Amapala, and Trujillo.
Honduras, British .....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New Orleans .....	Belize.
Mexico .....	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized	to exchange mails.
Nicaragua .....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Bluefields, San Juan del Norte, and Corinto.
Salvador .....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York and San Francisco.	San Salvador.
Venezuela .....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized	to exchange mails.

o United States domestic rates and conditions.

## UNITED STATES CONSULATES IN LATIN AMERICA.

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

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

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

<b>ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.</b>		<b>COSTA RICA—Continued.</b>	
Alabama.....	Mobile.	Louisiana.....	New Orleans.
California.....	San Francisco.	Maryland.....	Baltimore.
Florida.....	Apalachicola.	Massachusetts.....	Boston.
	Fernandina.	Missouri.....	St. Louis.
Georgia.....	Pensacola.	New York.....	New York City.
	Brunswick.	Ohio.....	Cincinnati.
Illinois.....	Savannah.	Oregon.....	Portland.
Louisiana.....	Chicago.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
Maine.....	New Orleans.	Texas.....	Galveston.
	Bangor.	Virginia.....	Norfolk.
	Portland.		
Maryland.....	Baltimore.	<b>CUBA.</b>	
Massachusetts.....	Boston.	Alabama.....	Mobile.
Mississippi.....	Pascagoula.	Florida.....	Jacksonville.
Missouri.....	St. Louis.		Key West.
New York.....	New York City.	Louisiana.....	Tampa.
North Carolina.....	Wilmington.	Maryland.....	New Orleans.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.	Massachusetts.....	Baltimore.
Virginia.....	Norfolk.	New York.....	Boston.
		New York.....	New York.
		Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
		Porto Rico.....	San Juan.
<b>BOLIVIA.</b>		<b>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.</b>	
California.....	San Diego.	Florida.....	Jacksonville.
	San Francisco.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
Missouri.....	Kansas City.	Maryland.....	Baltimore.
New York.....	New York City.	Massachusetts.....	Boston.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.	New York.....	New York City.
		North Carolina.....	Wilmington.
		Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
		Porto Rico.....	Aguadilla.
			Arecibo.
			Humacao.
			Mayaguez.
			Ponce.
			San Juan.
			Vieques.
<b>BRAZIL.</b>		<b>ECUADOR.</b>	
Alabama.....	Mobile.	California.....	Los Angeles.
California.....	San Francisco.		San Francisco.
Georgia.....	Brunswick.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
	Savannah.	Massachusetts.....	Boston.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.	Montana.....	Butte.
Maine.....	Calais.	New York.....	New York City.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.	Ohio.....	Cincinnati.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
Mississippi.....	Pascagoula.	Philippine Islands.....	Manila.
Missouri.....	St. Louis.	South Carolina.....	Charleston.
New York.....	New York City.	Tennessee.....	Nashville.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.	Virginia.....	Norfolk.
Virginia.....	Richmond.		
<b>CHILE.</b>		<b>GUATEMALA.</b>	
California.....	San Francisco.	Alabama.....	Mobile.
Georgia.....	Savannah.	California.....	San Diego.
Hawaii.....	Honolulu.		San Francisco.
Illinois.....	Chicago.	Florida.....	Pensacola.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.	Kansas.....	Kansas City.
New York.....	New York City.	Kentucky.....	Louisville.
Oregon.....	Portland.	Louisiana.....	New Orleans.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.	Maryland.....	Baltimore.
Philippine Islands.....	Manila.	Massachusetts.....	Boston.
Porto Rico.....	San Juan.	Missouri.....	St. Louis.
Washington.....	Port Townsend.	New York.....	New York City.
	Tacoma.	Porto Rico.....	San Juan.
		Washington.....	Seattle.
<b>COLOMBIA.</b>		<b>HAITI.</b>	
Alabama.....	Mobile.	Alabama.....	Mobile.
California.....	San Francisco.	Georgia.....	Savannah.
Illinois.....	Chicago.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.	Maine.....	Bangor.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.	Massachusetts.....	Boston.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.	New York.....	New York City.
Michigan.....	Detroit.	North Carolina.....	Wilmington.
Missouri.....	St. Louis.	Porto Rico.....	Mayaguez.
New York.....	New York City.		
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.		
Porto Rico.....	San Juan.		
Virginia.....	Norfolk.		
<b>COSTA RICA.</b>			
Alabama.....	Mobile.		
California.....	San Francisco.		
Colorado.....	Denver.		
Illinois.....	Chicago.		

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS—Continued.

<b>HONDURAS.</b>			
Alabama.....	Mobile.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
California.....	Los Angeles.	Indiana.....	Indianapolis.
	San Diego.	Maryland.....	Baltimore.
	San Francisco.	Michigan.....	Detroit.
Illinois.....	Chicago.	Missouri.....	Kansas City.
Kansas.....	Kansas City.		St. Louis.
Kentucky.....	Louisville.	New Jersey.....	Newark.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.		Trenton.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.	New York.....	Buffalo.
Michigan.....	Detroit.		New York City.
Missouri.....	St. Louis.		Rochester.
New York.....	New York City.	Ohio.....	Cincinnati.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
Texas.....	Galveston.		
Washington.....	Seattle.		
<b>MEXICO.</b>		<b>PARAGUAY—Continued.</b>	
Alabama.....	Mobile.	Alabama.....	Mobile.
Arizona.....	Naco.	California.....	San Diego.
	Nogales.		San Francisco.
	Phoenix.	District of Columbia.....	Washington.
	Tucson.	Hawaii.....	Honolulu.
	Yuma.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
California.....	San Diego.	Louisiana.....	New Orleans.
	San Francisco.	Maryland.....	Baltimore.
Colorado.....	Denver.	Massachusetts.....	Boston.
Florida.....	Pensacola.	New York.....	New York City.
Illinois.....	Chicago.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.	Porto Rico.....	San Juan.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.		
Massachusetts.....	Boston.	<b>SALVADOR.</b>	
Mississippi.....	Pascagoula.	California.....	San Diego.
Missouri.....	Kansas City.		San Francisco.
	St. Louis.	New York.....	New York City.
New York.....	New York City.		
Ohio.....	Cincinnati.	<b>URUGUAY.</b>	
Oregon.....	Portland.	Alabama.....	Mobile.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.	California.....	San Francisco.
Philippine Islands.....	Manila.	Florida.....	Apalachicola.
Porto Rico.....	San Juan.		Fernandina.
Texas.....	Brownsville.		Pensacola.
	Eagle Pass.		St. Augustine.
	El Paso.	Georgia.....	Brunswick.
	Galveston.		Savannah.
	Laredo.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
	Rio Grande City.	Louisiana.....	New Orleans.
	Sabine Pass.	Maine.....	Bangor.
	San Antonio.		Calais.
Virginia.....	Norfolk.		Portland.
			Baltimore.
<b>NICARAGUA.</b>			Boston.
Alabama.....	Mobile.		Seranton.
California.....	Los Angeles.		New York City.
	San Diego.		Philadelphia.
	San Francisco.		Manila.
Illinois.....	Chicago.		Charleston.
Kansas.....	Kansas City.		Galveston.
Kentucky.....	Louisville.		Norfolk.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.		Richmond.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.	<b>VENEZUELA.</b>	
Massachusetts.....	Boston.	California.....	Los Angeles.
Michigan.....	Detroit.		San Francisco.
Missouri.....	St. Louis.	Florida.....	Pensacola.
New York.....	New York City.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.	Iowa.....	Des Moines.
Porto Rico.....	Ponce.	Maryland.....	Baltimore.
	San Juan.	Michigan.....	Detroit.
Texas.....	Galveston.	Minnesota.....	St. Paul.
Virginia.....	Norfolk.	New Jersey.....	Jersey City.
	Newport News.	New York.....	New York City.
Washington.....	Seattle.	Ohio.....	Cincinnati.
		Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
<b>PARAGUAY.</b>		Porto Rico.....	Arecibo.
Alabama.....	Mobile.		Mayaguez.
Delaware.....	Wilmington.		Ponce.
District of Columbia.....	Washington.		San Juan.
Georgia.....	Savannah.	Texas.....	Galveston.
		Virginia.....	Norfolk.

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

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

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

## METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

## METRIC WEIGHTS.

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

## METRIC DRY MEASURE.

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

## METRIC LIQUID MEASURE.

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

## METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

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

## METRIC SURFACE MEASURE.

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

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

## PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

	PRICE.
Annual Reports of the Director of the Bureau, 1891-1902. (Sent upon request.)	
Bulletin of the Bureau, published monthly since October, 1893, in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French. Average 225 pages, two volumes a year.	
Yearly subscription .....	\$2. 00
Yearly subscription, foreign.....	2. 50
Single copies .....	. 25
Orders for the Bulletin should be addressed to the Chief Clerk of the Bureau.	
Code of Commercial Nomenclature, 1897. (English, Spanish, and Portuguese.) 670 pages, 4°, cloth .....	2. 50
Code of Commercial Nomenclature, 1897. (Spanish, English, and Portuguese.) 645 pages, 4°, cloth .....	2. 50
Code of Commercial Nomenclature, 1897. (Portuguese, Spanish, and English.) 640 pages 4° .....	2. 50
NOTE.—Designates in alphabetical order, in equivalent terms in English, Portuguese, and Spanish, the commodities of American nations on which import duties are levied.	

## SPECIAL COMMERCIAL BULLETINS.

Commercial Directory of the American Republics, 1897-98, 2 vols. in 4°, cloth.	5. 00
Worthington's Commercial Report, 1899. (Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay.) 178 pages, 8° .....	. 35
(A reprint of reports 1 to 6 received from a special commissioner appointed by the British Board of Trade to report upon trade in certain South American countries.)	
Money, Weights, and Measures of the American Republics, 1891. 12 pages, 8°.	. 05
Report on Coffee, with special reference to the Costa Rican product, etc. Washington, 1901. 15 pages, 8° .....	. 10
El café. Su historia, cultivo, beneficio, variedades, producción, exportación, importación, consumo, etc. Datos extensos presentados al Congreso relativo al café que se reunirá en Nueva York el 1° de octubre de 1902. 167, iii pp., 8°. Bibliography, p. 164 .....	. 50
Coffee. Extensive information and statistics. (English edition of the above.) 108 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 100 .....	. 50

## HANDBOOKS (GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND STATISTICS).

Argentine Republic. A geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions, actual development, and prospects of future growth. 1903. 28 illustrations, 3 maps, 366 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 334 .....	1. 00
Brazil. A geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions and prospects of future development. 1901. 233 pages, 8° .....	. 75
Guatemala. 1897. (2d edition revised.) Illustrations, 119 pages, 8° .....	. 25
Mexico. A geographical sketch, with special reference to economic conditions and prospects of future development. 1900. 385 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 354 .....	. 75

	PRICE.
Paraguay. Second edition, revised and enlarged, with a chapter on the native races. 1902. Illustrations, map, 187 pages, 8°.....	\$0.75
Venezuela. Second edition revised. 1899. In two parts.	
Part 1. English, 138 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 135.....	.25
Part 2. Spanish, 278 pages, 8°. Bibliography, page 275.....	.25

## BIBLIOGRAPHICAL BULLETINS.

Brazil. A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Brazil. 1800-1900. Washington, 1901. 145 pages, 8°.....	1.00
Central America. A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Central America, including the republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador. 1800-1900. Washington, 1902. 109 pages, 8°.....	.50
Chile. A list of books, magazine articles, and maps relating to Chile. Washington, 1903. 110 pages, 8°.....	1.00

## MAPS.

Guatemala. From official and other sources. 1902. Scale of 12.5 miles to 1 inch (1:692,000). In 2 sheets, each sheet 71 x 76 cm. No. 1. General features. No. 2. Agricultural.....	1.00
Mexico. From official Mexican and other sources. 1900. Scale of 50 miles to 1 inch. In 2 sheets, each sheet 108 x 80 cm. No. 1. General map. No. 2. Agricultural areas.....	1.00

## LIST OF BOOKS AND MAPS IN COURSE OF PREPARATION.

## HANDBOOKS.

The United States. (In Spanish.) Manual de los Estados Unidos de America.
Bolivia. (Spanish and English. Vol. 1. Spanish ed. completed.)
Cuba.
Dominican Republic.
Haiti.
Honduras. (Nearly completed.)
Mexico. (Edition of 1900 thoroughly revised and enlarged.)
Nicaragua.
Venezuela. (Ed. of 1899 enlarged and revised.)

## LAW MANUALS.

A comparative study of the Spanish code of commerce and the commercial laws of America. (Full title will be given later.)
Land and immigration laws of American Republics. (To replace edition of 1893.)
Patent and trade-mark laws of American Republics. (To replace edition of 1891.)



## MAPS.

Maps are in course of preparation of the Republics of Brazil, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador.

The Bureau has for distribution a limited supply of the following reports:

	PRICE.
Reports of the International American Conference of 1890. Reports of committees and discussions thereon. (Revised under the direction of the executive committee by order of the conference, adopted March 7, 1890.) Vols. 1, 2, 3, and 4, cloth, 4°. Set.....	\$3.00
International American Conference Reports and Recommendations. 1890. Includes reports of the plan of arbitration, reciprocity treaties, intercontinental railway, steamship communication, sanitary regulations, common silver coin, patents and trade-marks, weights and measures, port dues, international law, extradition treaties, international bank, memorial tablet, Columbian exposition—	
Octavo, bound in paper.....	.25
Octavo, bound in half morocco.....	1.00
Intercontinental Railway Reports. Report of the intercontinental railway commission. Washington, 1898. 7 vols., 4°, three of maps and four of text, cloth. Set.....	25.00
Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State submitting the report, with accompanying papers, of the delegates of the United States to the Second International Conference of American States, held at the City of Mexico from October 22, 1901, to January 22, 1902. Washington, 1902. 243 pages. 8°. (57th Congress, 1st session, Senate Doc. No. 330.) Sent upon proper application.	
Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the proceedings of the International Congress for the study of the production and consumption of coffee, etc. Washington, 1903. 312 pages. 8° (paper). (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 35.) Sent upon proper application.	
Transactions of the First General International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics, held at Washington, December 2, 3, and 4, 1902, under the auspices of the Governing Board of the International Union of the American Republics. Washington, 1903. (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 169.) (In Spanish and English.) Sent upon proper application.	
Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report by the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the proceedings of the First Customs Congress of the American Republics, held at New York in January, 1903. Washington, 1903. 195 pages. 8° (paper). (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 180.) Sent upon proper application.	
Costa Rica—The land, its resources and its people. By Richard Villafranca. New York, 1895. 139 pages, 8° (paper). Sent upon proper application.	
Albun do Pará. (A descriptive work of the State of Pará, Brazil.) 1 vol., 4°, cloth. Sent upon proper application.	
Chile at the Pan-American Exposition. Buffalo, N. Y., 1901. 252 pages, 4° (paper). A Short Description of the Republic of Chile. According to official data. With a map and illustrations. Leipzig, 1901. 103 pages, 8°. Sent upon proper application.	

NOTE.—Senate documents, listed above, containing reports of the various International American Congresses, may also be obtained through members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

Payment is required to be made in cash, money orders, or by bank drafts on banks in New York City or Washington, D. C., payable to the order of the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS. Individual checks on banks outside of New York or Washington, or postage stamps, can not be accepted.

JULY 1, 1903.

## VALUE OF LATIN-AMERICAN COINS.

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

ESTIMATE JULY 1, 1903.

Countries.	Standard.	Unit.	Value in U. S. gold or silver.	Coins.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	Gold	Peso	\$.965	Gold—Argentine (\$4.824) and $\frac{1}{2}$ Argentine. Silver—Peso and divisions.
BOLIVIA	Silver	Boliviano	.384	Silver—Boliviano and divisions.
BRAZIL	Gold	Milreis	.546	Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver— $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, and 2 milreis.
CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES—				
Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	.465	Gold—2, 5, 10, and 20 colons (\$9.307). Silver—5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.
British Honduras	Gold	Dollar	1.000	
Guatemala	Silver	Peso	.384	Silver—Peso and divisions.
Honduras				
Nicaragua				
Salvador				
CHILE	Gold	Peso	.365	Gold—Escudo (\$1.825), doubloon (\$3.650), and condor (\$7.300). Silver—Peso and divisions.
COLOMBIA	Silver	Peso	.384	Gold—Condor (\$9.647) and double condor. Silver—Peso and divisions.
CUBA	Gold	Peso	.926	Gold—Centen (\$5.017), alphonse (\$4.823). Silver—Peso.
ECUADOR	Gold	Sucre	.487	Gold—10 sucres (\$4.8665). Silver—Sucre and divisions.
HAITI	Gold	Gourde	.965	Gold—1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes. Silver—Gourde and divisions.
MEXICO	Silver	Dollar	.418	Gold—Dollar (\$0.983), 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver—Dollar (or peso) and divisions.
PERU	Gold	Sol	.487	Gold—Libra (\$4.8665). Silver—Sol and divisions.
URUGUAY	Gold	Peso	1.034	Gold—Peso. Silver—Peso and divisions.
VENEZUELA	Gold	Bolivar	.193	Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver—5 bolivars.

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

# BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

VOL. XV.

SETIEMBRE DE 1903.

No. 3

## LAS CONFERENCIAS INTERNACIONALES AMERICANAS DE WASHINGTON Y MÉXICO, Y LA BIBLIOTECA DE COLÓN QUE LAS CONMEMORA.

Es natural para los hombres el deseo de perpetuar su existencia y transmitir á las generaciones futuras, más ó menos indeleblemente, por medio de monumentos dignos, el recuerdo de sus acciones. En obediencia á esta tendencia, fundada en el instinto, al par que aspiración suprema, de la inmortalidad, *non omnis moriar*, como dijo Horacio, se traza humildemente una inscripción sobre la losa de un sepulcro, ó se levanta orgullosa en el desierto una pirámide gigantesca. Bajo su inspiración bienhechora se escribe el nombre del donante en la ventana con que quiso contribuir al ornamento de la iglesia en que rinde culto al Hacedor Supremo, ó se esculpe de manera que resista la acción de los siglos, en el punto más conspicuo de los arcos de triunfo, de los obeliscos, de las columnas, de las estructuras monumentales de todo género, el de los heroes que salvaron su nación de algún peligro, ó le aseguraron su grandeza y felicidad. Y siguiendo el mismo impulso, arrastradas, por decirlo así, por ese sentimiento tan irresistible como espontaneo, las naciones del Nuevo Mundo, congregadas por primera vez en Washington, de 1889 á 1890,<sup>a</sup> y por segunda en México, de 1901 á 1902, para conferenciar amistosa y fraternalmente sobre asuntos americanos, fomentar su comercio recíproco, establecer entre todas, aun las más distantes, frecuente y fácil comunicación, unifor-

<sup>a</sup> Todas estuvieron representadas en esta Conferencia excepto la República Dominicana. Cuba era entonces una posesión española.

mas en lo posible la legislación de aduanas y la reglamentación de los transportes, garantizar la propiedad de los inventores, unificar lo que se pudiera en materia de cambios y moneda, propender al mantenimiento de la paz, promoviendo por un lado la creación de intereses conservadores, y aboliendo por otro la conquista y estableciendo el arbitraje para dirimir cuestiones y disputas entre los pueblos de América, etc., determinaron por voto unánime, con patriotismo verdaderamente americano á la vez que previsor é ilustrado, perpetuar la memoria de sus dos reuniones, y del espíritu que presidió á su convocación y dominó en sus debates, no con mármoles, ó bronce, que convirtiesen en nacional lo que debía ser colectivo, sino con algo más espiritual y permanente, como es la Biblioteca Conmemorativa que mandó establecer, y que denominó de Colón, en honor del ilustre descubridor de América, é introductor en ella de la civilización que domina en la porción más grande de su suelo.

De todo esto se dió cuenta con la extensión que era del caso en el BOLETÍN correspondiente al mes de abril de 1902 (véase el artículo titulado "Biblioteca de Colón," página 995, en el número citado), tributando el honor debido, así al ilustre colombiano, Don CARLOS MARTÍNEZ SILVA, que formuló originalmente la idea, como al entendido y dignísimo representante de Costa Rica, Don JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO, que con su tino acostumbrado supo hacer, en la segunda Conferencia, que se infundiese vida al pensamiento, y pudiera alzarse desde luego, lozano aunque modesto, ambicioso aunque sujeto á dependencia provisional é inevitable, el monumento á que se aspiraba.

Y este monumento, cualquiera que hubiere sido su forma, era en verdad indispensable. Lo que va envuelto en el programa de las dos Conferencias—programa que, sacrificando en aras del énfasis lo que exigen la ideología y la gramática, se ha llamado "pan-americano,"<sup>a</sup> denominación impropia que debería substituirse con ventaja con la más simple y más exacta de "americano," porque tan americano es el que habla inglés y habita en las orillas del San Lorenzo y los Grandes Lagos, como el que se expresa en castellano y mora en las márgenes del Plata, ó al pie de las montañas más meridionales de la Serranía de los Andes—es demasiado grande y transcendental, para no exigir tal recuerdo.

Inútil es decir que en ese pensamiento americano, inspirado en el interés de América, y aplicable á las cosas de América—que ha dominado con mayor ó menor energía en el Nuevo Mundo, desde que dió su primer fruto con la reunión en 22 de junio de 1826 del Congreso de Panamá—no hay nada artificial, debido puramente á la invención de un hombre, cualquiera que haya sido el poder creador de su genio, ó producto más ó menos pasmoso de complicadas combinaciones polí-

<sup>a</sup> El solo hecho del patente hibridismo del vocablo, mezcla incompatible de una expresión griega y otra castellana, sería bastante para condenarlo.

ticas, ó planes diplomáticas astutamente concebidos, y más ó menos fuera del común alcance de los mortales. El es, por el contrario, el fruto espontáneo y legítimo de la naturaleza misma de las cosas, fecundada como es preciso por la civilización y el cristianismo. Si es cierto que al genio de SIMÓN BOLÍVAR hay que atribuir la gloria de haber sido el primero que dió forma práctica á la idea, invitando, para la celebración en Panamá, en 1826, de una "Asamblea General de las Repúblicas Americanas," y que al de JAMES G. BLAINE hay también que atribuirle la de haber hecho, sesenta y tres años más tarde, que se tuviese en Washington la memorable Conferencia Internacional Americana de 1889 á 1890, y se crease la Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas, que está hoy en la segunda década de su existencia, y de que es órgano y expresión material la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, que se encuentra establecida en la capital de los Estados Unidos de América—también lo es que ni el uno ni el otro de esos dos grandes hombres, hicieron más que abrir los ojos á la realidad de los hechos, y obedecer á los impulsos que de ello se desprenderían necesariamente.

Por la necesidad de la defensa, y para fines esencialmente políticos, el Libertador de Sud América concibió el pensamiento de reunir en el istmo un "gran Congreso de Plenipotenciarios," en que se determinase lo necesario para hacer frente á la lucha desesperada, que en concepto suyo era inminente, "entre la causa de los tronos y la causa de la libertad," y para "asegurar una alianza íntima y estrecha con Inglaterra y Norte América."

Esa lucha inminente era la misma que, usando términos distintos, á saber: "los derechos de los Príncipes contra los derechos de las naciones," se propuso emprender la denominada *Santa Alianza*, y quedó frustrada por la actitud de Inglaterra y las más que explícitas declaraciones del Presidente MONROE en su Mensaje de diciembre 2 de 1823, que forman como pudiera decirse la doctrina fundamental del Derecho Público de América.

Por las necesidades cada día más crecientes del comercio, y quien dice comercio dice civilización y trato social más íntimo, porque lo uno viene en pos de lo otro, se convocó la Conferencia de Washington, que tuvo grande alcance, y que fué para el mundo como una especie de segundo descubrimiento de América, puesto que hasta entonces ni siquiera se había soñado lo que era la América, ni se había juntado nunca un número tan grande de empujencias, como las que vinieron, procedentes de todos los países del Nuevo Mundo, á tomar parte en los debates y coadyuvar al común beneficio.

Y si en lo relativo al Congreso de Panamá, se tropezó con obstáculos que quitaron á aquel su eficacia, y hasta le privaron del carácter americano, continentalmente hablando, que le correspondía—así también en lo relativo á la Conferencia de Washington, hubo que

luchar con otros que redujeron á simple teoría una gran parte de lo acordado. Pero lo que pudo ponerse en práctica está hecho y sigue estándolo, ensanchándose y desarrollándose día tras día; y más que eso, y más práctico y más útil desde cierto punto de vista, se han revelado las naciones las unas á las otras, y se ha visto con los ojos y palpado con las manos, que la cultura y la inteligencia, y el patriotismo y las virtudes cívicas, así como la bondad de las leyes y de las instituciones, no son un privilegio especial y exclusivo de este ó aquel pueblo, ó estén por necesidad confinadas por paralelos de latitud al norte ó sud del ecuador.

Lo que se ha dicho de la primera Conferencia tiene que entenderse con mayor razón de la segunda, porque en México, donde estuvieron representadas todas las naciones americanas que había en su fecha, se tomó el programa de la Conferencia de Washington, á fin de traducir en hechos prácticos cuanto se pudiera de lo que había quedado pendiente, ampliándose además los trabajos en el sentido que el tiempo y las circunstancias demandaban.

La Biblioteca Commemorativa de Colón, que es hoy una "sección," de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, tiene en esta fecha, como once mil volúmenes, contando en estos libros y folletos, obtenidos en primer lugar por lo que heredó, si puede así decirse, de la Biblioteca que tenía la Oficina antes de su reorganización, y en segundo por compras, cambios de duplicados, donaciones y préstamos. Además de las publicaciones oficiales, de los Códigos y colecciones de leyes, y de otras obras de indisputable utilidad, aunque no oficiales, respecto á la estadística, la minería, la agricultura, la industria el comercio, etc., de los diferentes países, tiene ya la Biblioteca una considerable cantidad de obras históricas, geográficas, descriptivas, etc., que en satisfacción de los deseos de las naciones fundadoras, continuará aumentándose, según lo permitieren los recursos de que se disponga. En este grupo ocupan el lugar conspícuo que de derecho les corresponde varios libros valiosos de los siglos décimo séptimo y décimo octavo relativos á la América del Sud, el hermoso facsímile últimamente publicado del Libro de Privilegios de Colón y la magnífica obra de Mr. JOHN BOYD THATCHER, publicada en inglés en Nueva York con el título de "Cristóbal Colón, su vida su obra y su restos."

Existe además en la Biblioteca una buena colección que se procura constantemente aumentar de mapas americanos; y otra de fotografías de personajes, localidades, y edificios de América, cuyo valor histórico no puede disputarse.

Todo está debidamente catalogado conforme á las reglas establecidas por la asociación denominada "American Library Association," y arreglado además por países, bajo una triple clasificación, á saber: por autores, por títulos de las obras, y por asuntos. Conocida cualquiera de estas tres cosas será fácil encontrar el libro.

Si los Gobiernos penetrados de la importancia inmensa que la Biblioteca de Colón tiene en sí misma, como recuerdo duradero y digno de sus más nobles trabajos, y como medio de ilustración, de que todas pueden sacar ventaja, continúan dispensándole su protección, y ayudándola á engrandecerse, se conseguirá en breve tiempo lo que el espíritu americano más entusiasta desearía que se realizara. Señalando con el dedo á la Biblioteca de Colón podría decir la América fundada por España: Mirad el resultado de nuestros cuatro siglos de existencia, y decid si no hoy razón para enorgullecerse!

## REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

### COMERCIO EXTERIOR.

#### ESTADÍSTICA DEL PRIMER TRIMESTRE DE 1903.

La Dirección General de Estadística de la nación ha publicado la de importación y exportación correspondiente al primer trimestre de este año. Cotejando los totales de las cifras que representan tanto la una como la otra, nos encontramos que en ambos conceptos ha habido un aumento considerable en los tres primeros meses del corriente año, como lo comprueba el siguiente resumen y con excepción del metálico:

Importación en oro: Sujeta, \$26,917,130; libre, \$6,622,368; total, \$33,539,498; metálico, \$7,448,438.

Exportación en oro: Sujeta, \$31,943,627; libre, \$37,407,572; total, \$69,351,199; metálico, \$234,684.

Comparadas estas cifras con las de igual tiempo del año de 1902, tenemos el siguiente aumento:

Importación: Sujeta, \$4,249,338; libre, \$1,705,885; total, \$5,955,223; metálico, \$7,443,100.

Exportación: Sujeta, \$3,130,041; libre, \$9,509,210; total, \$12,639,251.

La exportación de metálico disminuyó en \$631,976.

En la exportación figura en primera línea Francia, con un aumento de \$2,400,459; África, \$2,239,495; Alemania, \$501,854; Bélgica, \$468,993; Brasil, \$347,169; Chile, \$196,934; España, \$139,943.

Ha disminuído la exportación á los Estados Unidos en \$746,747, Países Bajos en \$213,910, Cuba en \$151,198, Italia en \$98,526, Bolivia en \$75,829.

#### PRODUCCIÓN DE MAÍZ EN 1903.

La División de Estadística del Ministerio de Agricultura ha terminado, después de prolijo trabajo, la estadística del área sembrada con maíz en toda la República.

Según dichos cálculos, las hectáreas sembradas alcanzan á 1,741,288,

que se descomponen en la siguiente forma: provincia de Buenos Aires, 825,975; Santa Fe, 548,970; Córdoba, 62,662; Entre Ríos, 85,560; otras provincias y territorios, 190,121.

Calculando un término medio por hectárea de 2,100 kilogramos, resulta un total de 3,656,683 toneladas, que al precio de 35 pesos la tonelada importan 127,983,905 pesos.

### EL COMERCIO DE LA PELETERÍA.

[De "La Banca y Los Negocios."]

El comercio de pieles de animales salvajes, especialmente nutrias y carpinchos, ha ido tomando en la Argentina un desenvolvimiento extraordinario al amparo de una libertad que raya en abuso por parte de los cazadores y de las personas que se dedican á esta clase de ocupación, de la facilidad de la venta para la exportación, y de la moda de ciertos y determinados artículos de peletería que han facilitado su colocación en el exterior. En los años de 1890 y 1891, el precio de la piel de nutria había alcanzado ya una valorización que estimulaba á los cazadores á una matanza en gran escala; pero la imposición de la moda en el exterior y la facilidad de introducir las pieles de nutria y de carpincho libremente sin gravámen aduanero en Europa y Estados Unidos, favoreció el alza de los precios, llegando á venderse en nuestro mercado las pieles de nutria especiales, en los años de 1895 á 1896, de \$7 á \$8 moneda nacional el kilo.

Durante el año de 1902 los precios de las pieles de nutria sufrieron una baja considerable, y grandes son las pérdidas que el país ha tenido que soportar por esas tarifas excesivas. Sólo al finalizar el año hubo una leve alternativa de reacción, pero los precios fueron de \$0.60 á \$2.80 moneda nacional el kilo. Son los más bajos que se conocen en el comercio de este producto.

La exportación más reducida fué la de 1889, que se cifra por 102,481 kilos de pieles de nutria con un valor de \$36,875 oro. La más importante correspondió al año de 1891 con 852,749 kilos, cuyo valor era de \$895,386 oro. Decayó considerablemente en 1895, en que sólo alcanzó á 19,923 kilos con un valor de \$27,631 oro. Las entradas en ese año eran muy reducidas, debido á las grandes inundaciones que dificultaron la caza de la nutria. Por esta razón también subieron en ese año los precios. En 1901 volvió á aumentar la exportación á 1,198,628 kilos con un valor de \$675,728 oro.

En 1902 se exportaron 863,192 kilos con un valor de \$456,515 oro, lo que acusa una merma de 335,430 kilos con un valor en menos de \$219,213 oro.

Durante el año de 1902, las pieles de felpa de invierno fueron las únicas que sostuvieron sus precios alcanzando el máximo hasta \$2.80 el kilo.



La exportación de las pieles de nutria en 1902 está repartida del modo siguiente:

Alemania, 522,336 kilos; Bélgica, 2,863 kilos; España, 21,619 kilos; los Estados Unidos, 174,420 kilos; Francia, 172 kilos; Italia, 1,214 kilos; el Reino Unido, 52,336 kilos; Uruguay, 2,906 kilos; otros destinos, 85,332 kilos.

El comercio de peletería prefiere siempre la nutria de invierno y se obtienen por ella precios más elevados que por las de otras estaciones.

Es oportuno recordar que, en la Argentina, hay industriales que se ocupan especialmente de la preparación de estas pieles, quitando los pelos ásperos y largos, preparándolas para confeccionar manchones y "fourrures" (manguitos y abrigos) que sólo necesitan de aquellas pieles superiores de pelo corto, que son hoy artículos de gran moda en Europa.

Otro producto de la caza que tiene un gran consumo en la industria nacional, y que, al mismo tiempo aporta un contingente importante en el comercio de exportación, es la piel de carpincho.<sup>a</sup>

La exportación principal ha sido para los Estados Unidos, Francia, Bélgica, y Alemania, pero también sufrieron sus alternativas los embarques, debido á la influencia del "Bill Dingley," que data del año de 1897.

El máximo de la exportación alcanzó el año de 1890, á 71,459 piezas, representando un valor de \$59,311 oro. La menor exportación fué la de 1896, con 5,234 pieles, con valor de \$3,200 oro; pero como valor exportado, el de 1897 fué tan sólo de \$2,799 oro. Durante los años de 1895 á 1898, la competencia de la industria nacional con el comercio de exportación, contribuyó á que se elevasen los precios á un tipo máximo, cotizándose el artículo de \$4 hasta \$5 moneda nacional por cada piel; pero desde entonces la baja de los precios se ha impuesto; actualmente fluctúan entre \$0.50 á \$1.50 moneda nacional cada una, según tamaño.

Las mejores pieles de carpincho provienen del Chaco y de las islas del Paraná. En los obrajes del Chaco hay muchas personas que se dedican á la caza y comercio de este artículo.

La exportación de estas pieles en 1902, arroja la cantidad de 99,906 piezas, superando, como cantidad, á los demás años; pero, como valor representativo, es tan sólo de \$39,962 oro, por la baja en los precios.

La República Argentina ha exportado por valor de \$718,449 oro de los productos de la caza en 1902; pero en 1901 el valor total de la exportación fué más importante, pues alcanzó á \$940,141, es decir, cerca de 1,000,000 de pesos oro. A las pieles de nutria y carpincho

<sup>a</sup> El "carpincho" (*Hydrochirus capibara*) es un gran animal del orden de los Roedores, de tres ó cuatro pies de largo, y de cerca de 100 libras de peso, anfibio y abundante en el Brasil y la Argentina.

hay que agregar en este comercio las de chinehilla, guanaco, avestruz, liebres, conejos, tigre, zorros de todas clases, gato montés, lobos marinos, llama, vicuña, cisnes, pingüines, flamencos, garcetas, garzas, condores y otros animales silvestres y acuáticos que dan lugar á un importante tráfico, como también proporcionan regular movimiento á las peleterías establecidas en el país, que las hacen trabajar, y por último, las exportan para el exterior.

En toda la costa patagónica la caza y la pesca es libre, y, por esta razón, los productos acuáticos son explotados por personas que no pagan patentes y hacen de eso un comercio manifiesto ú oculto, pero de grandes proporciones, cuyos valores escapan á la estadística y que puede calcularse por parte baja en otro millón de pesos oro, que sale del país en forma de pieles, aceite, plumas, grasa, peces en preparación, pellejos, etc.

Mucha razón tuvo el Ministerio de Agricultura, al preocuparse de este problema y preparar los proyectos sobre caza y pesca que presentó al Congreso; son indispensables para impedir que se siga explotando una riqueza que no será duradera, si no se la vigila y reglamenta.

Los abundantes productos naturales de las costas patagónicas, la fauna de los mares del sur, pueden ser objeto de aprovechamiento industrial en gran escala, permitiendo á la vez que se radiquen núcleos de población en esas regiones y se constituya una renta importante al Tesoro público. Es una riqueza que el país no aprovecha por falta de una reglamentación sabia y previsora, que las circunstancias reclaman con urgencia.

#### COMERCIO POR VARIOS PUERTOS EN MAYO DE 1903.

##### BUENOS AIRES.

Maíz.....	bolsas..	407,469
Trigo.....	fd.....	615,407
Lino.....	fd.....	221,979
Harina.....	fd.....	95,457
Lana.....	fardos..	21,732
Cueros lanares.....	fd.....	6,374
Cueros vacunos:		
Secos.....		52,172
Salados.....		75,682
Cueros potros:		
Salados.....		4,999
Secos.....		8,490
Cerda.....	fardos..	74
Cueros diversos.....	fd.....	399
Tortita de lino.....	bolsas..	775
Cebada.....	fd.....	4,552
Afrecho.....	fd.....	119,956
Huesos y ceniza.....	toneladas..	28

Manteca .....	cajones..	14,597
Quebracho .....	toneladas..	5,379
Quebracho (extracto) .....	bolsas..	625
Minerales .....	íd.....	162
Tripas .....	bordalesas..	1,741
Vacuno .....		2,881
Lanar .....		7,958
Caballos .....		304
Mulas .....		494
Sebo .....	pipas..	1,977
Íd .....	bordalesas..	9,401
Tasajo .....	fardos..	6,457
Carneros congelados .....		92,691
Ovejas refrigeradas .....	trozos..	67,143
Corderos congelados .....		2,040
Carne conservada .....	cajones..	15,558
Carne congelada .....	trozos..	23,483
Carnes diversas .....	fardos..	3,784
Extracto de carne .....	cajones..	995
Lenguas .....	íd.....	445
Pasto .....	fardos..	40,079
Tabaco .....	íd.....	1,816

## SAN NICOLÁS.

Del puerto de San Nicolás salieron en el mes de mayo de 1903, nueve vapores y un buque de vela, llevando á las siguientes naciones los productos del país que se expresan:

*Francia.*—Lino, 18,128 bolsas; lana, 1,063 fardos.

*Alemania.*—Lino, 34,970 bolsas; lana, 221 fardos; trigo, 22,542 bolsas; cueros vacunos secos, 884.

*Holanda.*—Lino, 10,000 bolsas.

*Bélgica.*—Lino, 10,671 bolsas.

*Otros países.*—Lino, 90,168 bolsas.

## LA PLATA.

En el mes de mayo de 1903 salieron de este puerto 16 vapores, llevando:

	Kilos.
Trigo .....	11,139,408
Lino .....	348,549
Afrecho .....	400,000

## BOLIVIA.

**CONCESIÓN QUE AUTORIZA EL ESTABLECIMIENTO DE UNA LÍNEA DE VAPORES EN EL LAGO TITICACA.**

De "La Opinión," Núm. 205.]

1°. Se autoriza al señor FEDERICO G. EULERT, comerciante de esta plaza (La Paz), para constituir una empresa ó sociedad anónima, con capitalistas nacionales, que implantará el servicio semanal de trans-

portes á vapor en la sección boliviana del Lago Titicaca, y que se denominará "Compañía Nacional de Remolcadores," teniendo por domicilio legal la ciudad de La Paz.

2°. La Compañía instalará el servicio con un vapor de menos de cincuenta toneladas de registro y con comodidad suficiente para el transporte de pasajeros y cuatro lanchas de fierro, en el término de diez y ocho meses, contados desde la fecha en que se perfeccione esta concesión y se eleve á escritura pública, quedando salvados los casos fortuitos ó de fuerza mayor; y debiendo depositar el concesionario, al tiempo de firmar la respectiva escritura pública, como garantía de la ejecución de este contrato, la cantidad de *dos mil bolivianos* (Bs. 2,000), en cualquiera de los Bancos, á la orden del Supremo Gobierno.

3°. La Compañía aumentará el número de vapores y lanchas en razón de la mayor demanda de transportes.

4°. Los vapores harán escala semanalmente en los puertos y caletas bolivianas del Lago Titicaca, permaneciendo en ellos el tiempo necesario para dejar y levantar su carga con sujeción á las disposiciones pertinentes del Reglamento de Aduanas.

5°. Cada vapor llevará un manifiesto por mayor de la carga que conduzca. Este manifiesto será visado y certificado por la respectiva autoridad del puerto de embarque; no estando sujetos á otros trámites el despacho de los productos nacionales que transporte la Compañía. Desembarcada la carga en Guaqui, pasará á las bodegas del ferrocarril, para su traslación, por éste, á la ciudad de La Paz.

6°. El ferrocarril de Guaqui cobrará por fletes de los productos nacionales entregados por la Compañía, la mitad de la tarifa de carga más baja, que es hoy la de 5ª clase.

7°. Las valijas de correos serán transportadas gratuitamente por la Compañía, desde el puerto de Guaqui hasta los demás en que hagan escala los vapores y viceversa.

8°. La Compañía pondrá sus vapores y lanchas á disposición del Supremo Gobierno, gratuitamente, en los casos en que haya necesidad de transportar tropas con su bagajes y equipo correspondientes; y con la rebaja del *cincuenta por ciento* (50%) en el flete de la carga del Estado y en los pasajes de funcionarios públicos en comisión del servicio, para lo cual se dará la orden precisa por el Ministerio respectivo á la Prefectura del Departamento de La Paz, indicándose en la orden si ese *cincuenta por ciento* (50%) será pagado por el interesado, en el momento de embarcarse, ó se aplicará á la cuenta del Supremo Gobierno, cuenta que será presentada trimestralmente, al Ministerio de Fomento, para su cancelación por el Tesoro Nacional.

9°. Serán libres de derechos de aduana los materiales y útiles necesarios é indispensables para la construcción de los vapores y lanchas pertenecientes á la Compañía de conformidad con el artículo 1,204 del Arancel de Aforos vigente y del artículo 112 del Reglamento de Aduanas.

10. Queda, igualmente, liberada la Compañía del pago del impuesto de muellaje, debiendo, simplemente, sujetarse sus vapores y lanchas á las mismas condiciones á que están sometidas las embarcaciones á vapor de la "Peruvian Corporation Ld." en su navegación en el Lago Titicaca. Queda, asimismo liberada del pago de los impuestos de almacenaje, izaje, puerto y faro.

11. Los productos nacionales transportados por los vapores y lanchas de la Compañía quedan liberadas de todo impuesto fiscal ó municipal.

12. El Supremo Gobierno se compromete á no hacer otra concesión que tenga los mismos objetos y franquicias que la presente, por el término de cinco años, á contar de la fecha de la inauguración oficial del tráfico lacustre; salvándose los derechos adquiridos; y teniendo facultad los propietarios ribereños y de las islas del Lago Titicaca para transportar los productos de sus fincas en sus propias embarcaciones.

13. En caso de que no llegase á establecerse este servicio en el término de diez y ocho meses fijado en la cláusula 2ª, quedará caduca y sin valor la presente concesión, consolidándose el depósito de *dos mil bolivianos* (Bs. 2,000) á favor del Estado.

14. Los vapores y lanchas de la Compañía llevarán bandera nacional y serán registrados y radicados en el puerto de Guaqui.

15. La tarifa de pasajeros y fletes será fijada de acuerdo entre el representante de la Compañía y el Supremo Gobierno.

#### EMISIÓN DE VALES DE TESORERÍA.

El Gobierno ha autorizado por el siguiente decreto, la emisión de vales de Tesorería para la circulación en el Territorio de Colonias y Departamento del Beni:

"ANIBAL CAPRILES, Vicepresidente constitucional, Encargado del Poder Ejecutivo de la República de Bolivia:

"Considerando que el Congreso Nacional, por ley de 29 de noviembre de 1902, ha autorizado al Poder Ejecutivo para emitir vales de Tesorería, destinados á circular en el Territorio de Colonias y en el Departamento del Beni;

"Y que ha llegado el caso de poner en práctica esa autorización, Decreto:

"ART. 1º. De conformidad con la ley de 29 de noviembre de 1902 que faculta la emisión de vales de Tesorería destinados al servicio del Territorio de Colonias y del Departamento del Beni, hasta el monto de un millón de bolivianos, se efectuarán emisiones parciales, según las necesidades y con sujeción á las prescripciones de este decreto.

"ART. 2º. Los vales serán del corte de 50 centavos, un boliviano, 5, 10 y 20 bolivianos y deberán ser admitidos en pago en todas las oficinas

fiscales y Aduanas del N. E. de la República y del Departamento del Beni.

“ART. 3°. Todos los vales llevarán indispensablemente la firma del Ministro del Ramo, la del Director del Tesoro Nacional y la del Fiscal de Gobierno.

“ART. 4°. En la Oficina del Tesoro Nacional se abrirá un Registro, en el que se anotará detalladamente la serie, número, importe del vale y la fecha de emisión.

“ART. 5°. Cada vez que se haga una emisión, se firmará en el Registro mencionado un acta en que conste la suma emitida, y los demás datos enumerados en el artículo 4°.

“ART. 6°. Los vales podrán aceptarse como fianza para el desempeño de los cargos públicos sujetos á caución, sean ellos nacionales, departamentales ó municipales. Podrán así mismo darse en pago de inmuebles nacionales, sean urbanos ó rústicos y en cancelación de deudas atrasadas á favor del Tesoro Nacional.

“ART. 7°. El 10 por ciento del rendimiento de las Aduanas del Territorio de Colonias y el Departamento del Beni se destina para la amortización anual de los vales emitidos.

“ART. 8°. Los administradores de las mencionadas Aduanas remitirán al Tesoro Nacional una vez conocido el rendimiento anual, el 10 por ciento en vales para su incineración.

“ART. 9°. Recibidos que sean ellos, se confrontarán con el Registro respectivo y después de levantar un acta en que se haga constar el detalle de los que deban amortizarse, se procederá á su incineración con asistencia de los funcionarios de que habla el artículo 3°, y del notario de Hacienda.”

El Señor Ministro de Hacienda é Industria queda encargado de la ejecución y cumplimiento del presente decreto.

Es dado en el Palacio del Supremo Gobierno en La Paz, á los diez y seis días del mes de mayo de un mil novecientos tres años.

## COLOMBIA.

### ARRENDAMIENTO DE LAS MINAS DE ESMERALDAS DE MUZO Y COSCUEZ.

[Del “Diario Oficial,” núm. 18850.]

El pliego de cargos para la licitación del contrato de arrendamiento de las minas de esmeraldas de Muzo y Cosenez es como sigue:

“Los infrascritos, á saber: ARISTIDES FERNÁNDEZ, Ministro de Gobierno, encargado del Despacho de Hacienda, y debidamente autorizado por el Excmo. Sr. Vice Presidente de la República, encargado del Poder Ejecutivo, por una parte, que en adelante se llamará *el Gobierno*,

y N. N., en su propio nombre, ó como representante legal de ———, por la otra, hemos celebrado el siguiente contrato:

“ART. 1º. El Gobierno da á N. N. y éste recibe en arrendamiento:

“1º. Los grupos de minas de esmeraldas conocidos con los nombres de Muzo y Cosquez, demarcados por los siguientes linderos: la quebrada de Sorquecito, aguas arriba, desde la boca en el río Minera, hasta el más alto filo en la serranía de Itoco, en la dirección de Quípama; el filo de dicha serranía, hasta ponerse en el punto más inmediato á las vertientes de la quebrada Tambrías; la quebrada Tambrías, aguas abajo, hasta su desembocadura en el río Minero, y este río, aguas arriba, hasta la boca de la quebrada Sorquecito.

“2º. Las casas, útiles, enseres y demás cosas pertenecientes al Gobierno de la República en dichos lugares, así como los edificios, construcciones, habitaciones ó trabajos que en ella se encuentren.

“3º. El derecho de usar, en cuanto sean necesarias para la explotación de que se trata, las tierras baldías, aguas, maderas, bosques, y demás objetos de propiedad nacional que se encuentren dentro de los linderos fijados arriba.

“ART. 2º. El Gobierno entregará á N. N. por inventario y avalúo, hecho por dos peritos una por cada parte, y para caso de discordia un tercero, nombrado por los dos primeros, los bienes de que trata el artículo anterior, haciéndose constar el estado en que se encuentren las minas al tiempo de la entrega en una diligencia firmada por los mismos peritos al pie del inventario. N. N. devolverá al Gobierno, á la expiración del arrendamiento, todos los objetos recibidos que consten en la diligencia, en el mismo estado en que los recibió, excepto las maderas y objetos fungibles incluídos en el ordinal 3º del artículo anterior, que haya sido indispensable consumir en la explotación de las minas.

“§ La entrega á que se refiere este artículo se verificará el día 1º de marzo de 1904, por medio de una diligencia firmada por los individuos nombrados por ambas partes para verificarla. Un ejemplar de dicha diligencia será remitido al Ministerio de Hacienda.

“ART. 3º. N. N., ó quien lo represente, tendrá derecho de establecer, durante el tiempo del arrendamiento estipulado en el presente contrato, en los terrenos que hacen parte de las minas, los edificios, construcciones, plantaciones ó trabajos que crea convenientes, de cualquier naturaleza que sean, para la explotación de las mismas minas.

“ART. 4º. Tanto los edificios, construcciones y demás bienes que indica el artículo anterior, como las máquinas, herramientas, instrumentos y utensilios que hayan sido aplicados por N. N. á los trabajos de las minas que se dan en arrendamiento, y los repuestos de máquinas, herramientas y útiles que no se hayan usado, pero que hayan sido llevados por el arrendatario á las minas con el objeto de aplicarlos á la explotación, pasarán á ser de propiedad de la Nación al expirar el mismo arrendamiento, sin que aquél tenga derecho á indemnización alguna.

“ART. 5°. N. N. se compromete para con el Gobierno:

“(a) A pagar en la Tesorería general de la República la suma de \$—— en oro americano, ó en letras giradas, á favor del Tesorero general, sobre Londres, París, ó Nueva York, pagaderas cuando más á treinta días vista y respaldas por un banco respetable de esta ciudad, ó su equivalente en moneda colombiana el día del pago como precio mensual del arrendamiento, el día último de cada mes.

“(b) A devolver al Gobierno, á la terminación de este contrato todos los bienes que haya recibido, de acuerdo con el artículo 2°, en el mismo estado en que los recibió, salvo los objetos fungibles de que se ha hablado.

“§ Si á la fecha de la terminación de este contrato resultare que los objetos devueltos al Gobierno valen menos que los recibidos por N. N., según lo que queda establecido, la diferencia de valor será pagada por el arrendatario, de acuerdo con el avalúo dado por los peritos que intervengan en las diligencias de entrega ó las de recibo.

“(c) Á explotar las minas y á usar los bosques y demás bienes que recibe en arrendamiento, de manera que no se impida ó perjudique la explotación futura de ellas; y queda responsable de los valores que á justa tasación pierda la República por falta de cumplimiento de las estipulaciones contenidas en este inciso, ó si por omisión ó descuido se daña ó derrumba alguna mina en explotación ó se impide el descubrimiento y laboreo de nuevas vetas ó se pierde la eficacia de las aguas.

“(d) Á aceptar toda cesión, endoso ó traspaso que el Gobierno haga de los derechos que adquiere por este contrato.

“(e) Á pagar, en caso de demora que no pase de un mes en la consignación de las cuotas mensuales de que se trata en el punto (a) de este artículo, un interés, á razón de 1 por ciento mensual.

“(f) Á presentar al Gobierno, por lo menos cada seis meses, y por el tiempo de la duración de este contrato, copia autorizada por el Administrador de las minas ó por el Superintendente ó empleado de mayor categoría que allí resida, de las facturas de remesas de esmeraldas y de las cuentas de productos de ellas.

“Art. 6°. N. N. podrá asociarse á otros individuos ó ceder el todo ó parte de los derechos que adquiere por este contrato: pero es bien entendido que ninguno de los concesionarios podrá pretender otras ventajas ni derechos fuera de los estipulados expresamente en este documento, y que los socios ó cesionarios quedan sujetos á todas las obligaciones que N. N. contrae.

“§ 1°. La asociación y el traspaso deberán hacerse de acuerdo con las leyes colombianas, y serán nulos si se hacen á favor de algún Gobierno extranjero, requiriéndose, además, para su validez, la aprobación expresa del Gobierno, solicitada con la presentación de documentos fehacientes.

§ 2°. La persona ó Compañía extranjera que conforme á las estipu-



laciones del presente artículo pueda llegar á ser arrendataria de las minas de que se trata, acepta desde ahora las disposiciones pertinentes de la Ley 148 de 1888, y, por tanto, renuncia á intentar reclamación alguna por la vía diplomática para la efectividad de los derechos y obligaciones que emanan del contrato de arrendamiento, y se somete á la jurisdicción de los Tribunales ordinarios de la República, salvo el caso de denegación de justicia, entendiéndose por tal denegación el desconocimiento de los recursos judiciales que las leyes colombianas consagran ó hubieren de consagrar para la declaratoria y eficacia de los derechos civiles.

“ART. 7°. En los dos últimos años de la duración de este contrato podrá el Gobierno nombrar dos individuos para que presencien los trabajos que se ejecuten en las minas, con el fin de que informen si por razón de las operaciones que se hayan practicado ó se estén practicando, hay riesgos de próximos derrumbes ú otros accidentes que tapen ó destruyan las minas, ó que impidan el descubrimiento de nuevas vetas ó el uso provechoso de las aguas dominantes.

“En caso de que los individuos nombrados por el Gobierno observen que se ejecutan trabajos con los cuales, á su juicio, puedan dañarse las minas, ó dificultarse la ejecución de trabajos posteriores, ordenará la suspensión de aquellos trabajos, é informará al Gobierno de las razones en que haya fundado la suspensión.

“Por esta providencia no pesará responsabilidad alguna sobre el Gobierno, y sólo será revocada en caso de que el arrendatario pruebe con el testimonio de dos ingenieros reconocidamente idóneos y rendido ante una autoridad judicial, que la suspensión de los trabajos es infundada.

“ART. 8°. Para asegurar el cumplimiento de las estipulaciones contenidas en este contrato, N. N. constituirá á favor del Gobierno una fianza prendaria ó hipotecaria por valor de \$50,000 en oro americano, la cual quedará á favor del Gobierno nacional en calidad de multa, en el caso de que deje de cumplir con alguna de las estipulaciones de este contrato.

“ART. 9°. Si N. N. demora por un tiempo mayor de un mes el pago de algunas de las cuotas de que trata el punto (a) del artículo 5° de este contrato, ó dejare de cumplir cualquiera otra de las obligaciones que por éste contrae, habrá lugar á que el Gobierno declare administrativamente la rescisión, quedando á favor del Tesoro nacional la fianza estipulada en el artículo anterior, sin que haya lugar á solicitar indemnización de ninguna clase.

“ART. 10. La duración de este contrato será de diez años forzosos para ambas partes, y empezarán á contarse desde el día 1° de marzo de 1904.

“ART. 11. Toda diferencia que se suscite entre el Gobierno y N. N.,

respecto de este contrato, será decidida única y exclusivamente por la Corte Suprema de Justicia de la República de Colombia.

“ART. 12. Este contrato necesita, para su validez, la aprobación del Poder Ejecutivo.

“§ Se fija como precio mínimo del arrendamiento mensual la suma de \$30,000 en oro americano, por los diez años de arrendamiento de las minas.

“§ Para los efectos de la adjudicación definitiva se considerará como mejora el pago de una suma que no baje del 5 por ciento anual sobre la base aforo, desde el segundo año del arrendamiento. El tanto por ciento que haya de pagarse del tercer año en adelante se considerará sobre la cantidad total del valor del arrendamiento en el año inmediatamente anterior.

“La licitación, por tanto, versará no sólo sobre la suma que se ofrezca como precio del arrendamiento, sino sobre el tanto por ciento que haya de pagarse desde el segundo año en adelante.

“ART. 13. La licitación se verificará el día 31 de diciembre del corriente año, en el Despacho del Ministro de Hacienda, quien presidirá el acto, y será acompañado por el Jefe de la Sección 4ª; principiará á la una p. m. y durará tres horas, dentro de las cuales se considerarán las propuestas y serán oídas las pujas y repujas verbales de los licitadores. Á las cuatro p. m., en punto, se declarará cerrada la licitación, y en seguida se adjudicará definitivamente el contrato al mejor postor.

“Para entrar como licitador se necesita:

“1º. No ser deudor de plazo cumplido al Tesoro nacional, lo cual se comprobará con una atestación del Tesorero general de la República.

“2º. Haber presentado la correspondiente propuesta dirigida al Ministerio de Hacienda, en pliego cerrado y sellado, con expresión de su contenido, antes de la diez y media de la mañana del día 31 de diciembre de 1903.

“3º. Acompañar á dicha propuesta un certificado del Tesorero general de la República, en que conste que el proponente ha depositado en la Tesorería general, en oro americano, ó en letras sobre Londres, París ó Nueva York, pagaderas cuando más á treinta días vista, á la orden del mismo Tesorero y respaldadas por un Banco respetable de esta ciudad; ó finalmente, en recibos del Crédit-Lyonnais, del Banco de Londres, del Unión Bank, ó de otro establecimiento respetable, si el postor es extranjero, la suma de \$50,000 que se exige como fianza de quiebra.

“4º. Presentar asimismo la declaratoria, firmada por el proponente, de que acepta sin variación alguna las estipulaciones contenidas en el pliego de cargos.

“ART. 14. Para el acto de la licitación los proponentes en el extranjero deberán constituir un apoderado legal que los represente ante el Gobierno de Colombia. Tales proponentes presentarán á los respec-

tivos Ministros diplomáticos de Colombia en el extranjero, ó enviarán por correo al Ministerio de Hacienda, en paquete cerrado y sellado, el pliego de propuestas.

“ART. 15. No se admitirá propuesta alguna que no cubra la base de la licitación, que se ha fijado en \$30,000 oro americano. Previas las pujas y repujas verbales, y una vez que el contrato sea aprobado por el Poder Ejecutivo, se elevará á escritura pública. Adjudicado definitivamente el contrato al mejor postor, será publicado en el “Diario Oficial.”

“El Tesorero general devolverá á los proponentes vencidos en la licitación, de acuerdo con orden suscrita por el Ministro de Hacienda, las sumas consignadas como fianza de quiebra.

“ART. 16. En todo caso, el Gobierno se reserva la facultad de inspección en las minas para el efecto de impedir los daños que en ellas puedan ejecutarse, y de declarar rescindido el contrato por causa de dichos daños, pudiendo el Gobierno ocupar por sí y de hecho las minas, sin necesidad de ocurrir á la autoridad judicial y aun haciendo uso de la fuerza en caso necesario.

“Bogotá, 5 de febrero de 1903.

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## COSTA RICA.

### CONVENCIÓN PARA EL CAMBIO DE GIROS POSTALES ENTRE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA Y LA REPÚBLICA DE COSTA RICA.

La Administración de Correos de Costa Rica y el Departamento de Correos de los Estados Unidos, deseosos de establecer un sistema de cambio de giros postales entre ambas Naciones, y hallándose debidamente autorizados para ello los suscritos, ALFREDO ESQUIVEL CARAZO, Director General de Correos de la República de Costa Rica, y HENRY C. PAYNE, Postmaster-General de los Estados Unidos de América, han acordado los artículos siguientes:

#### ARTÍCULO I.

Se establece un cambio regular de giros postales entre ambos países.

#### ARTÍCULO II.

El monto de los giros expedidos en ambas direcciones, será especificado en moneda de los Estados Unidos y á consecuencia de la constante fluctuación del cambio entre ambos países, se conviene que todas las cantidades se conviertan á su equivalente en esta moneda por la Seección de Correos de Costa Rica, es decir, que las cantidades que reciba la Administración de Correos de Costa Rica, por letras giradas á cargo de

los Estados Unidos, se convertirán al realizarse estas á su equivalente en moneda de los Estados Unidos, al cambio que en la fecha rigiese, y las cantidades por las que se girase de los Estados Unidos á cargo de Costa Rica, al tipo de cambio que rija el día del arribo de la fórmula á que se refiere el Artículo IX.

#### ARTÍCULO III.

1. El máximo de cada giro se fija en cien dollars (\$100).
2. Ningún giro contendrá fracciones de centavos.

#### ARTÍCULO IV.

El valor de los giros postales será entregado por los remitentes y pagado á los destinatarios en moneda de oro ó en moneda legal y corriente. Sin embargo, si circulase en ambos países papel moneda autorizado legalmente, pero de menor valor que la de oro, la Administración de Correos de dicho país podra recibirla y emplearla en sus transacciones con el público, teniendo en cuenta la diferencia de su valor.

#### ARTÍCULO V.

1. La Sección de Correos de Costa Rica queda autorizada para fijar la comisión que debe pagar el público sobre los giros postales hechos en Costa Rica, y el Departamento de Correos de los Estados Unidos, tendrá la misma atribución para los giros postales que se hagan en los Estados Unidos.

2. Cada una de las naciones dará conocimiento á la otra, de tiempo en tiempo, de la tarifa de derechos que cobra, derechos pagados por el público y que se establezca según esta convención, y estos derechos deberán en todo caso ser pagados al contado por los remitentes, no siendo reembolsables dichos derechos.

3. Además se estipula que cualquiera de las dos Naciones podrá suspender temporalmente los giros postales, si se cometiesen abusos ó tuviesen causas que redunden en perjuicio de los intereses postales.

#### ARTÍCULO VI.

Corresponden á cada Nación los derechos cobrados al público sobre todos los giros postales expedidos dentro de su jurisdicción.

#### ARTÍCULO VII.

El servicio de giros postales entre las dos Naciones será desempeñado exclusivamente por intermedio de oficinas de cambio. De parte de los Estados Unidos la oficina de cambio será Nueva York, y por parte de Costa Rica, San José.

## ARTÍCULO VIII.

No se librará ningún giro postal hasta que el interesado haya suministrado su nombre y dirección y el nombre y dirección de la persona á quien deba pagarse el monto del giro, ó el nombre y dirección de la casa comercial ó compañía que es el remitente ó el destinatario, dándose además, el nombre y dirección de ambos.

## ARTÍCULO IX.

1. El pormenor de todos los giros postales librados en los Estados Unidos á cargo de Costa Rica se anotará en la oficina de cambio de Nueva York, en una fórmula idéntica al anexo A (en el apéndice), en la cual se demostrará el valor de cada giro en moneda de los Estados Unidos, la que después de haber recibido en Nueva York, la impresión del timbre fechador, se remitirá á la oficina de cambio de Costa Rica, donde también recibirá la impresión del timbre fechador de esa oficina, y donde se llevará á cabo la disposición necesaria para efectuar el pago de los giros.

2. De igual manera, se anotará por la oficina de cambio de San José el pormenor de los giros hechos en Costa Rica á cargo de los Estados Unidos, en una fórmula idéntica á la que va marcada B (en el apéndice), en la que se especificará el importe de cada giro en la moneda de ambos países, cuya fórmula después de haber recibido la impresión del timbre fechador usado en esa oficina, se remitirá á la oficina de cambio de Nueva York, donde recibirá la impresión del timbre fechador usado en aquella oficina, y donde se llevará á efecto la disposición necesaria para efectuar el pago de los giros.

3. Cada fórmula, así como cada anotación en las fórmulas despachadas, deberán ser numeradas consecutivamente 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc., en el orden de despacho, principiando el 1º de julio de cada año, y se acusará recibo de las fórmulas por cada una de las partes, mediante la primera fórmula subsiguiente que se dirija á la otra oficina.

4. Esta fórmula se remitirá por cada correo que se despache de Costa Rica al puerto de Nueva York, y vice versa, y de cada fórmula despachada se remitirá un duplicado por el siguiente correo.

5. Si sucediese que en el día en que debe despacharse la fórmula, no hubiese que anunciar giro alguno, ésta se despachará de todos modos. En tal caso la oficina de cambio anotará al través de la fórmula: "ningún giro."

6. Si alguna de las fórmulas, ó sus duplicados, dejasen de llegar en su debido tiempo á su destino, la oficina de cambio remitora enviará un duplicado ó triplicado, debidamente legalizado, tan luego como se reciba aviso del extravío.

## ARTÍCULO X.

1. Tan pronto como lleguen las fórmulas de la oficina expedidora á la receptora, ésta reexpedirá giros postales á favor de las personas á quienes debe hacerse al pago por las cantidades especificadas en la fórmula, y los enviará al destinatario ó á las oficinas de recepción, libres de porte, en conformidad con las disposiciones de cada país para el pago de los giros postales.

2. Si las fórmulas contuviesen irregularidades que la oficina receptora no pudiese rectificar, pedirá á la brevedad posible una aclaración. Mientras llegue esta aclaración quedará en suspenso la remisión de los giros postales correspondientes á las anotaciones erróneas encontradas en la fórmula.

3. La oficina de cambio receptora devolverá á la expedidora una copia de cada fórmula de cambio recibida, pero antes de devolver dicha copia anotará en ella los nombres de las distintas oficinas donde se hubiere hecho el pago de los giros contenidos en la fórmula de origen, y en las fórmulas de los Estados Unidos que fuesen devueltas por la oficina de cambio de San José, se anotará también el valor de cada giro en moneda de Costa Rica, según el cambio al que los hubiere convertido.

## ARTÍCULO XI.

1. Los giros postales librados por cada Nación á cargo de la otra, quedarán sujetos en cuanto á su pago á las disposiciones que gobiernan el pago de los giros postales en el país á cuyo cargo han sido librados.

2. Los giros pagados quedarán en poder del país en que se hizo la cancelación.

## ARTÍCULO XII.

Cuando se desee corregir un error en el nombre del remitente ó destinatario, ó que el valor del giro postal deba ser devuelto al remitente, este deberá solicitarlo de la Administración de Correos donde se hizo el giro.

## ARTÍCULO XIII.

Sólo se podrán emitir duplicados de giros postales por la Administración de Correos del país donde los originales debían pagarse, y en conformidad con las disposiciones establecidas ó por establecer en dicho país.

## ARTÍCULO XIV.

1. El reembolso de los giros postales á los remitentes, no se efectuará mientras no reciba la autorización para dicho reembolso, el país remitente, del país donde deben pagarse dichos giros, y las sumas de los giros

reembolsados, serán debidamente abonadas al primero de dichos países en la cuenta trimestral (Artículo XVI).

2. Es de atribución de cada una de las Administraciones, indicar la manera como debe efectuarse el reembolso á los remitentes.

#### ARTÍCULO XV.

1. Los giros postales que no se hubiesen pagado en el término de doce meses desde la fecha de su emisión, se considerarán nulos y las cantidades recibidas quedarán en beneficio y á disposición del país de origen.

2. La Administración de Correos de Costa Rica, por lo consiguiente, abonará á la de los Estados Unidos, en su cuenta trimestral, los giros postales que hubiese recibido, conforme á las fórmulas enviadas por los Estados Unidos, y que hubieren quedado sin pagarse á la terminación del plazo mencionado (Artículo XVI).

3. Por otra parte, el Departamento de Correos de los Estados Unidos deberá asimismo remitir á la Administración de Correos de Costa Rica, al fin de cada mes, para su anotación en las cuentas trimestrales, un cuadro detallado de todos los giros postales incluidos en la fórmula despachada por la Administración de Correos de Costa Rica que hubiesen quedado nulos de conformidad con el presente artículo.

#### ARTÍCULO XVI.

1. Al fin de cada trimestre, se formará por la Administración de Correos de Costa Rica una cuenta detallada de los totales de las fórmulas con los pormenores de los giros hechos en ambos países durante el trimestre, y demostrando el saldo que resultare de esta operación.

2. Dos copias de esta cuenta se remitirán á la Administración principal de Correos de los Estados Unidos en Wáshington; el saldo que resultare, será especificado siempre en moneda de los Estados Unidos, y después de verificada la comprobación, si fuese en contra del Departamento de Correos de los Estados Unidos, será pagado en San José; más si fuese en contra de la Administración de Correos de Costa Rica, será pagado en Nueva York, y en moneda corriente del país al que se hace el pago.

3. Pueden también hacerse estos pagos en dinero, ó por medio de letras sobre otros lugares que no sean San José ó Nueva York, por mutuo acuerdo entre ambas Administraciones.

#### ARTÍCULO XVII.

1. Si mientras se verifique el ajuste de una cuenta, llegase una de las Administraciones á establecer, que debe á la otra una suma mayor de mil dollars (\$1,000), la oficina deudora remitirá á la brevedad posi-

ble, á la oficina acreedora, la cantidad aproximada de dicho saldo, no habiendo ninguna estipulación en el presente convenio que impida á la Administración deudora, remitir una suma menor de mil dollars (§1,000), si así lo tuviere por conveniente. Esta cuenta así como las cartas que acompañen estas remesas intermedias, irán en conformidad con los modelos C. D. E. F. (Anexos á esta Convención.)

2. Si la Administración deudora no verificase el pago del saldo hasta los tres meses de la fecha en que se conozca dicho saldo, la Administración acreedora tendrá el derecho de exigir y recibir el interés correspondiente á ello, á razón de 5 por ciento por año.

#### ARTÍCULO XVIII.

1. Las Administraciones de Correos de ambos países quedan autorizadas para adoptar cualquiera medida adicional (que no fuese incompatible con lo que precede) para mayor seguridad contra el fraude, ó para el mejor servicio del sistema en general.

2. Todas estas medidas adicionales deberán, sin embargo, ser comunicadas oportunamente al Departamento de Correos de la otra nación.

#### ARTÍCULO XIX.

Ambas Administraciones quedan autorizadas, en casos extraordinarios que justifiquen tal medida, á suspender temporalmente el servicio de giros, ya sea en su totalidad ó en parte, con la condición de dar aviso inmediato de tal suspensión; y si lo creyeren necesario, avisarán por medio del telégrafo.

#### ARTÍCULO XX.

La presente Convención, se pondrá en vigencia después su ratificación por el Congreso Constitucional de Costa Rica, y continuará rigiendo hasta los doce meses después que cualquiera de las dos partes contratantes haya notificado á la otra su intención de terminarla.

Las ratificaciones de la presente Convención se canjearán en la ciudad de San José á la brevedad posible.

En fé de lo cual los respectivos Plenipotenciarios firman los anteriores artículos en los idiomas español é inglés, y fijan sus respectivos sellos.

Hecho por duplicado en la ciudad de Washington, á los seis días del mes de junio de mil novecientos tres años, y en San José á los veintiseis días de junio de mil novecientos tres años.

(Firmado)

ALF. ESQUIVEL.

*Director-General de Correos de la República de Costa Rica.*

(Firmado)

H. C. PAYNE,

*Director-General de Correos de los Estados Unidos.*



## PRESUPUESTO PARA EL AÑO FISCAL DE 1903-4.

[De "La Gaceta," Núm. 27.]

El Congreso Constitucional de la República de Costa Rica, de acuerdo con la fracción 11ª del artículo 73 de la Constitución, decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1º. Se fija en la cantidad de cinco millones trescientos veintitrés mil novecientos cuarenta y ocho colones (5,323,948) el monto total de los egresos de la Administración Pública durante el año fiscal de 1903 á 1904.

ART. 2º. De la cantidad anterior destínase la suma de sesenta y dos mil trescientos cincuenta colones (62,350) para cubrir los gastos del Poder legislativo, según el detalle siguiente:

## CONGRESO CONSTITUCIONAL.

	Colones
Presidente del Congreso, secretarios, diputados y otros gastos.....	31,500
Viático de tres diputados de Guanacaste.....	300
Archivos, escribientes, taquígrafo, etc.....	3,195
Arreglo del salón y gastos extraordinarios.....	15,295
Comisión Permanente.....	9,675
Secretaría.....	2,385
	<hr/>
Total del Poder legislativo.....	62,350

ART. 3º. Destínase la cantidad de cuatrocientos ochenta y un mil novecientos cuarenta colones (481,940) para los gastos de la Cartera de Gobernación, conforme al siguiente detalle:

Presidencia de la República.....	21,420
Secretaría de los Estados, Registro público, Registro civil, Archivos nacionales, Correos, Telégrafos, Imprenta Nacional, alquileres de locales, etc.....	460,520
	<hr/>
Total de la Cartera de Gobernación.....	481,940

ART. 4º. Destínase la cantidad de ciento cuarenta mil quinientos setenta y dos colones (140,572) para los gastos de la Cartera de Policía, de acuerdo con el detalle siguiente:

Policía de San José, Alajuela, Cartago, Heredia, Guanacaste, Puntarenas, Limón, Presidio de San Lúcas, Isla de Coco, médicos de pueblo, etc.....	118,260
Instituto Nacional de Higiene, gastos de higiene pública.....	22,312
	<hr/>
Total de la Cartera de Policía.....	140,572

ART. 5º. Destínase la cantidad de cuatrocientos treinta y siete mil novecientos veinticinco colones (437,925) para los gastos de la Cartera de Fomento, de acuerdo con el detalle siguiente:

Obras públicas, estadística, ferrocarriles, subvenciones, construcciones de puentes, etc.....	432,295
Exposición de San Luís.....	5,000
	<hr/>
Total de la Cartera de Fomento.....	437,295

ART. 6°. Destínase la cantidad de cuatrocientos treinta y cuatro mil doscientos setenta y cuatro colones (434,274) para los gastos de la Cartera de Guerra, conforme al detalle siguiente:

Plaza de San José .....	162,348
Plaza de Cartago .....	35,676
Plaza de Heredia.....	35,676
Plaza de Alajuela.....	42,486
Plaza de Liberia.....	29,586
Plaza de Puntarenas.....	25,902
Otros gastos .....	102,600
Total de la Cartera de Guerra .....	434,274

ART. 7°. Destínase la cantidad de doscientos noventa mil seiscientos cuarenta colones para los gastos de la Cartera de Policía de Orden y Seguridad. Total de gastos, 290,640.

ART. 8°. Destínase la cantidad de cuarenta y cinco mil cuatrocientos sesenta colones (45,460) para los gastos de la Cartera de Marina, 45,460.

ART. 9°. Destínase la cantidad de cuarenta y un mil quinientos colones para los gastos de la Cartera de Relaciones Exteriores, 41,500.

ART. 10. Destínase la cantidad de veintimil seiscientos colones (21,600) para los gastos de la Cartera de Culto, 21,600.

ART. 11. Destínase la cantidad de veintisiete mil ochocientos cuarenta colones (27,840) para los gastos de la Cartera de Beneficencia, 27,840.

ART. 12. Destínase la suma de setecientos setenta y cuatro mil novecientos sesenta y seis colones para los gastos de la Cartera de Instrucción Pública, 774,966.

ART. 13. Destínase la cantidad de doscientos cincuenta y nueve mil doscientos ochenta y cuatro colones para el pago de los gastos de la Cartera de Justicia, 259,284.

ART. 14. Destínase la suma de dos millones trescientos cinco mil quinientos noventa y siete colones para cubrir los gastos de la Cartera de Hacienda, 2,305,597.

ART. 15. Autorízase al Poder Ejecutivo para hacer la distribución de las cantidades asignadas para el servicio de los departamentos y oficinas de su dependencia, sin exceder de los montos que se fijan en esta ley para cada uno de ellos. Se le autoriza igualmente para introducir en dichos departamentos y oficinas todas las modificaciones y supresiones que considere necesarias.

El excedente que pudiera resultar en el producto de las rentas, así como el monto de las economías que sea posible hacer en los varios departamentos y oficinas de la Administración Pública, los aplicará el Poder Ejecutivo con preferencia á la disminución de la deuda interior.

ART. 16. Para cubrir el monto de los egresos anteriormente fijados se destina la suma de cinco millones seiscientos setenta y cinco mil colones (5,375,000), á que asciende el presupuesto probable de entradas

durante el año económico de 1903 á 1904, conforme al siguiente detalle:

Aduana principal .....	1,798,000
Aduana de Puntarenas .....	362,100
Aduana de Limón .....	859,500
Varios .....	60,500
Renta de licores .....	1,350,000
Renta de tabacos .....	275,000
Rentas menores .....	132,000
Servicios públicos, tales como telégrafos, correos, etc. ....	211,000
Vales por cobrar, ferrocarril al Pacífico, venta de bienes raíces, multas, etc. ....	327,000
<b>Total de entradas .....</b>	<b>5,375,000</b>

## CUBA.

**DATOS ESTADÍSTICOS CORRESPONDIENTES Á LOS TRES  
PRIMEROS MESES DE 1903.**

[De "La Gaceta Económica," Núm. 43.]

El movimiento general de la República de Cuba, durante los tres primeros meses del corriente año, ha sido el siguiente:

*Immigrantes llegados.*

Norte-americanos .....	361
Españoles .....	2,381
De distintas procedencias .....	421
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>3,163</b>

Este número se descompone en razón de las ocupaciones del siguiente modo:

De carreras profesionales .....	75
Artesanos .....	414
Agentes, banqueros, labradores, comerciantes, etc. ....	1,826
Sin ocupación, incluso niños y mujeres .....	848
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>3,163</b>

## LOS PASAJEROS.

Los pasajeros llegados y salidos durante dicho período por todos los puertos de la isla fué:

*Llegados.*

Estados Unidos .....	5,893
España .....	4,181
Otro países .....	1,133
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>11,207</b>

*Salidos.*

Estados Unidos .....	5, 938
España .....	1, 196
Otros países .....	1, 991
Total .....	9, 125

Diferencia á favor de la población: 2,082 pasajeros.

## LAS ADUANAS.

Los ingresos por todos conceptos en las diez y seis aduanas de la República, durante el referido trimestre, ascendieron á \$3,756,976.77, y los egresos á \$259,876.87

## EL COMERCIO DE CUBA.

El valor total de las mercancías importadas corresponde á:

Norte América .....	7, 057, 473
España .....	2, 797, 077
De varias procedencias .....	7, 488, 883
Total .....	17, 343, 433

Las exportadas corresponden á:

Norte América .....	13, 957, 831
España .....	597, 315
De varias procedencias .....	3, 767, 484
Total .....	18, 322, 630

## LAS FRUTAS CUBANAS.

[Del "Diario de la Marina." Habana.]

Reproducimos los siguientes párrafos del último cuaderno de la Estadística relativa al comercio exterior de Cuba, durante el primer trimestre de este año, que ha publicado la Secretaría de Hacienda:

"Nuestro comercio de frutas con los Estados Unidos puede alcanzar proporciones muy superiores á las que hoy tiene. Cuba, por la corta distancia á que se encuentra de aquel mercado y la exquisita calidad de sus productos, está llamada á ocupar un lugar preferente entre los países exportadores de frutas tropicales, cuya industria le ofrece una nueva y candalosa fuente de riquezas. No hace mucho tiempo que en Jamaica la situación económica era bastante crítica á causa de la baja del azúcar y de los perjuicios causados por los temporales en las siembras de plátanos. Ahora debe su actual prosperidad, en gran parte, al fomento del comercio de frutas, que constituye el 50 por 100 de sus exportaciones, mientras el azúcar no pasa del 10 por 100. Entre las compañías que allí se han establecido para dedicarse á esta clase de cultivos, á la manufactura del aceite de coco y á conservas de frutas,

descuella la "United States Fruit Company," la misma que está fomentando grandes siembras de frutas, cerca del puerto de Banes, en Santiago de Cuba, con ferrocarril para su conducción hasta la costa.

"El consumo de frutas se ha desarrollado tan extraordinariamente en los Estados Unidos que durante el año económico terminado en junio de 1902, el valor de las importaciones ascendió á 21 millones y medio de pesos, cuando hace menos de treinta años no pasaba de 13 millones, y en 1870 sólo importaban 7 millones. Solamente de plátanos importaron por valor de \$7,300,000: \$3,400,000 procedentes de las Antillas inglesas, \$1,500,000 de Costa Rica, \$700,000 de Honduras, \$560,000 de Colombia, y sólo \$530,000 de Cuba, que en 1892 les vendió por valor de \$1,500,000 de esta fruta. El valor de los limones (dulces y agrios) importados de Italia pasa de 3 millones de pesos. De naranjas importaron unos 400,000 pesos, con preferencia de las Antillas inglesas. De cocos compraron á las Antillas inglesas 325 pesos, á Colombia 183,000, á Cuba 175,000: en total 832,000 pesos. Con estos datos á la vista, puede asegurarse que los Estados Unidos consumirían nuestras cosechas de frutas, aunque fuesen muy superiores á las que actualmente les ofrecemos; que si Italia, á través del Océano, les manda más de 3 millones de pesos de limones, Cuba, situada á tres días de distancia de sus puertos, y dotada de un clima y terreno excepcional para este cultivo ofrece ancho campo para obtener de esta industria grandes resultados; y si en los años de 1892 y 93 exportamos para los Estados Unidos por valor de un millón y medio de pesos de plátanos, no será difícil alcanzar de nuevo esta cifra y aún superarla, puesto que las Antillas inglesas que en aquella época sólo llegaban á \$1,300,000, hoy les mandan por valor de \$3,000,000 al año de esta fruta.

"La exportación de cacao precedente de Santiago de Cuba ha sido en 1902 casi el doble de la de 1899. El que se produce en aquella provincia es de excelente calidad y se exporta totalmente para los Estados Unidos, que compran en las Antillas Inglesas las tres cuartas partes del total importado, cuyo valor ascendió en 1902 á seis millones y medio de pesos.

"La cantidad de café que exportamos en la actualidad es tan insignificante que carece de importancia comercial; no llega á 2,000 pesos anuales, y se exporta principalmente para España, á pesar de que en otros tiempos, se producían grandes cantidades, de tan buena calidad como el mejor de Puerto Rico, que hoy nos vende por valor de medio millón de pesos, y bastante mejor que el que compramos á los Estados Unidos por valor de más de un millón de pesos al año.

"Estas consideraciones hacen pensar que no será difícil hacer recordar á esta importante industria las proporciones que antes tenía entre los recursos agrícolas del país.

"También va en aumento la exportación de hortalizas, legumbres, tubérculos y raíces alimenticias, etc., que compran los Estados Unidos.

particularmente durante las estaciones en que la crudeza de su clima no les permite cultivarlas.

“Examinando los diversos cuadros estadísticos que ha publicado el Señor IRIBARREN puede decirse que, en los demás productos cubanos, se nota un aumento más ó menos sensible, llamando particularmente la atención el que se observa en la exportación de maderas, que de \$967,000 en 1899, ha llegado á \$1,429,000 en 1902; en las fibras textiles, industria que promete un porvenir de grandes resultados, llegando en 1902 á una cifra seis veces mayor que en 1899, y la de productos apícolas que alcanza la suma de 681,000 pesos en 1902, cuando en 1899 sólo se exportaron por valor de 250,000, casi la tercera parte, de cuya suma corresponde á las exportaciones para Alemania 425,000 pesos en 1902 contra 56,000 en 1901.”

## CHILE.

### IMPUESTO SOBRE LOS VEHÍCULOS.

[De “El Mercurio,” núm. 23096.]

El proyecto de ley que regula el impuesto sobre las coches, carruajes ú otros vehículos análogos, fué aprobado por el Congreso Nacional de la República el 27 de junio de 1903. Dicha tarifa es la que se expresa á continuación:

#### VEHÍCULOS DE PARTICULARES.

1ª clase, \$120: Breaks, ómnibus, mail coaches, ó carruajes para más de cuatro personas.

2ª clase, \$80: Toda clase de carruajes de cuatro ruedas no comprendidos en la anterior á excepción de las victorias y coupés que pagarán sólo \$60.

3ª clase, \$40: Toda clase de carruajes de dos ruedas.

4ª clase \$150: Automóviles de cualquiera clase no comprendidos en la 6ª clase.

5ª clase, \$5: Bicicletas.

6ª clase, \$25: Motociclos.

Los vehículos arrastrados por dos parejas pagarán una segunda patente igual á la que corresponde al coche.

#### VEHÍCULOS DEL SERVICIO PÚBLICO.

*Primero.* Carruajes de alquiler que no llevan número al exterior.

7ª clase, \$100: Breaks, omnibus, mail coaches, carruajes para más de 4 personas.

8ª clase, \$50: Automóviles de cualquier clase para pasajeros.

9ª clase, \$80: Toda clase de carruajes de 4 ruedas que no estén comprendidos en la 10ª clase.

10ª clase, \$60: Victorias, coupées, landoes y vis à vis de 4 ruedas.

11ª clase, \$40: Toda clase de carruajes de 2 ruedas.

12ª clase, \$5: Bicicletas.

13ª clase, \$25: Motociclos de alquiler.

*Segundo.* Carruajes de alquiler con número al exterior.

14ª clase, \$60: La actual forma de carruajes de posta, llamados de troupa ó americanos de caja alta.

15ª clase, \$30: Coupées, victorias, landoes, faetones, tilburies y toda otra clase de carruajes de 4 ruedas no comprendidos en otra patente.

16ª clase, \$25: Toda clase de carruajes de 2 ruedas no comprendidos en la clase 18ª.

17ª clase, \$40: Carretelas y carruajes para más de 4 personas y de 4 ruedas.

18ª clase, \$20: Carretelas de 2 ruedas.

Las victorias y coupées comprendidos en la 15ª clase pagarán patente de \$10 los cuatro primeros años.

#### VEHÍCULOS DE CARGA.

19ª clase, \$15: Carretones de 2 ruedas con un caballo y carretelas de toda clase.

20ª clase, \$60: Carretones de 2 ruedas con 2 ó 3 caballos.

21ª clase, \$70: Carretones de 4 ruedas arrastrados por 2 ó más caballos.

22ª clase, \$50: Carretas arrastradas por una yunta de bueyes.

23ª clase, \$80: Carretas arrastradas por dos yuntas de bueyes.

24ª clase, \$40: Automóviles de carga.

25ª clase, \$25: Motorcillos de carga.

26ª clase, \$25: Carretones de mano.

ART. 2º. Se agregó un artículo transitorio para autorizar la elevación de patentes en provincias al 40 por ciento de las patentes aprobadas para Santiago y Valparaiso.

ART. 3º. Se acordó también un nuevo artículo que rebaja en un 20 por ciento las patentes de carruajes con llanta de goma.

ART. 4º. Se establece el pago de las patentes por mitad cada 6 meses.

ART. 5º. En el caso en que un carruaje pueda quedar comprendido en varias categorías, deberá usar la patente de la mayor.

ART. 6º. Establece la patente que han de pagar y en qué caso los vehículos que vengan de las comunas rurales á Santiago.

ART. 7º. El producido de las patentes de vehículos en Santiago se destina exclusivamente á la compostura y pavimentación de caminos y calles.

ART. 8º. Las rentas de patentes no serán embargables sino por cuenta de trabajo de pavimento.

## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

## COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

## IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 720 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de julio de 1903, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los siete meses que terminaron en julio de 1903, comparados con igual período de 1902. 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 Hacienda hasta el 20 del mes siguiente, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión; de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de junio, por ejemplo, no se publican hasta setiembre.

## GUATEMALA.

## REFORMA Á LA CONSTITUCIÓN QUE CAMBIA EL PERÍODO DE LA PRESIDENCIA DE CUATRO Á SEIS AÑOS.

(Promulgada el 14 de julio de 1903.)

Nosotros, los Representantes del Pueblo de Guatemala, convocados legítimamente para examinar el artículo sesenta y seis de la Ley Constitutiva de la República, reunidos en suficiente número, decretamos la siguiente reforma del artículo mencionado de la Constitución:

ARTÍCULO 1. El artículo 66 queda reformado así: "El período de la Presidencia será de seis años."

Pase al Poder Ejecutivo para su publicación y cumplimiento.

Dado en el Salón de Sesiones, en Guatemala, á los doce días del mes de julio de mil novecientos tres, XXIV de la Constitución; y firmado por todos los Representantes asistentes.

## DECRETO QUE REGULA LA EMISIÓN DE BILLETES DE BANCO.

[De "El Guatemalteco," núm. 43.]

MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA,

*Presidente de la República de Guatemala;*

Considerando: que el aumento extraordinario y progresivo que últimamente ha venido observándose en los tipos de cambio sobre el



exterior, produce en el comercio perturbaciones que á su vez redundan en perjuicio para las clases proletarias, por el alza consiguiente en el precio de los artículos de primera necesidad.

Considerando: que si bien es cierto que los tipos de cambio sobre las plazas extranjeras, como cualquiera otra operación mercantil, están sujetos á la ley de la oferta y de la demanda, y, por consiguiente, no deben ser, por punto general, objeto de disposiciones legislativas, no es menos evidente que aquella regla tiene su excepción en el caso de una situación monetaria anormal, como es la en que se encuentra el país, por circunstancias bien conocidas.

Considerando: que bajo el imperio de esa situación, los Poderes públicos no sólo tienen el derecho sino que están en el deber de dictar todas aquellas disposiciones de carácter transitorio, que tiendan á neutralizar las consecuencias perjudiciales del curso forzoso otorgado al billete de banco, por causas ajenas á la voluntad del Gobierno.

Considerando: que, no obstante que la cantidad de billetes emitidos hasta ahora por los diferentes establecimientos bancarios, no es excesiva en relación con las necesidades del medio cirenlante que exigen el desarrollo y movimiento comercial y agrícola de la República, es conveniente á los intereses generales del país, poner un límite á las emisiones, sin garantía, de vales al portador, procedentes de aquellos institutos de crédito; por tanto:

De acuerdo con el dictamen de la Comisión nombrada al efecto, en uso de las facultades de que estoy investido, y en Consejo de Ministros, decreto:

ARTÍCULO 1º. La emisión de billetes ú obligaciones al portador, sin garantía de especies metálicas en las cajas respectivas, queda limitada para cada uno de los establecimientos bancarios existentes en la República, á las cantidades expresadas en el estado que se deposita hoy en el Ministerio de Fomento.

ART. 2º. En lo sucesivo, toda nueva emisión de billetes bancarios deberá quedar garantizada con la existencia en las areas del Banco emisor de especies metálicas, plata ó oro, propiedad del establecimiento, en la proporción de un 10 por ciento de la suma emitida, en el primer año, á contar desde esta fecha; de un 20 por ciento en el segundo año; y de un 30 por ciento en el tercero.

ART. 3º. Las emisiones de billetes de Banco, además de quedar sujetas á lo dispuesto en el artículo anterior, deberán hacerse con los requisitos previos que establece el artículo 8º del decreto número 530.

ART. 4º. Los gerentes de los Bancos renitirán cada sábado al Ministerio de Fomento, para su publicación en el "Diario Oficial," un estado expresivo del término medio del cambio sobre las plazas del exterior, y del precio á que dicho cambio hubiese cerrado en la semana.

ART. 5º. Los Directores, gerentes y demás empleados de los bancos, no podrán, desde esta fecha: 1º—representar en las Juntas Generales

á los accionistas; y 2°—hacer negociaciones de ninguna clase, por sí ni por medio de terceras personas, con los establecimientos á que pertenecen.

ART. 6°. Es prohibido á los Bancos ejecutar operaciones distintas á la índole de su instituto. En consecuencia, serán nulas todas las que verifiquen, desde esta fecha, en contraposición al presente artículo.

ART. 7°. Quedan obligados los Bancos y sus sucursales, desde la publicación de esta ley, á cambiar por billetes menores, todos los que se les presenten, emitidos por el mismo establecimiento.

ART. 8°. Los infractores de las prescripciones que establece el presente decreto serán sometidos al enjuiciamiento criminal que corresponda.

ART. 9°. El Ministerio de Fomento queda encargado de dictar todos los reglamentos y demás providencias que conduzcan á la ejecución de este decreto, que comenzará á regir desde el día de su publicación en el "Periódico Oficial."

Dado en el Palacio del Poder Ejecutivo: en Guatemala, á veinticinco de junio de mil novecientos tres.

MANUEL ESTRADA C.

## MÉXICO.

### EL GUANO MEXICANO.

[Del "Diario Oficial," No. 181.]

Contrato celebrado entre el C. General MANUEL GONZÁLEZ COSÍO, Secretario de Estado y del Despacho de Fomento, en representación del Ejecutivo de la Unión, y el Sr. GEO. W. BEERMAKER, para la explotación del guano en las islas Isabelas, Tres Mariás, San Juanito, Las Marietas, Los Angeles, isla del Medio, isla de Perlas y la de Afuera en el Océano Pacífico.

ARTÍCULO 1°. Se autoriza al Sr. GEO. BEERMAKER, por el término de diez años, contados desde la fecha de la promulgación del presente contrato, para que por sí ó por medio de la Compañía que al efecto organice, pueda explotar el guano que exista en las islas del Océano Pacífico llamadas: Isabelas, Tres Mariás, San Juanito, Las Marietas, Los Angeles, isla de Afuera, isla de Perlas ó isla del Medio y bancos y arrecifes situados frente á las costas del Territorio de Tepic y Estado de Jalisco.

ART. 2°. El concesionario se compromete á respetar las concesiones otorgadas por la Secretaría de Fomento, para la pesca, explotación de concha-perla y demás aprovechamientos diferentes de la explotación del guano.

ART. 3°. Para la explotación legal del guano en las islas mencionadas,

el concesionario registrará sus operaciones en los puertos de San Blas ó Manzanillo según convenga á sus intereses.

ART. 4º. El concesionario pagará al Gobierno Federal \$0.75 (setenta y cinco centavos) por tonelada de guano que explote, previo arqueo del buque en alguna de las aduanas de los puertos mencionados, la cual percibirá las cantidades procedentes de la referida explotación y extenderá el certificado correspondiente.

ART. 5º. El concesionario se obliga á observar los reglamentos y demás disposiciones que dicten las Secretarías de Hacienda, Guerra y Fomento para la vigilancia de la explotación y exacto cumplimiento de este contrato.

ART. 6º. El concesionario pagará á la Aduana respectiva los derechos de exportación del guano que desee extraer, sujetándose estrictamente en la importación á las Ordenanzas de Aduanas y demás leyes y disposiciones relativas actualmente en vigor ó que se expidan en lo de adelante. La falta de observancia de dichas leyes y disposiciones serán castigadas con las penas que ellas mismas establecen sin que pueda alegarse por el concesionario, excepción alguna con motivo de las estipulaciones del presente contrato.

ART. 7º. Queda obligado el concesionario á dar principio á los trabajos de explotación dentro del preciso término de seis meses, contados desde la fecha de la promulgación de este contrato y á comenzar la explotación dentro de los seis meses siguientes.

ART. 8º. El concesionario garantizará el cumplimiento de las obligaciones que le impone el presente contrato con un depósito de \$3,000 en bonos de la Deuda Nacional Consolidada, que se constituirá en el Banco Nacional de México, dentro de los tres meses, contados desde la fecha de este contrato.

ART. 9º. El concesionario, ó la Compañía que al efecto organice, se comprometen á no traspasar el presente contrato á un particular ó á Compañía sin previo permiso del Ejecutivo Federal. Bajo ningún concepto podrán traspasarlo á algún Gobierno ó Estado extranjero ni admitirlo como socio, siendo nula y de ningún valor ni efecto cualquiera estipulación que se pacte en este sentido y caducando desde luego por ese sólo hecho este contrato.

ART. 10. El concesionario y la Compañía que en su caso organice serán siempre considerados como mexicanos, aun cuando todos ó algunos de sus miembros sean extranjeros, y estarán sujetos á la jurisdicción de los Tribunales de la República, en todos los negocios cuya causa y acción tengan lugar dentro de su territorio.

Nunca podrán alegar respecto de los asuntos relacionados con el presente contrato derecho alguno de extranjería, bajo cualquier forma que sea, y sólo tendrán los derechos y medios de hacerlos valer, que las leyes de la República conceden á los mexicanos; no pudiendo, por

consecuencia, tener ingerencia alguna en dichos asuntos los agentes diplomáticos extranjeros.

ART. 11. Las obligaciones que contrae el concesionario, respecto de los plazos fijados en este contrato, se suspenderán en todo caso fortuito ó de fuerza mayor, que impida directa y absolutamente el cumplimiento de tales obligaciones. La suspensión citada durará sólo el tiempo que dure el impedimento que la motive, debiendo el concesionario presentar al Ejecutivo las noticias y pruebas de haber ocurrido el caso fortuito ó de fuerza mayor, del carácter mencionado, dentro del término de dos meses, contados desde que comenzó el impedimento. Por el solo hecho de no presentar tales noticias y pruebas dentro del término señalado no podrá alegarse por el concesionario, en ningún tiempo, la circunstancia de caso fortuito ó de fuerza mayor. Queda igualmente obligado el concesionario á presentar á la Secretaría de Fomento las noticias y pruebas de que han continuado los trabajos, en el acto de haber cesado el impedimento, ó á lo más tarde dentro de los dos meses después de haber cesado, haciendo la expresada presentación dentro de los dos meses siguientes á los dos mencionados.

Solamente se abonará al concesionario el tiempo que hubiere durado el impedimento, ó á lo sumo dos meses más.

ART. 12. Este contrato quedará insubsistente por no constituir el depósito de garantía dentro del plazo señalado en el artículo 8º y caducará por cualquiera de las causas siguientes:

I. Por interrumpir la explotación por más de seis meses sin causa justificada.

II. Por no hacer el entero de la cuota que se fija como precio de arrendamiento ó por que se compruebe al concesionario que defrauda los derechos fiscales de exportación ó importación.

III. Por traspasar este contrato sin previo permiso del Ejecutivo.

IV. Por traspasarlo ó admitir como socio á algún Gobierno ó Estado extranjero ó agente de él.

ART. 13. La caducidad será declarada administrativamente por el Ejecutivo, oyendo previamente al concesionario para su defensa. En todos los casos de caducidad, el concesionario perderá el depósito, sin perjuicio de la aplicación de las otras penas en que hubiere incurrido, y en el caso del inciso IV, además de la nulidad del acto y de la caducidad del contrato, el concesionario perderá el guano, embarcaciones, herramientas y demás útiles empleados en la explotación.

ART. 14. Este contrato no producirá efecto alguno en el caso de que por no ser de buena calidad el guano que se encuentre en dichas islas, no costee su explotación. El concesionario deberá manifestar su voluntad de rescindirle por la causa expresada, dentro del término de un año, contado desde la fecha en que se firme.

ART. 15. El Ejecutivo, por medio de sus empleados federales, podrá

hacer visitar las islas en que se haga la explotación, cada vez que lo juzgue conveniente, y el concesionario producirá todos los informes que se le pidan, así como un informe anual del estado de la negociación.

ART. 16. El concesionario se compromete á prestar su cooperación al Gobierno para evitar la explotación fraudulenta del guano y de otras substancias de las islas, facilitando las embarcaciones que tuviere, llegado el caso de necesitarse este auxilio.

ART. 17. El concesionario tendrá en esta capital un representante ampliamente autorizado para que se entienda con el Gobierno en todo lo que se relacione con el presente contrato.

ART. 18. El concesionario se compromete á tener en esta capital muestras del guano que explota.

ART. 19. Las estampillas de este contrato serán pagadas por el interesado.

Es hecho por duplicado en la ciudad de México, á los veinticinco días del mes de julio de mil novecientos tres.

MANUEL GONZÁLEZ COSÍO. [Rubrica.]

GEO. W. BEERMAKER. [Rubrica.]

#### INGRESOS FEDERALES PARA EL AÑO FISCAL DE 1902-1903.

[De "El Economista Mexicano."]

La Secretaría de Hacienda acaba de dar á conocer el rendimiento de la renta del timbre en los nueve primeros meses del año fiscal de 1902-1903, ó sea de 1° de julio de 1902 á 31 de marzo de 1903. Dicho rendimiento excede en una cifra bastante alta al registrado en igual período de 1901-1902 y los tres años anteriores, como puede verse:

Nueve primeros meses de—

1898-1899.....	\$17,521,167.88
1899-1900.....	18,827,725.41
1900-1901.....	18,964,236.30
1901-1902.....	20,190,607.98
1902-1903.....	22,550,785.75

El rendimiento de los nueve primeros meses de 1902-1903 da un promedio de \$2,500,000 mensuales, en números redondos, lo que debe hacer para todo el expresado ejercicio un total de \$30,000,000, ó sean unos \$3,000,000 más que el año de 1901-1902, en el que la expresada renta ascendió á \$26,936,788.41.

La renta del timbre es no solamente una de las que arroja, año á año, uno de los aumentos más elevados, sino también la más sólida de todas, no estando expuesta á las influencias que, en determinadas épocas, trastornan los productos de Aduanas, los más floridos, por el momento, de los ingresos federales. Ninguna de las crisis que han pesado sobre el país, en el curso de los últimos doce años, ha conmovido

esta renta, que ha continuado desarrollándose firmemente, según lo demuestran las siguientes cifras:

1891-92.....	\$9,366,000
1892-93.....	11,045,000
1893-94.....	14,453,000
1894-95.....	15,595,000
1895-96.....	18,070,000
1896-97.....	19,935,000
1897-98.....	21,471,909
1898-99.....	23,178,000
1899-1900.....	24,827,000
1900-1901.....	25,140,000
1901-2.....	26,936,000
1902-3.....	30,000,000

De esta suerte, en el espacio de estos doce años esta renta ha aumentado en \$20,600,000, ó sea cerca de 220 por ciento sobre el rendimiento de 1891-92. Ningún otro ingreso federal presenta tan notable desenvolvimiento.

Además de los rendimientos del timbre en los nueve primeros meses de 1902-3, que permiten inferir la recaudación total para todo el ejercicio, se conocen: el rendimiento de las Aduanas en todo el período y el de las Contribuciones directas del Distrito Federal, cuyas cifras son como sigue:

Renta de aduanas.....	\$34,682,896.33
Contribuciones directas (Distrito federal).....	4,783,499.84

Ya se sabe que los productos de las Aduanas exceden en una cantidad bastante elevada á los correspondientes á 1901-2, especialmente los derechos de importación, que (sin incluir el recargo por el nuevo ajuste de ese gravamen) ascendieron en 1902-3 á \$29,691,452.70, contra \$26,391,048.78 en el ejercicio anterior.

En cuanto á las contribuciones directas del Distrito Federal, la cifra de \$4,783,499.84 representa un aumento de \$1,549,595.67 sobre la recaudación de 1901-2, que fué de \$3,233,904.17.

La Secretaría, en su iniciativa para el año fiscal de 1902-3, calculaba los ingresos en \$64,823,400, y suponiendo que en las demás rentas no se haya presentado un aumento, siempre será preciso agregar esos \$9,500,000, aumento resultante en los gravámenes citados sobre las estimaciones de Hacienda, lo que da la suma de \$74,323,400. Se deben agregar á esta suma \$2,830,839.11, importe del recargo sobre los derechos de importación, resultando así la cifra de \$77,150,000, como cantidad total (calculada) de las rentas federales en el año fiscal de 1902-3.

Conviene tener presente las cantidades rendidas por esas rentas en los ejercicios anteriores:

1895-96 .....	\$50,521,470
1896-97 .....	51,500,628
1898-99 .....	52,697,984
1899-1900 .....	64,261,804
1900-1901 .....	62,998,804
1901-2 .....	66,147,048
1902-3 .....	<sup>a</sup> 77,150,000

#### REGLAMENTO DEL MUSEO TECNOLÓGICO INDUSTRIAL.

ARTÍCULO 1º. Por acuerdo del C. Presidente de la República se establece en la Secretaría de Fomento un Museo Tecnológico Industrial.

El Museo dependerá directamente de la Sección Segunda de la mencionada Secretaría.

ART. 2º. Los fines y atribuciones del Museo serán los siguientes:

A. Reunir muestras de las materias primas minerales, vegetales y animales que se produzcan en el país, facilitadas por los mismos productores ó explotadores, con el mayor número de datos posibles, ya sea que se puedan aprovechar en la industria nacional ó en la extranjera. Dichas muestras se conservarán en exhibición permanente.

B. Colocar, al lado de cada serie especial de materias primas, cuadros que indiquen las manufacturas que con ellas se puedan fabricar, tanto en los mercados nacionales como en los extranjeros donde se consuman, y listas de los comisionistas y casas de comercio que trafiquen con esos productos manufacturados.

C. Formar cartas geográficas de la República, con indicación, por medio de colores convencionales, de los lugares del país en donde se cultiven ó produzcan las materias primas agrupadas.

D. Exhibir una carta de la República, que se tendrá siempre al corriente, y en la que se indiquen con exactitud las diversas vías de transporte, ya sean marítimas, fluviales, etc.

E. Reunir datos para informar al público acerca del precio de los fletes del lugar de producción á cualquier punto del país ó del extranjero, así como de los derechos aduanales que las materias primas paguen al introducirse á cualquier país consumidor de ellas.

F. Establacer en el mismo local una Biblioteca tecnológica, formada por los más minuciosos catálogos, con precios, de los principales fabricantes de todas las naciones, y especialmente de los manufactureros de las maquinarias destinadas á convertir la materia prima que produce el país en los mejores productos elaborados. Esta Biblioteca se tendrá al día, es decir, que se procurará recibir continuamente las últimas ediciones de cada catálogo. La clasificación que se adopte para esta Biblioteca será práctica para que fácilmente se consulte.

ART. 3º. A las personas que lo soliciten en la forma debida, les proporcionará el Museo los datos que deseen acerca de precios, lugares de

producción, explotadores, fletes, etc., de determinada materia prima, ó bien las direcciones de los fabricantes extranjeros de maquinarias ó productos industriales; pero no cederá al público muestras de las materias primas que tengan en exhibición, ni los catálogos de su Biblioteca. Podrá sin embargo hacer esta cesión en el caso especial á que se refiere el artículo 5°.

ART. 4°. El Museo publicará y distribuirá gratuitamente un Catálogo de los productos que tenga en exhibición, debiendo contener principalmente los datos siguientes:

- I. Nombre de la materia prima.
- II. Nombre del productor.
- III. Dirección del mismo.
- IV. Lugar de producción.
- V. Cantidad que puede producir.
- VI. Precio en el lugar de producción.
- VII. Precio de transporte á la estación más próxima del ferrocarril con indicación de éste.
- VIII. Principales aplicaciones de la materia prima.

ART. 5°. Previa solicitud á la Secretaría de Fomento y aprobación de ésta, los productores de materias primas ó los fabricantes de maquinarias, podrán depositar en el Museo muestras de aquéllas ó ejemplares de éstos en cantidad; muestras y ejemplares que distribuirá el Museo en la forma que estime más conveniente para el logro de los fines que persigue.

ART. 6°. La Biblioteca del Museo estará á disposición del público, gratuitamente durante las horas reglamentarias.

Los empleados de la Biblioteca tendrán obligación de traducir *verbalmente*, á los concurrentes, las partes de los catálogos que les indiquen los interesados.

ART. 7°. Cuando existan en la Biblioteca duplicados de algunos catálogos podrán prestarse éstos, hasta por ocho días, al que lo solicite en debida forma y bajo una de las condiciones siguientes:

A. Depósito en efectivo, en la Biblioteca, del valor que la Sección Segunda fije al catálogo, depósito que quedará á beneficio del Museo en caso de que no se devuelva el catálogo en el plazo que señala este artículo.

B. Otorgamiento de fianza de persona idónea, á juicio de la Sección Segunda, en la que el fiador garantice que será devuelto el catálogo dentro del plazo mencionado, ó que pagará su valor, si no lo fuere, á la presentación del recibo del catálogo.

ART. 8°. El Museo aceptará con gratitud la cooperación de las sociedades científicas y personas de buena voluntad que, penetradas de sus fines, quieran contribuir á su desarrollo é impulso, presentándole estudios técnicos sobre materias primas, datos de importancia,



etc. Cuando estos estudios se consideren de utilidad, se publicarán en Boletines especiales, que aparecerán cada vez que sea necesario.

ART. 9º. El Museo podrá encargarse del análisis ó examen técnico de materias primas, cuando lo soliciten los interesados, pagando éstos el estipendio que previamente se convenga.

ART. 10. El Museo se encargará de la formación de colecciones de materias primas, con sus datos informativos, para enviarlas á los Consulados de México en el extranjero, en donde permanecerán en exhibición gratuita.

Igualmente podrá formar colecciones en la misma forma para presentarlas en las Exposiciones Universales á que concurra México.

ART. 11. El Museo no podrá ejercer como comisionista para el arreglo de transacciones mercantiles entre el productor y el comprador. Su acción se limitará á ponerlos en relación directa, facilitándoles sólo los informes indispensables para que ellos puedan entrar en arreglos posteriores.

#### INTERESANTES DECLARACIONES.

[Del "Diario de la Marina." Habana.]

En un banquete celebrado en Londres en honor del Ministro de Hacienda de México, Señor LIMANTOUR, ha hecho este Señor algunas interesantes declaraciones:

"México, ha dicho, acredita progresos debidos á su desarrollo natural y gradual. Con una población de 14 millones de habitantes, posee cerca de 10,000 millas de caminos de hierro, de las cuales ha construído por término medio 600 anuales en los diez últimos años.

"Su tráfico ha aumentado á razón de 10 por 100 anual, y si los productos netos á repartir no son mayores, débese sólo al cambio internacional. Su comercio, no obstante el obstáculo de las fluctuaciones del cambio, ha aumentado también mucho, y el valor en oro representativo del comercio exterior se ha aumentado en 50 por 100 en cinco años.

"Los ingresos del Gobierno Federal, se han doblado sin acudir al aumento de los impuestos, y la supresión de las tasas locales que gravaban el tránsito de las mercancías por el interior del país ha podido decretarse sin que la Hacienda se resienta por ello.

"Y aunque, como país productor, se interesa en la suerte del metal plata, México no pretende resneitar las teorías bimetalistas, ni solicitar que los demás Estados cambien su patrón monetario, ni sus ideas sobre esta cuestión, preocupándose sólo de impedir de cualquier modo las constantes fluctuaciones del cambio."

## NICARAGUA.

**MENSAJE LEÍDO EL 1° DE AGOSTO DE 1903, POR EL SEÑOR PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA EN LA APERTURA DE LAS SESIONES DE LA ASAMBLEA NACIONAL LEGISLATIVA.**

Las relaciones que nos ligan con Europa y el resto de América, se han mantenido inalterables, procurando así el concierto y la buena inteligencia que debe existir entre países cultos. El Gobierno pone su mayor empeño en extenderlas sobre la base de la más franca cordialidad, convencido de que éste es el medio seguro de ampliar nuestros horizontes y de atraer elementos á nuestras ricas y feraces tierras.

Con nuestras hermanas del istmo estas relaciones son más estrechas, como que todos llevamos el convencimiento de lo que fuimos ayer y de lo que seremos mañana: unidos por el origen, grandes por el trabajo y fuertes por el ideal. Que éste no se borre de nuestros cerebros, que la falta de éxito no nos desaliente, pues los esclarecidos ciudadanos que hoy rigen los destinos de las otras secciones de la América Central, liberales convencidos, trabajan infatigablemente por el progreso y engrandecimiento de la Patria común. Desgraciadamente el 1° de febrero estalló una revolución en nuestra vecina Honduras con motivo de la validez de las elecciones de Presidente de la República. El Gobierno de Nicaragua lamentó aquel derramamiento de sangre, pero conforme á las prácticas internacionales, guardó la más estricta neutralidad. Hoy aquella lucha ha terminado, y el imperio del derecho ha vuelto á garantizar las relaciones por medio de convenios de fraternidad y paz.

Además de las Legaciones de primera clase acreditadas ante los Gobiernos de Europa y del resto de América, se nombraron en distintas fechas Ministros Plenipotenciarios y Residentes para desempeñar misiones importantísimas ante los Gobiernos centroamericanos. Estas funciones ejercidas por personas honorables y ventajosamente conocidas, han producido, como era de esperarse, resultados halagüeños para la concordia y bienestar de los hijos del Istmo.

Pláceme también hacer mención especial de nuestras Legación en los Estados Unidos Mexicanos. Nicaragua ve con gusto todo lo que sea acercarnos á los pueblos que por su historia, sus tendencias y su superior cultura, redunde en prácticos beneficios para ella.

El Gobierno no omite medios para dotar al país de una legislación avanzada, completa hasta donde es humanamente posible y de conformidad con vuestras anteriores disposiciones, nombró una Comisión Codificadora compuesta de jurisperitos ilustrados, la cual ha concluido ya el Código Civil y el de Procedimientos, cuya impresión se hace actualmente en los talleres nacionales.

El Gobierno como representante del Estado presta importantes

servicios en los ramos de beneficencia, policía sanitaria, de las costumbres, etc., de acuerdo con las prescripciones de la ciencia administrativa, y trabaja en lo posible por sistematizar tendencias y manifestaciones simpáticas del cuerpo social.

\* \* \* \* \*

Nuestra situación económica se ha resentido notablemente debido á los últimos trastornos de que he hablado, y os ruego pongáis vuestra mayor atención en un asunto que decide en la marcha armónica de la vida política y social de nuestras incipientes nacionalidades. El detalle confirmará mis asertos:

De enero á mayo del corriente año, las rentas produjeron .....	\$2, 806, 353. 55
Los gastos, inclusive el servicio del crédito público.....	4, 881, 044. 92
Déficit general .....	2, 074, 691. 37
Si se deduce la parte de amortización de deudas, que no es gasto.....	1, 124, 393. 23
Queda un déficit líquido de.....	950, 298. 14

Con fecha 18 de febrero del corriente año fué recibido oficialmente el Ferrocarril Central por los Señores Ingenieros Don JUAN PAULINO RODRÍGUEZ M. y Don ALEJANDRO BERMÚDEZ, los cuales emitieron á la Secretaría de Fomento el informe del caso. El 15 de marzo del mismo año se puso la nueva línea al servicio público, suprimiéndose en consecuencia el tráfico de vapores en el Lago de Managua.

Esta obra de progreso importa al Tesoro Nacional la respetable suma de 3,000,000 pesos, sin incluir el material rodante. Dejo á la ilustrada consideración de los Señores Diputados lo que esto significa para que, con criterio sereno, puedan juzgar las obras que el Gobierno lleva á cabo.

Convencido el Gobierno de que el Estado no puede ni debe administrar empresas de ferrocarriles, ha visto con gusto la propuesta del Señor FRANK B. PASSMORE, representante de un grupo de capitalistas ingleses. Al efecto, se espera la contestación que dicho Señor deba dar á las condiciones en que el Gobierno está dispuesto á vender los ferrocarriles y vapores nacionales.

El Señor CARLOS THOMAS MANNING, en representación de una sociedad de los Estados Unidos de América, ofrece comprar la misma empresa en condiciones favorables, y si el contrato se lleva á efecto, se obliga á construir nuevas líneas que nos pongan en comunicación fácil con los Departamentos del Norte y con nuestra rica costa atlántica.

En el ramo de telégrafos se han hecho importantes mejoras, creándose nuevas oficinas telegráficas y telefónicas para el servicio público. Pronto llegará al Gobierno el alambre gutaperchado especial para las líneas entre Rama y Bluefields, por ser éste el único material que puede soportar en aquella región pantanosa por las constantes lluvias.

En el ramo de correos, se emitió un Reglamento en armonía con las

últimas reformas introducidas y con las estipulaciones de la Convención Universal de Washington. Se ha establecido el servicio de valores declarados en toda la República hasta por la suma de \$2,000 por cada envío. Se han celebrado convenios con Francia, Alemania y Estados Unidos de América para el servicio de paquetes postales, el cual pronto se hará más extensivo.

El Gobierno cuenta con aparatos especiales de telégrafo y teléfono para campaña y oficina.

Se ha aceptado la invitación para concurrir á la próxima Exposición de San Luis, que se abrirá el 30 de abril de 1904, y deseoso de exhibir dignamente á nuestra patria, se han dado las instrucciones consiguientes y al efecto se nombró una Comisión organizadora, que cumple á satisfacción su cometido, asegurando así un nuevo triunfo en los certámenes del progreso y de la civilización á un Gobierno que se precia de culto.

#### TRATADO DE AMISTAD Y COMERCIO CON MÉXICO.

(Promulgado el 14 de julio de 1903.)

El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos y el Gobierno de la República de Nicaragua, deseosos de estrechar las relaciones que felizmente existen entre ambos Estados, han acordado celebrar un Tratado de amistad y comercio, á cuyo fin han nombrado sus Plenipotenciarios, á saber:

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, al Señor Don MAURICIO WOLLHEIM, ex-Ministro de México en el Imperio del Japón; y

El Presidente de la República de Nicaragua, al Señor Don LUIS F. COREA, su Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario cerca del Gobierno mexicano;

Quienes, después de mostrarse sus respectivos Plenos Poderes, que encontraron en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los artículos siguientes:

ARTÍCULO I. Los ciudadanos respectivos de las dos Altas Partes Contratantes estarán completamente asimilados á los nacionales, en todo aquello que se refiera al ejercicio del comercio y de la industria, al pago de los impuestos y al derecho de adquirir y disponer de toda clase de bienes muebles por compra, venta, donación, cambio, testamento y sucesión *ab intestato*.

En todos los demás respectos se asimilarán á los súbditos de la nación extranjera más favorecida.

ART. II. Los productos del suelo y de la industria de Nicaragua, cualquiera que sea su procedencia, y las mercancías sin distinción de origen, procedentes de dicho Estado, serán admitidos en los Estados Unidos Mexicanos en las mismas condiciones que los productos similares de la nación extranjera más favorecida, y sin estar sujetos á otros ó mayores derechos que éstos, cualquiera que sea su denominación.

Recíprocamente, los productos del suelo y de la industria de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, cualquiera que sea su procedencia, y las mercancías sin distinción de origen, procedentes de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, serán admitidos en Nicaragua en las mismas condiciones que los productos similares de la nación extranjera más favorecida y sin estar sujetos á otros, ó mayores derechos que éstos, cualquiera que sea su denominación.

ART. III. Las dos Altas Partes Contratantes se garantizan recíprocamente el tratamiento de la nación extranjera más favorecida, tanto en todo lo que se refiera al tránsito y á la exportación, como en lo que aluda á la navegacion y todas las operaciones relativas al salvamento de sus buques.

ART. IV. Ninguna prohibición ó restriccion en la importación ó exportación, tendrá lugar en el comercio recíproco de ambos países, á no ser que se aplique también á todas las demás naciones, salvo por motivos sanitarios ó para impedir, ya sea la propagación de epizootías, ó la destruccion de cosechas, ó, bien en virtud de acontecimientos de guerra.

ART. V. Las Altas Partes Contratantes convienen en considerar como límite de la soberanía territorial, en sus costas respectivas, la distancia de veinte kilómetros contados desde la línea de la marea más baja. Sin embargo, esta regla se aplicará solamente para la vigilancia de la Aduana, para la ejecución de las ordenanzas aduanales y para las prevenciones relativas al contrabando, pero de ninguna manera tendrá aplicación en todas las demás cuestiones de Derecho marítimo internacional.

ART. VI. Los ciudadanos respectivos de las dos Altas Partes Contratantes gozarán, en el territorio de la otra, en iguales condiciones, de la misma protección que los nacionales, ó los ciudadanos, ó súbditos de la nación extranjera más favorecida, en todo lo concerniente á la propiedad de las marcas de comercio y de fábrica.

Igualmente los ciudadanos de una de las Altas Partes Contratantes que tengan títulos profesionales válidos en su país, podrán en el territorio de la otra ejercer su profesión hasta donde lo permitan las leyes del lugar y previos los requisitos que ellas establezcan.

ART. VII. Los ciudadanos de cada una de las Altas Partes Contratantes gozarán, en uno y otro Estado, en materia de comercio, de navegacion, de industria y de impuestos, de todos los privilegios, inmunidades y favores que estén ó sean concedidos á los ciudadanos ó súbditos de la nación extranjera más favorecida.

ART. VIII. Los ciudadanos respectivos de las dos Altas Partes Contratantes gozarán respectivamente en uno y otro Estado, de completa libertad de conciencia, y podrán ejercer su propio culto de la manera que les permitan la Constitución y las leyes del país.

ART. IX. Los ciudadanos respectivos de las dos Altas Partes Con-

tratantes gozarán, en uno y otro Estado, de la más completa y constante protección para sus personas, habitaciones y propiedades.

No tendrán derecho á indemnización por daños causados en tiempo de insurrección, ó de guerra civil, por parte de los sublevados ó por tribus ú hordas salvajes sustraídas á la obediencia del Gobierno, sino en el caso en que hubiere culpa ó falta de vigilancia por parte de las autoridades ó de sus agentes.

ART. X. Las Altas Partes Contratantes convienen en conceder recíprocamente á sus agentes diplomáticos y consulares, respectivamente, los mismos derechos, privilegios, é inmunidades de que gozan ó gozaren, en igualdad de circunstancias, los agentes diplomáticos y consulares del mismo rango de la nación extranjera más favorecida.

ART. XI. En caso de fallecimiento de un ciudadano de una de las Altas Partes Contratantes en el territorio de la otra, si no hubiere en el lugar del fallecimiento algún heredero conocido, presente ó representado, ó algún ejecutor testamentario instituido por el difunto, ó en caso de minoridad de los herederos, algún tutor, los funcionarios consulares respectivos tendrán el derecho de hacer, para la conservación y administración de la sucesión, todos aquellos actos que están permitidos ó lo estén en lo futuro, á los funcionarios consulares de la nación extranjera más favorecida.

ART. XII. Todas las cuestiones ó controversias relativas á la interpretación, la aplicación ó la ejecución del presente Tratado, si no pudieren ser resueltas amistosamente, serán sometidas á la decisión de un tribunal de árbitros. Cada una de las dos Altas Partes Contratantes nombrará un árbitro y estos dos árbitros nombrarán el tercero. Si no pudieren ponerse de acuerdo acerca de esa elección, el tercer árbitro será nombrado por el Gobierno de un tercer Estado, que designaren las dos Altas Partes Contratantes.

ART. XIII. Las Altas Partes Contratantes, animadas del deseo de evitar todo lo que pudiere turbar sus relaciones amistosas, convienen en que sus representantes diplomáticos no intervendrán oficialmente, si no es para obtener, si hubiere lugar á un arreglo amistoso en las reclamaciones ó quejas de los particulares, relativas á los negocios que son de la incumbencia de la justicia civil ó penal y que estén ya sometidos á los tribunales del país, á no ser que se trate de delegación de cosa juzgada, de retardo en su administración, contrario al uso ó la ley, ó de la falta de ejecución de una sentencia que tenga autoridad de cosa juzgada, ó en fin, en aquellos casos en los cuales, á pesar de haberse agotado los recursos legales, haya violación evidente de los tratados existentes entre las dos Altas Partes Contratantes, ó de las reglas de Derecho internacional, ya sea público ó privado, reconocidas generalmente por las naciones civilizadas.

ART. XIV. El presente Tratado principiará á regir un mes después del canje de las ratificaciones y continuará en vigor hasta seis meses

después de que una de las Altas Partes Contratantes haya notificado á la otra su intención de ponerle término.

El presente Tratado se ratificará y las ratificaciones se canjearán en México tan luego como sea posible, después de que se hayan llenado las formalidades constitucionales exigidas en ambos países.

En fe de lo cual firman el presente Tratado en dos originales, en la Ciudad de México, á seis de noviembre del año mil novecientos.

[L. s.] Firmado.

M. WOLLHEIM.

[L. s.] Firmado.

LUIS F. COREA.

## PARAGUAY.

### DECRETO QUE CONCEDA AL INGENIO DE AZÚCAR DE CARAGUATAY LA LIBRE INTRODUCCIÓN DE ARPILLERA Y CAL.

[Del "Diario Oficial," Núm. 792.]

El Senado y Cámara de Diputados de la Nación Paraguaya, reunidos en Congreso, acuerdan y decretan:

ARTÍCULO 1. Concédese al Ingenio de Azúcar establecido en el departamento de Caraguatay, de los Señores GÓMEZ Y COMPAÑÍA, la libre introducción de quince mil metros de arpillera y diez mil kilos de cal viva anualmente.

ART. 2. La presente concesión durará por el término de cuatro años.

ART. 3. Comuníquese, publíquese y dése al Registro Oficial.

Dada en la Sala de Sesiones del Congreso Legislativo, á los siete días del mes de mayo de mil novecientos tres.

### LEY AUTORIZANDO AL PODER EJECUTIVO PARA SUBVENCIONAR Á CINCO JÓVENES PARA SEGUIR LA CARRERA DE INGENIERO Y CREANDO PUESTO DE OFICIAL DE LEGACIÓN EN EUROPA.

El Senado y Cámara de Diputados de la Nación Paraguaya, reunidos en Congreso, sancionan con fuerza de ley:

ARTÍCULO 1. Autorízase al Poder Ejecutivo para subvencionar á cinco jóvenes con una mensualidad de sesenta y cinco pesos oro sellado cada uno, con el fin de proseguir sus estudios de Ingeniería en una de las Facultades de Matemáticas en Europa.

ART. 2. Créase el puesto de Oficial de Legación en Europa, con la asignación mensual de ciento treinta pesos oro sellado.

ART. 3. Agréguese al Presupuesto General de Gastos de la Nación.

ART. 4. Comuníquese al Poder Ejecutivo.

Dada en la sala de sesiones del Congreso Legislativo á los tres días del mes de junio de mil novecientos tres.

## PERÚ.

## SAL.

[Del Informe del Ministerio de Fomento.]

Como este artículo es objeto de un estanco y por consiguiente su explotación está sustraída á la explotación particular, bastará decir que la sal abunda en las distintas zonas del Perú y se presenta en todas sus formas, existiendo salinas como la de Puíte en Moquegua, que la contienen químicamente pura, y otras como la de Sechura en la provincia de Payta, y San Blas, en la provincia de Pasco, que rinden 97½ por ciento de cloruro de sodio.

La extracción de sal ascendió en 1901 á 15,849,111 kilogramos, de los cuales se vendieron—

	Kilogramos.
Para el consumo doméstico .....	11, 753, 063
Para usos industriales .....	4, 301, 687
Y se exportaron .....	711, 888

Representando el total, en producto bruto, 784,764.20 de soles.

## ORO.

[Del Informe del Ministerio de Fomento.]

El considerable aumento del poder adquisitivo de este metal, por haber sido adoptado en todo el mundo civilizado como único patrón de la moneda internacional, ha inducido á los mineros de todas partes á dedicarse de preferencia á las explotaciones auríferas.

Un país como el Perú, donde tanto abunda ese codiciado metal, no podía quedar sustraído á ese movimiento. En efecto, en su costa se encuentra el oro en los filones de cuarzo ferruginoso, en la región andina se presenta en los yacimientos aluviales y en vetas, asociado generalmente con otros metales de valor industrial, como la plata y el cobre, y, por último abunda en las regiones orientales, en los depósitos aluviales que se han formado en los flancos de los valles y ríos de la montaña y los numerosos filones que atraviesan las formaciones de pizarras silúricas que predominan en esa vasta zona.

En la costa la región más rica en oro es la de Cumaná, en la andina las de Huancayo, Aymaraes, Cotabambas, etc., y en la de la montaña las de Pataz, Paucartambo, Sandía y Carabaya.

Las empresas auríferas que cuentan con buenas maquinarias son: La Compañía Minera *El Gigante* (Pataz), *La Chuquitambo Gold Mining Company* (La Quínuá), *La Sociedad Aurífera de Andarayo* (Cumaná) y la famosa *Inca Mining Company* (Carabaya), cuya producción anual pasa de 1,500 kilogramos de oro de 23 quilates.

Incluyendo el valor del oro contenido en los minerales de plata y cobre que se exportan del Perú, puede estimarse el total de la producción de 1901 en 3,000,000 de soles.



No está demás indicar el curso que ha seguido la acuñación de la moneda nacional de oro, desde que se suspendió la libre acuñación de la plata, por haberse efectuado la amonedación á partir de 1900, casi exclusivamente con oro extraído del territorio nacional.

1898.....	£40, 103
1899.....	33, 835
1900.....	63, 533
1901.....	81, 255
1902 (primer semestre).....	37, 017

### CUADRO DE LOS EMBARQUES EFECTUADOS POR EL PUERTO DE SALAVERRY EN EL AÑO DE 1902.

[Las cantidades representan kilos.]

Productos.	Inglaterra.	Estados Unidos.	Alemania.	Francia.	Italia.
Azúcar.....	5, 229, 130	25, 033, 338			
Almidón.....					
Alcohol.....					
Caca.....		26, 424	1, 251		
Café.....	273		353		19
Chancauca.....	53, 204		5, 577	3, 640	
Diversos.....	97, 704				
Lana.....	6, 292	1, 510	1, 343	7, 546	
Minerales.....	29, 662			2, 760	
Menestras.....	18, 889	18, 944	99, 738		
Plata piña.....	181		169		
Ron.....	5, 159	860	2, 170		
Sulfuros.....					
Total.....	5, 440, 494	25, 081, 076	110, 581	15, 946	19

Productos.	Perú.	Chile.	Ecuador.	Colombia.	Total.
Azúcar.....	1, 077, 642	11, 997, 099		76, 383	43, 413, 592
Almidón.....	135, 719				135, 719
Alcohol.....	193, 137	261, 079			454, 216
Caca.....	339, 448				367, 123
Cocaína.....	63				689
Café.....	14, 945	2, 083			82, 049
Chancauca.....	96, 921	421, 481		132, 518	741, 624
Diversos.....	524, 526		2, 116	1, 215	544, 548
Lana.....	120				32, 542
Minerales.....	37				137, 608
Menestras.....	104, 563				104, 563
Plata piña.....	20				370
Ron.....	308, 019				308, 019
Sulfuros.....					8, 190
Total.....	2, 795, 160	12, 685, 342	2, 116	200, 116	46, 330, 852

### EXPORTACIÓN DE AZÚCAR POR SALAVERRY EN EL AÑO DE 1902.

Haciendas.	Número de sacos.	Peso total en kilos.
Casa Grande.....	126, 895	13, 133, 632
Sausal.....	68, 051	7, 043, 278
Cartavío.....	83, 227	8, 613, 994
Roma.....	80, 240	8, 304, 840
Larelo.....	46, 937	4, 837, 979
Pampus.....	7, 534	779, 769
Vihita.....	4, 550	470, 925
Secachique.....	1, 454	150, 489
Barraza.....	411	42, 538
Varios.....	156	16, 146
Total.....	419, 455	43, 413, 592

CUADRO DE LOS EMBARQUES EFECTUADOS POR EL PUERTO DE  
HUANCHACO EN EL AÑO DE 1902.

Productos.	Inglaterra	Estados Unidos.	Perú.	Chile.	Francia.	Total.
Azúcar.....kilos..	2,422,674	310,500	136,240	7,531,042		10,386,456
Alcohol.....galones..			92,322	9,000		101,322
Cueros de res.....kilos..					30,305	30,305

EXPORTACIÓN DE AZÚCAR POR HUANCHACO EN EL AÑO DE 1902.

Haciendas.	Número de sacos.
Chiclin.....	40,210
Chiquitoy.....	35,638
Roma.....	15,259
Chicamita.....	9,412
Total.....	100,519

URUGUAY.

COMERCIO DEL PUERTO DE MONTEVIDEO EN MAYO DE 1903.

Salieron de dicho puerto 118 vapores y 16 buques de vela, que llevaron á los países que se expresan los siguientes productos:

Estados Unidos:		Bélgica:	
Cueros vacunos, secos.....	71,282	Cueros vacunos, secos.....	5,813
Cerda.....fardos..	52	Id., salados.....	50,817
Tasajo.....id....	1,701	Cerda.....fardos..	104
Astas.....	92,755	Lana.....id....	7,873
Italia:		Cueros lanares.....id....	4
Cueros vacunos, secos.....	2,056	Sebo.....pipas..	115
Cerda.....fardos..	12	Lino.....bolsas..	5,472
Lana.....id....	142	Lenguas.....cajonos..	1,500
Cueros lanares.....id....	5,191	Astas.....	59,106
Sebo.....pipas..	50	Alemania:	
Francia:		Cueros vacunos, secos.....	5,098
Cueros vacunos, secos.....	20,160	Id., salados.....	45,827
Lana.....fardos..	4,656	Lana.....fardos..	4,002
Cueros lanares.....id....	448	Cueros lanares.....id....	5
Huesos y ceniza.....bolsas..	3,889	Afrecho.....bolsas..	1,113
Tripas.....fardos..	7	Huesos y ceniza.....toneladas..	982
Id.....bordalesas..	26	Tripas.....bordalesas..	92
Portugal:		Astas.....	23,750
Tasajo.....fardos..	50	Inglaterra:	
Vacuno.....	399	Cueros vacunos, secos.....	2,200
Lanar.....	150	Cerda.....fardos..	2
Caballos.....	4	Lana.....id....	2,088
España:		Cueros lanares.....id....	4
Cueros vacunos, secos.....	236	Tasajo.....id....	200
Tasajo.....fardos..	1,140	Sebo.....pipas..	793
Sebo.....pipas..	175	Id.....bordalesas..	82
Id.....bordalesas..	550	Trigo.....bolsas..	8,570
Mafz.....bolsas..	621	Lino.....id....	2,466

Inglaterra—Continúa.

Lenguas.....cajones..	1,354
Id.....bolsas..	1,843
<b>Brasil:</b>	
Cueros vacunos, secos.....	700
Tasajo.....fardos..	43,266
Sebo.....pipas..	412
Id.....bordalesas..	502
Alpiste.....bolsas..	276
Afrecho.....id....	200
Vacuo.....cabezas..	311
Mulas.....id....	85
Lanar.....id....	2,174
Caballos.....id....	4
Lenguas.....bordalesas..	12
<b>Cuba:</b>	
Tasajo.....fardos..	51,031
Id.....toneladas..	318

Chile:

Sebo.....pipas..	610
Id.....bordalesas..	630
Harina.....bolsas..	200
Afrechillo.....id....	67
Lino.....id....	50
Maíz.....id....	623
Grasa.....cajones..	1,232
Id.....cuarterolas..	834
Lenguas.....cajones..	10
Islas Malvinas, harina...bolsas..	67
<b>Órdenes:</b>	
Sebo.....pipas..	171
Id.....bordalesas..	75
Maíz.....bolsas..	1,440

VENEZUELA.

DECRETO SOBRE ESTAMPILLAS POSTALES.

CIPRIANO CASTRO, Presidente Constitucional de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, en uso de las facultades legales de que está investido, decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Por los Ministerios de Instrucción Pública y de Fomento se ordenará una nueva emisión de estampillas postales y de escuelas con arreglo á las circunstancias que se expresan en el artículo que sigue.

ART. 2°. Las estampillas de correos destinadas á la correspondencia interior y exterior tendrán la forma, dimensiones, valor y colores siguientes:

Veinticinco (25) milímetros de largo y veintiuno (21) de ancho; en el centro llevarán el busto del Gran Mariscal de Ayacucho dentro de una orla de forma elíptica; en la parte superior dirán "Correos de Venezuela;" y en la parte inferior indicarán su valor en guarismos y con la palabra "céntimos" ó "bolívar" en el espacio intermedio, así:

De B. 0.05 céntimos de bolívar, verde muy claro.

De B. 0.10 céntimos de bolívar, rosa pálido.

De B. 0.25 céntimos de bolívar, azul muy pálido.

De B. 0.50 céntimos de bolívar, magenta.

De 1 bolívar, magenta.

ART. 3°. Para el franqueo de la correspondencia oficial que se dirija al exterior, se usará de una estampilla especial que tendrá veintiocho (28) milímetros de largo por veinticuatro (24) de ancho y llevará en el centro el escudo nacional; en la parte superior "Venezuela;" en la parte inferior "Unión Postal Universal;" á cada lado el valor á que corresponde la estampilla en número, y sobre el escudo la palabra "Oficial" en tinta negra.

La emisión de esta estampilla se dividirá en cinco (5) tipos, así:

De B. 0.05 céntimos de bolívar, verde muy claro.

De B. 0.10 céntimos de bolívar, rosa pálido.

De B. 0.25 céntimos de bolívar, azul muy pálido.

De B. 0.50 céntimos de bolívar, magenta.

De 1 bolívar, magenta.

ART. 4°. Las estampillas de escenas tendrán la forma, dimensiones, valor, y colores que se expresan á continuación:

Veinticinco (25) milímetros de largo y veintim (21) milímetros de ancho; en la parte superior llevarán la palabra "Instrucción;" en la inferior el valor respectivo y en el centro el busto del Libertador, cuyos valores y colores serán los siguientes:

De B. 0.05 céntimos de bolívar, verde claro.

De B. 0.10 céntimos de bolívar, gris claro.

De B. 0.25 céntimos de bolívar, rojo claro.

De B. 0.50 céntimos de bolívar, amarillo pálido.

De 1 bolívar, magenta.

De 3 bolívares, azul claro.

De 10 bolívares, violáceo.

De 20 bolívares, rosado.

ART. 5°. La impresión de estas estampillas se hará en los Estados Unidos por la "Compañía de Billetes de Banco Americana de Nueva York" por el último sistema, con las precauciones necesarias y de acuerdo con las instrucciones privadas que respecto á la impresión é intensidad de las tintas, comuniquen por el órgano debido los respectivos Ministerios de Instrucción Pública y de Fomento al Cónsul General de Venezuela en Nueva York, quien queda encargado de fiscalizar esta emisión.

ART. 6°. Tan pronto como el Gobierno ponga en circulación las nuevas estampillas, quedarán sin ningún valor ni efecto todas las demás emisiones anteriores, estén ó no reselladas.

ART. 7°. Se deroga en todas sus partes el Decreto Ejecutivo fecha 26 de enero de 1900, así como enalesquiera otras disposiciones sobre la materia anteriores al presente decreto.

ART. 8°. Los Ministros de Instrucción Pública y de Fomento quedan encargados de la ejecución de este decreto.

Dado, firmado, sellado con el sello del Ejecutivo Nacional y refrendado por los Ministros de Instrucción Pública y de Fomento, en el Palacio Federal, en Caracas, á 21 de agosto de 1902, año 93 de la Independencia y 45 de la Federación.

[L. s.]

Refrendado.

El Ministro de Instrucción Pública,

[L. s.]

Refrendado.

El Ministro de Fomento.

CIPRIANO CASTRO.

EDUARDO BLANCO.

JOSÉ T. ARRIA.

## RESOLUCIÓN MINISTERIAL RESPECTO AL MISMO ASUNTO.

Estados Unidos de Venezuela.—Ministerio de Instrucción Pública.—Dirección de Instrucción Superior, de Estadística y Contabilidad.—Caracas: 21 de agosto de 1903.—93° y 45°.

*Resuelto:* En cumplimiento del Decreto Ejecutivo de esta fecha que previene una nueva emisión de estampillas postales y de escuelas, con alteraciones visibles de grabado y color que la diferencian clara y distintamente de las emisiones anteriores, para evitar fraudes debidos á introducciones clandestinas de la especie, se dispone, por órgano de la Compañía de Billetes de Banco Americana de New York, por el último sistema adoptado y con todas las precauciones que fueren necesarias, el tiro de las cantidades siguientes de estampillas de instrucción:

De B 0.05 céntimos de bolívar, dos (2) millones.

De B 0.10 céntimos de bolívar, dos (2) millones.

De 0.025 céntimos de bolívar, un (1) millón.

De B 0.50 céntimos de bolívar, tres (3) millones.

De B 1 bolívar, tres (3) millones.

De B 3 bolívares, tres (3) millones.

De B 10 bolívares, 500,000 bolívares.

De B 20 bolívares, 500,000 bolívares.

Comuníquese y publíquese.

Por el Ejecutivo Nacional,

EDUARDO BLANCO.

## DECRETO SOBRE TIMBRES PARA CIGARRILLOS.

CIPRIANO CASTRO, Presidente Constitucional de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, en uso de las facultades legales de que está investido, decreta:

ART. 1°. Los timbres para cigarrillos serán de papel de algodón y tendrán diez y seis [16] centímetros de largo y uno y medio [1½] de ancho, con los tres colores del Pabellón Nacional distribuidos en partes iguales.

ART. 2°. En el primer centímetro de cada timbre irá impreso el Escudo de Venezuela, y en el décimo sexto centímetro la inscripción siguiente: "Instrucción, 5 céntimos."

ART. 3°. Llevarán además las inscripciones siguientes: en el campo amarillo "Impuesto Nacional" en tipo itálico; en el campo azul "5 céntimos de bolívar" en letra inglesa; y en el campo encarnado "Instrucción Pública" en letra gótica.

ART. 4°. Además cada timbre llevará tres líneas horizontales de perforación y una línea de perforación vertical en cada centímetro.

ART. 5°. Tan pronto como el Gobierno ponga en circulación los nuevos timbres, quedarán sin ningún valor ni efecto todas las demás emisiones.

ART. 6°. La impresión de estos timbres se hará por la Compañía de Billetes de Banco Americana de New York en cantidad de cien millones y de acuerdo con las instrucciones privadas que acerca de calidad del papel y cuerpo de las tintas comunique por el órgano debido el Ministerio de Instrucción Pública al Cónsul General de Venezuela en Nueva York, encargado de fiscalizar esta emisión.

ART. 7°. Se deroga en todas sus partes el Decreto Ejecutivo fecha 14 de junio de 1901, así como cualesquiera otras disposiciones sobre la materia anteriores al presente Decreto.

ART. 8°. Los Ministros de Instrucción Pública y de Hacienda y Crédito Público quedan encargados de la ejecución de este Decreto.

Dado, firmado, sellado con el sello del Ejecutivo Nacional y refrendado por los Ministros de Instrucción Pública y de Hacienda y Crédito Público, en el Palacio Federal, en Caracas, á 21 de agosto de 1903.— Año 93 de la Independencia y 45 de la Federación.

[L. s.]

CIPRIANO CASTRO.

Refrendado.

El Ministro de Instrucción Pública.

[L. s.]

EDUARDO BLANCO.

Refrendado.

El Ministro de Hacienda y Crédito Público.

[L. s.]

J. C. DE CASTRO.

#### RESOLUCIÓN MINISTERIAL RESPECTO AL MISMO ASUNTO.

Estados Unidos de Venezuela. — Ministerio de Instrucción Pública. — Dirección de Instrucción Superior, de Estadística y Contabilidad. — Caracas, 21 de agosto de 1903. — 93° y 45°.

*Resuelto:* En cumplimiento del Decreto Ejecutivo de esta misma fecha mandando hacer una nueva emisión de timbres para cigarrillos, con marcas y contramarcas distintas de las hasta ahora usadas para evitar todo fraude en lo sucesivo, dispone el ciudadano Presidente de la República, que se pida á la "Compañía de Billetes de Banco Americana de Nueva York" la cantidad de cien millones de los indicados timbres, en un todo conformes á las prescripciones y requisitos establecidos por dicho Decreto.

Comuníquese y publíquese.

Por el Ejecutivo Nacional.

EDUARDO BLANCO.

#### CONVENIO ENTRE VENEZUELA Y FRANCIA GARANTIZÁNDOSE MUTUAMENTE EL TRATAMIENTO DE LA NACIÓN MÁS FAVORABLE.

El Presidente Constitucional de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela. Por cuanto el 19 de febrero del año de 1902 se ajustó en París entre el

Plenipotenciario de Venezuela y el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de la República Francesa una Convención para garantizarse recíprocamente los dos países el tratamiento de la nación más favorecida en lo concerniente á los particulares allí mismo especificados, Convención cuyo tenor literal es el siguiente:

“El Presidente de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela y el Presidente de la República Francesa, igualmente animados del deseo de favorecer el desenvolvimiento de las relaciones comerciales entre los dos Países, han decidido ajustar una Convención al efecto, y nombrado por sus Plenipotenciarios; á saber:

“El Presidente de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, al Señor H. MAUBOURGUET.

“Y el Presidente de la República Francesa, al Señor TH. DELCASSÉ, Diputado, Ministro de Negocios Extranjeros de la República Francesa,

“Los cuales, después de haberse comunicado sus plenos poderes respectivos, hallados en buena y debida forma, han convenido en lo que sigue:

“ARTÍCULO I. Venezuela y Francia se garantizan recíprocamente el tratamiento de la nación más favorecida, en lo que concierne al establecimiento de los nacionales, así como en materia de comercio y de navegación, tanto para la importación, la exportación y el tránsito, y, en general, todo lo concerniente á los derechos de aduana y á las operaciones comerciales, como para el ejercicio del comercio ó de las industrias ó para el pago de los impuestos que á ellos se refieren.

“ART. II. La presente Convención será ratificada y las ratificaciones de ella serán canjeadas en Caracas cuanto antes se pueda, y á más tardar el primero de marzo de 1903. Ella entrará en vigor inmediatamente después del canje de las ratificaciones y quedará en ejecución hasta la expiración de un año contado desde el día en que la haya denunciado una ú otra de las altas partes contratantes.

“En fe de lo cual, los Plenipotenciarios respectivos han firmado la presente Convención y puesto en ella sus sellos.

Hecho en duplicado en París, el 19 de febrero de 1902.

“[L. s.]

Firmado:

“ H. MAUBOURGUET.

“[L. s.]

Firmado:

“ DELCASSÉ.”

Y por cuanto el Congreso Nacional en uso de sus atribuciones y mediante ley de 15 de abril de 1902 dió su voto aprobatorio á la Convención preinserta, cuyas ratificaciones fueron canjeadas en esta ciudad anteayer 8 de agosto, ó sea dentro de la prórroga estipulada por los dos Gobiernos el 21 de febrero último para efectuar dicha formalidad,

Por tanto dispone que se publique para que tenga el debido cumplimiento en lo que á Venezuela corresponde.

Dado, firmado, sellado con el sello del Poder Ejecutivo Nacional y refrendado por el Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores en Caracas á 10 de agosto de 1903.—Año 93° de la Independencia y 45° de la Federación.

[L. S.]

CIPRIANO CASTRO.

Refrendado.

El Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores.

[L. S.]

ALEJANDRO URBANEJA.

EXPORTACIÓN POR PUERTO CABELLO, DEL 1° DE ENERO AL 30 DE JUNIO DE 1903.

Vapores.	Café.	Cacao.	Cueros.	Maderas.	Copra.	Dividivi.	Reses.	Cueros de chivo.
	<i>Sacos.</i>	<i>Sacos.</i>		<i>Toncladas.</i>	<i>Sacos.</i>	<i>Sacos.</i>		<i>Pecas.</i>
Alemanes.....	33,701	2,132	154	123½	1,049			
Holandeses.....	14,285	2,238	5,024				213	44
Americanos.....	7,830	180	30,513					53
Franceses.....	14,329	4,023		39				64
Españoles.....	1,026	140			217	348		
Ingléses.....	534							
Ganaderos.....							4,725	
Total.....	71,705	8,773	35,691	162½	1,266	1,039	4,938	1,041

REGLAMENTACIÓN DE LA PESCA DE PERLAS.

I.—Decreto del Ejecutivo de 16 de julio de 1903.

El Ejecutivo Federal resuelve reglamentar la industria de la pesca de perlas en la forma siguiente:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Los Inspectores de la pesca de perlas enviarán mensualmente al Ministerio de Fomento un informe circunstanciado de todo lo que por algún respecto se relacione con este ramo de la riqueza pública.

ART. 2°. Queda prohibida la pesca con medios que perjudiquen el desarrollo y conservación de los ostiales.

ART. 3°. El Ministro de Fomento designará oportunamente el ó los ostiales que deban explotarse cada año, durante el tiempo en que pueda ejercerse la pesca, para así dar lugar á la reproducción y crecimiento de la madre-perla. Esta designación se publicará en la "Gaceta Oficial" con suficiente anticipación.

ART. 4°. Cuando por exceso de extracción de la madre-perla, ó por cualquiera otra causa perjudicial, el ó los ostiales que se estén explotando se vean en peligro de extinguirse, el Ejecutivo Federal ordenará la suspensión de la pesca en ellos por todo el tiempo que á su juicio sea necesario para el descanso y reposición correspondientes.

ART. 5°. Toda persona que se dedique á la pesca de perlas empleará en sus trabajos máquinas ó aparatos que sean cónsonos con la conservación de los ostiales.



ART. 6°. Para ejercer la pesca de perlas deberá proveerse el industrial de una patente que le expedirá el respectivo inspector del ramo, según lo dispuesto en esta resolución.

ART. 7°. Las patentes para ejercer la pesca las expedirá el inspector de la industria en cuya jurisdicción se encuentren el ó los ostiales que vayan á ser explotados. Dichas patentes para que sean válidas se extenderán en formas ó esqueletos sellados y numerados por el Ministerio de Fomento, en ellas se inutilizarán estampillas por valor de un bolívar. El inspector las expedirá en los días y sitios determinados al efecto por el Ejecutivo Federal, y las recogerá á su vencimiento para presentarlas como comprobantes al entregar ó enviar mensualmente al Ministerio de Fomento los fondos recaudados por tal respecto, los cuales remitirá dicho Ministerio á la Tesorería Nacional.

ART. 8°. Por la extensión de cada patente mensual para una embarcación pequeña destinada á la pesca con el aparato llamado comunmente arrastra se pagarán treinta bolívares (B. 30), y cien bolívares (B. 100) por la que se extienda á cada bazo para la pesca con escafandra.

ART. 9°. Las patentes de que trata el artículo anterior serán válidas por el término de un mes, contado desde la fecha de su expedición; y en los espacios en blanco de cada forma se expresará el nombre de las personas á quienes se les extiendan, el de la embarcación que vaya á ejercer la pesca, el del capitán de dicha embarcación, y todos los demás datos que sean suficientes para que el buque no pueda confundirse con otro de su misma especie.

ART. 10. Las personas ó Compañías que tengan contratos vigentes celebrados con el Ejecutivo Federal para la explotación de ostiales, pagarán los impuestos que les señalen sus obligaciones con el Gobierno Nacional, en la forma estipulada en sus respectivos contratos.

ART. 11. Por el Ministerio de Fomento se nombrarán Inspectores de la pesca de perlas, con jurisdicciones determinadas, y cuyas atribuciones serán las siguientes: recorrer los ostiales en embarcaciones convenientemente destinadas al efecto; vigilar y hacer que se cumplan todas las disposiciones del Ejecutivo Federal sobre esta industria; expedir las patentes en orden numérico y de conformidad con lo establecido en esta resolución; entregar ó remitir mensualmente al Ministerio de Fomento los fondos recaudados por tal respecto, junto con las patentes que hayan causado esos ingresos, y remitir el 1° de cada mes al mismo despacho un informe contentivo de todos los datos relacionados con el progreso, conservación y estadística del ramo.

ART. 12. En el Ministerio de Fomento se llevarán dos libros: uno donde se asentarán los datos de las patentes vencidas y entregadas por el inspector del ramo, y otro donde se lleve la cuenta de las entregas que se hagan á la Tesorería Nacional.

En caso de que haya distintas zonas destinadas á la pesca y que cada una de ellas tenga su correspondiente Inspector, se llevarán tantos

libros de esa índole cuantos sean esas zonas. Asimismo se formarán en dicho despacho los legajos de las mencionadas patentes y de los recibos otorgados por la Tesorería Nacional, á fin de que sirvan de comprobantes á la cuenta respectiva.

Los Inspectores también llevarán dos libros: uno para asentar los datos que se expresen en las patentes y otro para la cuenta de los fondos entregados al Ministerio de Fomento. Asimismo formarán legajos de los recibos que por tal respecto les otorgue este despacho.

ART. 13. La madre-perla, después de extraída, debe llevarse á tierra, sin que por ningún motivo pueda arrojarse al mar ninguna de las partes de que ella se compone.

SEC. 1. Las conchas lisas, nuevas, llamadas de flor, que no contienen perlas, no se abrirán y deben arrojarse al agua inmediatamente después de extraídas, en el mismo sitio de la pesca, sin que sea permitido conducir las á tierra ó conservarlas á bordo.

ART. 14. Los propietarios y capitanes de las embarcaciones dedicadas á esta industria, así como los dueños de las perlas extraídas y los empleados en la pesca y transporte de las perlas y los depositarios maliciosos de las mismas serán responsables por toda infracción que se cometa en el ejercicio de dicha industria, y quedarán sujetos en su caso, los primeros á la pérdida de las embarcaciones, los dueños de las perlas extraídas á la pérdida de ellas, los depositarios á la pérdida de las casas, chozas ó bohíos donde se depositen las perlas, si fueren aquellas de la propiedad de los depositarios, y todos de *mancomún et in solidum* á sufrir una multa de cuatrocientos á mil bolívares, ó arresto proporcional, según la gravedad del caso.

ART. 15. Las contravenciones de que trata el artículo anterior se considerarán como casos de comiso; y en los juicios que se promuevan por tal respecto ante los Tribunales de Hacienda, se seguirá el procedimiento pautado en la Ley XXI del Código de Hacienda. Las embarcaciones, casas, chozas, ó bohíos y la pesca aprehendidas se adjudicarán á los aprehensores y denunciante, y las multas al Fisco Nacional.

ART. 16. Todas las autoridades marítimas y de policía, dependientes del Ejecutivo Federal, están en el deber de hacer cumplir estrictamente las disposiciones de la presente resolución, y de dar á los Inspectores del ramo eficaz y decidido apoyo, cuando ellos lo soliciten, para el buen cumplimiento de sus funciones.

ART. 17. Se derogan todas las resoluciones anteriores sobre la pesca de perlas, con excepción de la del 28 de febrero de 1902, que fijó las zonas marítimas en que está actualmente permitida la pesca. La presente resolución empezará á regir desde el 1° de agosto del año en curso.

Comuníquese y publíquese.

Por el Ejecutivo Federal,

JOSÉ T. ARRIA.

II. — *Decreto del Ejecutivo de 17 de Julio de 1903.*

De conformidad con la resolución reglamentaria de la pesca de perlas dictada ayer por este Despacho, el Ejecutivo Federal permite ejercer dicha industria en todos los ostiales existentes en las zonas marítimas vecinas á las costas de los Estados de Sucre y Nueva Esparta.

Las patentes para ejercer la citada pesca las expedirá el respectivo Inspector únicamente en los días primero y ocho de cada mes, así:

El día primero en la isla de Coche para los ostiales existentes en las zonas marítimas vecinas al Estado de Nueva Esparta, y el día ocho en Manicuaire, lugar situado en el golfo de Cariaco, para los que se encuentran en las zonas próximas al Estado de Sucre.

Se deroga la resolución dictada por este Ministerio el 28 de febrero de 1902, que fijó las zonas marítimas donde se permitía ejercer la pesca de perlas.

La presente resolución empezará á regir el día primero de agosto del año en curso.

Comuníquese y publíquese.

Por el Ejecutivo Federal.

JOSÉ T. ARRIA.

**CAMBIO EN EL ARANCEL DE ADUANAS.**

Caracas, 29 de julio de 1903. — 93° y 45".

Resuelto: El Presidente de la República haciendo uso de la facultad que tiene por el artículo 9° de la Ley de Arancel de Importación para fijar el aforo que le corresponde á aquellas mercaderías sujetas al pago de derechos, que no se hallan comprendidas en dicho Arancel, ha tenido á bien resolver: que cuando se importe por las Aduanas de la República la *Arca quebrantada*, se afore en la 3ª clase arancelaria, como el trigo y el maíz que se importan en la misma forma.

Comuníquese á todas las Aduanas de la República para la uniformidad en el aforo, y publíquese.

Por el Ejecutivo Nacional.

J. C. DE CASTRO.

**FOMENTO DE LA AGRICULTURA.**

I. — *Circular del Señor Director del Instituto Agrario á los Presidentes de los Estados de la Federación.*

El deseo patriótico de formar un Museo Agrícola en el Instituto Agrario, del cual soy Director, me impulsa á dirigirle á usted en solicitud de los productos naturales del Estado de su cargo, convencido de que no se escapará á la ilustrada mente de usted la trascendental importancia que tiene para los destinos agrícolas de nuestro país, la

creación de un Museo que exhiba á las miradas nacionales y extranjeras los ricos productos de nuestra zona.

El Museo Agrícola, además de ser una exposición permanente, será un centro de enseñanza práctica para los alumnos de esta primera Escuela de Agricultura, cuyo engrandecimiento redundará en positivos beneficios para la Nación, y en él encontrarán los capitales extranjeros aliciente para el desarrollo de las industrias que reciben del suelo la materia prima, contribuyendo así al engrandecimiento del Estado que usted dignamente preside.

En la esperanza de recibir pronto los productos que usted envíe y los cuales me permito indicarle en la adjunta nómina, reitero á usted la expresión de mi distinguido aprecio.

Dios y Federación.

H. D. LUPÍ.

NÓMINA DE ALGUNOS DE LOS PRODUCTOS QUE FORMARÁN EL "MUSEO AGRÍCOLA."

PRODUCTOS VEGETALES.

*Tintóreos.*—Onoto, añil, cúrcuma, palo de campeche, brasilete, mora, etc.

*Textiles.*—Fibras de coeniza, coeny, maya, algodón y sus productos manufacturados (telas, sacos, hamacas, alpargatas, etc.).

*Oleaginosas.*—Semillas de tártago, ajonjolí, linaza, algodón, coco, maní, etc.

*Farináceas.*—Maíz, trigo, avena, cebada, arroz, lentejas, habas, etc.

*Aromáticos.*—Sarrapia, vainilla, café, cacao, gengibre, tabaco, y sus preparados.

*Cartidores.*—Dividivi, mangle, yagrumo, gateado, urape, etc.

*Plantas medicinales.*—Quina, zarzaparrilla, etc.

*Frutos silvestres.*—Los que tengan aplicación en la localidad.

*Cuachos, resinas, gomas.*—Copaiba, aloe, etc.

*Maderas.*—Todas las variedades locales.

*Plantas forrajeras.*—Silvestres y cultivadas.

PRODUCTOS ANIMALES.

Aves y demás animales embalsamados.

*Insectos.*—Útiles y nocivos á la agricultura.

*Huecos.*—De caimán, de aves, de tortuga, etc.

*Pescas.*—Sus productos.

Miel, lana, cera, pieles, plumas, huesos, astas, dientes, etc.

*Minerales.*—Rocas, fósiles, conchas marinas y terrestres.

PRODUCTOS INDUSTRIALES.

Almidones y harinas.

Canastos, cestas, vasijas de tierra ó madera, antiguas ó modernas usadas en la localidad.

Productos de la leche, quesos duros.  
*Licores.*—Ron, cocuy, aguardientes, etc.  
 Azúcar, papelón y sus preparados.

II.—*Circular del Señor Director del Instituto Agrario á los Señores Miembros de las Juntas Centrales de Agricultura de los Estados.*

Tengo el honor de comunicar á ustedes que por resolución de esta fecha han sido electos usted para componer la Junta Central de Agricultura en ese Estado, cuyos altos fines á continuación se expresan:

OBJETO DE LAS JUNTAS CENTRALES DE AGRICULTURA.

Fomentar la agricultura y la cría en el Estado:

1°. Disfundiendo los conocimientos agrícolas por medio de publicaciones que el Instituto Agrario enviará para la formación de una Biblioteca agraria circulante.

2°. Formar un campo experimental para mejorar los cultivos existentes ó introducir los nuevos.

3°. Formar un Museo Agrícola en el local de la Junta, á manera de Exhibición de los productos del Estado.

4°. Fundar un periódico que funcione como órgano de la Junta y difunda el progreso agrario, especialmente en lo que se relaciona con la mecánica agrícola, construcciones, abonos, industrias rurales, cruzamiento de razas, selección de semillas, enfermedades de las plantas, selvicultura y cuestiones de economía rural.

5°. Fomentar Exposiciones locales, agrícolas y pecuarias.

6°. Repartir semillas á los agricultores para ensayar nuevos cultivos.

7°. Formar almácigas de plantas arbóreas exóticas, para suministrar plantillas á los agricultores á bajo precio.

8°. Instalar un pequeño depósito de máquinas ó instrumentos agrícolas para que los agricultores aprendan á manejarlas y puedan apreciar las ventajas de su aplicación.

9°. Procurar fundar un modesto semental para mejoras de las razas existentes.

10. Nombrar Juntas análogas en los distritos.

11. Prestar su importante y decidida cooperación á las Escuelas agrícola, industrial, comercial ó náutica, las estaciones agrarias y las cátedras ambulantes de agricultura que se crearen en la localidad.

Para relizar mejor estos propósitos la Junta cuenta, desde luego, con el apoyo moral y material del Instituto Agrario, quien, además de enviar libros, folletos y periódicos de carácter agrícola, mandará semillas y las instrucciones correspondientes á todo cultivo; como también responderá desinteresadamente á las cuestiones que se le hagan sobre mejoras, preparación mecánica del suelo, etc., y sobre las industrias existentes ó que se deseen instalar, para lo cual cuenta el

Instituto con un personal competente y extensas relaciones en el exterior con los fabricantes de máquinas, instrumentos, abonos químicos, insecticidas, etc.

Confía el Instituto en que la Junta solicitará del progresista Presidente del Estado, su apoyo, para corresponder mejor á la idea que inspira la formación de estas Juntas, cual es, la regeneración de nuestra patria por medio del trabajo racional y fecundo de los campos.

Muy pronto el Instituto enviará á las Juntas "La Agricultura Moderna," su órgano periódico, que bajo la forma de Revista tratará de difundir popularmente los adelantos de la moderna ciencia agronómica.

Espero se sirvan ustedes acusar recibo de la presente nota, así como también participarme la instalación de la Junta que ustedes componen y los nombramientos de las Juntas subalternas de los distritos.

Dios y Federación.

H. D. LUPI.

# MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

International Union of American Republics.

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## COMMUNICATION FROM BOLIVIAN LEGATION.

WASHINGTON, *September 9, 1903.*

*To the Director of the Bureau of the American Republics, Washington, D. C.*

MR. DIRECTOR: In the August number of the MONTHLY BULLETIN of the International Bureau of the American Republics there appears an article entitled "The Acre question—Brazil's attitude and purposes," which, according to a note at the foot, was furnished from a source of unquestioned authority and published by request. In view of the fact that this article contains many inaccurate assertions concerning my country and its attitude in the Acre question, I deem it necessary to rectify these mistakes and make clear Bolivia's rights in this controversy. For this purpose I beg you to kindly insert the following lines in the next issue of the BULLETIN:

The writer of the above-mentioned article begins by saying that the Acre territory is situated in the northwestern part of Brazil. A glance at any map of South America will suffice to show this mistake. He then continues by saying "that the property right of that region has always been more or less indefinite, as it has depended entirely on the application of the treaty concluded between Bolivia and Brazil in the year 1867 to establish the boundary of the two countries, the interpretation of that treaty having been, in the part referring to Acre, the subject of constant controversy." The treaty of 1867 has never been subject to controversy, and the boundaries established in it have been accepted for the last thirty-six years as the limits of the two countries, one proof of this being that when Brazil denounced this treaty the only

clauses remaining valid were those referring to the boundaries. The right of property of that territory was never indefinite, for Bolivia has at all times maintained her sovereignty over it, and all Brazilian statesmen, except Baron DE RIO BRANCO, have recognized this sovereignty, as may be seen by the following statement of General DIONISIO CERQUEIRA, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Brazil, when speaking on this question in the Brazilian Congress:

"The territory of Acre and others situated to the south of the geodesic line from the mouth of the Beni to the source of the Yavary belong to Bolivia, as I am going to prove.

"The noble Deputy from Pará said that it was a tranquil possession during thirty years. I make a small correction and say it was not a quiet and undisturbed possession during thirty years; it was an unfair possession during twenty years.

"Nevertheless, even if it were during thirty, forty, fifty, or more years, international right, as yet, has not marked the term in which a sovereign country loses the claim to a territory which belongs to it.

"Mr. FAUSTO CARDOSO. There is no prescription.

"Mr. CERQUEIRA. There is no international prescription, as said by the noble Deputy from Sergipe. All know the teachings of the great GROTIUS, the father of nations' rights: Nothing is done for time, even though all is done in time.

"Keep in mind this great maxim, those who say that the territory of Acre belongs to Brazil do so because the Brazilian occupied it after 1867.

"Mr. SERZEDELLO CORREIA. His Excellency ought to do me the justice to believe that I did not say that.

Mr. CERQUEIRA. What did His Excellency say, then?

"Mr. SERZEDELLO CORREIA. I said that by the treaty of 1867 the *uti possidetis* Brazilian or Portuguese was recognized to the 10° 20' parallel, so that if that parallel should meet the Yavary the region of Acre would definitely be Brazilian.

"Mr. CERQUEIRA. His Excellency said that? Well, then, I take into consideration this your explanation. His Excellency said that Brazil and Bolivia had recognized the *uti possidetis* to the east-west line in latitude 10° 20': because if it should go toward the south it would necessarily invade the territory that Bolivia possesses.

"It is unsatisfactory to discuss these questions in public, Mr. President, because the whole truth can not be told. This is an unequal battle, in which the adversary can make use of all the weapons, of all the cunning and stratagems, and the Government can not say that which diplomatic conventionality forbids.

"The Government sacrifices \* \* \* its name, no! Because it has always maintained it honorably and no one can doubt it; sacrifices (let us say) its pride for the welfare of its country. I can not tell all, but at any rate I will say something.



"Brazil, in this treaty with Bolivia, obtained the retroaction of the line of the mean point of the Madera toward its origin—this is from latitude  $6^{\circ} 52'$  to  $10^{\circ} 20'$ —and did not go farther south, because the claims of the Portuguese only went as far as the mouth of the Beni, latitude  $10^{\circ} 20'$ . That is why I tarried a while considering historical accounts previous to the actual treaty. Yes, Mr. President, it was the constant desire of the Portuguese to make the line fall back toward the *cachuelas* of the Madera, toward the mouth of the Beni, source of the Madera, when not only the treaty of 1750 but that of 1777 stated clearly that it was from the mean point of the Madera that this line should part.

"Brazil should not wish to go farther south, because the most exaggerated pretensions of the Commissioners sent by Portugal never reached there. And our brave ancestors knew what rights to claim, and their rights were not few or small. \* \* \* Do you know how much Brazil gained by the treaty of 1867, when she obtained that line from the mouth of the Beni to source of the Yavary? She gained 100,000 square kilometers of territory, more than by the treaties of 1750 and 1777.

"The treaty of 1867 raised the greatest opposition in Bolivia, where even to-day it is unpopular, and there is a party which pretends to revise it, because it understands that it injures Bolivia deeply."

The same statesman in speaking of the interpretation of clause 2 of the treaty of 1867 says:

"The boundary treaty was celebrated between Brazil and Bolivia. In that treaty nothing could be stipulated that would be out of the sovereignty of Brazil and Bolivia; territory of another country could not be violated, we could not bring in territory of another country in our boundary question with Bolivia.

"Let us see if what I say is what happens in the interpretation which—allow me to say—is absurd. Here is a map of Brazil, one of the most exact maps that we have.

"I could have brought here the map of the deceased Gen. BAUREPAIRE RODRIGAN, the illustrious exdirector of the 'General Chart of the Empire,' or the map of the eminent Barón de Rio BRANCO, who is one of the most competent authorities on this subject; or the map of Baron HOMEN DE MELLO, whose geographical and historical capability is indisputable; or the charts of the frontier of Brazil of my deceased friend and colleague, Col. PIMENTA BUENO, son of the Marques de SAN VICENTE, one of the ministers who interpreted the treaty of 1867; but I preferred to choose the map of Dr. CROCKATT DE SA, where we see the name of Dr. SERZEDELLO CORREA, then Minister of Industry, Roads, and Public Works of the Republic.

"I bring this map because it is one of the most exact which we

possess. I do not bring it with the end of gaining advantages from the name we read on it, that of the illustrious Deputy from Pará.

"In this map is traced the boundary line, the straight line from the mouth of the Beni to the source of the Yavary. But let us see if, from the interpretation given by His Excellency will not result an absurdity.

"Let us suppose that the line follows by the parallel  $10^{\circ} 20'$  just as His Excellency said; this line reaches to the frontier of Bolivia with Peru, passes it, and penetrates nearly 60 leagues through Peruvian territory until it finds, as His Excellency said, the meridian that comes from the source of the Yavary and which also crosses an almost equal extension of Peruvian territory, forming thus an angular frontier, from which would result a loss to that country of a great part of the departments of Cuzco and Loreto.

"It is enough to utter this fact, this invasion of the territory of a sovereign state, to manifest the lack of sense of the Acrean interpretation.

"This line can not be maintained by Brazil, because we can not negotiate with Bolivia on territories incontestably Peruvian.

"Therefore this angular line is absurd.

"But from what does this absurdity result?

"This absurdity results from the interpretation given to Article 2 of the treaty of 1867 by my eminent friend and by all those who defend the pretensions of the Amazon. Therefore that interpretation is absurd.

"Already the Chamber must be fully convinced that in forty years the Government of Brazil had no other thought than that which it has to-day in relation to the frontier with Bolivia.

*"I ask: Is it lawful, is it decent, is it serious, is it honest that it should turn back, and for a mean question of gain lose its reputation of seriousness, of loyalty, of honor, and respect for its contracts?"*

"I am now going to explain my procedure in this affair as Minister of State in the Department of Foreign Relations of the Republic.

"Mr. PARAVICINI, Bolivian Minister, communicated to me that his Government expected to establish a customs station at Rio Acre, and I answered him: Bolivia has the right to establish customs in any place in its territory, and does not need to ask permission; but it is necessary that it should be incontestably Bolivian territory.

"The Governor of Amazonas asked what he ought to do, where he should allow Mr. PARAVICINI to establish the customs station, and I responded: For Brazil the frontier line is the one which goes from the mouth of the Beni to the source of the Yavary; south of this line Mr. PARAVICINI can place the custom-house wherever he may please."

It is true that since 1880 many Brazilians have settled peacefully in the Acre, living under Bolivian laws and working side by side with

the Bolivians; but Bolivia never thought that Brazil would find in this fact a claim to sovereignty over the territory, nor that she would find necessary the military occupation of the territory to protect the interests of her countrymen, for the Bolivian laws are most liberal to all foreigners who settle in this region. If Germany were to follow the same policy as Brazil, she might occupy the southern portion of that country to protect the interests of the thousands of Germans settled there.

The writer then goes on to say that "when disorder and revolt became the permanent condition of Acre, the Bolivian rulers made no effort to allay this strife." Here again I must disagree with him, as the fact is that, as soon as the revolutionary movement started in Acre, the Bolivian Government sent an expedition under Doctor MÚÑOZ who governed the Acre for a year. Shortly after this other expeditions were sent under Mr. VELASCO, Vice-President of the Republic; Colonel MONTES, Minister of War, who defeated the revolutionists on several occasions and restored peace in that region; Colonel CANSECO; Colonel ROJAS; and lately, an expedition under the command of the President, General PANDO, which, on account of its strength and resources, would have put an end to the revolutionary movement in Acre had it not been for the intervention of Brazilian Federal Government troops, which finally compelled the Bolivian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. VILLAZÓN, to sign a *modus vivendi* with Brazil to avoid a war, which she threatened.

The writer next says: "The attitude taken by Baron RIO BRANCO, Minister for Foreign Affairs in Brazil, is all the more justifiable and should appeal the more to the political sense of the Bolivian Government as, not long ago, Mr. SALINAS VEGA, as diplomatic representative at Rio de Janeiro, proposed that Acre be considered litigious on the plea that a strong opposition was prevailing in Brazil against the former attitude."

When Mr. SALINAS VEGA made this suggestion, his object was to obtain from Brazil a definite answer to that question, and in that he succeeded, as may be seen by the following declaration made by Mr. MAGALHAES, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Brazil, in his note of March 14, 1900:

"It is a mistake to take that view of the Acre territory.

"The only litigious part is that comprised between the Tefte and the Cunha Gómez lines. The part extending to the south of the latter line is Bolivian, and Brazil does not question it, as is proved by documents made public and well known."

In another note dated March 13, 1901, Mr. MAGALHAES says: "The Bolivian Government thinks that the territory situated to the south of the Cunha Gómez line belongs to Bolivia; and the Brazilian Govern-

ment, being of the same opinion, has stated so more than once. Consequently there is no litigation.

The writer says besides: "The claim of Bolivia is, moreover, a very precarious one, for even in the most roseate views of her acquiring Acre through arbitration she would not likely be in a position to enjoy a favorable award."

With regard to this, one of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Brazil, Mr. CARLOS DE CARVALHO, says: "It would be a tremendous disaster for Brazil to try to get a settlement by arbitration."

Lastly, the writer endeavors to set forth the advantages that would accrue to Bolivia by giving up that territory, alleging that she is not able to maintain it, and expressing Brazil's willingness to assume the burden. This is like despoiling a man of his wealth and then trying to console him by telling him it is better for him not to have it, as he will thus be saved the trouble of earning for it.

Bolivia had always possessed the Acre territory in peace until she established the custom-house at Puerto Alonso and began to collect export duties on the Acre rubber. As this caused a considerable falling off in the revenue of the State of Manaos which had, up to that time, been collecting all duties on Bolivian rubber, the local government of Manaos backed revolutionary movements in the region, with a view of gaining control of it, and finally the central Government of Brazil, with the pretext of a concession made in the Acre by Bolivia to an American syndicate, took up the matter, declared the territory litigious, and took military possession of it, which action Bolivia was powerless to oppose as a weaker power, and, while claiming arbitration, she has been obliged to submit the question for a direct settlement.

In the negotiations of this question it is to be hoped, "for the prestige and honor of South America," that Brazil will call to mind and be guided by the words of General CERQUEIRA, who says:

"Brazil is very large, very great, and very noble; she knows how to defend her rights and respect the rights of others; she prefers honor to the love of gain, and thinks there is something which is worth more than the rubber lands of Acre—it is justice."

I am, Mr. Director, yours, very truly,

J. E. ZALLES,  
*Chargé d'Affaires of Bolivia.*

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

## FOREIGN COMMERCE—FIRST HALF OF 1903.

The trade returns of the Argentine Republic for the first six months of 1903 show imports of merchandise valued at \$61,902,153, of which \$13,348,393 were duty free and \$48,553,760 subject to duty. This total shows an increase of \$10,658,923 over the corresponding period of 1902. The imports of bullion amounted to \$18,303,029, an increase of \$18,282,855. Export figures show a total valuation of \$128,819,682 (an increase of \$23,615,901, as compared with the corresponding period of 1902), of which \$78,286,543 were duty free and \$50,533,139 subject to duty. The bullion exports were \$813,973, a decrease of \$1,531,642, as compared with the first six months of 1902.

The importation of the principal items of merchandise for the period in review, as compared with that of the previous year, was as follows:

[Values in gold.]

	1903.	1902.		1903.	1902.
Live stock.....	\$372,331	\$263,556	Paper and paper manu-		
Alimentary substances...	5,716,494	4,706,171	factures.....	\$1,543,501	\$1,367,582
Tobacco.....	1,787,529	1,415,438	Leather manufactures...	543,306	475,673
Beverages.....	3,306,320	2,673,825	Iron manufactures.....	11,733,053	8,908,404
Textile manufactures.....	19,093,201	11,881,827	Other metal manufac-		
Oils.....	1,955,216	1,816,271	tures.....	1,688,099	1,282,663
Chemicals.....	2,291,899	1,723,388	Pottery.....	5,697,924	5,835,524
Paints.....	484,175	318,866	Sundries.....	1,734,528	1,628,127
Wood and wooden manu-					
factures.....	3,954,539	3,855,915			

The share that the different countries took in this importation is shown in the following table:

[Values in gold.]

	1903.	1902.		1903.	1902.
Great Britain.....	\$21,580,916	\$18,809,613	Uruguay.....	\$451,888	\$426,031
Germany.....	7,850,303	6,662,159	Netherlands.....	368,747	291,129
Italy.....	7,260,058	6,385,522	Chile.....	111,620	86,427
United States.....	7,148,922	6,297,312	Cuba.....	175,304	4,929
France.....	6,022,776	4,528,086	Bolivia.....	42,318	62,145
Belgium.....	2,395,298	3,281,177	Other countries.....	3,268,385	172,636
Brazil.....	2,805,200	1,930,330			
Spain.....	1,830,095	1,538,832	Total.....	61,902,153	51,213,230
Paraguay.....	568,491	766,902			

The largest increase was in textile manufactures, partly due to the greater demand for bagging for the crops.

The not inconsiderable increase in the alimentary substances is mostly due to the greater importation of yerba, of which the total value for the first six months of 1903 was 1,975,000 pesos gold, as against 1,710,000 pesos gold during the same period of the previous year. Coffee, dried and conserved fish also showed an increase.

Nearly half of the increase in beverages is in consequence of the greater consumption of ordinary wines, the rest being made up of liquors in bottles.

Patent medicines were the principal item under chemicals, besides a certain kind of paste for paper, which is also classed as chemicals.

Iron manufactures experienced a decided increase, especially such as are used for agricultural purposes. Machinery to the extent of \$1,730,000, gold, was imported in 1903, as against \$739,000, gold, in 1902; galvanized iron, \$1,309,000 as against \$710,000, gold; wire for fences, \$1,024,000 as against \$713,000, gold.

There was also an increase in the importation of copper wire for electrical purposes, as well as in material for freezing plants.

The "Review of the River Plate" in its issue for July 18, 1903, publishes the following figures, showing the destination of the leading exports of the Republic during the first half of 1903:

Out of a total export number of 993,780 dry oxhides, as against 817,494 in the corresponding period of 1902, the United Kingdom took 5,583; the United States, 519,787; France, 34,291; Germany, 148,439; Belgium, 37,519; Italy, 136,378; South Africa, 1,080; other countries, 112,703. The total number of salted oxhides exported was 653,147, compared with 854,075 in the corresponding period of 1902, divided as follows: United Kingdom, 3,200; United States, 36,410; France, 71,173; Germany, 414,678; Belgium, 121,786; Italy, 100; South Africa, 5,800. Dry horsehides exported numbered 70,003, compared with 75,856 in the corresponding period of 1902, of which the United States took 6,268 and Germany 63,735. Salt horsehides exported numbered 92,066, compared with 74,921 in the corresponding period of 1902, of which the United States took 33,434 and Germany 58,632. Exports of sheepskins comprised 37,879 bales, compared with 32,517 in the corresponding period of 1902, distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 3,212; United States, 1,979; France, 27,404; Germany, 855; Belgium, 160; Italy, 4,190; Brazil, 12; other countries, 67. The number of bales of hair exported was 1,539, compared with 2,290 in the corresponding period of 1902, of which the United Kingdom took 66; the United States, 602; France, 76; Germany, 214; Belgium, 270; Italy, 311. Goatskins were exported to the number of 1,329 bales, compared with 1,890 in the corresponding period of 1902, of which the United States took 930; France, 393; Belgium, 2, and Brazil 4. Wool exports amounted to 338,147 bales, compared with 322,764 in the corresponding period of 1902, of which the United Kingdom took 14,468; the United States, 18,008; France, 143,513; Germany, 115,262; Belgium, 45,647; Italy, 1,249. Tallow shipments were divided into 12,017 pipes, 50,411 casks, and 12,755 hogsheds, of which the United Kingdom took 2,063 pipes, 24,808 casks, and 3,258 hogsheds; the United States, 317 casks; France, 869 pipes, 1,759 casks,

and 955 hogsheads; Germany, 457 pipes, 6,173 casks, and 430 hogsheads; Belgium, 615 pipes, 7,433 casks, and 300 hogsheads; Italy, 4,108 pipes, 1,375 casks, and 2,560 hogsheads; Brazil, 243 pipes, 3,658 casks, and 557 hogsheads; other countries, 3,662 pipes, 4,883 casks, and 4,695 hogsheads.

Frozen wethers exported numbered 1,727,597, compared with 1,581,399 in the corresponding period of 1902, of which the United Kingdom took 1,612,923, and 114,674 were sent to South Africa.

Wheat shipments amounted to 1,336,384 tons, compared with 525,738 in the corresponding period of 1902, distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 168,452; France, 74,847; Germany, 46,902; Belgium, 164,469; Italy, 8,040; South Africa, 24,086; Brazil, 82,935; orders, 567,463, and other countries, 209,190.

Maize exports amounted to 502,237 tons, compared with 436,920 tons in the corresponding period of 1902, and were distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 59,248; France, 33,341; Germany, 46,015; Belgium, 37,139; Italy, 28,744; South Africa, 59,252; Brazil, 418; orders, 193,845; other countries, 44,235.

Linseed was exported to the amount of 434,492 tons, compared with 326,364 tons in the corresponding period of 1902, and was distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 66,634; France, 61,785; Germany, 72,697; Belgium, 56,397; Italy, 4,712; Brazil, 10; orders, 121,673; other countries, 50,584.

Flour shipments amounted to 32,109 tons, compared with 17,298 in the corresponding period of 1902, and were distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 381; Belgium, 97; South Africa, 809; Brazil, 30,298; orders, 11; other countries, 513.

Bran shipments amounted to 47,678 tons, compared with 53,692 in the corresponding period of 1902, distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 2,994; France, 1,465; Germany, 36,015; Belgium, 5,035; South Africa, 7,188; Brazil, 170; orders, 3,680; other countries, 1,131.

Pollards were shipped to the amount of 121,376 bags, compared with 90,839 in the corresponding period of 1902, distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 21,064; France, 76,258; Germany, 1,823; Belgium, 15,648; orders, 3,064; other countries, 3,519.

Oil-seed shipments amounted to 78,038 bags, compared with 78,381 in the corresponding period of 1902, distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 16,376; France, 8,386; Germany, 52,826; Belgium, 450.

Quarters of beef shipped numbered 438,772, compared with 368,278 in the corresponding period of 1902, distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 322,396; South Africa, 116,376.

Hay was shipped to the amount of 589,749 bales, compared with 910,157 in the corresponding period of 1902, distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 58; France, 50; Belgium, 4,072; South Africa, 378,095; Brazil, 200,908; other countries, 6,566.

Quebracho was shipped to the amount of 129,166 tons, compared with 136,590 in the corresponding period of 1902, distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 249; United States, 24,739; France, 4,268; Germany, 55,525; Italy, 10,297; orders, 22,267; other countries, 11,821.

Tobacco shipments numbered 8,023 bales, compared with 7,370 in the corresponding period of 1902, distributed as follows: France, 224; Germany, 6,101; Belgium, 1,698.

Butter was shipped to the amount of 140,124 cases, compared with 89,337 in the corresponding period of 1902, distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 103,549; South Africa, 36,515; Brazil, 40; other countries, 20.

Sugar shipments amounted to 8,753 tons, compared with 12,813 in the corresponding period of 1902, distributed as follows: United Kingdom, 8,747; South Africa, 6.

The average system of weights embraced in the above report is as follows: One bale of wool, 400 kilos; 1 bale of sheepskins, 400 kilos; 1 bale of hair, 400 kilos; 1 bale of goatskins, 370 kilos; 1 bale of hay, 50 kilos; 1 pipe of tallow, 400 kilos; 1 hogshead of tallow, 200 kilos; 1 cask of tallow, 160 kilos; 1 case of butter, 25 kilos.

#### BUDGET FOR 1904.

The Argentine Minister of Finance, Señor AVELLANEDA, on August 24, 1903, sent to Congress the budget for 1904, amounting to \$25,848,224 gold and \$97,100,500 paper. There is a reduction of \$12,000,000 on the budget of the year 1903. The Minister, in his message, says that all the outstanding debts in Europe are fully covered, while the treasury bonds, which in August, 1902, amounted to \$12,000,000 gold and \$1,800,000 paper, have been reduced to \$6,400,000 gold and \$1,100,000 paper, and the internal debt in paper has been reduced since 1898, up to date, to the extent of \$20,000,000. The exports in 1902 were \$179,000,000 gold, whereas in the first six months of the present year they reached \$128,829,000 gold, showing an increase of \$23,615,000 gold over the previous period. This clearly demonstrates that, apart from the indisputable vitality of the country, the Minister of Finance has shown exceptional ability in his management of this country's finances. The budget statement dwells on the prosperous financial situation, and promises strict economy in the new financial year. It makes important declarations concerning the forthcoming conversion of paper money and the possible conversion of the external debts. It suppresses the custom surtax of 10 per cent, 5 per cent being taken off on January 1 next and 5 per cent on July 1 next. It reduces the taxes on natural wines and alcohols. These reductions in the receipts represent a total of \$17,500,000 paper. The redemption of the external debt absorbs \$5,000,000 gold, that of the internal



gold debt \$500,000, and that of the internal paper debt \$6,000,000. The entire floating debt is extinguished. The treasury bonds in circulation, amounting to \$6,000,000 gold, will be paid off in six years.

#### GROWING IMPORTANCE OF THE ARGENTINE CORN CROP.

The New York "Tribune" for August 24 publishes the following information as the result of a survey of the conditions prevailing in regard to the comparative importance of the corn crops of the Argentine Republic and the United States:

"Corn is king of American crops. Its yearly value is much greater than that of any other. It seems also more secure against rivalry than any other. Canada, Russia, and other lands compete with us in wheat. Competitors in cotton are growing in many places at an ominous rate, but the United States has seemed to have pretty nearly a monopoly of corn growing. In this industry, however, a rival is also arising which may before long be developed into great proportions.

"That rival is the Argentine Republic, a country which for more reasons than one might well be regarded as the United States of South America. It is only about two-fifths as large as the United States and has only one-fifteenth as great a population. But its soil is wondrously fertile and its climate genial, and it is growing in population and in the arts of civilization at a gratifying pace. Its production of cattle and sheep, of hides and wool, of linseed and various other things is well known to be great. It is to be remarked that it is also becoming a great producer of corn, for which crop its soil and climate seem to be particularly well suited. The last year's crop of corn is reported to have covered 4,300,000 acres and to have measured 130,600,000 bushels. That is, of course, very much less than our 94,000,000 acres and 2,523,000,000 bushels. Yet proportionately to the population of the country it is a creditable showing. Moreover, it is to be observed that the Argentines get more than 30 bushels from an acre and get a dollar of their currency, or 44 cents gold, a bushel for it, making a yield of \$13.20 an acre, while we, with our boasted higher civilization, are content with 27 bushels to the acre, which, at 40 cents a bushel, means a yield of only \$10.80 an acre.

"There is no occasion to get scared at the specter of Argentine competition in the corn market. Yet it is evident that the Argentine Republic is destined before long to be so considerable a producer of that crop as to cut a figure in the markets of the world and probably to rank as a rival of the United States."

The Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture has concluded, after much careful and laborious work, the statistics of the area planted in corn in the entire Republic. According to these calculations the area sown amounts to 1,741,288 hectares, made up as follows: Province of Buenos Ayres, 825,975; Santa Fe, 548,970; Cór-

doba, 62,662; Entre Rios, 85,560; other Provinces and Territories, 190,121. Estimating the average per hectare at 2,100 kilograms, gives a total production of 3,656,683 tons, which, at 35 *pesos* a ton, makes a total value of 127,983,905 *pesos*.

## PORT MOVEMENTS IN MAY, 1903.

The following figures, published by the Buenos Ayres "Handels-Zeitung" (*Revista Financiera y Comercial*), indicate the shipments from the principal ports of the Argentine Republic for the month of May, 1903:

## BUENOS AYRES.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Corn.....sacks	407,469	Quebracho extract.....sacks	63
Wheat.....do	615,407	Minerals.....do	16
Linseed.....do	221,979	Intestines.....casks	1,70
Flour.....do	95,457	Cattle.....head	2,80
Wool.....bales	21,732	Sheep.....do	7,99
Sheepskins.....do	6,374	Horses.....do	30
Oxhides:		Mules.....do	49
Dry.....do	52,172	Tallow.....pipes	1,97
Salted.....do	75,682	Do.....casks	9,48
Horseshides:		Jerked beef.....bales	6,45
Salted.....do	4,999	Frozen wethers.....do	92,60
Dry.....do	8,490	Frozen sheep.....quarters	67,15
Hair.....bales	74	Frozen lamb.....do	2,04
Varioushides.....do	399	Meat, conserved.....boxes	15,59
Flax cakes.....sacks	775	Meat, frozen.....quarters	23,40
Barley.....do	4,552	Meat, various.....bales	3,78
Bran.....do	119,956	Meat, extract.....boxes	99
Bone and bone ash.....tons	28	Tongues.....do	45
Butter.....boxes	11,597	Hay.....bales	40,05
Quebracho.....tons	5,379	Tobacco.....do	1,85

## SAN NICOLAS.

Nine steamships and 1 sailing vessel cleared from the port of San Nicolas during the month of April, 1903, carrying the following products:

*Germany*.—Wheat, 22,542 sacks; linseed, 34,970 sacks; wool, 221 bales; oxhides, dry, 884.

*Holland*.—Linseed, 10,000 sacks.

*France*.—Linseed, 18,128 sacks; wool, 1,063 bales.

*Belgium*.—Linseed, 10,671 sacks.

*Orders*.—Linseed, 90,168 sacks.

## LA PLATA.

During the month of May, 1903, 16 steamships cleared from the port of La Plata, carrying the following products:

Wheat.....	Kilos	11,139,4
Linseed.....		348,5
Bran.....		400,0

**NEW STEAMSHIP SERVICE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.**

The "South American Journal" for August 22, 1903, states the Pacific Steam Navigation Company is to inaugurate an important departure in connection with the service of the company to South America. Instead of, as previously, having all steamers call at Brazilian ports prior to proceeding to River Plate ports, the vessels will, after calling at Spanish ports, proceed to Cadiz, then to Teneriffe, and afterwards direct to Bahia Blanca, whence there will be a special quick railway service, by the Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway, by which passengers may be taken from Bahia Blanca to Buenos Ayres during the night. It is stated that the railway service is a very convenient one, and the trains are fitted with excellent sleeping accommodations, buffet, etc. The journey between the two ports occupies about thirteen hours.

Teneriffe is mentioned particularly in the new itinerary because in the past the Canary Islands have not been served by the first-class mail steamers. The Argentine Republic, and the province of Patagonia in particular, has of late been making rapid strides, and the new service on the part of the Pacific Steamship Company is designed to protect British trade interests in the Republic as well as to further such interests and share such development as is now in process.

A bimonthly service outward is provided for, though three calls every two months are provided homeward. It is, however, the intention that regular monthly trips shall be made so soon as the trade interests warrant the increase. The new route will be specially important for cargo from Chile destined for Buenos Ayres.

**SHIPMENT OF MERCHANDISE.**

A very important communication regarding the proper preparation of shipments destined for the Argentine Republic, furnished by Messrs. RAVINA & CO., of Buenos Ayres, and published in "Dun's Review" of August 15, 1903, is as follows:

"The preparation and shipment of the different classes of merchandise to the Argentine Republic, and especially the forwarding of precise data in order to facilitate the clearance of goods through the custom-house, while they may appear to be very simple matters, involve, nevertheless, much attention to detail, and the whole subject is therefore one of great importance. The Argentine Republic has at present a highly protective tariff. The fixed duties on imports have been increased year by year for one reason or another until to-day some articles, either owing to their high customs valuation or to increased duties, are compelled to pay as much as 100 per cent on their actual value. Taking this into consideration, it is very evident that on the duties which are placed on any merchandise must depend

whether that article can be imported or not. Moreover, the classification frequently varies according to the condition of packing and the data which the manufacturers or exporters supply in order to make the customs declaration.

“Far too many exporters—since the cases in which merchandise is forwarded in proper form are the exception—send invoices of their goods naming the articles by the catalogue number without giving the class of articles, kind, weight, quantity, etc., while some give the gross and net weights of a given case or package, without taking into consideration that inside that case several articles may be packed, each one having a different custom valuation, some paying duty by weight, others by quantity, etc.

“In not a few cases invoices arrive each consisting of nothing but a page of numbers, which may possibly be perfectly clear to the shippers, but are utterly incomprehensible to those receiving them. The total of the invoice is often the only fact that is indicated clearly.

“If it be taken into account that from such invoices it is necessary to extract the data requisite for the classification of the various articles, it can be plainly seen that the clearance broker has no other recourse than to solicit permission from the custom authorities to have the package opened and to take out the goods one by one and classify them in accordance with the custom tariff. This proceeding necessitates loss of time, extra expense, and the natural detention of the merchandise.

“In many instances merchandise which has to pay duty in accordance with its gross weight arrived packed in casks or cases of enormous weight to the consequent disadvantage of the consignee, while on other occasions invoices of serious importance come packed in a series of small cases or of dimensions which do not give an economical result. All such losses on the part of the importers naturally react upon the exporters in the long run.

“Manufacturers and exporters are advised to go to the trifling expense of purchasing a copy of the customs tariff of the Argentine Republic, by which they will be able to see for themselves the different forms on which the various articles are valued for customs and the duties levied, in order that the merchandise may be packed and arranged according to the requirements, and that each shipment be forwarded, accompanied by a detailed invoice or packing list. In this should be clearly stated the marks and numbers of each package, its class, gross weight and quantity, net weight, and classification of each article contained.

“The invoice, together with the bills of lading duly viséed and sealed by the Argentine consul, should be mailed before the steamer clears which carries the goods or at least by the same steamer. It is well to send by two steamers, forwarding original by one and a duplicate by the

other, since the custom declaration has to be made within eight days of the entrance of steamer into port under penalty of a fine of 2 per cent *ad valorem* on the merchandise, and if a further period of eight days is allowed to elapse, an additional fine of 5 per cent is levied on the amount of duties to be paid. Consequently the prompt arrival of the shipping documents is absolutely necessary.

"Any contravention of the customs laws is penalized by a fine, which varies from double duties to confiscation, and in consequence it is advisable to avoid such fines if possible, since no extenuating circumstances are admitted.

"All merchandise which has to pay duty on the gross weight should be shipped in packages as light as possible consistent with the safety of the contents. All cases and packages should be shipped in good condition and well fastened, since, owing to the long voyage and rough handling, the packages often arrive in a broken state, which gives rise to robbery, and, besides, affords the ship agents an opportunity of evading claims, etc.

"Up to quite recently certain exporters, in order to avoid consular expenses and a minimum rate of freight which is charged by steamship companies for merchandise of small dimensions, have been in the habit of forwarding their goods as parcels on a simple parcel receipt, which was not only more economical, but also facilitated the clearance and dispatch to destination, but the Argentine Minister of Finance, having learned that this practice caused a loss of revenue, not only by decreasing the consular fees, but also evading the stamp duties, not to mention the fact that such articles escaped the control of the customs authorities, to which other merchandise is subjected, has recently issued a decree establishing that all merchandise declared as samples, parcels, or equipage, and which are not really such, shall be subject from the 1st of June, 1903, to a fine equal to the value of the merchandise over and above the duties actually to be paid. This date has since been extended to the 30th of the same month at the request of the commercial public, inasmuch as many had not the time required in order to notify their clients of this new regulation."

#### COMMERCE IN FURS.

[From "*La Banca y Los Negocios*," Buenos Ayres.]

The commerce in the furs of wild animals in the Argentine Republic, particularly in carpincho skins and nutria or hare skins, has developed during the last few years in an extraordinary manner, due not only to the encouragement of stimulating laws and the zeal of hunters, trappers, and other persons engaged in this remunerative industry, but also to the great demand for choice furs in foreign markets and the increased exportation facilities and easy sale of these desirable products.

In 1890 and 1891 the price of hare skins rose to such an extent as to justify the trapping of large numbers of these rodents. The fashions abroad, and the fact that these skins were admitted into Europe and the United States free of duty, further increased the price of this product in Argentine markets until it rose in 1895 and 1896 to \$7 or \$8, national currency, per kilogram. The price of these skins fell, however, in 1902 to \$0.60 from \$2.80, national currency, per kilogram, which is the lowest price this product has attained in the Argentine Republic up to the present time.

The year of the least exportation of this product was 1889, when only 102,481 kilograms of hare skins were exported, the value of which amounted to \$36,875, gold. The most important year in the exportation of nutria or hare skins was 1891. During that year 852,749 kilograms of nutria skins, valued at \$895,386, gold, were exported. This quantity decreased in 1895 to 19,923 kilograms, valued at \$27,631, gold. The receipts of the latter year decreased considerably, due to floods and inundations during the hunting season, thereby interfering with the catching of the nutrias. In that year, however, there was an increase in the price of the furs, owing to the scarcity of the product. In 1901 the exports increased to 1,198,628 kilograms, valued at \$675,728, gold. In 1902 the exports amounted to 863,192 kilograms of nutria skins, valued at \$456,515, gold, or a decrease of 335,430 kilograms, valued at \$219,213, gold, as compared with the output of the previous year.

In 1902 the nutria skins exported went to the following countries: Germany, 522,336 kilograms; Belgium, 2,863 kilograms; Spain, 21,619 kilograms; United States, 174,420 kilograms; France, 172 kilograms; Italy, 1,214 kilograms; United Kingdom, 52,336 kilograms; Uruguay, 2,906 kilograms; other countries, 85,332 kilograms.

The skins of the nutria secured in winter are preferred, and these bring the highest prices. The Argentine has a considerable number of persons engaged exclusively in the preparation of these skins for the market.

Carpincho skins are chiefly exported to the United States, France, Belgium, and Germany. In the United States the tariff duties of 1897 interfered somewhat with the quantity of the product exported to that country. The greatest exportation was that of 1890, when 71,456 skins were shipped abroad, the value of which amounted to \$59,311 gold. The smallest exportation of carpincho skins occurred in 1896, during which year the aggregate exports consisted of 5,234 skins, valued at \$3,200 gold. The exports of this product were also small in 1897, but from 1895 to 1898 the value of the skins increased as high as from \$4 to \$5 national currency per skin. From that time on, however, there was a decrease in price until at the present time the value of a single skin fluctuates between 50 cents and \$1.50 national

currency, according to size and quality. The best carpincho skins come from Chaco and the Paraná Islands. In 1902 the exports of carpincho skins amounted to 99,906 pieces, valued at \$39,962 gold.

The products of the chase exported from the Argentine Republic in 1902 amounted to \$718,449 gold. In 1901, which was the greatest export year of these products that the Republic has experienced, the aggregate value of the skins and furs amounted to \$940,141 gold. In addition to nutria and carpincho skins a large number of other valuable furs are exported, such as chinchilla skins, tiger skins, fox skins, wild-cat skins, sealskins, etc. On the entire Patagonian coast hunting and fishing is free, no license being paid to the Federal Government by persons engaged in these occupations, so that a large quantity of valuable products leave the country without entering into the statistics collected by the Government, the value of which may be estimated at more than \$1,000,000 gold.

#### SHEEP FARMING IN THE REPUBLIC.

The "South American Journal" for August 15, 1903, reproduces a paper published in the "Live Stock Journal" treating of the changed conditions existent in the Argentine Republic in the matter of sheep farming, stating that although sheep breeding continues to occupy the most prominent place in Argentine industries, it is at present undergoing a great change, and the sheep farmer of the twentieth century will be under the necessity of entirely changing his system in order to make the industry profitable. Science will have to be requisitioned, and more methodical and business-like principles employed in order to be successful, and those who continue in the old paths will inevitably do so to their own detriment.

The chief factors in bringing about this change are the spread of agriculture and dairying during the last ten years, which industries have advanced the rent of some of the best sheep lands of the Republic. Before the present state of agricultural development, land was worth what it would produce when stocked with sheep and cattle, but latterly the growing of wheat, linseed, and maize has spread and rents have risen proportionately. Still, in a vast country like the Argentine Republic, which possesses 130,000,000 sheep, and where there is so much land yet to be developed, sheep should always pay well with proper management, although many farmers have been tempted to abandon them and turn their attention exclusively to cattle or agriculture as being more profitable.

In many districts a system of mixed farming, a combination of agriculture with artificial pasturage, could be carried on successfully. There are still larger areas of coarse grass lands undeveloped, suitable for growing wheat and alfalfa, and in these lands sheep farming combined with agriculture should prove a most profitable industry. The

land, after being sown with wheat and linseed for three or four years, could be laid down to alfalfa with the last crop sown. The chief objection to this is that sheep, if kept in large numbers on alfalfa, destroy the plant in the course of five years or so, but the alfalfa by then should have paid for itself, and in any case recourse to the plow could be had again, and the alfalfa renewed when the land had been cropped and rested.

A strong argument in favor of this system is the attention that is being called to the Argentine frozen mutton, and the exports have yearly shown a most satisfactory increase, as the following official figures of the exports of frozen mutton show: 1899, 1,959,000 carcasses; 1900, 2,372,000 carcasses; 1901, 2,722,000 carcasses; 1902, 3,429,000 carcasses.

#### NEW BANKRUPTCY LAW. <sup>a</sup>

(Continued.)

ART. 87. The court shall have the power to direct, of its own accord, the bankruptcy to be closed, whenever it may appear from the report of the liquidating receiver that the assets of the estate are insufficient to meet the expenses.

The fact of this insufficiency shall raise a presumption of fraud against the bankrupt, and the court, in ordering the proceedings to be closed as above stated, shall also direct that the record of the said proceedings be referred to the criminal court for such action as may be deemed to be proper.

The order to close the proceedings shall enable the creditors to exercise their own individual actions against the person or the property of the bankrupt, with no other restrictions than those imposed by the present law.

ART. 88. The order to close the proceedings may be reconsidered and repealed at any time by the court at the request of the bankrupt or of any of the interested parties, if it is proved that the funds of the estate are sufficient to meet the expenses, or that the liquidating receiver has been supplied with an amount of money ample enough to attend to said expenses.

#### CHAPTER XI. — *Different classes of creditors.*

ART. 89. Privileged creditors shall not be given preference over each other by reason of the date of their claims, but according to the special nature of their privileges.

Those belonging to the same class shall be paid *pro rata*.

<sup>a</sup>See BULLETINS of April, May, and June (Vol. XIV), and July and August (Vol. XV) of the present year, pages 1033-1037, 1322-1325, 1657-1661, and 76-78, and 421-424.



Privileged creditors shall proceed, without regard to the other creditors of the estate, against the property by which their claims are secured.

ART. 90. Privileges are divided into two classes: General privileges affecting the whole estate, and special privileges affecting only a certain piece of property, whether real or personal.

ART. 91. The creditors of the bankrupt shall be divided into five different classes according to the nature of their claims, namely:

First. Creditors claiming as owners.

Second. Creditors whose claims are protected by a general privilege.

Third. Creditors whose claims are protected by a special privilege.

Fourth. Creditors whose claims are secured by mortgage.

Fifth. Ordinary unprotected creditors.

ART. 92. The first class of creditors shall comprise:

1. The owners of property found in the possession of the bankrupt merely on deposit, or as a pledge, or for purposes of administration, or by virtue of a lease, or to be sold on commission, or to be delivered to some one else, or by reason of any act or operation whatever by virtue of which the ownership is not transferred to the bankrupt.

2. The creditors for the value of bills of exchange or other commercial paper sent or delivered to the bankrupt, or indorsed without transferring the ownership thereof, or for moneys sent to the bankrupt for some special purpose.

3. Sellers who have not been paid the price of the property sold by them to the bankrupt when within the provisions of article 98 and the following of the present law.

4. Infants, in so far as their existing adventitious property is concerned, heirs or legatees, as to the property inherited by or bequeathed to them, and minors or persons non compos mentis, as to the property belonging to them, held by their guardians.

5. The wife: 1. For the portion still remaining of her dower, provided that the receipt thereof is proven by instrument properly recorded on the public register of commerce. 2. For the property acquired during the marriage through inheritance or donation, whether it is to be found in the same shape and form as when acquired, or has been superseded or turned into a different property, provided that it be proven that the said property actually came into the possession of the husband and the fact was properly recorded. The failure to record the instrument witnessing the acquisition shall not, however, prevent the married woman from using their rights in the ordinary way before the courts of justice without prejudice to the responsibility which the husband may have incurred.

ART. 93. Deposits made of things described generically, or without proper specification, and of moneys paying interest, shall not come under the head of creditors claiming as owners. Deposits of money,

not actually delivered and sums put in bank, with or without interest, to be drawn at will by the depositor shall not come either under the said category.

ART. 94. Creditors with general privilege are those whose claims arise out of the following sources:

First. Expenses incurred in the safe-keeping of the property, the management of the bankrupted estate, or any action whether judicial or extrajudicial taken for the common benefit of the creditors, provided, however, that said expenses have been made under proper authority. This privilege, nevertheless, shall not be granted to those claims for the security of which the adjudication in bankruptcy was not necessary. The privilege in this case shall be confined to the costs or legal expenses which they may necessitate.

Second. Funeral expenses, if the adjudication in bankruptcy is subsequent to the death and if incurred by the syndic under authority of the court.

Third. Expenses incurred during the last illness and pertinent and incident thereto, if the adjudication in bankruptcy is subsequent to the death.

Fourth. Salaries of clerks and employees and wages of servants and laborers during the six months immediately preceding the adjudication in bankruptcy, if said clerks, employees, servants, and laborers were directly employed by the bankrupt himself.

Fifth. Moneys supplied during the six months immediately preceding the adjudication in bankruptcy for the support of the bankrupt and his family and of the clerks and employees living with him in the same house.

Sixth. Debts due to the Treasury and to the municipalities for unpaid taxes.

ART. 95. Creditors with special privilege are those whose claims arise out of the following sources:

First. Rents unpaid, the privilege affecting all that may be found within the limits of the premises leased. In case of country property the privilege affects also the crop of the year. The indemnities due for damages done to the property leased, value of the repairs which should have been made by the lessee, and everything else relating to the fulfillment of the contract shall be also protected by this privilege.

But the privilege shall not cover any effects held by the bankrupt in commission, deposit, or any other way, which does not imply the transfer of the title.

Second. The price paid for one thing, as long as the thing purchased remains in the hands of the seller.

Third. Claims secured by pledges which are in the creditor's possession.

Fourth. Expenses incurred in constructing, improving, or preserving some property, as long as this property is in the possession of the person on whose account they were made.

Fifth. The claims referred to in Title XVI, Book Third, of the Code of Commerce.

Sixth. The claims of warehouse keepers and managers of storage establishments for wages or expenses for the preservation and safe keeping of the property therein deposited, said privilege to affect this property.

Seventh. Claims of attorneys or agents for what is due to them on account of their work.

Eighth. Debts due to commission merchants for advances made, transportation and safe keeping expenses, commissions, and interest, all in accordance with article 279 of the Code of Commerce, this privilege to affect the goods or effects consigned for their payment.

Ninth. Debts due to carriers for transportation of effects, this privilege to affect the beasts, carts, carriages, boats, and everything else directly or indirectly used in the business of transportation.

Tenth. Freights due, this privilege to affect the effects shipped.

Eleventh. All other claims in regard to which the law gives the right of retention, or in whose favor the privilege has been granted by the Code of Commerce.

ART. 96. Mortgagees are those whose claims are secured by mortgages.

ART. 97. Creditors not specified in the present title are all common creditors.

(To be continued.)

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## BOLIVIA.

### CONCESSION ESTABLISHING A LINE OF STEAMERS ON LAKE TITICACA.

[From "*La Opinión*," No. 265.]

The Bolivian Government has authorized Mr. FEDERICO G. EULERT, a merchant of La Paz, to organize a joint-stock company, composed either of home or foreign capitalists, to establish a weekly steamer service in the Bolivian section of Lake Titicaca. This company will be known as the "Compañía Nacional de Remolcadoras" (The National Towing Company), having its legal domicile in the city of La Paz.

The company will commence the service with one steamer of less than 50 tons capacity, conveniently arranged for the transportation

of passengers, and four iron launches, said service to be inaugurated within eighteen months after the approval of this concession by the Bolivian Government. As a guaranty for the faithful execution of the contract the concessionaire is obligated to deposit 2,000 *bolivianos* (\$704) in one of the banks in La Paz, subject to the order of the Government.

The company will increase the number of the vessels from time to time, in accordance with the demands of the traffic. The steamers will make stops at the Bolivian ports and landings of Lake Titicaca, remaining long enough to load and unload freight and to comply with the customs regulations of the Republic. Each vessel shall be provided with a manifest of the freight it carries. This manifest shall be approved and certified to by the proper authority at the port of shipment. At Guaqui the freight consigned to La Paz shall be unloaded in the warehouses of the railway to be transported by rail to the city of La Paz. On domestic products the Guaqui Railroad shall collect freight equal to one-half the lowest tariff rates.

The company shall transport the Government mails to and from the port of Guaqui to and from the other ports of the lake free of charge. The company will make a reduction of 50 per cent from the regular tariff rates when collecting for Government freight.

The Government will admit free of duty the material and tools necessary for the construction of the steamers and launches. The company is also exempt from the payment of wharfage, storage, port, and light-house charges. The Government agrees to make no other similar concession on Lake Titicaca to any other company for a period of five years.

#### CIRCULATION OF TREASURY SCRIP IN THE TERRITORY OF COLONIAS AND DEPARTMENT OF BENI.

By a decree of May 16, 1903, the Government of Bolivia ordered the issuance of treasury scrip, for circulation in Colonias Territory and the Department of Beni, to the amount of 1,000,000 *bolivianos* (\$352,000). This scrip will be issued from time to time in such amounts as may be required, in denominations of 50 cents, 1, 5, 10, and 20 *bolivianos*, and is receivable in all the Government and custom-house offices in the northeastern portion of the Republic and the Department of Beni. The gradual retirement and amortization of this scrip is provided for by applying 10 per cent of the customs receipts of the Territory of Colonias and the Department of Beni for this purpose.

## BRAZIL.

## THE BUDGET FOR 1904.

The budget of the United States of Brazil for the fiscal year of 1904, as presented to Congress by the Executive is as follows:

## GENERAL REVENUE.

ARTICLE 1. It is estimated that the general revenue of the Republic will aggregate forty-six thousand five hundred and ninety-eight *contos*, nine hundred and ten thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine *reis*, gold (\$25,443,005.35), and two hundred and fifty-six thousand two hundred and forty-nine *contos* national paper (\$61,499,760), to be realized from the amounts collected within the same year from the following sources:

	Gold.	National paper.
Importations, ordinary.....	\$18,018,000.00	\$31,252,800.00
Light-house dues, ordinary.....	163,800.00	
Wharf dues, ordinary.....	51,000.00	2,100.00
Revenue from several sources, additional.....	736,918.00	17,550,210.00
Articles for consumption, additional.....		8,075,800.00
Extraordinary tax, etc.....	6,469,637.35	1,618,520.00
Total.....	25,443,005.35	61,499,760.00

ART. 2. The Government is authorized—

1st. To issue in anticipation of the estimated revenue Treasury notes to the amount of 25 thousand *contos*, to be redeemed by the end of the same year.

ART. 3. To receive and to restore, in conformity with article 41 of the law, No. 638, of September 17, 1851, the money on deposit for orphans, the estates of the dead and absent, and in the event of lottery premiums the deposits of the savings and the "Monte de Socorro," and the deposits from other sources. The remaining balance that may result from the entries against the expenditures may be applied to the redemption of the internal loans, and the excess of the restitutions will be carried to the balance of the year.

ART. 4. To collect 25 per cent, gold, from the tax on imports of consumption, being 5 per cent for the guarantee fund and 75 per cent national paper.

ART. 5. To collect for the fund destined for harbour improvements to be made by the Union—

I. A tax of 1½ per cent, gold, on the official value of importations at Rio de Janeiro port.

II. A tax of 5 *reis* per kilogram of merchandise, loaded or unloaded, according to its value and destination, from other ports.

§ To hasten the progress of said works, the Government will be permitted to accept gifts or aid offered by other States, towns, or associations interested in the improvements, providing the commissions (or charges) resulting from such aid will not exceed the product of the tax indicated.

ART. 6. All previous resolutions covering the laws of the budget will remain in force, excepting those in reference to the stipulation or increase of salaries and reform departments or fiscal legislation that have not been repealed.

ART. 7. All adverse resolutions are repealed.

#### GENERAL EXPENDITURES.

ART. 1. It is estimated that the general expenditure of the Republic of the United States of Brazil is about forty-six thousand and twenty *contos* six hundred and sixty-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine *reis* gold (\$25,127,285.25) and two hundred and forty-nine thousand eight hundred and thirty-four *contos* four hundred and thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine *reis* national paper (\$59,972,025.33), which will be divided among the different departments as specified in the following clauses:

	Gold.	National paper.
ART. 2. The Department of Justice and the Interior, the sum of five <i>contos</i> four hundred and fifty-two thousand four hundred and sixty-seven <i>reis</i> gold .....	\$2,977.04	
And seventeen thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight <i>contos</i> one hundred and thirty-five thousand three hundred and eighteen <i>reis</i> national paper .....		\$1,281,152.47
ART. 3. The Department of Foreign Affairs, the sum of one thousand thirteen <i>contos</i> gold .....	533,098.00	
And six hundred and thirty-one <i>contos</i> nine hundred and twenty thousand <i>reis</i> national paper .....		151,660.80
ART. 4. The Navy Department, the sum of ninety-seven <i>contos</i> gold, and twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and nineteen <i>contos</i> four hundred and sixty thousand two hundred and eleven <i>reis</i> national paper .....	53,398.80	6,940,670.45
ART. 5. The War Department, the sum of thirty <i>contos</i> , two hundred thousand <i>reis</i> gold .....	16,439.20	
And forty-seven thousand five hundred and seventeen <i>contos</i> , one hundred and fifty-six thousand six hundred and seventy <i>reis</i> national paper .....		11,404,117.60
ART. 6. The Department of Industry, Ways, and Public Works, the sum of four thousand five hundred and twenty-two <i>contos</i> , five hundred and sixty-nine thousand one hundred and forty-seven gold <i>reis</i> .....	2,469,322.75	
And sixty-seven thousand nine hundred and ninety-one <i>contos</i> , six hundred and twenty-one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine <i>reis</i> national paper .....		16,317,939.24
ART. 7. The Treasury Department, the sum of forty thousand three hundred and fifty-one <i>contos</i> , six hundred and forty-seven thousand three hundred and fifty-five <i>reis</i> gold .....	22,031,999.46	
And eighty-six thousand nine hundred and eighty-five <i>contos</i> , one hundred and forty-four thousand eight hundred and seventy-one <i>reis</i> national paper .....		20,876,434.77
	25,127,285.25	59,972,025.33

#### EXPORT STATISTICS, FIRST QUARTER OF 1903.

The classification of exports from Brazil during the first quarter of 1903 with their valuations in pounds sterling and comparison with like valuations for the corresponding quarter of the preceding year is as follows:

Merchandise.	Unit.	quantity		Value in pounds sterling.	
		First quarter, 1902.	First quarter, 1903.	First quarter, 1902.	First quarter, 1903.
Cotton.....	Kilos.....	11,732,325	13,055,188	433,702	540,242
Monazite sand.....	do.....	1,281,080	475,800	48,351	11,047
Sugar.....	do.....	76,357,738	9,446,552	505,632	86,684
Castor beans.....	do.....	1,575,147	1,514,425	13,045	11,538
Rubber, "mangabeira".....	do.....	72,525	122,398	9,175	15,656
Rubber, "manicoba".....	do.....	194,515	341,211	35,418	49,893
Rubber, "seringa".....	do.....	10,118,212	10,645,166	2,665,259	3,277,262
Cocoa.....	do.....	1,135,122	5,197,141	200,491	243,959
Coffee.....	Bags.....	2,761,879	2,950,112	4,543,950	4,275,912
Cotton seed.....	Kilos.....	8,789,992	13,318,540	24,683	48,255
Snts.....	Hectoliters.....	50,121	34,278	58,478	31,579
Carnauba wax.....	Kilos.....	378,784	614,013	18,909	38,871
Horn.....	do.....	203,419	236,243	4,195	5,429
Salted hides.....	do.....	4,520,301	3,620,392	154,391	130,445
Dry hides.....	do.....	1,622,446	2,258,284	99,014	139,212
Hair.....	do.....	184,320	121,625	13,141	9,917
Beef extract.....	do.....	101,942	153,733	23,111	8,821
Bam.....	do.....	3,952,787	5,592,814	16,912	25,459
Manioc flour.....	do.....	1,629,385	1,295,110	11,913	6,305
Medicinal leaves and roots.....	do.....	80,062	255,797	1,824	7,082
Fruits.....	do.....			2,015	1,609
Tobacco.....	Kilos.....	9,768,620	6,763,268	241,346	289,975
Yerba mate.....	do.....	7,851,957	9,155,017	231,045	143,930
Ipeacantha.....	do.....	5,034	7,347	5,908	6,526
Wool.....	do.....	550,595	432,911	22,698	19,123
Woods.....	do.....			6,521	13,385
Manganese ore.....	Tons.....	46,662	15,443	66,128	24,397
Old metal.....	Kilos.....	125,108	136,854	1,687	3,105
Corn.....	do.....	131,495	1,223,560	1,720	16,768
Gold in bars.....	Grams.....	965,368	979,144	104,651	106,089
Precious stones.....	do.....			19,863	11,317
Skins.....	Kilos.....	411,169	502,412	83,653	114,911
Black-rush (Pissava).....	do.....	452,550	500,563	14,409	14,252
General merchandise.....	do.....			41,035	41,222
Total merchandise.....				9,725,416	9,773,248
Coins.....				8,097	84,894
Grand total.....				9,733,513	9,858,142

The following table shows the comparative exports by classes during the first quarter of 1901, 1902, and 1903, respectively.

Class.	Value in pounds sterling.		
	First quarter, 1901.	First quarter, 1902.	First quarter, 1903.
Class I.—Animals and their products.....	312,980	423,857	447,999
Class II.—Minerals.....	170,125	245,018	157,181
Class III.—Vegetables.....	8,785,618	9,056,541	9,168,068
Total merchandise.....	9,268,723	9,725,416	9,773,248
Class IV.—Silver and gold coins, etc.....	10,125	8,097	84,894
Grand total.....	9,278,850	9,733,513	9,858,142

**REPRESENTATION AT THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.**

[“Diario Official,” Federal Capital, July 16, 1903.]

The President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil sanctioned a decree of the National Congress which authorizes him to open a credit of one thousand and one hundred *contos*, gold (\$600,600), to defray expenses for the representation of Brazil at the Universal Exposition at St. Louis, United States of America, during the year 1904.

**DISCOVERY OF COAL MINES IN PARANA.**

There has been discovered in a place called Cedro, in the township of Imbituba, State of Parana, a great deposit of coal. The area in

which this coal was found comprises 3,000 hectares, in nearly all of which coal is found.

The samples taken from the upper strata were classified as fat pit coal.

This important deposit runs through the center of Parana due north and south and seems to be the continuation of the vein that traverses the States of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catharina.

The location of the deposit is most convenient, because it is only 30 kilometers from the São Paulo-Rio Grande Railroad, that forms a junction at Ponta Grossa with the Parana Railroad, which runs to the Paramaguá and Antonina seaports. As a consequence of the preliminary analysis the governor of the State of Parana has informed the Minister of the Interior of the fact that by its location the fuel problem for the railroads of the interior of Brazil will be solved.

From the samples taken from the upper strata an analysis was also made in Stockholm, the result of which was favorable, and the coal pronounced to be of a good quality.

#### UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

The Federal Government has granted permission to several engineers to form a company, with the right to construct an underground railroad, to be operated by electricity, connecting the Federal Capital with the city of Nietheroy.

#### COFFEE MOVEMENT IN 1902-3.

##### PORT OF SANTOS.

The coffee crop of Brazil for the year 1902-3, according to the report of the Bulletin of the Commercial Association of Santos, was as follows:

Entries..... 8,357,40  
Shipments..... 8,542,80

Destination.	Bags.	Destination.	Bags.
New York.....	2,228,380	Gibraltar, or order.....	30,70
Hamburg.....	1,960,451	Buenos Ayres.....	25,90
Havre, or option.....	1,252,555	Barcelona.....	26,10
Rotterdam.....	808,291	Venice.....	13,10
Trieste, or option.....	517,906	Lisbon, or order.....	12,20
Antwerp.....	372,958	Smyrna.....	11,50
New Orleans.....	358,873	Malaga.....	11,00
London, or option.....	353,339	Bordeaux.....	7,10
Geneva, or option.....	121,403	Teneriffe.....	4,70
Bremen.....	89,403	Callix.....	4,60
Marseille.....	83,188	Beirut.....	4,40
Alexandria.....	67,750	Finne.....	3,30
Canal, or order.....	56,258	Naples.....	3,20
Copenhagen.....	38,381	Stuttgard.....	3,00
Rosario.....	2,042	Piræus (Greece).....	2,00
Valencia.....	1,855	Bremenhaven.....	2,00
Algiers.....	1,750	Corinnus.....	2,00
Seville.....	1,550	Gijon.....	2,00
Messina.....	1,024	Bessarab.....	2,00
Bilbao.....	750	Galatz.....	1,00
Mytilene.....	750	Alicante.....	1,00
Southampton.....	521	Lanua.....	1,00
Jaffa.....	500	Catania.....	1,00
Las Palmas.....	500	Dakar.....	1,00
Oran.....	500	Odessa.....	1,00
Constantinople.....	500	Montevideo.....	1,00
Lisbon.....	450	Leixoes.....	1,00
Liverpool.....	349	Tripoli.....	1,00
Vigo.....	307	Coastwise.....	12,50
Durban (South Africa).....	290		
Tunis.....	275	Total.....	8,542,80



BRAZIL.

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SANTOS MARKET.

[Bags of 60 kilos.]

	June, 1903.	July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.	June, 1902.	July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.
Arrivals <sup>a</sup> .....	440,252	8,357,888	381,537	10,172,071
Shipments .....	612,830	8,542,731	493,686	9,731,291
Sales .....	116,000	6,535,000	370,000	5,953,000
Stock on hand June 30.....	640,763	.....	832,028	.....

<sup>a</sup> Including 436 bags from Iguape.

*Lowest and highest prices for 10 kilogs, good average.*

	Lowest.	Highest.
June, 1903 .....	3\$800	3\$800
June, 1902 .....	1\$100	1\$300

RIO MARKET.

[Bags of 60 kilos.]

	June, 1903.	July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.	June, 1902.	July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.
Arrivals.....	214,723	3,951,633	250,797	4,982,672
Shipments.....	241,297	4,120,413	225,354	4,564,312
Sales.....	182,000	.....	180,000	.....
Stock on hand Apr. 30.....	526,219	.....	625,601	.....

*Lowest and highest prices for grade No. 7, per 15 kilos.*

	Lowest.	Highest.
June, 1903 .....	5\$700	5\$900
June, 1902 .....	6\$100	6\$300

*Exportation according to the statistics of the Santos Dock Company.*

[Bags of 60 kilos.]

	June, 1903.	July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.	June, 1902.	July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902.
New York.....	223,397	2,228,280	190,663	2,521,680
Hamburg.....	156,503	1,930,609	89,064	2,019,033
Rotterdam.....	35,382	868,291	63,732	1,205,233
Barre and options.....	47,001	1,233,135	63,511	1,353,166
Antwerp.....	32,575	372,958	28,124	420,993
London.....	28,660	353,329	1,000	220,054
New Orleans.....	22,875	358,873	9,016	290,122
Trieste.....	17,649	517,906	32,318	579,824
Italy.....	4,748	141,119	3,582	152,193
Other ports.....	11,243	194,950	12,691	378,737
Coastwise.....	2,791	13,121	185	1,886
Total.....	612,830	8,542,731	493,686	9,731,921

According to the latest available returns, published in the British "Board of Trade Journal" of July 23, 1903, the exports of coffee from Brazil of this season's crop, ending in June, is given at 11,753,441

sacks, of the value of £17,607,975 (\$85,750,838.25), as against 13,693,602 sacks, of the value of £22,889,683 (\$111,472,756.21), showing a decrease in value of £5,281,708 (\$25,721,917.96), or over 100,000 *contos* of *reis*.

There is a diminution in value of coffee in Brazil per arroba of 25 pounds of about 1 *milreis* as compared with the month of June, 1902.

#### MOVEMENTS OF THE PORT OF SANTOS, 1902-3.

*Arrival of vessels from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903.*

Steamers .....	858
Sailing vessels .....	106
Total .....	964
Brazilians .....	394
Foreigners .....	567
Tonnage:	
Brazilians .....	183,517
Foreigners .....	1,196,537
Total .....	1,380,054

*Cargoes.*—Flour, wheat, rice, sugar, codfish, salt, alfalfa, timber, lime, coal, and various articles.

There were 79 vessels in transit and 40 in ballast.

*Departure of vessels during the same period.*

Steamers .....	851
Sailing vessels .....	105
Total .....	956
Brazilians .....	398
Foreigners .....	557
Tonnage:	
Brazilians .....	183,480
Foreigners .....	1,177,178
Total .....	1,360,658

*Cargoes.*—Coffee, salt, coal, and various articles.

There were 106 vessels in transit and 161 in ballast.

#### FOREIGN COFFEE NOTES.

##### COFFEE IN INDIA.

In these last three years the coffee export from India has not been materially changed. During the fiscal year 1902-3 the coffee export was 269,165 hundredweight; in 1901-2, 255,042 hundredweight, and in 1900-1901, 1,281,533 hundredweight. Last year France imported 74,207 hundredweight. In many districts the coffee plantations have been almost abandoned. On that account a considerably diminished exportation is looked for in the future.

## COFFEE IN CEYLON.

The coffee production in Ceylon remains the same. There was a very little increase, due to a better crop than the ordinary one. There is not the least hope of extinguishing the leaf worms. They will continue their devastations as long as there are coffee trees for them to live on. The only way to get rid of them would be to exterminate all the existing plantations and plant new trees. That would be impracticable, not to say impossible. In its prosperous days, thirty years ago, the export was 1,000,000 hundredweight, or one hundred times more than the present. The Ceylon production will keep on decreasing, although in the last three years it has been more or less the same. The exports during five months of the last three years are as follows:

January 1 to May 25—	Cwt.
1903.....	4,649
1902.....	4,682
1901.....	4,035

According to Mr. DONALD MAKAY's account, the coffee situation in New Guinea, a British colony, is very precarious.

The Congress of Port au Prince, Haiti, has recently passed a law prohibiting the exportation of the best and medium grades of coffee.

## IMMIGRATION FOR THE STATE OF SÃO PAULO FOR JUNE.

## ARRIVALS.

	Italians,	Portuguese,	Spaniards,	Austrians,	Brazilians,	Other countries,	Total in 1903.	Total in 1902.	January to June—	
									1903.	1902.
Voluntary.....	663	258	220	2	101	277	1,521	1,541	9,623	8,766
Assisted.....		1					4	2	181	19,096
Total.....	663	262	220	2	101	277	1,528	1,543	9,807	27,862
From Europe.....										1,221
From River Plate.....										162
From Brazil ports.....										145
Total.....										1,528

## DEPARTURES.

Nationality.	For Brazil.	For River Plate.	For Europe.	Total in 1903.	Total in 1902.	January to June—	
						1903.	1902.
Italians.....	34	127	1,309	1,470	1,723	10,143	10,955
Portuguese.....	23	2	327	352	333	1,835	2,030
Spaniards.....	31	10	71	112	105	942	940
Austrians.....	2	3	3	8	20	69	276
Brazilians.....	68		6	74	46	317	350
Other nations.....	71	2	48	121	117	690	651
Total.....	229	144	1,764	2,137	2,344	13,996	15,182

Of the arrivals in June last, 259 remained in the Hospice. Those who left engaged for the agricultural districts during the same months were:

Immigrants.....	199
City workmen.....	180
Total.....	379

#### CUSTOMS REVENUES DURING MAY, 1903.

The revenues collected by the custom-houses of the Republic during May, 1903, were as follows:

[Conversion: Gold, 54.6 cents 1 *milreis*. Paper currency, 24 cents 1 *milreis*.]

	1903.		1902.	
	Gold.	Paper currency.	Gold.	Paper currency.
On importations.....	\$1,409,692.83	\$2,450,283.84	\$1,406,216.45	\$2,443,831.44
Dues on vessels.....	17,986.70	263.28	19,493.84	125.04
Additional.....		3,412.32		3,172.32
Interior.....		110,421.18		135,532.48
On articles for consumption.....		285,002.40		243,244.32
Extraordinary.....		3,960.96		3,351.12
On deposits.....		89,366.66		82,685.76
Revenue for special application.....	352,345.27	18,936.96	351,617.99	10,020.48
Total.....	1,780,031.80	2,961,650.90	1,777,328.28	2,921,982.96

#### THE EXPORTATION OF CACAO.

According to the Department of the Commercial Statistics, Brazil exported 20,642,412 kilograms of cacao from January to December, 1902, valued at \$4,965,987.12, against 15,682,092 kilograms, valued at \$4,421,269.92, for the same period in 1901.

The cacao exported was from the following States:

State.	1901.		1902.	
	Kilos.		Kilos.	
Bahia.....	13,290,491	16,197,459		
Pará.....	2,221,879	3,956,331		
Amazonas.....	131,820	416,709		
Pernambuco.....	32,928	35,066		
Maranhão.....		3,000		
Ceará.....	1,974	1,746		
Espirito Santo.....		904		
Alagoas.....		143		
Total.....	15,682,092	20,642,412		

The average price of Brazilian cacao during the years 1901 and 1902 was, per kilogram:

	1901.		1902.	
Pará.....	\$0.31	\$0.27	Espirito Santo.....	\$0.24
Amazonas.....	.29	.27	Maranhão.....	.26
Bahia.....	.28	.23	Pernambuco.....	.23
Ceará.....		.28	Alagoas.....	.22

The countries to which Brazil exported cacao were as follows:

	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>			<i>Kilos.</i>	
France .....	6,984,691	\$1,752,404.88	Argentina .....	239,446	\$55,096.56
United States.....	5,064,008	1,212,167.28	Italy .....	220,289	51,496.56
Germany.....	3,994,642	928,776.72	Other countries.....	333,195	77,790.24
England.....	2,477,056	580,953.12			
Holland.....	977,616	239,661.80	Total.....	20,642,412	4,965,987.12
Belgium.....	351,470	81,636.96			

### IMPORTS AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

In June, 1903, importations at the port of Rio de Janeiro were as follows:

Goods.	Bulk.	Quantity.	Monthly prices.
Alfalfa.....	Bales.....	13,729	\$0.03 to \$0.033 per kilo.
Rice.....	Bags.....	2,335	\$3.84 to \$3.96.
	Tubs.....	1,459	\$9.84 to \$10.08 per tub, Gaspe.
Codfish.....	Cases.....	4,043	\$8.88 to \$9.12 per tub, Halifax.
	Barrels.....		\$11.28 to \$11.52 per case, Norway.
	do.....		\$11.52 to \$11.76 per barrel, Norway.
American lard.....	Kegs.....	3,201	18½ to 19 cents for every brand.
	Cases.....	800	
Dried beef.....	Bales.....	22,747	12 to 14 cents per kilo.
India tea.....	Boxes.....	313	\$1.56 to \$2.64 for green.
			\$1.44 to \$2.40 for black.
Flour.....	Barrels.....	33,016	\$5.76 to \$6.12 for American.
			\$5.28 to \$5.64 for River Plate.
			\$5.40 to \$5.82 for Brazilian.
			58 to 62 cents for French.
Butter.....	Cases.....	1,386	60 to 62 cents for Danish.
			50 to 53 cents for Italian.
			46 to 48 cents for other kinds.
Salt.....	Bags (foreign)	60	
	Kegs (Brazilian)	1,212,201	67 to 70 cents per 40 liters.
Fat pork.....	Barrels.....	50	
	Cases.....	40	Nominal price.
Wines.....	Pipes.....	2,941	\$7.40 to \$156 for Portuguese.
	Cases.....	11,361	\$61.80 to \$81 for Spanish.

### THE DISPUTE OVER ACRE."

An interesting letter relative to the dispute between Brazil and Bolivia over the territory of Acre, addressed to General PANDO, President of Bolivia, by Mr. LINO ROMERO, former Governor of Acre, has just been made public. It contains a statement of the question by a Bolivian high in authority, who lived in the territory and was able to become thoroughly acquainted with the situation. The letter follows:

" PORTO ACRE, October 25, 1902.

" Gen. T. M. PANDO, LA PAZ.

" MY DEAR GENERAL: We are in full strife, and perhaps two days will not elapse before we are attacked at this post. The small column coming under the lead of Colonel ROJAR was destroyed at Volba da Empreza, after having fought heroically, day and night, during eleven days (from October 5, when the fire began at 6.50 o'clock, up to October 15). They are deserving of applause and honor, for they have

" Reproduced by request from the "Washington Post" of August 26, 1903.

fulfilled their duty like heroes. All of us who still stay in Acre feel disposed to offer equal sacrifices to that symbolic deity called the fatherland, and we are all the more allowed to speak out in entire sincerity in these moments, as no one will be able to look upon our opinions as a demonstration of cowardice. What we want is to avoid new sacrifices for our unhappy country.

"Acre belongs nominally to Bolivia, but materially it belongs to Brazil. Everything contributes to that—the immense distance and obstacles that sever it from the rest of the country, the foreign population covering it, the absence of means of communication within the territory, and, finally, the impossibility of adaptation of our race to this mortiferous climate. The Bolivians feel like strangers here just as much as they would do in the most remote colonies of Asia. Men and nature are both wholly adverse to us. Every one of our campaigns represents the sacrifice of hundreds of victims. What advantage does Bolivia get in exchange for all this? None. The enormous drains on our national treasury and the expenditures of social forces and energy are all unprofitable, and would still be so in future if it were possible for us to keep this territory for a long time.

"Powerful people have not been able to maintain under their domain individuals of another race and different customs, and we, a weak and embryonic people, as we are, can not oppose a law of history, verified at every step, and still more so if it is taken into account that we have to confront 14,000,000 souls seeking by all means, direct and indirect, to expel us from this territory watered with our blood and plunged in mourning.

"For these reasons, I hope the liberty to advise my country, through the medium of her worthy mandatory, to resign the possession of a territory where so many Bolivians have suffered and are suffering, and where so many have gone down to the grave without being allowed to bid the last farewell to the beings they most cherish in the world.

"If Brazil desires to have Acre, let her have it. Bolivia must cede this territory by means of an honorable and equitable arrangement. We should not allow ourselves to be romantic or Quixotic, but rather concentrate our scant forces and energies to forming a viable center, where, in appropriate surroundings, we may expand with usefulness and cohesion, and not as sparse fragments of an organism in full decomposition.

"We possess immense and fertile fields, uncultivated; wild mountains full of precious metals, and, finally, thousands of industries, which may render us rich and happy. Nations having an excess of population, energy, and wealth alone can appeal to the colonization of far-distant regions.

"I say it once more, my dear General, that I deem myself entitled to speak high and in all sincerity, because I do not fear to be qualified as a coward. I am resolved to do my duty as a soldier of my country.

and disposed to sacrifice my life for her. And whoever speaks from the border of the grave speaks from the heart. It is with this circumstance in view and under the weight of soubter impressions that I address this letter to you. I may perhaps have been passionate in my language and incorrect in the form, but I hope you will excuse me.

"I take advantage of a messenger going to Coqueta to meet Colonel ROJAS and the other prisoners, and only dispose of a very few moments to write these lines, having other letters to attend to.

"I was able to send to Colonel ROJAS, out of this treasury, for the voyage up to Manaos and Para, 200 and some pounds sterling, which are the only ones in existence. Besides this, we raised, out of our short savings, a subscription to which I contributed 100 pounds, which I doubt not will be returned to my family by the National Treasury.

"I will add that 20,000 *bolivianos* are due to me from my appointments, as stated in the certificate, which Colonel ROJAS has with him. I commend myself to you, Mr. General, so that you may cause these sums to be paid to my family. .

"I deem it as convenient to inform you that Mr. PLACIDO CASTRO and the other chiefs of the enemy behaved toward our imprisoned countrymen in a noble and chivalrous manner.

"I greet you affectionately as a loyal and good friend.

"LINO ROMERO."

#### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

According to "*O Paiz*," two very extensive graphite mines have been discovered in the district of Areia, Bahia. One is in the woods of Rio Preto, where the ore found is already pulverized. Near these mines there are great deposits of mica.

German consular reports show that the alien population of Brazil includes 1,300,000 Italians, 800,000 Portuguese, 300,000 Germans, 100,000 Spaniards, 80,000 Poles, 10,000 Frenchmen, 5,000 British, 500 Americans, and 110,000 of various nationalities, making a total of 2,705,500 foreigners amongst 20,000,000 Brazilians.

## CHILE.

### CUSTOMS STATISTICS, FIRST HALF OF 1903.

The report made by the Superintendent of Customs to the Minister of Finance covering the customs statistics for the first half year of 1903 contains the following data:

	1903.	1902.
Exports .....	\$20,190,792	\$19,945,475
Imports .....	13,480,391	12,486,746
Total.....	33,671,183	32,432,221

The distribution of these duties among the various custom-houses of the Republic is stated as follows, the figures for the corresponding period of 1902 being also given for purposes of comparison:

	1903.	1902.
EXPORTATION.		
Pisagua .....	\$1,064,621	\$3,200,641
Iquique .....	11,348,810	13,347,570
Tocopilla .....	2,748,940	1,749,562
Antofagasta .....	672,986	241,226
Taltal .....	1,355,402	1,405,446
Total .....	20,190,792	19,945,475
IMPORTATION.		
Pisagua .....	67,796	69,751
Iquique .....	1,195,895	936,421
Tocopilla .....	128,261	78,229
Antofagasta .....	332,841	232,624
Taltal .....	98,410	62,344
Caldera .....	116,953	115,362
Carrizal Bajo .....	51,869	18,736
Coquimbo .....	391,539	373,854
Valparaiso .....	8,835,451	8,438,421
Talcahuano .....	1,872,934	1,667,026
Coronel .....	240,463	268,645
Valdivia .....	202,422	211,147
Puerto Montt .....	15,556	13,824
Ancud .....		230
Total .....	13,480,391	12,486,746

#### TENDERS FOR TRANS-ANDINE RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

By an order of the Government dated July 1, 1903, it has been decreed: (1) To ask for tenders for the construction and exploitation of the Trans-Andine Railway via Juncal in conformity with law No. 1588 of February 14, the decree No. 666 of March 31, and on the bases formed by the Office of Industry and Public Works; (2) the tenders to be opened in the Office of Industry and Public Works on May 1, 1904. The full text of said law of February 14 was published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for May, 1903, page 1345.

#### LIMIT OF NITRATE OUTPUT.

In accordance with a resolution taken by the nitrate producers at a meeting on July 7, 1903, it was decided to fix the total output of nitrate of soda for the nitrate year—that is, from April 1, 1903, to March 31, 1904—at 32,500,000 Spanish quintals. Although this is an increase of 750,000 quintals more than last year, it will not mean any increase in the output at some of the "oficinas," as this will be made up by their stock on hand and the contribution of some new companies which have joined the combination.

#### TAX ON VEHICLES.

[From "El Mercurio," No. 23096.]

The proposed law regulating the tax on carriages and other vehicles was approved by the National Congress on June 27, 1903, and is as follows:



## "PRIVATE VEHICLES.

"*First class, \$120.*—Including breaks, omnibuses, mail coaches, and carriages for more than four persons.

"*Second class, \$80.*—Including all kinds of four-wheeled conveyances not coming under the foregoing heading, with the exception of victorias and coupés, which will pay only \$60.

"*Third class, \$40.*—All classes of vehicles with two wheels.

"*Fourth class, \$150.*—Automobiles of all kinds not included in the sixth class.

"*Fifth class, \$5.*—Bicycles.

"*Sixth class, \$25.*—Motor cycles.

"Vehicles drawn by two pairs will pay a second license equal to that which applies to carriages.

## "VEHICLES OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

"*Firstly,* hired vehicles that bear no number outside.

"*Second class, \$100.*—Breaks, omnibuses, mail coaches, and conveyances for more than four persons.

"*Fifth class, \$50.*—All kinds of automobiles for passengers.

"*Ninth class, \$80.*—All sorts of four-wheeled vehicles not included in the tenth class.

"*Tenth class, \$60.*—Victorias, coupés, landaus, and vis-a-vis with four wheels.

"*Eleventh class, \$40.*—Any kind of two-wheeled carriage.

"*Twelfth class, \$5.*—Bicycles.

"*Thirteenth class, \$25.*—Motor cycles for hire.

"*Secondly,* hired vehicles bearing a number on the outside.

"*Fourteenth class, \$60.*—The present form of post chaises, or the American, with high box.

"*Fifteenth class, \$30.*—Coupés, victorias, landaus, phaetons, tilburies, and every other kind of four-wheeled carriage not coming under another tax.

"*Sixteenth class, \$25.*—All kinds of two-wheeled conveyances not included in the eighteenth class.

"*Seventeenth class, \$40.*—Traps and four-wheeled conveyances for more than four persons.

"*Eighteenth class, \$20.*—Carretelas on two wheels.

"The victorias and coupés included in the fifteenth class will pay a tax of \$10 the first four years.

## "FREIGHT CONVEYANCES.

"*Nineteenth class, \$15.*—Including two-wheeled carts drawn by one horse and all 'carretelas.'

"*Twentieth class, \$60.*—Two-wheeled carts with two or three horses.

"*Twenty-first class, \$70.*—Four-wheeled carts drawn by two or more horses.

"*Twenty-second class, \$50.*—Carts pulled by a yoke of oxen.

"*Twenty-third class, \$80.*—Carts pulled by two yoke of oxen.

"*Twenty-fourth class, \$40.*—Freight automobiles.

"*Twenty-fifth class, \$25.*—Freight motor cycles.

"*Twenty-sixth class, \$25.*—Handcarts.

"ART. 2. A transitory article was added to authorize the raising of the taxes on vehicles in the provinces to 40 per cent of those approved for Santiago and Valparaiso.

"ART. 3. A new article was also agreed to, lowering by 20 per cent the taxes on vehicles with rubber tires.

"ART. 4. The payment of the taxes to be made one-half every six months."

"ART. 5. In the case of a vehicle coming under various classifications, it must have the license of the highest category.

"ART. 6. Fixes the tax to be paid, and on what occasions, by vehicles coming from rural districts to Santiago.

"ART. 7. The product of the taxes on vehicles in Santiago to be devoted exclusively for the repair and paving of roads and streets.

"ART. 8. The income arising from these taxes can only be embargoed on the plea of paving work."

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## COLOMBIA.

### EFFECTS OF THE NEW TARIFF.

The following memorandum was submitted to the Department of State of the United States by Consul-General ALBAN G. SNYDER, at Bogota, under date of June 30, 1903, to make clearer the conditions under which importers and exporters are, and have been, working as a result of this new tariff, taken in conjunction with the present monetary system of Colombia.

Looking at the figures of the new tariff and comparing them with the tariff figures of 1897, 1898, and 1899—up to March 1, when the new tariff took effect—we find a tenfold increase (more or less) in all the fifteen classes into which imports are divided in the Colombian customs except in Nos. 8, 9, and 10 (rough cotton goods, etc., principally), wherein the increase is a little higher. Making a gold comparison of the duties just established this year and those in force before the war (from January 18, 1898), an all-around increase has taken place, which rises in proportion as exchange lowers.

The new tariff caused a panic among importing merchants, and in some cases large orders for goods transmitted by them were countermanded by cable. The duties on what may be termed the necessaries

on which the poorer people have entirely to depend for their clothing i. e., cotton shirtings, crude stuff, etc.—are subjected to the highest tax. The prices which merchants are forced to demand for these articles are almost prohibitive, as the following liquidation will show (Colombian currency):

Description.	Former duty.	Present duty.
Cotton goods:		
Per kilogram (2.2 pounds).....	\$2.25	\$27.00
Per bale (65 kilograms, or 143 pounds).....	146.25	1,755.00

This shows a twelvefold increase in duties. In an order for 100 bales a duty of \$175,500 has to be paid, whereas previous to March 1 the duty on the same order was \$14,625; thus the importing merchant has to meet a difference of \$160,875. As matters stand the fluctuating exchange makes little difference to the importing merchant. Take the case of these 100 bales of cotton goods. These, by the time he receives them in Bogota, will cost him, including customs duties, river and mule freight, and sundry expenses, over \$250,000 Colombian currency.

When exchange lowers he is not able to lower his prices in proportion, as he has to continue to meet this large outlay in paper money. If exchange rises, he has to raise prices in order to enable him to buy drafts to pay for the goods.

I deem this condition of affairs particularly important from the fact that in its present state the new tariff probably affects American interests more than any other from the character of our products—i. e., plain, heavy goods, crude stuffs, gray drilling, etc.: for while the price of labor in the United States is comparatively high, on the other hand, it is admitted by all foreigners here that this class of American textiles is so good for the price that no other country can compete with them. As they put it, "America beats the world in these goods." As a result the shipments have been heavy, and the result of the increased tariff evident.

A great sentiment having developed throughout the country for putting this tariff on a gold basis, and the rumor that it will be presented to the present Congress under the heading "free stipulation," has led me to submit this memorandum.

### COSTA RICA.

#### CONVENTION FOR THE EXCHANGE OF MONEY ORDERS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The following text of the convention between the Governments of the United States and of Costa Rica concerning the exchange of money orders between the two countries was furnished the Inter-

national Bureau of the American Republics by the Post-Office Department of the United States with the further information that the provisions contained in the document went into effect on July 20, 1903.

The Post-Office Department of the United States and the postal administration of the Republic of Costa Rica being desirous of establishing a system of exchange of postal money orders between the two countries, the undersigned, HENRY C. PAYNE, Postmaster-General of the United States of America, and ALFREDO ESQUIVEL CARAZO, Postmaster-General of the Republic of Costa Rica, duly authorized for that purpose, have agreed upon the following articles:

#### ARTICLE I.

There shall be a regular exchange of money orders between the two countries.

#### ARTICLE II.

The amounts of orders in both directions shall be expressed in United States money, and on account of the fluctuations of the rate of exchange between the two countries it is agreed that all amounts shall be converted into their proper equivalents by the Post-Office Department of Costa Rica; that is to say, the sums received by the postal administration of Costa Rica for orders drawn on the United States shall be converted at the time of issue into United States money at the current rate of exchange, and the amounts of orders drawn in the United States on Costa Rica shall in like manner be rendered by the postal administration of Costa Rica into the currency of Costa Rica at the current rate of exchange on the day of the arrival of the list described in Article IX.

#### ARTICLE III.

1. The maximum of each order is fixed at one hundred dollars (\$100).
2. No money order shall include a fractional part of a cent.

#### ARTICLE IV.

The amounts of money orders shall be deposited by the remitters and paid to the payees in gold coin, or in other legal money of the same current value. However, in case there should be in circulation in either country a paper currency of legal tender, but of less value than gold, the Administration of that country shall have the right to receive and employ the same in its relations with the public, taking into account the difference of value.

#### ARTICLE V.

1. The Post Department of Costa Rica shall have power to fix the rates of fees paid by the public on all money orders issued in Costa

Rica, and the Post-Office Department of the United States shall have the same power in regard to all money orders issued in the United States.

2. Each country shall communicate from time to time to the other its tariff of charges (fees paid by the public), which shall be established under this convention, and these rates shall in all cases be payable in advance by the remitters, and shall not be repayable.

3. It is understood, moreover, that each country is authorized to suspend temporarily the exchange of money orders should circumstances give rise to abuses or cause detriment to the postal revenue.

#### ARTICLE VI.

Each country shall keep the fees paid by the public charged on all money orders issued within its jurisdiction.

#### ARTICLE VII.

The service of the Postal Money Order System between the two countries shall be performed exclusively by the agency of offices of exchange. On the part of the United States the office of exchange shall be New York, New York, and on the part of Costa Rica, San José.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

No money order shall be issued unless the applicant furnish the name and address of the person to whom the amount is to be paid and his own name and address, or the name of the firm or company who are the remitters or payees, together with the addresses of each.

#### ARTICLE IX.

1. The particulars of all money orders drawn in the United States upon Costa Rica shall be entered at the exchange office, New York, New York, in a list similar to the form marked "A" (in the Appendix), in which shall be shown the amount of each order in United States money, which list, after having received the impression of the New York dating stamp, shall be forwarded to the exchange post-office of Costa Rica, where it shall be impressed with the date stamp of that office, and where the requisite arrangement for effecting payment of the orders shall be carried out.

2. In like manner the particulars of money orders drawn in Costa Rica upon the United States shall be entered at the exchange office at San José in a list similar to the form marked "B" (in the Appendix), in which shall be shown the amount of each in the money of both countries, which list, after having received the impression of the dating stamp of that office, shall be forwarded to the exchange office at New

York, New York, where it shall receive the impression of the dating stamp in use in that office, and where the necessary arrangements for effecting payment of the orders shall be carried out.

3. Each list, as well as the entries in the lists dispatched, shall be numbered consecutively 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc., in the order of dispatch, commencing on July 1st of each calendar year, and the receipt of each list shall be acknowledged on either side, by means of the first subsequent list forwarded in the opposite direction.

4. Such a list shall be transmitted by each mail dispatched from Costa Rica to the port of New York, and vice versa, and of each list dispatched a duplicate shall be sent by the following mail.

5. Should it happen that on the day when the list is to be dispatched there are no orders to be certified for payment, the list must, nevertheless, be sent; but in that event the exchange office will write across the list the words "No money orders."

6. Should any list, or the duplicate thereof, fail to be received in due course, the dispatching exchange office, on receiving information to that effect, shall transmit without delay a duplicate or triplicate of the list duly certified as such.

#### ARTICLE X.

1. As soon as the list of the dispatching office shall have reached the receiving office of exchange, the latter shall reissue money orders in favor of the payees for the amounts specified in the list, and shall forward them, free of postage, to the addresses or the offices of destination, in conformity with the regulations in each country for the payment of money orders.

2. When the lists shall show irregularities which the receiving office shall not be able to rectify, that office shall demand an explanation with as little delay as possible. Pending the receipt of the explanation the reissue of money orders of payment relating to the entries found to be erroneous in the list should be suspended.

3. One copy of each exchange list shall be returned by the receiving office of exchange to the dispatching office, but before returning such copy, the respective offices of payment of the orders enumerated in the list, and, in the lists from the United States, returned by the exchange office at San José, shall be noted. The latter office shall also enter the amount of each order in the money of Costa Rica, according to the conversion made by it.

#### ARTICLE XI.

1. The orders issued by each country on the other shall be subject, as regards payment, to the regulations which govern the payment of domestic money orders in the country on which they are drawn.

2. The paid orders shall remain in the possession of the country of payment.

#### ARTICLE XII.

When it is desired that any error in the name of the remitter or payee shall be corrected, or that the amount of a money order shall be repaid to the remitter, application must be made by the remitter to the postal administration by which the order was issued.

#### ARTICLE XIII.

Duplicate orders shall only be issued by the postal administration of the country in which the original orders were payable and in conformity with the regulations established or to be established in that country.

#### ARTICLE XIV.

1. Repayment of orders to remitters shall not be made until an authorization for such repayment shall first have been obtained by the country of issue from the country where such orders are payable, and the amounts of the repaid orders shall be duly credited to the former country in the quarterly account. (Article XVI.)

2. It is the province of each postal administration to determine the manner in which repayment to remitters is to be made.

#### ARTICLE XV.

1. Orders which shall not have been paid within twelve calendar months from the month of issue shall become void, and the sums received shall accrue to and be at the disposal of the country of origin.

2. The Postal Administration of Costa Rica shall, therefore, enter to the credit of the United States in the quarterly account all money orders entered in the lists received from the United States which remain unpaid at the end of the period specified. (Article XVI.)

3. On the other hand, the Post-Office Department of the United States shall, at the close of each month, transmit to the Postal Administration of Costa Rica, for entry in the quarterly account, a detailed statement of all orders included in the lists dispatched from the latter office which, under this article, become void.

#### ARTICLE XVI.

1. At the close of each quarter an account shall be prepared by the Postal Administration of Costa Rica showing in detail the totals of the lists containing the particulars of orders issued in either country during the quarter and the balance resulting from each transaction.

2. Two copies of this account shall be transmitted to the Post-Office Department of the United States, at Washington, and the balance,

which must always be stated in United States money, after proper verification, shall, if due by the Post-Office Department of the United States, be paid at San José, but if due by the Postal Administration of Costa Rica, it shall be paid in New York, and in the money of the country to which the payment is made.

3. Payments may also be made in money or by drafts, or by bills of exchange on points other than San José or New York, by mutual agreement between the two Departments.

#### ARTICLE XVII.

1. If, pending the settlement of an account, one of the two postal administrations shall ascertain that it owes the other a balance exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), the indebted administration shall promptly remit the approximate amount of such balance to the credit of the other, but nothing herein contained shall prevent such administration from remitting a lesser amount than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) at discretion. This account and the letters which accompany such intermediate remittance shall be in accordance with the forms ("C," "D," "E," "F") annexed to this Convention.

2. If payment by the debtor administration be not made within a period of three months from the time such balance accrues, the creditor administration shall have the right to demand and receive interest thereon at the rate of five per centum per annum.

#### ARTICLE XVIII.

1. The postal administration in each country shall be authorized to adopt any additional rules (if not repugnant to the foregoing) for greater security against fraud, or for the better working of the system generally.

2. All such additional rules, however, must be promptly communicated to the Post-Office Department of the other country.

#### ARTICLE XIX.

Each administration is authorized, in extraordinary circumstances that would justify the measure, to suspend temporarily the money-order service in whole or in part, upon condition of giving notice of such suspension immediately to the other country and, if deemed necessary, by means of the telegraph.

#### ARTICLE XX.

This present convention shall take effect after its approval by the Supreme Congress of Costa Rica, and shall continue in force until twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have notified to the other its intention to terminate it.



The ratification of the present convention shall be exchanged at San José as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles both in the English and Spanish languages and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at the city of Washington, U. S. A., this 6th day of June, 1903, and at the city of San José, Costa Rica, this 26th day of June, 1903.

(Signed)

H. C. PAYNE,

*Postmaster-General of the United States.*

(Signed)

ALF. ESQUIVEL,

*Postmaster-General of the Republic of Costa Rica.*

#### BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1903-4.

[From "La Gaceta," No. 27.]

The Congress of Costa Rica has fixed the Budget for the fiscal year 1903-4 at 5,323,948 *colones* (\$2,475,635.82). The following table shows the distribution of this sum in the several departments or branches of the Government:

##### ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS.

	<i>Colones.</i>		<i>Colones.</i>
Legislative department .....	62,350	Public worship.....	21,600
Executive department .....	481,940	Hospitals .....	27,840
Police .....	140,572	Public instruction .....	774,966
Public works.....	437,925	Justice .....	259,284
War.....	434,274	Treasury.....	2,305,597
Order and security .....	290,640		
Navy .....	45,460	Total .....	5,323,948
Foreign relations .....	41,500		

The estimated receipts for the fiscal year 1903-4 are 5,375,000 *colones* (\$2,499,375), made up of the following items:

##### ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	<i>Colones.</i>		<i>Colones.</i>
Principal custom-house .....	1,798,000	Stamp taxes, etc.....	132,000
Puntarenas custom-house ....	362,000	Telegraphs, registry, etc .....	211,000
Limon custom-house .....	859,500	Sundry receipts .....	327,000
Parcels post, sales, etc .....	60,500		
Tax on liquors .....	1,350,000	Total .....	5,375,000
Tax on tobacco.....	275,000		

#### RATIFICATION OF CONVENTION FOR THE PRACTICE OF LIBERAL PROFESSIONS.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed by the Department of State of the United States, under date of September 2, 1903, that the Minister of Costa Rica, Señor J. B.

CALVO, in his note of August 24, 1903, advises the Department that the Cost Rican Congress has ratified the Convention for the Practice of Liberal Professions, signed at Mexico City by delegates to the Second International Conference of American States.

#### RATIFICATION OF COPYRIGHT CONVENTION.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed by the Department of State of the United States, under date of August 29, 1903, that the Mexican Ambassador, in his note of August 26, 1903, advised the Department that the Government of Costa Rica has given notice of its ratification of the Copyright Convention signed by its delegates to the Pan-American Conference of Mexico City.

#### TARIFF CHANGES.

By a decree issued July 20, 1903, the following changes were made in Costa Rica's tariff:

Article.	Duty per kilogram.	
	Costa Rican currency.	United States currency.
	<i>Colons.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Broom corn (for brooms).....	0.05	2
Broom handles.....	.06	2
Fresh vegetables.....	.25	11
Sulphur of carbon.....	Free.	.....

The duty on broom corn will not go into effect until ninety days after publication of the decree. Duties on the other articles will not be assessed on orders placed before the emission of the law.

## CUBA.

#### STATISTICS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1903.

[From "La Gaceta Economica" No. 43.]

During the first quarter of 1903 the immigrants arriving in the Republic of Cuba numbered 3,163. The passengers who landed in the island during the same period numbered 11,207 and the passengers who went abroad 9,125, or an excess of incoming passengers over outgoing of 2,082. The following tables show these figures in detail:

#### *Immigrants arriving.*

North Americans.....	361
Spaniards.....	2,381
Other nationalities.....	421
Total.....	3,163

*Occupations of immigrants.*

Professions .....	75
Artisans .....	414
Agents, bankers, merchants, etc.....	1, 826
Occupations not specified, including women and children.....	848
Total .....	3, 163

*Arrivals of passengers.*

From United States .....	5, 893
From Spain.....	4, 181
From other countries.....	1, 133
Total.....	11, 207

*Passengers leaving the island.*

For United States .....	5, 938
For Spain .....	1, 196
For other countries.....	1, 991
Total.....	9, 125

**CUSTOMS RECEIPTS—FIRST QUARTER OF 1903.**

The total customs receipts from the sixteen custom-houses of the Republic during the first quarter of 1903 amounted to \$3,756,976.77, the total disbursements during the same period being \$259,876.87. The following table shows the commerce of Cuba during the period referred to:

	Imports.	Exports.
North America.....	\$7, 057, 173	\$13, 957, 831
Spain.....	2, 797, 077	597, 315
Other countries.....	7, 488, 883	3, 767, 481
	17, 343, 133	18, 322, 630

**TARIFF ON DOMESTIC ANIMALS.**

The following text of the Cuban tariff on domestic animals has been received by the Department of Commerce and Labor from the United States Minister to Cuba, HERBERT G. SQUIERS:

**" CATTLE, HORSES, AND SHEEP.**

" Department of Agriculture, Industries, and Commerce.

" *Be it by these presents known*, That the Congress has voted and I. TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA, Constitutional President of the Republic of Cuba, have sanctioned the following law:

" **ARTICLE 1.** The following schedule will govern for the collection of tariff duties on cattle, horses, and sheep imported into this island through any of the ports of entry and such others as the Executive may deem advisable to create:

“ Will enter free of duty—

“ 1. Ewes.

“ 2. Cows suitable for breeding, and calves.

“ 3. Cows with calves.

“ 4. Jersey, Guernsey, Devon, Durham, Hereford, Porto Rican, and Argentine Republic bulls, provided they are duly proven to be such.

“ART. 2. Yearlings will each pay .....	“\$1.00=	\$0.926
Florida male cattle, fat—fat being understood as exceeding 253 kilograms (557 pounds) in weight—will each head pay .....	5.00=	4.63
Honduras male cattle, fat—fat being understood as exceeding 276 kilograms (627 pounds) in weight—will each head pay .....	6.00=	5.556
Mexican male cattle, fat—fat being understood as exceeding 323 kilograms (711 pounds) in weight—will each head pay .....	7.00=	6.482
Venezuelan and Colombian male cattle or that of other countries than those mentioned, fat—fat being understood as exceeding 368 kilograms (810 pounds) in weight—will each head pay .....	8.00=	7.408
Lean cattle—that is, such cattle as do not weigh as much as the weights specified according to the place from where they come—will each head pay .....	2.00=	1.852

“ART. 3. No lean cattle will be slaughtered until at least three months after their landing. To this end they will be branded on entering the island's ports with an iron or brand indicating the date of importation and that they are for pasture.

“ Before any head of cattle bearing the brand referred to in the preceding paragraph can be slaughtered it must be proved in the manner which may be established that it has been in pasture for the period of three months referred to.

“ART. 4. The slaughter of female cattle is prohibited, such as may be useless for breeding, and properly proven to be so, excepted.

“ART. 5. Stallions whose height exceeds that established (150 centimeters, or 4.9 feet, measured by rule), and he asses whose height exceeds 130 centimeters (4.27 feet), measured in the same manner, will enter free of duty.

“ART. 6. Mares suitable for breeding will each pay .....	\$3.00=	\$2.778
Mares not comprised in the preceding case will each pay .....	15.00=	13.89
Geldings whose height exceeds that referred to will each pay .....	15.00=	13.89
Geldings of lesser height will each pay .....	2.00=	1.852
She mules whose height exceeds that established will each pay .....	10.00=	9.26
She mules of lesser height will each pay .....	5.00=	4.63

<sup>a</sup>The figures in the first column represent Cuban currency and those in the second column United States currency. The Cuban dollar is valued at 92.6 cents by the United States Treasury.

"ART. 7. The exportation of cattle is prohibited.

"ART. 8. Neither the State, the province, nor the municipality will establish direct taxes or consumption taxes on the product of our cattle industry without establishing the same taxes, in like form and amount, on the products of the foreign-cattle industry. All the manners in which meat, national or foreign, is placed on the market will be considered as one single product for the purpose of levying the taxes previously cited.

"ART. 9. Barbed wire and staples used in building fences are excepted from the payment of tariff duties."

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## ECUADOR.

### GOLD MINING AND MILLING.

The following information from the "Engineering and Mining Journal" for August 15, 1903, treats in detail the conditions prevailing in the "Zaruma" mining district of Ecuador, to which reference was made in the report of Vice-Consul-General ROBERT B. JONES, of the United States, from Guayaquil, published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for July, page 134:

The Zaruma gold mines are situated in the district of Zaruma, Province of El Oro, Republic of Ecuador, in latitude 3° 45' south, in the west Cordilleras of the Andes, at an elevation of 3,000 feet, and about 60 miles southeast of the city of Guayaquil. The mines are reached from Guayaquil by a small river steamer to Santa Rosa, and thence the journey is on mule back for 45 miles.

The little village of Zaruma is a Spanish town of 1,000 inhabitants, the buildings being of adobe walls and tile roofs, while the streets are narrow and paved with cobblestones. The town was founded in the middle of the sixteenth century by some Spaniards who had conquered the country. It is situated at the headwaters of the River Tumbes, which empties into the Pacific at the old town of Tumbes. The old stone-paved road built by the Incas to connect the city of Cuzco, in Peru, with Quito, in Ecuador, passes near Zaruma.

The extent of the mineral region is not fully determined. It extends for several miles north and south and contains numerous gold-bearing veins in andesite. The Spaniards worked the mines from the middle of the sixteenth century to less than one hundred years ago. The old workings now open are sufficient to prove very extensive operations at one time. It seems at first they worked the soft and broken veins and surface gravels as placers; later came the *arrastra* and stone mill. The latter consists of an oblong boulder containing two sockets which serve as a mortar, while a stone shoe is fitted into a wooden boss and

stem. They were worked either by hand or overshot water wheel. Many of these old mortars and shoes may still be seen, partly covered by soil. Some of the old Spanish mines extend to a depth of more than 100 feet. The Spaniards selected the soft streaks of the veins and did not mine below the oxydized zone. The mining system employed was that of small pillars and chambers, with inclined steps for entrance and exit. The only metal tool found in the old mines is a hand bar of soft iron. Most of the old workings are now inaccessible. After the Spaniards, a French company operated for a time in the district, and then, in 1878, came an English company, which worked quite extensively with a light-weight stamp mill, but apparently they could not treat the ores satisfactorily, and discontinued operations in 1893. In 1897 the South American Development Company, of New York, began work and is still operating.

In Ecuador a mining claim is 200 by 600 meters and must pay an annual Government tax of about \$5 each year in advance. No patent or deed is given, the claim being held by possession and the payment of the tax. The law states that the taxes shall be expended upon the construction of a road between the mines and the coast. Mining supplies are free of import duties and the output is free of export duties. The veins make a very interesting study, showing various stages of alteration. In some formations there may be seen clean, blue-white quartz, the highly silicified and altered fragments and "horses" of wall rock in the vein walls of partially mineralized andesite, and the pure andesite country rock a short distance from the vein. Most of the wall rock contains pyrite, while the "horses" are often heavily impregnated with it. The veins are of two types—one with well-defined partings, the other with tight frozen walls where it is difficult to determine the line between vein and country. There is one large fault vein with course north and south and dip of about  $70^\circ$  easterly, which may be traced several thousand meters along the surface. From the northeast many quartz veins come into this, but none have, as yet, been traced on its westerly side. Most of these latter veins have a course east of north, with southeasterly dip. The veins of the district usually range in width from 1 to 6 meters. The ore shoots generally pitch north.

The most common ore is a blue-white quartz, containing 10 to 15 per cent of sulphides galena, pyrite, chalcopyrite, and blende. The values are mostly in gold, which seldom appears visible, but probably occurs as free gold in the quartz and sulphides. Close concentration tests would indicate that about 50 per cent of the gold value in the ore is in the sulphides. Oxidation occurs rapidly when the ore is exposed to the atmosphere. The wall rock usually carries small values.

Following is an analysis of one type of the ore:

Silica .....	56.57	Calcium oxide.....	8.20
Lead .....	1.98	Magnesium oxide.....	.16
Copper .....	.51	Sulphur .....	8.35
Iron .....	4.90		
Alumina.....	3.10	Total .....	92.12
Zinc.....	8.25	Undetermined .....	7.88

Three methods of taking out the ore are employed. Where the veins are wide and the walls loose, the stones are filled from surface. If in such veins surface filling is not possible for lack of raises, pillars are left until connection with surface is made. Where the veins are narrow or the walls firm, the underland method is employed and the stope left open. The filling method used is one not very common. First, a raise is begun in the center of the ore body or the center of the block of ground to be mined and is put through the surface. At each end of this block a timbered chute is carried up as the ore is taken out. Ore is mined in the form of a pyramid with the surface raise at its summit. After filling, the sides of the pyramid are planked, so that the ore next mined will slide by gravity to the chutes at either end. Thus it may be carried on by mining and filling to the surface. The largest stope opened in this manner is 100 meters in length. Every effort is made to avoid the use of timber because of the scarcity of the first-class article. That which is most easily available rots in a few years in underground service. Of course this method requires a lateral working drift, which taps the ore body by cross cuts at the end chutes and in the center, if desired, thus making it possible to fill the entire space made by the vein.

The natives are learning to be fair miners and drill men. At first Americans were tried, but they do very little more than the natives. Underground wages are about \$1 per meter of hole drilled, which makes it possible for the very best miners to earn \$1.50 to \$2 per day (gold).

The milling consists of amalgamation followed by cyanidation. The mill contains 40 stamps, 850 pounds each, which run about 95 drops per minute, crushing through 20-mesh screen; outside amalgamation only is employed. Each battery is equipped with three copper plates 5 feet long with riffle box at the foot of the first two. After amalgamation, the entire pulp without sizing or concentration goes to the cyanide plant. With such an ore (10 to 12 per cent concentrates) the plates become easily dirty and stained, but are dressed frequently, while effort is made to keep the surface in a pasty condition allowing no free quicksilver to appear. The amount of quicksilver used is about 1½ ounces for every troy ounce of gold obtained. The amalgam is about half bullion and half quicksilver, and is worth in the neighborhood of \$6 per ounce. The bullion is from 650 to 670 fine. The

average extraction by amalgamation for the first three months of 1903 was 38 per cent of the gold in the ore. All power is from water and the cost of milling per ton is about 50 cents. Hard amalgam forms rapidly on the copper plates and can be taken off only by the use of chisels or by sweating over the fire.

The unoxidized ores from the deep parts of the mine yield to treatment much better than those near the surface. In all this work silver is not considered, it being a very small part of the value. All the tailings from the copper plates of the stamp mill are sent to the cyanide plant without concentrating or sizing. Undoubtedly classification, concentration, and regrinding of the coarse material would permit of better cyanide extraction, but the plant is not at present arranged for this.

The plant consists of 4 rubber dams with distributors and slime gates; eight 5 by 30 feet steel vats, having burlap and canvas filter cloths; 11 sets of zinc boxes, each containing nine or ten compartments of 3.7 cubic feet; sump, storage tanks, pumps, etc.

The article also describes in detail the methods of treatment followed, the cost being stated as \$1.25 per ton.

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## GUATEMALA.

### DECREE REGULATING THE ISSUE OF BANK NOTES.

On June 25, 1903, the President of the Republic promulgated an important decree regulating the issuance of bank notes in Guatemala. This decree was occasioned by the extraordinary rise in the rate of foreign exchange, the consequent financial disturbance arising therefrom, and the increase in the price of imported goods, which caused injury and hardship to the interests of the large consuming class of the country. These reasons, and the fact that the mercantile interests of the nation were suffering from the increase in the price of commodities and the consequent decrease in the demand of imported and domestic goods, led the Government to restrict the issuance of bank bills payable to order, unless such circulation was guaranteed by deposits of the precious metals. The decree proper is as follows:

"ARTICLE 1. The issuance of notes or obligations payable to bearer without a guarantee by a deposit of the precious metals in their respective safes is hereby restricted to each of the banking establishments now in operation in the Republic to the amounts indicated in the statement that is to-day deposited in the Department of Fomento.

"ART. 2. In future any new issue of bank notes shall be guaranteed by the amount of specie on hand in the vaults of the issuing bank—either gold or silver belonging to the bank—in the proportion



of 10 per cent of the amount issued during the first year, counting from this date; of 20 per cent in the second year, and of 30 per cent in the third.

"ART. 3. The issues of bank notes, in addition to being subjected to the provisions of the foregoing article, shall be made in conformity with the provisions contained in article 8 of decree No. 530.

"ART. 4. The managers of banks shall forward each Saturday to the Department of Fomento, for publication in the "*Diario Oficial*," an express statement of the average exchange on the different foreign markets and of the price at which said exchange should have closed during the week.

"ART. 5. The directors, managers, and other employees of banks shall not, from this date henceforth, (1) represent the shareholders in the general meetings, (2) make negotiations of any kind, either by themselves or through third persons, with the banks which they represent.

"ART. 6. Banks are prohibited from transacting business distinct from that which can be properly transacted by a banking institution. Consequently, on and after this date, any business transacted by a bank in violation of this article shall be void.

"ART. 7. Banks and their branches must, from the date of the publication of this law, exchange bills of a larger for bills of a smaller denomination, provided they were issued by the banking establishment to which they are presented.

"ART. 8. The violators of the provisions of the present decree shall be subject to the corresponding criminal prosecution.

"ART. 9. The Department of Fomento is charged with the enforcement of the provisions of this decree, which is effective and in force from the date of its publication in the official newspaper."

#### AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

[From "*El Guatemalteco*" No. 56.]

Under date of July 14, 1903, the President of the Republic promulgated an important decree amending the constitution of Guatemala so that the President of the Republic will hold his office for a period of six years instead of four years as heretofore. The law amending article 66 of the constitution was passed by Congress on July 12, 1903, and was duly signed by all the representatives of the nation who were present at that session of the Congress and was duly promulgated, in accordance with the laws of the Republic, on the date mentioned above. The Congress passing this law was called together especially for this purpose, and after the passage of the law and the promulgation of the same was promptly adjourned and dissolved. The new Congress, which was elected in August last, will hold its first public meeting on March 1, 1904.

## HAITI.

## EXPORTS OF COFFEE PICKINGS.

Following is a translation of a law fixing the export duty on coffee pickings from Haiti at \$2 (\$1.96 United States) per 100 pounds. The law went into immediate effect, but will cease to be operative on September 30 next, when coffee pickings will again become subject to the regular coffee export duty of \$3 (\$2.895 United States) per 100 pounds:

"NORD ALEXIS, President of the Republic, considering that the bad preparation of our coffee is the principal cause of the lowering of its price on the foreign markets, that it is incumbent on the public authorities to remedy a state of affair as prejudicial to the producers as to the fiscal interest; considering that the means the least fit to attain this result, as much on account of the fraud that it favors as by the encouragement it gives tacitly to the producers, is the liberty to the latter to deliver this product to commerce in whatever condition it pleases them, with black, broken, or bleached beans, and even with stones; considering that if a certain class of financial embarrassments and the necessity to promptly relieve it can in default of more efficacious measures cause to permit the exportation of these remainders of coffee, it is of importance, nevertheless, to restrain that permission as much as possible in the interest of the State and of the producer himself, has proposed, and the Legislative Corps has voted, the following law:

"ARTICLE 1. The fragments of coffee and the bad grains of that bean, thrown aside as inferior at the time of the preparation and in which is to be found mixed not more than 5 or 10 per cent of good beans, shall pay on and after the promulgation of the present law the sole export duty of \$2 per 100 pounds.

"ART. 2. No shipment of the remainder of coffee called 'pickings' can be made from a port of the Republic for a foreign port without the express authorization of the Secretary of State of Commerce.

"Each bag of coffee shall be inspected and shall have in full and large letters the words, 'Coffee pickings' thereon.

"ART. 3. Shippers may be forbidden to ship of remainder or pickings of coffee more than 10 per cent of their shipments of coffee. In this case this 10 per cent shall not be counted in any one shipment, and, for the appreciation of same, account shall be taken of their anterior shipments made during the course of the fiscal year."

## MEXICO.

## FOREIGN COMMERCE IN MAY, 1903

According to figures issued by the Statistical Division of the Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico, the foreign commerce of the Republic for May, 1903, and for the eleven months of the fiscal year 1903 (July-May), was represented by the following valuations, the figures for the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year being also given for purposes of comparison.

## IMPORTS.

[Gold valuation.]

	May—		Eleven months ending May—	
	1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.
Animal substances.....	\$375,535.40	\$374,643.60	\$4,337,975.78	\$4,451,935.78
Vegetable substances.....	1,183,222.54	893,442.02	12,494,482.57	10,135,352.28
Mineral substances.....	1,789,658.57	2,410,839.06	21,733,221.10	18,355,601.92
Dry goods.....	773,897.76	702,946.08	8,986,049.95	7,710,488.47
Chemical and pharmaceutical substances.....	261,413.67	278,080.21	2,479,061.75	2,445,207.63
Beverages.....	280,294.11	279,086.42	2,828,998.47	2,529,545.78
Paper and its applications.....	136,128.17	153,929.11	1,732,817.32	1,724,632.99
Machinery and apparatus.....	868,675.81	919,530.06	9,299,807.51	7,391,174.42
Vehicles.....	146,837.95	93,729.15	1,355,649.79	1,215,209.52
Arms and explosives.....	163,492.31	133,003.87	1,573,743.10	1,280,842.69
Miscellaneous.....	210,052.61	201,840.51	1,964,237.98	1,777,552.48
Total.....	6,189,208.83	6,411,670.09	68,966,044.93	59,017,542.96

## EXPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

Precious metals.....	\$7,632,073.70	\$5,415,791.64	\$85,360,968.92	\$64,066,748.01
Other articles.....	10,622,207.74	9,371,301.43	91,020,413.35	82,390,777.54
Total.....	18,254,281.44	14,790,093.07	179,381,382.27	146,457,525.55

## PRICE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The following statement shows the extent of Government lands sold, and the price from January 1 to June 30, 1903:

State.	Land sold.	Price.
	<i>Hectars.</i>	
Coahuila.....	1,912	\$637.64
Chiapas.....	450	150.27
Chihuahua.....	2,801	224.34
Durango.....	13,357	11,262.08
Sinaloa.....	77	51.77
Tabasco.....	2,855	3,428.06
Tamaulipas.....	2,691	2,048.03
Yucatan.....	2,725	2,306.11
Zacatecas.....	35	52.04
Total.....	28,934	20,160.34

## OPERATIONS OF THE MAIL SERVICE.

The operations of the Mexican mail service during the fiscal year 1902-3, compared with the preceding fiscal year 1901-2, are reported by the Postmaster-General of the Republic to have been as follows:

	1902-3.	1901-2.
Sale of postage stamps.....	\$2,319,563.08	\$2,053,593.20
Rent of postal boxes.....	69,703.00	60,604.00
Fines and forfeitures.....	33,912.18	26,169.33
Premiums of post-office drafts:		
Interior.....	200,912.55	219,390.33
International.....	3,378.47	3,687.00
Premiums on editors' drafts.....	30,995.12	30,716.33
Total.....	2,718,464.38	2,394,159.33

## CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, JULY, 1903.

The following table shows the custom-house revenue of the Mexican Government during the month of July, 1903. The collections for ordinary import duties are given separately for each custom-house and those for extra import duties, export duties, port dues and arrears in the aggregate. The total shows a valuation of nearly \$3,000,000, though July, being the first month of the fiscal year, is usually a month in which importations decline somewhat. Moreover, the rate of exchange on which the sliding scale of extra import duties was adjusted in July was lower than in previous months, thus affecting the extra collections.

Custom-house.	Ordinary import duties.	Custom-house.	Ordinary import duties.
Acapulco.....	\$2,428.20	Porfirio Diaz.....	\$152,364.00
Aguila Prieta.....	8,751.13	Progreso.....	261,376.00
Albata.....	3,430.72	Puerto Angel.....	1.00
Ascension.....	20.90	Salina Cruz.....	3,930.00
Camargo.....	50.12	San Blas.....	3,261.00
Campeche.....	6,837.23	Santa Rosalia.....	666.00
Ciudad Juarez.....	128,937.46	Socomsusco.....	6,541.20
Coatzacoalcos.....	6,438.64	Tampico.....	401,156.00
Chetumal.....	218.39	Tijuana.....	553.00
Ensenada.....	8,721.81	Tonalá.....	819.00
Frontera.....	30,053.29	Topolobampo.....	2,150.00
Guanajuato.....	25,311.28	Tuxpan.....	1,306.00
Guerrero.....	29.49	Vera Cruz.....	940,022.00
Isla del Carmen.....	2,829.57	Zapaluta.....	45.00
La Morita.....	58,976.64	Las Vacas.....	224.00
La Paz.....	2,606.44		
Laredo de Tamulipas.....	154,945.21	Total.....	2,318,776.00
Manzanillo.....	5,990.56	Total extra import duties.....	388,946.00
Matamoros.....	5,428.16	Total export duties.....	83,688.00
Mazatlan.....	29,997.87	Total port dues.....	64,730.00
Mexico.....	13,101.42	Total arrears.....	83,404.00
Mier.....	167.98		
Nogales.....	46,020.94	Grand total.....	2,939,544.00

## FEDERAL REVENUES.

"*El Economista Mexicano*" of August 29, 1903, publishes the following statement showing the increase of the Federal revenues since 1895-96:

Fiscal year.	Revenues.	Fiscal year.	Revenues.
1895-96 .....	\$50,521,470	1900-1901.....	\$62,998,804
1896-97 .....	51,500,628	1901-2.....	66,147,048
1898-99 .....	52,697,984	1902-3.....	77,150,000
1899-1900 .....	64,261,804		

The revenue from the stamp tax during the first nine months of 1902-3—that is, from July 1, 1902, to March 31, 1903—amounted to \$22,550,785.75, which gives an average of \$2,500,000 per month, in round numbers. Assuming that the average of the three months, April, May, and June, will be the same, the revenue from the stamp tax for 1902-3 will reach \$30,000,000, or \$3,000,000 more than in 1901-2, when it amounted to \$26,936,788.41.

The stamp revenue has continued to increase uninterruptedly year after year, as the following table shows:

Fiscal year.	Stamp revenues.	Fiscal year.	Stamp revenues.
1891-92 .....	\$9,366,000	1897-98.....	\$21,471,000
1892-93 .....	11,045,000	1898-99.....	23,178,000
1893-94 .....	14,453,000	1899-1900.....	24,827,000
1894-95 .....	15,595,000	1900-1901.....	25,140,000
1895-96 .....	18,070,000	1901-2.....	26,936,000
1896-97 .....	19,935,000	1902-3 (estimated).....	30,000,000

The increase of the stamp revenue during these twelve years is \$20,600,000. In other words, the \$30,000,000 of revenue from stamps in 1902-3 is equal to an increase of nearly 220 per cent over the \$9,366,000 stamp revenue in the year 1891-92. This is a notable fact in the progress of Mexico and the development of her resources.

Secretary of the Treasury LIMANTOUR, in the budget he submitted to Congress for the fiscal year 1902-3, estimates the year's revenues at \$64,823,400. The actual revenue reached the sum of \$77,150,000, being some \$12,334,839 in excess of the Treasury estimates.

**IRON AND STEEL IMPORTS.**

"*El Economista Mexicano*" gives the following table covering Mexico's importations of iron and steel for building purposes during the years noted:

Fiscal year.	Iron and steel for building purposes.	Machines and apparatus.	Fiscal year	Iron and steel for building purposes.	Machines and apparatus.
1893-94 .....	\$1,250,582	\$3,399,331	1898-99 .....	\$2,253,685	\$7,733,407
1894-95 .....	1,543,451	3,574,507	1899-1900 .....	4,150,704	9,532,270
1896-96 .....	2,015,769	4,942,920	1900-1901 .....	3,697,372	9,124,751
1896-97 .....	2,066,387	4,347,428	1901-2 .....	3,946,888	8,096,502
1897-98 .....	2,203,199	6,039,476			

The importations of machines and apparatus in the current fiscal year amounted to \$7,431,871, against \$5,594,513 for a like period in 1902.

## TRADE-MARKS AND PATENTS.

The following is the full text of the new law which modifies present legislation with regard to patents and trade-marks:

“PORFIRIO DIAZ, constitutional President of the United Mexican States, to the inhabitants thereof:

“Know ye, That the Congress of the Union has seen fit to address to me the following decree:

“The Congress of the United Mexican States decrees:

“ARTICLE 1. The Executive is authorized to amend existing legislation with respect to patents of invention, trade-marks, and other forms of industrial property along the following lines:

“(a) Trade-marks will be registered without prior examination as to their novelty or originality, and patents of invention will be issued without prior examination as to their novelty and utility and without responsibility of any kind for the nation or for the authority in whose name they are issued.

“(b) The formalities to which applications are to be subject will be simple and rapid. The fees for the issuance of title deeds will not exceed the expense which they approximately occasion. The tax, if any be imposed, for the exclusive right will be progressive.

“(c) A special system of penalties for infringements of industrial property will be created, to which end the provisions of the penal code will be modified if necessary.

“(d) Assignments of any form, of industrial property, whether partial or total, must, in order to be valid, be entered in the special registry, and with that end in view the provisions of the code of commerce will be modified as far as necessary.

“(e) Efficacious measures will be adopted to encourage the construction and manufacture, in the country, of patented apparatus and products of obvious utility.

“(f) A public museum will be founded for the reception of models, plans, profiles, drawings, specifications, products, and manufactures connected with patents of invention that may be issued and trade-marks that may be registered.

“(g) A journal will be published describing, representing, and enumerating with sufficient clearness inventions, patents, and trade-marks secured.

“ART. 2. The Executive will report to Congress as to the us which it may make of the present authorization.

“S. SARLAT,

“*Speaker of the Senate.*

“FRANCISCO DE P. GOCHICOA,

“*Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies.*

“A. CASTAÑARES,

“*Secretary of the Senate.*

“LORENZO ELIZAGA,

“*Secretary of the Chamber of Deputies.*”

"Therefore I order that it be printed, published, circulated, and duly obeyed.

"Done in the Palace of the Executive of the Union of Mexico May 28, 1903.

"(Signed)

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

"To General MANUEL GONZALEZ COSIO,

"*Minister of Fomento.*"

A new patent law was promulgated on September 1, 1903, and will be in operation on October 1, 1903.

The following are some of the salient provisions of the new law:

Patents are granted for twenty years. That period is divided into two, the first being one year and the second nineteen years. The Government fee for the one-year patent is 5 *pesos*; for the remaining nineteen years, 35 *pesos*.

These taxes are payable in revenue stamps.

There is no working requirement, but there will be a system of compulsory licenses.

Patents will be granted without prejudice to a third party, and without guaranty as to their novelty or utility. They, however, constitute a presumption as to those qualities and of the legitimacy of the rights of the patentee until the contrary is proved.

Patents will be issued with the least possible delay, and their date will be the date of the legal presentation of the application.

A simple power of attorney will enable one person to act for another in the obtaining of a patent. In consequence, powers from abroad for patent purposes need not be protocolized.

The penalty for infringement of patents is very heavy. For example, article 48 of the law says that the industrial manufacture of patented objects and the employment, for a commercial or industrial purpose, of patented methods, without the consent of the owner of the patent, will be punishable with a fine of from 500 to 2,000 *pesos* and with one to three years' imprisonment, or with either penalty, at the discretion of the judge.

Either penalty is sufficiently severe, and this strong protection to patentees will no doubt stimulate the application for patents in Mexico.

Patents for designs and models may also be obtained for five or ten years, the Government fee in the former case being 5 *pesos* and in the latter 10 *pesos*.

The law contains provisions whereby both existing patents and pending applications may be made conformable to it.

The patent office will publish an official gazette of patents and trade-marks in which patents and trade-marks and all matters concerning them will be described.

**ELECTRIC-LIGHT CONCESSION.**

The main points embraced in the charter obtained by the Mexican Light and Power Company to utilize the waters of various rivers for motive power are the following:

The company is authorized to execute and conserve the hydraulic, mechanical, and electric works necessary or convenient, to utilize for motive power all the waters and the natural falls now existing, and the falls that may hereafter be created, in the Rivers Tenango, Necaxa, and Catepuxtla, situated in the Huauchimango district, in the State of Puebla, within certain limits which are defined and give control of the rivers over an immense distance.

The company may alter the course of the rivers within these limits, may build deposits or reservoirs to hold water, and any other works that may be deemed necessary for the purposes of the company; may erect, conserve, and exploit stations for generating, accumulating, and holding electric-power lines for transmitting, and submerge whatever lands may be required; in fact, the company is amply authorized to create all the works required for the purposes of the enterprise.

The company may transmit, distribute, and supply electric power to any points it may be able to reach.

The Government will not grant any other concession or rights to use the waters of the three rivers mentioned or to change their respective courses for irrigation or any other purposes.

The company engages to establish within four years a plant sufficient to produce 15,000 horsepower, and within ten years a plant with capacity to generate 30,000 horsepower; also the electric apparatus and transmission lines necessary to convey the electric energy produced to the City of Mexico and such other centers of consumption as the company may elect.

For the transmission and distribution of the electric energy the company is granted the right to erect and conserve aerial lines to connect the generating stations before mentioned, and the various distributing substations it may establish in the City of Mexico or any other points where electric energy may be used for motive power, lights, or any other purpose.

The lines for transmission and distribution in the City of Mexico shall be established and maintained in accordance with the city council. Plans of the respective works must be submitted for approval by the department of fomento. Construction must begin within three months.

The right of way, not to exceed 70 meters, is granted for the construction of the transmission lines; the lines may cross highways, railroads, and telegraph or telephone lines. Within this right of way the company may build roads or railways to facilitate the movement of its machinery, etc., and for any other purposes the company may



require. The Department of Fomento will appoint an engineer to inspect the construction and installation of the works, whose salary of \$250 per month shall be paid by the company from the date of the charter until the plant for generating the 15,000 horsepower before mentioned is completed. The company may place telegraph wires on the posts of the transmission lines, or may build a separate telegraph line for its own exclusive use.

All the machinery, apparatus, and material of every kind required for the works are to be admitted free of duty; this exemption is to continue during four years, with respect to the material for the plant or plants for generating the 15,000 horsepower, and during ten years for all additional installations.

During five years from the date of the charter all the capital invested in the works, and all the bonds and obligations the company may issue, shall be exempt from all taxation, excepting only the stamp tax. The company is authorized to make contracts with the Federal and State Governments, or with individuals or companies, or municipal authorities, for the supply of electric energy; the maximum price for motive power in motors of 40 horsepower or more shall be \$300 per annum per electric horsepower of 746 watts, supplied for twelve hours daily. For motors of less capacity than 40 and more than 5 horsepower, the price may be increased 20 per cent.

The company guarantees due compliance with the obligations assumed under the charter by depositing, in the act of signing the same, in the National Bank of Mexico the sum of \$30,000 in bonds of the national consolidated debt, in addition to the \$20,000 previously deposited, making a total of \$50,000 deposited by the company. On the completion of the plant for generating 15,000 horsepower \$25,000 will be returned to the company and the other half when the installation is completed for 30,000 horsepower, in accord with the stipulations of the charter.

The other provisions of the charter are the same as are usual in concessions from the Government.

The company has commenced work on the initial points and has an office in the city of Mexico. All the operations of the Mexican Light and Power Company, Limited, have fully satisfied all the various departments of the Government and the city council that it has the capital and the ability to comply with its obligations and to give the city and other consumers a perfect electric service for all the purposes and uses to which it is applicable.

#### TRADE STATISTICS.

"*El Economista Mexicano*," of August 8, 1903, publishes the following very interesting statement showing the amount, in Mexican silver dollars, of Mexico's export trade during each fiscal year from

1881-82 to 1901-2, the average value of the Mexican silver dollar in New York during each year of that period, and these annual amounts reduced from silver to gold at the corresponding yearly average value of the Mexican silver dollar in New York:

	Exports, silver value.	Average value Mexican dollars in New York.	Exports, gold value
1881-82.....	\$29,206,772	0.894	\$26,110,884
1882-83.....	41,919,182	.882	36,972,719
1883-84.....	46,861,117	.875	41,003,477
1884-85.....	46,841,958	.861	40,445,582
1885-86.....	43,797,249	.816	35,738,555
1886-87.....	49,329,915	.790	38,970,633
1887-88.....	40,078,717	.759	37,232,746
1888-89.....	60,380,287	.739	44,624,032
1889-90.....	62,680,539	.758	47,511,849
1890-91.....	63,425,746	.837	53,087,349
1891-92.....	75,660,880	.837	63,328,157
1892-93.....	88,044,624	.657	57,845,318
1893-94.....	80,083,944	.599	48,165,246
1894-95.....	95,020,326	.514	48,840,148
1895-96.....	110,022,356	.536	58,371,980
1896-97.....	117,784,092	.506	59,127,644
1897-98.....	138,068,504	.448	61,854,600
1898-99.....	148,453,834	.471	70,070,210
1899-1900.....	158,247,933	.476	75,326,016
1900-1901.....	158,009,437	.488	77,266,639
1901-2.....	168,041,272	.441	74,106,201

It is apparent from these figures that while the silver value of Mexico's exports in this period of twenty-one years has increased very notably, the gold value has not increased in corresponding proportion. These figures show that the increase in Mexico's exports in silver value in 1901-2 is \$138,834,500 over the exports in 1881-82; the apparent increase in gold value is only \$47,995,347, applying the average value of the Mexican dollar in each respective year. But if the average value of the Mexican dollar in 1881-82, namely, 0.894, is applied to the silver value of the exports in 1901-2 the result is a gold value of \$150,000,000 in round numbers, as compared with \$74,000,000 gold value, which results from the average value of the Mexican dollar in 1901-2, namely, 0.441, clearly showing a loss for Mexico of \$76,000,000 in her own silver dollars.

#### MEXICAN LINALOE.

Mexican linaloe (*Amyris linaloe*) is quite a large tree. The wood is soft and of a very light-yellow color. The bark exudes a resin called "*zochiopul*." The wood has a very pleasant odor, which is compared to that of a mixture of essence of lemon and essence of jasmine, and upon distillation yields from 6 to 9 per cent of a very light-yellow essence. This tree abounds in the southern parts of the States of Puebla and Guerrero. Indeed, it is reported to grow in the tropical portion of the Pacific slope of Mexico at the same altitude as in its habitat in Puebla and Guerrero. A good deal of the essence comes to

the city of Puebla, which is one of the chief markets in this country for the product, and is worth \$75 Mexican silver (\$28.78 gold) per arroba (4.263 gallons), or, in conformity with the metric system of weights, about \$6.50 (\$2.45 gold) per kilogram (2.2 pounds). The process of distillation is careful, but very primitive and inexpensive. "Trozas," or sticks of the linaloe about the length and thickness of medium-sized cord wood, were supplied to the laborers, each of whom had his little pen or inclosure contiguous to the still. These laborers reduced the sticks to small, thin chips, and these chips, without further process, were placed in the "alambique" or still. The linaloe essence is the article exported. It comes to this city in 5-gallon kerosene-oil cans, and in a crude way in bottles. Here the more prudent exporter has it filled into small tins, which are packed in strong wooden cases. The major part goes to Hamburg and some to Havre, and now and then a shipment goes to New York. It is largely in demand as the base of exquisite perfumes.

#### HUNGARIAN-MEXICAN TRADE.

Commercial relations having been resumed by Austria-Hungary with Mexico on the most-favored-nation basis, SCHENKER & Co., a firm of forwarding agents, have begun running their Anstro-Americana steamers, via West Indies and Central America, to Mexican ports. In conjunction with this movement Hungary and Anstria hope to export, via Fiume and Trieste, to the United States, with better success in transit through Mexico than as hitherto direct to New York.

#### EXPORTS OF SILVER DOLLARS.

In the report made to the Mexican Monetary Commission the following information is furnished with regard to the annual export of silver dollars from the Republic, which is stated to be one of the most interesting phenomena in international currency problems.

The average annual exportation of silver dollars is estimated at \$15,000,000, though in 1902 it rose to \$17,621,700. Out of the said amount barely 10 per cent of the *pesos* exported to London are melted down, while the balance of the London shipments and all those sent to the United States are reexported to India, the Straits Settlements, and the Chinese Empire. The *pesos* which reach India are melted down, whereas in other oriental countries to which they are shipped Mexican dollars are used as currency, though British dollars also circulate in the Straits Settlements and American dollars in the Philippines.

In regard to the volume of the demand for Mexican dollars in the Far East in former times and the present demand for same, it is stated that the Spanish dollar coined in Mexico during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and the Spanish dollar and Mexican dollar in the

nineteenth century was, par excellence, the dollar of commerce, because it served as the money of almost all the nations of eastern Asia and even of the British possessions in North America, the Spanish West Indies, and other countries; and it was also the money of the United States at the time of the declaration of their independence. During the second half of the nineteenth century its use as money has gradually been reduced, and at the present time it circulates only in the Straits Settlements, in the Malay States, the Philippine Islands, and the Chinese Empire, all of them countries of the far east of Asia. It will soon cease to circulate as legal money in the first three countries and while it will continue to be used as a trade dollar in the Straits Settlements and in the federated Malay States, it will retain its rôle as money in the Chinese Empire only.

#### EXTENSION OF STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Two new steamship lines are to be established under grants just issued by the Mexican Government, according to a report from Consul W. W. CANADA, at Vera Cruz, to the State Department of the United States. One line is to be run between Mexican gulf ports and ports on the Caribbean Sea, and the other between Mexican gulf ports and Central and South American ports.

Steamers are to sail from Vera Cruz, touching at Coatzacoalcos, Progreso, Santiago de Cuba, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia, and Venezuela, and also from Vera Cruz, touching at Coatzacoalcos, Puerto Morelos, Bahía de la Ascension, and Xcalac, with the privilege of extending the service to Belize and ports in Guatemala and Honduras. One round trip is to be made by both lines of steamers monthly, stopping at all ports inward and outward bound. The steamers are not to be of less than 2,000 tons burden, having accommodations for first and second class passengers and a minimum speed of 10 knots. These steamers must be the property of the concessionaires, who are, however, authorized to charter vessels during the term of this concession, provided they are not chartered for a less time than six months. The concession is for a term of ten years. The Government reserves the right to employ these vessels as cruisers in case of war. All vessels of these lines are to sail under the Mexican flag, and chartered vessels in this trade, though under foreign flags, are to be considered as Mexican also.

As these new lines are intended for the purpose of opening up trade with the recently acquired territory of Quintana Roo, as well as with Central and South America, the Government has granted them special privileges and subsidies. They are to receive \$2,000 Mexican currency (\$766) for every round trip between Vera Cruz and Xcalac, and \$8,500 Mexican currency (\$3,256) for every round trip between Vera Cruz and Venezuela. The company's vessels have preference over any other

merchant vessels on the Gulf whenever repairs have to be made at any of the Government arsenals.

This concession is to be forfeited if both lines are not established within one year, for suspension of traffic for a longer period than three months without the concurrence of the Government; for transferring this concession to a foreign government, or if such be admitted as a partner to the enterprise; for transferring this concession to any company or individual without previous consent having been obtained from the Government.

#### MINERAL PRODUCTION IN 1902.

The "*Boletín de Estadística Fiscal*" for March, issued by the Treasury Department of Mexico, shows the production of gold, silver, and copper during the first nine months of the fiscal year 1902-3, compared with the same months of 1901-2, to be as follows:

The gold production during the first nine months of the fiscal year 1902-3, compared with that produced during the same period of 1901-2, was as follows:

First nine months of 1902-3.....	\$9,796,816.82
First nine months of 1901-2.....	7,284,832.68
Increase in nine months of 1902-3.....	2,511,984.14

The silver production during the first nine months of the fiscal year 1902-3, compared with the silver production during the same period of 1901-2, gave the following results:

	1902-3.	1901-2.
First six months, July-December.....	\$37,479,043.09	\$33,126,420.72
January.....	8,017,102.82	7,871,790.89
February.....	5,731,278.49	6,080,594.05
March.....	8,561,136.46	6,210,686.02
Total.....	59,791,860.86	53,289,491.69

The silver production during the first nine months of 1902-3 was \$6,502,369.17 in excess of the production during the same period of the preceding fiscal year, 1901-2.

The exports of copper and copper ores during the first nine months of the fiscal years 1902-3 and 1901-2, respectively, were:

	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	
First nine months of 1902-3.....	41,955	\$11,703,431.29
First nine months of 1901-2.....	30,718	9,358,686.07
Increase.....	14,237	5,344,745.22

These figures show an increase of 14,237 tons and \$5,344,745.22 for the first nine months of 1902-3, as against those of 1901-2.

Statistics for the calendar year 1902 show that the mineral production in Mexico amounted to \$130,000,000, represented principally by silver and gold, but also including copper, lead, iron, mercury, antimony, and other metals.

Mineral products in all forms were exported to the value of \$105,283,095.75, to which valuation must be added the exchange premium on gold of \$13,652,314.22, making the total silver equivalent of \$118,935,409.97.

The consumption of mineral products in the Republic is estimated at \$10,000,000, distributed as follows: Silver coined and not exported, \$7,065,400; gold and silver used for industrial purposes, \$250,000; mercury, iron, lead, copper, and other products, \$2,684,600.

The following table shows the gold and silver coinage in Mexican mints during the five fiscal years 1897-98 to 1901-2:

Year.	Gold.	Silver.
1897-98 .....	\$459,219	\$21,427,057
1898-99 .....	715,882	20,184,117
1899-1900 .....	598,086	18,102,639
1900-1901 .....	544,279	18,290,330
1901-2 .....	791,382	21,509,830

#### FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

"*El Economista Mexicana*" of August 15, 1903, gives the following interesting data relative to the operations of the chartered banks during the first half of the current calendar year.

The increase of the capital of the banks during the six months was:

Month.	Capital.	Uncalled.	Paid up.
January .....	\$92,150,000	\$6,714,220	\$81,405,780
February .....	94,150,000	7,933,100	86,156,900
March .....	94,150,000	7,214,700	86,905,300
April .....	98,150,000	8,257,050	89,892,950
May .....	98,150,000	7,236,450	90,913,550
June .....	98,150,000	6,274,900	91,875,100

The capital, which was \$92,150,000 on January 31, had become \$98,150,000 on June 30, an increase of \$6,000,000 in the six months.

The increase was in the capital of the Banco Central Mexicano, \$3,000,000; Banco Yucateco, \$2,000,000; Banco de Morelos, \$1,000,000.

The same statement shows that the paid-up capital in January was \$85,405,780 and in June \$91,875,100, an increase of \$6,469,230, among the following banks:

Banco Central Mexicano .....	\$1,670,100
Banco Yucateco .....	2,000,000
Banco Mercantil de Yucatan .....	750,000
Banco Minero de Chihuahua .....	500,000

Banco de Jalisco .....	\$450,000
Banco de Tamaulipas.....	200,000
Banco de Oaxaca.....	250,000
Banco de Hidalgo.....	149,220
Banco de Morelos.....	500,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6,469,320</b>

The amount of the loans on bills discounted and on collaterals during the six months made by city banks was:

	Bills dis- counted.	Loans on col- laterals.
January.....	\$62,638,896.02	\$11,815,020.26
February.....	62,465,700.25	11,238,317.52
March.....	62,117,692.82	11,209,139.06
April.....	61,654,180.52	40,275,400.27
May.....	61,069,566.33	39,116,731.43
June.....	60,540,370.42	39,016,311.90

The amount of the loans made by the State banks each month was:

	Bills dis- counted.	Loans on col- laterals.
January.....	\$61,254,692.41	\$9,248,345.54
February.....	62,503,945.69	10,449,993.15
March.....	62,586,322.83	11,711,382.27
April.....	61,112,554.26	12,352,296.72
May.....	63,510,402.93	13,055,854.74
June.....	62,925,308.02	12,513,360.80

The amount of specie held monthly was:

	City banks.	State banks.
January.....	\$28,892,328.82	\$23,888,108.68
February.....	31,385,401.70	23,332,284.76
March.....	27,661,874.79	24,221,941.41
April.....	27,464,363.09	23,991,242.88
May.....	30,823,131.31	23,546,005.06
June.....	33,512,725.93	24,503,146.84

An increase in cash holdings of \$4,620,397.11 in the city banks and of \$615,038 in the State banks in June over January.

The circulation of the paper of the city banks each month was:

	Notes.	Mortgage bonds.	Cash bonds.
January.....	\$48,258,626	\$9,805,100	\$2,603,100
February.....	58,126,795	9,788,100	2,603,100
March.....	17,257,860	9,831,700	2,715,900
April.....	46,731,675	9,819,100	2,515,200
May.....	45,946,490	9,775,900	2,570,400
June.....	47,678,119	10,101,000	3,740,900

The circulation of the paper of the State banks was:

	Bank notes.	Cash bonds.
January.....	\$10,005,592	\$116,586
February.....	43,579,831	2,224

## RATE OF EXCHANGE IN SEPTEMBER.

The Treasury Department of the Mexican Republic has announced, through the "*Diario Oficial*," that in accordance with Article 3 of the decree of November 25, 1902, the rate of exchange for liquidating the import duties on merchandise entering the maritime and frontier custom-houses during the month of September will be 224.10 per cent, that being the result of the calculations made by the Treasury Department based on the average of the rates at which banks in the capital sold exchange on New York at sight from August 1 to 25.

The "*Diario Oficial*" also publishes the usual communication to the Director of the Mints from Assistant Secretary NUÑEZ, stating that the commercial value of the kilogram of gold in silver coin on which to calculate during the month of September the 3 per cent for the stamp tax and the 2 per cent for the coinage tax, in conformity with the decree of November 26, 1902, is \$1,522.46, which results from the factor multiplied with 675.416, the value assigned by the monetary law to 1 kilogram of gold, by 225.41, the average of the rate of exchange on New York during the first twenty-five days of the month of August.

## EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Following is a list of the exports to the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, declared through the United States consulate general in the city of Mexico and the five consular agencies subordinate to it:

CITY OF MEXICO.			
American goods returned . . . . .	\$37, 017. 14	Clothing . . . . .	\$731. 74
Aniline dyes . . . . .	2, 568. 72	Coffee . . . . .	17, 564. 37
Antiquities . . . . .	1, 257. 30	Copper:	
Bonds, electric . . . . .	200. 00	Kettles . . . . .	2, 492. 77
Old books, Mexican pottery, paintings, etc . . . . .	1, 506. 00	Scrap . . . . .	754. 39
Bran . . . . .	3, 219. 91	Curios . . . . .	323. 61
Brass, old . . . . .	480. 76	Diamonds . . . . .	940. 80
Broom, root . . . . .	11, 396. 90	Effects, personal . . . . .	186. 25
Bullion:		Feathers, duck . . . . .	278. 02
Gold . . . . .	2, 263, 857. 52	Furniture . . . . .	83. 00
Lead . . . . .	4. 79	Furniture, antique . . . . .	4, 178. 03
Silver . . . . .	206, 083. 75	Garlic . . . . .	1, 689. 00
Cattle switches . . . . .	1, 318. 67	Gold, old . . . . .	1, 800. 00
Chile . . . . .	1, 937. 84	Gold and silver, old . . . . .	445. 00
Chile, dry . . . . .	2, 245. 48	Hair, cattle . . . . .	367. 06
China, painted . . . . .	51. 00	Hats, palm . . . . .	5, 675. 40
Chinaware, old . . . . .	266. 56	Hides:	
Cigars . . . . .	792. 32	Cuttings . . . . .	92. 34
Clock, antique . . . . .	38. 30	Dry flint . . . . .	670. 86
		Wet salt . . . . .	168, 190. 94



MEXICO.

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Horns, cattle.....	\$4,460.64	Platinum, scrap .....	\$108.42
Jewelry .....	2,184.14	Rubber:	
Jewelry, imitation.....	580.00	Crude .....	456.50
Linen drawn work .....	850.72	Scrap.....	143.72
Linseed, oil cakes .....	1,375.62	Rubies.....	80.00
Marble .....	36.35	Skins:	
Mexican postage stamps ..	187.27	Calf .....	772.85
Nuts:		Deer.....	463.91
pecans.....	3,299.72	Goat.....	82,064.11
Ore:		Goat and broom root..	1,322.50
Antimony .....	600.00	Silverware .....	177.00
Lead .....	11.53	Silverware and books.....	2,550.00
Silver .....	27.67	Stereotypes .....	100.50
Onyx.....	29.05	Theatrical costumes .....	400.00
Orchids.....	228.70	Vanilla .....	600.00
Ornaments, church .....	185.00	Vehicles.....	692.30
Paintings .....	2,655.82	Violoncello .....	13.06
Paintings, old frames,		Waste, cotton .....	14,148.42
earthenware .....	666.04	Zacatón.....	23,940.00
Pearls .....	9,738.45	Total .....	2,895,860.55

GUADALAJARA.

American goods returned..	\$806.60	Oranges.....	\$37,055.76
Bullion:		Ore, silver .....	132.82
Gold .....	41,187.29	Orchids.....	202.50
Silver.....	30,248.24	Pottery and wooden ware ..	170.81
Curios .....	45.03	Rubber, crude.....	282.80
Drawn work .....	120.75	Sulphides:	
Hair, cattle .....	45.42	Gold .....	286.80
Hides, wet, salted .....	11,230.40	Silver.....	10,774.59
Ixtle, crude .....	1,412.50	Total .....	145,296.48
Nuts, pecan .....	10,905.85		
Onions.....	388.32		

GUANAJUATO.

American goods returned..	\$1,254.00	Hats, straw .....	\$1,122.71
Bullion:		Hair, horse .....	9.57
Gold .....	15,090.15	Hides, sheep.....	689.40
Silver.....	110,781.96	Oresamples, gold and silver	2.65
Bones .....	365.75	Saffron .....	808.61
Drawn work .....	257.25	Total .....	132,460.51
Garlic .....	3,078.42		

OAXACA.

Bullion, gold.....	\$12,025.00	Skins:	
Coffee .....	69,106.50	Deer.....	\$3,444.00
Lamps, gasoline .....	6.50	Goat .....	103,654.08
Onyx.....	11,142.99	Tallow.....	55.25
Ore, gold and silver .....	80.63	Total .....	200,404.70
Skins, alligator.....	589.75		

## PUEBLA.

American goods returned, etc .....	\$1,711.59	Hides:	
Bones, animal.....	20.14	Dry flint.....	\$2,979.76
Broom root.....	2,513.50	Wet, salted.....	4,329.76
Bullion, lead.....	1,303.70	Household goods.....	964.50
Canes, walking.....	601.69	Linaloe essence.....	10,094.67
Car, model of convertible.	38.42	Onyx, broken pieces.....	997.83
Chile.....	1,784.04	Rubber, crude.....	400.01
Hair:		Skins:	
Cattle.....	503.72	Deer.....	6,964.43
Horse.....	367.97	Goat.....	429,132.50
Hats:		Vanilla.....	2,575.31
Palm-leaf.....	43,535.65	Wood, dye.....	385.35
Straw.....	1,782.00	Total.....	511,274.95

## ZACATECAS.

Auriferous powders:		Honey.....	\$16.86
Gold.....	\$4,248.62	Ore:	
Silver.....	256.43	Copper.....	525.49
Beans.....	771.00	Gold.....	9,893.49
Bullion:		Lead.....	43,436.50
Gold.....	2,410.98	Silver.....	140,189.33
Silver.....	1,045.94	Total.....	316,963.42
Goatskins.....	113,971.21		
Hair, horse and cattle....	197.57		

## MEXICAN GUANO.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of July 30, 1903, publishes an important concession granted by the Mexican Government to GEORGE BEERMAKER, authorizing him or the company or companies that he may organize to exploit all the guano deposits on the islands off the west coast of Mexico, between Manzanillo and Mazatlan, including the islands known as Las Isabelas, Tres Marias, San Juanito, Las Marietas, Los Angeles, Isla de Afuera, Isla de Perlas, and the Isla del Medio.

The object of the concessionaire is to dispose of the guano to the agriculturists of southern California for fertilizing their lands, and particularly the orange groves. The deposits are made by aquatic birds, such as cormorants and pelicans, millions of which make these islands their home during the breeding season, which occurs in April, May, and June of each year. As soon as the breeding season is over the birds desert the islands, migrating north, thereby leaving the nine months from July to March in which to collect and ship the guano. In April they return, and the deposits are renewed, thus making the supply continuous. The guano found on the islands in the Pacific Ocean off the west coast of Mexico is considered to be of first quality, and contains about 12 per cent ammonia, 10 per cent phosphoric acid, and 3 per cent potash.

According to the terms of the concession the concessionaire must pay to the Government 75 cents per ton for all the guano shipped from the islands. To guarantee the complete fulfillment of the obligations imposed on the concessionaire by the provisions of the concession, a deposit of \$3,000 has been made by Mr. BEERMAKER in the National Bank of Mexico.

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## NICARAGUA.

### TREATY OF AMITY AND COMMERCE WITH MEXICO.

[From "*Diario Oficial*" of Mexico, No. 169.]

The Government of the United Mexican States and the Government of the Republic of Nicaragua, desirous of strengthening the relations that happily exist between both countries, have agreed to celebrate a treaty of friendship and commerce, to which end they have named their plenipotentiaries, to wit:

The President of the United Mexican States appoints Don MAURICIO WOLLHEIM, ex-Minister of Mexico near the Empire of Japan, and

The President of the Republic of Nicaragua, Señor Don LUIS F. COREA, its Envoy Extraordinario and Minister Plenipotenciary near the Government of Mexico;

Who, after exhibiting their respective full powers, which were found in due and proper form, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I. The respective citizens of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy all the rights of natives in everything relating to commerce and the industries, the payment of taxes, and the right to acquire and dispose of all kinds of real property by purchase, sale, gift, exchange, will, and succession ab intestato.

In every other particular they shall enjoy all the rights granted to subjects of the most favored foreign nation.

ART. II. The products of the soil and of the industries of Nicaragua, whatever may be their source, and merchandise, without distinction of origin, proceeding from said State, shall be admitted into the United Mexican States under the same conditions as those of similar products of the most favored foreign nation, and without being subject to other or greater duties, whatever may be their denomination or kind.

Reciprocally, the products of the soil and of the industries of the United Mexican States, whatever may be their source, and merchandise, regardless of its origin, coming from the United Mexican States, shall be admitted into Nicaragua under the same conditions as similar products of the most favored foreign nation, and without being subject to any greater duties, whatever may be their denomination or kind.

ART. III. The two High Contracting Parties reciprocally guarantee to each other the treatment of the most favored foreign nation, not only with regard to all that refers to transit and exportation, but also that which alludes to the navigation and all the relative operations of the salvage of their ships.

ART. IV. No prohibition or restriction in the importation or exportation shall take place in the reciprocal commerce of both countries, unless it is also applied to all other nations, except for sanitary reasons or to prevent either the propagation of epizootics, the destruction of crops, or by reason of the fortunes of war.

ART. V. The High Contracting Parties agree to consider as the limit of their territorial sovereignty on their respective coasts the distance of 20 kilometers, counting from the line of the lowest tide. Nevertheless, this rule shall apply only to the vigilance of the custom-house for the execution of custom-house regulations and for the relative prevention of smuggling, but it shall in no way apply to other questions of international maritime law.

ART. VI. The respective citizens of the two High Contracting Parties shall enjoy, in the territory of the other, under equal conditions, the same protection as natives, or citizens, or subjects of the most favored foreign nation with respect to everything concerning the ownership of trade-marks and labels.

In the same manner the citizens of one of the High Contracting Parties who have professional diplomas or certificates recognized in their country, may exercise their profession in the territory of the other in so far as the laws of the place permit and upon compliance with the requisites established by said laws.

ART. VII. The citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in either State, in matters of commerce, navigation, manufacture or industry, and taxes, the same privileges, immunities, and favors that now are or in future may be granted to the citizens or subjects of the most favored foreign nation.

ART. VIII. The respective citizens of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy, respectively, in either State complete liberty of conscience, and may exercise their own form of worship in the manner permitted by the Constitution and the laws of the country.

ART. IX. The respective citizens of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in either State the most complete and constant protection of their persons, abodes, and property.

They shall not be entitled to indemnity for damages caused in times of insurrection or civil war on the part of revolutionists or tribes or hordes of savages in disobedience to the laws of the Government, but only in case there should have been blame or fault or vigilance on the part of the authorities or their agents.

ART. X. The High Contracting Parties agree to grant reciprocally

to their diplomatic and consular agents, respectively, circumstances being equal, the same rights, privileges, and immunities that the diplomatic or consular agents of the same rank of the most favored foreign nation now enjoy or may hereafter enjoy.

ART. XI. In case of the death of a citizen of one of the High Contracting Parties in the territory of the other, if there should not be in the place where the death occurs some known heir present or through representation, or some testamentary executor provided for by the deceased, or, in case the heirs are minors, some guardian, the consular representative shall have the right to execute, for the conservation and administration of the succession, all those acts that are now permitted or that shall in future be permitted to consular officials of the most favored foreign nation.

ART. XII. All questions or controversies relating to the interpretation, application, or execution of the present Treaty, if they can not be solved amicably, shall be submitted to the decision of a court of arbitrators. Each of the two High Contracting Parties shall name an arbitrator and these two arbitrators shall select a third. If they can not agree as to the selection of a third arbitrator he shall be named by the Government of a third State that shall be designated by the two High Contracting Parties.

ART. XIII. The High Contracting Parties, animated with a desire to avoid everything that might disturb their friendly relations, agree that their diplomatic representatives shall not interfere officially, except for the purpose of obtaining settlement, if a friendly arrangement should be possible, of the claims or complaints of the private parties, concerning matters that are under the jurisdiction of civil or penal courts and which are already submitted to the courts of the country, unless for the denial of justice or delay in its administration or the failure to execute the sentence of an adjudged case, contrary to custom or law, unless in spite of having exhausted legal resources there is an evident violation of the existing treaties between the two High Contracting Parties, or of the rules of international law, whether public or private, recognized generally by civilized nations.

ART. XIV. The present treaty shall be in force one month after the exchange of the ratifications and shall continue in operation until six months after one of the High Contracting Parties shall have notified the other of its intention to terminate it.

The present treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Mexico as soon as possible after the compliance with the constitutional formalities required by both countries.

In testimony whereof the present treaty is signed in two original copies, in the City of Mexico, November 6, 1902.

M. WOLHEIM.

LUIS F. COREA.

## PARAGUAY.

## COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS IN 1902.

The report of the British Consul at Asunción, Mr. GOSLING, covering trade conditions in Paraguay in 1902, was issued by the British Foreign Office in June, 1903, furnishing a valuable resumé of Paraguayan affairs for that year. It is stated that official figures on which to base accurate information were accessible, thus adding greatly to the importance of the report in question.

In regard to the financial status of the country, the total public debt in 1902 was £5,913,927, as compared with £5,944,854 in 1901, and with £6,046,957 in 1898, at which time it was greater than at any period since 1881.

The following table shows the imports and exports of Paraguay from 1881 to 1902, inclusive:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1881.....	£258,625	£385,710	1892.....	£197,371	£571,506
1882.....	283,496	330,136	1893.....	506,660	319,722
1883.....	208,068	353,095	1894.....	441,411	444,000
1884.....	289,626	311,159	1895.....	492,501	509,145
1885.....	285,319	332,105	1896.....	557,207	490,000
1886.....	283,501	420,602	1897.....	408,661	434,148
1887.....	488,776	430,800	1898.....	564,487	481,402
1888.....	657,951	517,722	1899.....	429,567	580,000
1889.....	639,633	436,676	1900.....	531,148	641,415
1890.....	511,289	580,116	1901.....	600,731	685,336
1891.....	369,100	633,200	1902.....	466,459	778,132

The imports into the country for the year under review and the respective proportion furnished by contributing countries is as follows:

Country.	Value.	Country.	Value.
United Kingdom.....	£172,778	Prussia.....	£1,130
France.....	82,491	Brazil.....	82
Germany.....	65,037	Chile.....	300
Argentine Republic.....	59,060	Portugal.....	256
Italy.....	40,470	Norway.....	219
United States.....	21,823	Japan.....	96
Spain.....	15,883	China.....	94
Belgium.....	3,189	Switzerland.....	12
Paraguay.....	1,110		
Holland.....	1,376	Total.....	166,469

Consul GOSLING states that while the value of imports from the United States for the year is given at only £21,823, yet a considerable portion of these goods are carried to Buenos Ayres in British vessels and appear as of British origin. The articles received from the United States consist chiefly of sewing machines, clocks, firearms, petroleum lamps, knives, machetes, carpenters' tools, kitchen utensils, and canned goods. The bulk of British trade with Paraguay consists in cotton goods, which continue to be in greater demand than ever. The classes chiefly sold in the Republic are white shirtings, calicos, prints, batistes, lawns, taratus, cloths, and kerchiefs. There is a consider-

able demand for guns, rifles and revolvers, the two latter coming principally from the United States and the first from Germany. The duty on shotguns is 55 per cent *ad valorem*.

The imports from the Argentine Republic for the year under review show an increase over the preceding one of £2,430.

Of the £778,132 valuation given as exports from the Republic during 1902, £474,934 went to the Argentine Republic, \$273,165 to Europe, and £30,033 to other South American States. The total value was £92,796 in excess of the figures given for 1901.

Of the quebracho extract shipped abroad, the greater quantity is taken by Germany, where it is used in tanning processes. The tobacco goes principally to the Bremen market, and effort has been made of late years to improve the quality of this article, with noticeable results. During the year under review, 12,202 bales of Paraguayan tobacco were sold in the Bremen market, and attempts have been made to introduce it into other European markets, the French Government having purchased two consignments with satisfactory results.

Green hides are exported chiefly to France and Germany, and are of a superior quality, it being stated that the defense provided by nature in furnishing the Paraguayan cattle with abnormally thick skins as a protection against the vast number of poisonous flies and insects that abound in the country accounts for the alleged superiority. During 1902, 32,327 hides were sold at Havre, where there is said to be an increasing demand for them. The prices obtained ranged from 56 to 70 francs per hide.

Yerba is exported chiefly to other South American States. Some shipments were, however, made to Germany in 1902. In Dresden there is a manufactory for various liquid preparations of yerba.

During the year under review, 1,393 steamers and 679 sailing vessels, with a total tonnage of 322,089, entered and cleared at the port of Asunción.

#### THE COSMÉ COLONY.

The Cosmé colony is founded on a communistic cooperative basis and can not be altogether regarded in the light of a practical experiment. It is composed of an exceedingly industrious and intelligent class of men, and, as frequent inquiries are received at this Consulate regarding the colony, the following statement showing its present position may not be out of place in this review:

Cosmé colony holds titles to 1,500 acres of land in the Department of Cañazapa, about two days' ride from Villa Rica, the second town of the Republic. The land is situated at the fork of the rivers Pirapo and Capivazy, and is 12 miles distant from the nearest village of Cañazapa. The colony consists of about half woodland and half grazing land. The monte, or woodland, is rich in marketable timber and the

soil is fertile. There are good grazing lands for cattle. The settlement was originally purchased privately on time payments, but the Paraguayan Government, eighteen months after its establishment, made an arrangement whereby the payments made by the colony were refunded, the remaining payments due being met by the Government. The titles to the land were then handed over to the colony trustee, in whose name the property is still held. The colony was founded in July, 1894.

The government of the colony is entrusted to a chairman, a committee of three colonists, and an industrial manager, all of whom are elected by direct vote of the members, the chairman for two years and the others for one year. The committee meets weekly and decides on the general work of the colony. The industrial manager oversees and arranges all the industrial affairs of the colony, subject to the general plan of the committee.

On the establishment of the colony the numbers were 39 men, 9 women, and 10 children. To-day the numbers are 26 men, 16 women, and 48 children. There are 21 dwelling houses in the village, a school, store, and printing office, social hall and library, workshops, etc. "Cosmó" publishes a small monthly paper, illustrated with photographs of the colony.

About 360 acres of woodland have been cleared and are ready for the plow, and another 90 acres are workable with the harrow.

The crops, in order of their importance, are: Sugar cane, maize, manioc, yams, oranges, lemons, bananas, sweet potatoes, coffee, pumpkins, pineapples, peaches, and garden vegetables.

The colony has been able to supply most of its food stuffs, amounting to an annual value of £320 (\$1,558.40). During 1902 sugar sold outside the colony realized a similar sum.

The chief industries are: Agricultural (consisting chiefly in growing food stuffs for home consumption and sugar cane for sugar making), timber felling and sawing, corn grinding, house building, tanning and boot making, carpentry, blacksmithy, printing, stock tending, and brick making. The value of produce sales shows a development in each year, namely:

	£	s.	
1896.....	3	10=	\$17.00
1897.....	20	10=	99.84
1898.....	51	9=	250.50
1899.....	60	12=	295.12
1900.....	92	19=	452.67
1901.....	232	18=1,	134.2
1902.....	320	00=1,	558.4

#### INCREASED EXPORT FACILITIES.

John N. Ruffin, United States Consul at Asunción, sends the following to the United States Department of State:

"Recently there have been established between the Republic of



Paraguay, France, and Germany arrangements by which through bills of lading can be granted on merchandise shipped from Asuncion to Germany and France. This affords better facilities for exportation to Europe than existed before, as well as for goods coming from Europe destined for the port of Asuncion. Exporters making shipments from the port of Asuncion now have no difficulty whatever, for the reason that their goods are delivered to the steamboat company which plies on the River Plata, and which acts as agents for the ocean liners plying between Buenos Ayres and Europe. For instance, the Mihanovich Steamboat Company takes charge of the merchandise in good shape, transships the same at Buenos Ayres for the European port, and delivers to the exporter a through bill of lading from Asuncion to Europe, to which bill of lading drafts are attached and are discounted by the banks here. This arrangement relieves the exporter of any anxiety whatever as to his shipments, because his responsibility ceases the moment he delivers his products in good condition to the steamship company at Asuncion.

"This is a very powerful company, financially, and shippers feel perfectly safe in delivering merchandise thereto.

"Many of the shippers here inform me that if they could get through bills of lading to New York they would be willing both to ship and receive goods to and from the United States. In this manner the shipper in the United States could give a through bill of lading with his draft attached, which could be presented by the steamboat company here to be honored or accepted before the merchandise was delivered. It seems to me that this could be arranged by some of the steamship companies plying between New York and Buenos Ayres with some of the river boat companies, viz. either the Mihanovich Company, which has its headquarters in Buenos Ayres, or the Lloyd Brazilian Company, whose headquarters are in Rio de Janeiro."

#### FREE IMPORTATION OF BURLAPS AND LIME FOR USE ON THE CURUGUATAY SUGAR PLANTATION.

The "*Diario Oficial*," No. 792, publishes an important decree passed by the Paraguayan Congress on May 7, 1903, authorizing the annual importation into Paraguay, free of duty, of 15,000 meters of burlaps and 10,000 kilos of unslaked lime, for use on the sugar plantation of Messrs. GÓMEZ & Co., situated in the department of Curuguatay. The concession is valid for a period of four years from the passage of the decree.

#### LAW AUTHORIZING THE PRESIDENT TO SUBVENTION FIVE ENGINEERING STUDENTS, AND ESTABLISHING THE POST OF OFFICIAL OF LEGATION IN EUROPE.

On July 3, 1903, the Congress of the Republic of Paragua passed a law authorizing the President of the nation to subvention five young men to the amount of \$65 gold, each, per month, for the purpose of

carrying on their engineering studies in some university in Europe. The same law authorized the establishment of the post of official legation in Europe. The expenses occasioned by the passage of this law are to be added to the budget of the Republic.

## PERU.

## EXPORTS OF PRODUCTS FROM SALAVERRY AND HUANCHACO IN 1902.

The Board of Commerce and Agriculture of Trujillo, Peru, has furnished the MONTHLY BULLETIN with the following interesting tables concerning the exports through the ports of Salaverry and Huanchaco in 1902:

*Shipments through the port of Salaverry in 1902.*

	Chile.	Colombia.	Ecuador.	England.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Peru (other ports in Peru).	United States.	Total.
	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.
Alcohol	261,079							193,137		454,216
Cocoa						1,251		339,418	25,424	367,123
Cocaine				275		334	19	63		689
Coffee	2,683			53,204	5,640	5,577		14,915		82,049
Ores				18,889		99,738		37	18,941	137,688
Raw sugar	421,481	122,518		97,704				96,921		741,624
Rum								308,019		370
Spongy silver				181		169		20		368,019
Starch								135,719		135,719
Sugar	11,997,099	76,383	5,229,130	5,159		2,170		1,077,642	25,033,338	13,413,592
Sulphides				29,662	2,760			860		8,190
Sundries		1,215	2,116	6,292	7,516	1,343		521,526	1,510	544,548
Wool								120		32,542
Vegetables								104,565		104,565
Total	12,685,342	200,116	2,116	5,410,496	15,916	1,103,582	19,200	2,795,162	25,081,076	46,330,834

*Exports of sugar through Salaverry in 1902.*

	Plantations.	Quantity.	
		Sacks.	Kilos.
Casi Grande		126,895	13,133,632
Sausil		68,051	7,043,278
Cartavio		83,227	8,613,994
Roma		80,240	8,301,810
Laredo		46,937	4,867,979
Pampas		7,531	779,769
Vinifla		4,550	470,925
Sacuchique		1,454	150,489
Baraza		411	42,538
Miscellaneous		156	16,146
Total		419,495	43,413,592

*Exports of products through the port of Huanchaco in 1902.*

Products.	Chile.	England.	France.	Peru (other Peruvian ports).	United States.	Total.
Alcohol	gallons	9,000		92,332		101,332
Hides	kilos			30,305		30,305
Sugar	do.	7,531,042	2,422,674	136,240	310,500	10,386,456

*Exports of sugar through Huanchaco in 1902.*

Plantations.	Sacks.
Chiclin .....	40,210
Chiquitoy .....	35,638
Roma .....	15,250
Chicamita .....	9,412
Total .....	100,519

**SALT.**

[From report of the Department of Fomento.]

Salt in Peru is controlled by the Government, and its extraction is, therefore, not in private hands. It abounds in the different zones of the Republic, and is found in a diversity of forms. Some of the deposits or salt mines contain salt that is almost chemically pure. This is the case with the salt deposits of Puite, in Moquegua. In some of the other provinces, as, for instance, Payta, San Blas, and Pasco, the deposits produce 97½ per cent of chloride of sodium. The extraction of salt in Peru in 1901 amounted to 15,849,111 kilograms, of which there were sold for domestic purposes, 11,753,063 kilograms; for industrial uses, 4,301,687 kilograms, and for exportation, 711,883 kilograms. The total value of the entire salt production of the nation in 1901 was 784,764.20 soles (\$382,180.17).

**GOLD.**

[From Report of the Department of Fomento.]

The great increase in the purchasing power of this metal, due to its having been adopted throughout the entire civilized world as the sole standard of international money, has induced miners everywhere to give the preference to the exploitation of gold deposits.

A country like Peru, where this coveted metal so greatly abounds, could not remain insensible to this movement. In fact, on the Peruvian coast gold is found in ferruginous quartz veins, in veins and alluvial deposits in the Andean region, combined generally with other valuable metals, such as silver and copper, and, lastly, it abounds in the eastern portions of the Republic in the alluvial deposits that have been formed in the valleys and rivers of the mountains, and in the numerous veins that run through the Silurian slate formation which predominates in that vast zone. The coast region that is richest in gold is Camaná, while in the Andean zone the most valuable auriferous portions are those of Huamco, Aymaraes, Cotabambas, etc., and in the mountains the great deposits are those of Pataz, Paucartambo, Sandia, and Carabaya.

The best-equipped gold mining companies in the Republic are the following: El Gigante Mining Company, Pataz; the Chuquitambo Gold Mining Company, La Quinua; the Sociedad Aurífera of Andaray, Camaná; and the famous Inca Mining Company of Carabaya, the annual production of which exceeds 1,500 kilograms of gold 23 carats

fine. The country's total production of gold in 1901, including the value of the gold contained in the silver and copper ores exported from Peru, may be estimated at 3,000,000 soles (\$1,461,000).

It is interesting to note the development of the coining of the national gold coin since the suspension of the free coining of silver, because the coining, beginning with 1900, was almost exclusively from gold extracted from Peruvian mines. The following table shows the annual coining of Peruvian gold pounds from 1898 to the first half of 1902, inclusive:

1898 .....	£40,103
1899 .....	33,835
1900 .....	63,533
1901 .....	81,255
1902 (first half) .....	37,017

## SALVADOR.

### CHANGE IN CONSULAR INVOICES.

The British "Board of Trade Journal" of July 23, 1903, states that since the 20th of July, 1903, the requirements of Salvador, as regards consular invoices, have been restricted to the following, namely: Names of shippers and of consignees, name of carrying vessel, port of destination in Salvador, marks, numbers, number of packages, description of packages, whether bales, boxes, barrels, bundles, etc., gross weight of each package, total gross weight, place of origin of the goods, value per package, freight and shipping, insurance and commission charges, the amount of the insurance being separately set forth in the declaration.

## UNITED STATES.

### TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

#### STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of July, 1903, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the seven months ending July, 1903, as compared with the preceding year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses showing imports and exports for any one month are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for July, for example, are not published until some time in September.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
<b>Chemicals, etc.:</b>				
Logwood ( <i>Palacampêche; Photo-campêche; Campêche</i> ):				
Mexico			13,486	
<b>Coal, bituminous (<i>Carbón bituminoso; Carvão bituminoso; Charbon de terre</i>):</b>				
Mexico	219		24,491	10
<b>Cocoa (<i>Cacao; Cacao en cacao crú; Cacao</i>):</b>				
Central America	737	6,509	2,936	47,326
Brazil	118,373	46,817	358,171	616,817
Other South America	399,653	433,205	1,515,920	1,110,185
<b>Coffee (<i>Café; Café; Café</i>):</b>				
Central America	438,923	447,211	1,106,171	4,412,812
Mexico	93,558	140,468	2,330,469	1,589,443
Brazil	4,196,513	3,155,930	28,827,979	22,510,508
Other South America	287,568	1,106,278	2,742,186	4,541,247
<b>Copper (<i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i>):</b>				
Mexico	114,497	117,387	5,121,705	772,880
South America	10,073		61,812	
<b>Fibers:</b>				
Cotton, unmanufactured ( <i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé</i> ):				
South America	47,795	32,521	340,703	312,683
Sisal grass ( <i>Henequén; Henequen; Henuquen</i> ):				
Mexico	1,153,212	1,492,000	8,160,365	8,664,737
<b>Fruits:</b>				
<b>Bananas (<i>Pálmanos; Bananas; Bananes</i>):</b>				
Central America	290,473	394,903	1,622,319	1,920,440
Cuba	162,853	218,752	515,333	613,841
South America	51,471	68,286	331,536	408,537
<b>Oranges (<i>Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges</i>):</b>				
Central America	409	51	1,547	170
Mexico	57	419	6,982	4,247
Cuba			373	537
<b>Fur skins (<i>Pielos furs; Pelles; Fourrures</i>):</b>				
South America	19,023	47,480	173,694	86,383
<b>Hides and skins (<i>Cueros y pieles; Cueros e pelles; Cuir et peaux</i>):</b>				
Central America	63,880	51,619	308,649	312,727
Mexico	254,008	178,579	2,276,179	2,387,077
South America	845,960	995,020	7,556,028	8,462,161
<b>India rubber, crude (<i>Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Gummibau</i>):</b>				
Central America	29,168	37,230	322,057	352,224
Mexico	8,376	8,440	69,498	69,570
Brazil	596,779	978,267	10,231,707	12,672,479
Other South America	39,341	61,478	248,117	363,737
<b>Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (<i>Plomo en galijapas, barras, etc.; Chumbo em lingaotas, barras, etc.; Plomb en saumons, en barres, etc.</i>):</b>				
Mexico	101,540	290,056	2,470,830	1,945,897
Other South America	18,965	2,931	47,112	47,199
<b>Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (<i>Leçúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior no No. 16 de padrão holandês; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16</i>):</b>				
Central America	3,571	35,280	115,231	89,593
Mexico	239	1,513	7,405	123,569
Cuba	4,482,698	3,809,351	15,639,785	27,792,029
Brazil	26,169		3,283,470	1,046,707
Other South America	355,991	16,631	3,182,992	2,482,321
<b>Tobacco, leaf (<i>Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folhas; Tabac en feuilles</i>):</b>				
Mexico	4,715	601	32,631	21,812
Cuba	596,137	778,294	5,310,617	5,722,893
<b>Wood, mahogany (<i>Cedro; Mogno; Acajou</i>):</b>				
Central America		47,128	174,345	318,168
Mexico	19,688	59,983	221,811	257,199
Cuba	31,099	39,406	253,801	294,712
South America	1,083		6,983	65

## IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
Wool ( <i>Lana; Lá; Laine</i> ):				
South America—	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Class 1 (clothing).....	13,529	.....	2,271,375	1,678,449
Class 2 (combing).....	9,591	51,116	22,293	139,724
Class 3 (carpet).....	101,936	4,187	578,533	652,881

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

<b>Agricultural implements (<i>Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Máquinas agrícolas</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	5,265	399	12,167	6,775
Mexico.....	31,337	33,551	183,096	172,686
Cuba.....	3,716	3,359	27,983	38,078
Argentine Republic.....	180,831	332,276	888,801	1,459,765
Brazil.....	2,762	1,653	18,492	13,907
Chile.....	36,682	46,149	60,628	101,329
Colombia.....	6	632	825	1,183
Venezuela.....	67	98	961	684
Other South America.....	28,692	36,072	72,056	90,086
<b>Breadstuffs:</b>				
<b>Corn (<i>Maíz; Milho; Maïs</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	1,801	1,603	22,957	22,872
Mexico.....	127	13,197	2,395	88,666
Cuba.....	89,603	99,054	620,741	353,870
South America.....	1,892	3,229	23,505	20,484
<b>Wheat (<i>Trigo; Tripe; Blé</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	2,000	1,667	23,183	11,471
Mexico.....	.....	568,947	6,470	1,467,638
South America.....	1,391	845	216,579	71,661
<b>Wheat flour (<i>Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	65,412	15,968	601,456	503,562
Mexico.....	11,447	7,409	121,839	105,956
Cuba.....	139,125	111,493	1,215,604	1,099,786
Brazil.....	215,387	83,650	1,318,623	2,125,347
Colombia.....	26,354	101,333	143,010	372,617
Other South America.....	121,978	176,676	917,445	888,965
<b>Carrriages, etc.:</b>				
<b>Carrriages, cars, etc., and parts of (<i>Carruajes, carros y sus accesorios; Carruajes, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	881	5,421	22,027	81,866
Mexico.....	105,695	104,991	861,379	979,320
Cuba.....	8,637	12,965	141,870	272,212
Argentine Republic.....	16,172	33,495	337,701	195,313
Brazil.....	3,968	15,831	15,758	71,972
Chile.....	36,731	4,901	113,120	8,665
Colombia.....	848	3,125	14,826	24,077
Venezuela.....	216	605	9,494	3,403
Other South America.....	3,151	2,729	27,715	130,696
<b>Cycles, and parts of (<i>Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicycles et accessoires; Bicyclettes et leurs parties</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	313	416	2,002	1,885
Mexico.....	1,051	4,026	16,379	37,016
Cuba.....	611	921	8,277	8,902
Argentine Republic.....	215	992	5,293	8,310
Brazil.....	247	1,058	3,634	4,850
Colombia.....	277	27	740	490
Venezuela.....	18	46	307	141
Other South America.....	978	1,638	12,059	10,905
<b>Copper (<i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....	63,905	69,691	403,733	194,901
<b>Cotton:</b>				
<b>Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón non manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....	181,094	6,320	1,313,368	1,179,801
<b>Cotton cloths (<i>Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton manufacturé</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	85,299	71,110	516,385	508,450
Mexico.....	12,390	13,215	131,049	101,211
Cuba.....	12,531	16,121	115,720	112,049

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
<b>Cotton—Continued.</b>				
Cotton cloths—Continued.				
Argentine Republic	Dollars. 5,016	Dollars. 9,107	Dollars. 49,851	Dollars. 51,015
Brazil	41,602	59,673	385,041	337,420
Chile	61,196	51,770	275,102	337,840
Colombia	152,551	81,590	562,059	598,832
Venezuela	28,929	71,231	303,170	366,297
Other South America	36,015	35,921	201,906	232,988
Wearing apparel ( <i>Ropa de algodón; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton</i> ):				
Central America	25,065	46,649	190,317	217,559
Mexico	45,025	41,218	245,239	211,235
Cuba	13,962	21,186	92,427	127,530
Argentine Republic	10,261	19,331	129,955	112,609
Brazil	6,966	7,041	46,608	52,711
Chile	865	3,820	22,969	17,682
Colombia	7,209	9,373	47,530	63,288
Venezuela	1,180	4,707	12,993	16,082
Other South America	3,040	5,169	22,149	29,482
Electric and scientific apparatus ( <i>Apparatus électriques et scientifiques; Appareils électriques et scientifiques</i> ):				
Central America	7,027	3,881	36,454	36,129
Mexico	56,132	41,872	254,712	243,351
Argentine Republic	12,348	14,054	57,012	78,008
Brazil	79,993	11,383	201,142	95,692
Chile	9,611	3,356	27,982	34,192
Venezuela	2,977	4,496	17,643	16,620
Other South America	8,630	31,891	70,351	91,976
<b>Iron and steel, manufactures of:</b>				
Steel rails ( <i>Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier</i> ):				
Central America		2,219	5,188	19,264
Mexico	2,478	30	298,055	39,548
South America	24	450	71,871	9,770
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools ( <i>Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, seies et outils</i> ):				
Central America	10,889	9,184	71,009	67,409
Mexico	74,869	65,510	479,613	409,568
Cuba	26,693	29,216	120,568	194,736
Argentine Republic	16,214	40,065	114,235	202,575
Brazil	16,724	20,566	99,906	203,326
Chile	14,979	26,964	61,681	116,974
Colombia	5,013	15,455	27,397	73,607
Venezuela	1,200	2,281	15,638	13,401
Other South America	9,429	19,371	72,611	102,331
Sewing machines, and parts of ( <i>Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties</i> ):				
Central America	4,987	4,058	14,314	19,739
Mexico	34,118	42,727	219,389	295,391
Cuba	5,308	19,591	73,105	121,043
Argentine Republic	18,085	32,811	95,116	145,399
Brazil	8,068	7,277	31,553	37,693
Colombia	2,933	8,111	8,931	24,190
Other South America	25,881	18,310	89,632	107,243
Steam engines, and parts of ( <i>Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotifs et leurs parties</i> ):				
Central America			14,450	6,000
Mexico	33,915	92,474	520,979	718,508
Cuba			93,540	35,780
Argentine Republic				
Brazil				
Colombia			14,200	
Other South America	18,000		371,785	38,230
Typewriting machines, and parts of ( <i>Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Machines de écrire et leurs parties</i> ):				
Central America	763	1,151	3,389	5,018
Mexico	12,739	27,343	86,832	108,372
Cuba	3,575	2,129	21,868	19,432
Argentine Republic	3,750	1,395	18,224	30,198
Brazil	1,741	1,156	7,177	5,663
Colombia	355	457	2,029	2,911
Other South America	4,187	4,681	16,293	37,177

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## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
<b>Leather, other than sole (<i>Cuero distinto del de suela; Cuero más que para suelas; Cuirs, autres que pour semelles:</i>)</b>				
Central America.....	5,219	5,509	37,436	37,645
Mexico.....	1,190	2,466	8,730	10,393
Cuba.....	8,501	12,426	45,089	68,863
Argentine Republic.....	1,140	14,332	31,329	43,923
Brazil.....	11,773	8,343	116,001	12,365
Chile.....	2,891	6,162	17,511	15,506
Colombia.....	3,152	3,217	8,701	13,750
Venezuela.....	1,979	5,517	19,529	28,345
Other South America.....	5,752	2,509	16,306	19,059
<b>Boots and shoes (<i>Calzadas; Calzados; Chaussures:</i>)</b>				
Central America.....	6,450	19,318	62,234	66,787
Mexico.....	19,929	66,966	398,745	358,869
Colombia.....	7,390	10,122	30,533	72,685
Other South America.....	6,571	9,668	48,763	59,418
<b>Naval stores:</b>				
<b>Rosin, tar, etc. (<i>Resina y alquitran; Resine et catran;</i></b>				
<b><i>Résine et goudron:</i>)</b>				
Central America.....	412	1,193	6,218	7,261
Mexico.....	365	969	9,910	8,209
Cuba.....	3,556	2,955	11,871	22,750
Argentine Republic.....	4,989	40,132	53,617	103,974
Brazil.....	8,369	12,622	128,813	87,835
Chile.....	1,834	3,519	11,906	18,310
Colombia.....	1,094	1,801	7,678	9,128
Venezuela.....	1,380	3,710	12,029	15,307
Other South America.....	4,916	10,987	23,876	36,261
<b>Turpentine (<i>Aguares; Aguapuz; Terbenolite</i></b>				
Central America.....	511	925	5,615	6,100
Mexico.....	156	109	1,871	5,307
Cuba.....	2,255	3,798	15,127	26,715
Argentine Republic.....	15,061	20,976	59,912	86,394
Brazil.....	4,972	10,317	41,965	41,588
Chile.....	7,760	14,595	19,186	53,170
Colombia.....	717	1,116	3,596	6,009
Venezuela.....	168	626	2,091	3,187
Other South America.....	4,738	9,239	12,017	28,946
<b>Oils, mineral, crude (<i>Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleas minerales, crás; Huiles minerales, brutes:</i>)</b>				
Mexico.....	63	40,720	284,349	446,967
Cuba.....	25,081	29,716	227,115	207,061
<b>Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (<i>Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleas minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Huiles minerales, raffinés ou manufacturés:</i>)</b>				
Central America.....	15,221	17,809	96,733	121,606
Mexico.....	15,472	16,741	111,382	120,839
Cuba.....	10,219	11,437	113,022	122,670
Argentine Republic.....	116,671	212,511	633,212	1,129,091
Brazil.....	150,863	159,120	1,125,921	1,123,966
Chile.....	59,229	11,712	57,021	462,928
Colombia.....	8,127	11,598	69,336	81,425
Venezuela.....	5,369	13,861	69,124	60,630
Other South America.....	53,071	88,773	339,623	408,015
<b>Oils, vegetable (<i>Aceites vegetales; Oleas vegetales; Huiles vegetales:</i>)</b>				
Central America.....	638	1,567	6,201	7,664
Mexico.....	27,617	64,772	451,064	692,966
Cuba.....	2,479	5,832	21,127	30,465
Argentine Republic.....		1,364	19,378	11,694
Brazil.....	18,193	18,355	218,829	115,117
Chile.....	594		11,969	4,236
Other South America.....	10,550	13,575	104,755	115,771
<b>Provisions, comprising meal and dairy products:</b>				
<b>Beef, canned (<i>Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca en latas; Beef conserved:</i>)</b>				
Central America.....	1,193	1,473	13,771	14,671
Mexico.....	935	755	12,582	6,321
Cuba.....	627	82	2,546	3,431
Argentine Republic.....		9	126	3
Brazil.....	397	420	3,974	4,539
Colombia.....	291	857	3,861	5,466
Other South America.....	2,610	1,400	11,866	14,431



EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
<b>Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products—</b>				
<b>Continued.</b>				
Beef, salted or pickled ( <i>Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vaca, salgada ou em salmoura; Beef salté ou en saumure</i> ):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	5,178	3,462	22,215	26,398
Mexico.....	12	32	311	705
Cuba.....	363	197	4,386	628
Brazil.....	.....	110	161	1,070
Chile.....	16	950	3,497	4,919
Colombia.....	693	1,271	11,330	10,242
Other South America.....	17,489	15,278	111,683	123,265
Tallow ( <i>Sebo; Sebu; Suif</i> ):				
Central America.....	11,878	5,852	77,777	43,029
Mexico.....	2,260	1,328	18,719	2,487
Cuba.....	.....	3,012	6,433	10,401
Brazil.....	3,870	.....	19,680	7,963
Chile.....	.....	4,200	2,010	21,377
Colombia.....	315	2,267	2,100	5,080
Other South America.....	9,764	5,886	24,592	22,637
Bacon ( <i>Tocino; Toncino; Lard fumé</i> ):				
Central America.....	3,350	2,994	15,522	15,267
Mexico.....	2,059	4,436	17,397	19,795
Cuba.....	41,088	19,036	240,462	184,455
Brazil.....	15,735	13,747	105,863	149,093
Colombia.....	162	58	1,409	1,515
Other South America.....	692	1,084	20,525	10,990
Hams ( <i>Jamones; Presuntos; Jambons</i> ):				
Central America.....	2,849	2,792	16,985	16,456
Mexico.....	1,364	5,872	33,395	38,780
Cuba.....	29,877	37,992	284,957	330,010
Brazil.....	306	529	1,848	1,745
Colombia.....	1,220	1,073	8,777	7,747
Venezuela.....	1,991	2,554	16,058	15,039
Other South America.....	4,575	2,773	22,868	21,882
Pork ( <i>Carne de puerco; Carne de puerco; Porc</i> ):				
Central America.....	9,901	11,378	63,955	78,176
Cuba.....	14,133	13,314	206,426	159,240
Brazil.....	1,282	2,100	3,182	10,234
Colombia.....	373	1,122	8,774	7,776
Other South America.....	23,856	14,924	167,017	161,823
Lard ( <i>Monteca; Banha; Saïndoux</i> ):				
Central America.....	20,042	11,089	103,668	43,748
Mexico.....	32,646	14,988	337,968	117,946
Cuba.....	215,908	90,949	1,348,888	838,330
Argentine Republic.....	.....	1,081	3,333	3,788
Brazil.....	54,578	25,175	598,459	332,710
Chile.....	6,371	7,257	33,701	52,103
Colombia.....	8,218	30,813	61,775	150,678
Venezuela.....	17,340	30,826	187,671	146,241
Other South America.....	44,536	27,274	266,831	197,958
Butter ( <i>Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre</i> ):				
Central America.....	3,421	3,980	21,712	27,708
Mexico.....	6,116	6,632	54,064	46,068
Cuba.....	667	1,070	19,563	10,923
Brazil.....	6,972	10,388	62,950	53,138
Colombia.....	1,443	2,382	7,954	13,317
Venezuela.....	6,365	6,807	52,405	47,063
Other South America.....	3,460	796	12,617	15,085
Cheese ( <i>Queso; Queija; Fromage</i> ):				
Central America.....	2,065	2,480	12,762	12,487
Mexico.....	4,872	4,166	31,970	20,954
Cuba.....	657	506	11,371	6,276
Brazil.....	.....	.....	.....	30
Colombia.....	680	813	5,411	4,902
Other South America.....	72	58	1,291	1,066
Tobacco, unmanufactured ( <i>Tobaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé</i> ):				
Central America.....	2,872	2,273	25,246	20,852
Mexico.....	28,907	12,325	126,743	88,008
Argentine Republic.....	3,100	5,902	9,601	16,075
Colombia.....	3,396	10,019	23,502	27,708
Other South America.....	12,863	7,555	50,388	45,578
Tobacco, manufactures of ( <i>Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué</i> ):				
Central America.....	3,472	3,356	35,335	31,391
Mexico.....	542	4,877	7,608	10,023
Cuba.....	5,816	9,171	79,864	77,472
Argentine Republic.....	.....	.....	.....	783

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	July—		Seven months ending July—	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
Tobacco, manufactures of—Continued.	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Brazil.....			342	332
Colombia.....	3,029	3,441	16,241	20,186
Other South America.....	4,044	4,772	24,469	21,056
<b>Wood, and manufactures of:</b>				
Wood, unmanufactured ( <i>Madera no manufacturada;</i> <i>Madeiras não manufacturada; Bois brut</i> ):				
Central America.....	3,952	19,165	32,200	119,129
Mexico.....	71,814	22,793	427,465	158,911
Cuba.....	645	1,430	129,915	20,411
Argentine Republic.....	4,382	346	33,459	41,668
Brazil.....			890	96
Chile.....				18,310
Colombia.....	1,250	970	8,601	6,413
Other South America.....	1,547	22,178	34,430	94,681
Lumber ( <i>Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction</i> ):				
Central America.....	6,230	6,019	31,201	57,869
Mexico.....	150,470	186,699	942,682	929,867
Cuba.....	75,790	72,023	595,715	533,290
Argentine Republic.....	58,366	37,710	518,854	738,099
Brazil.....	46,291	14,594	228,157	205,544
Chile.....	21,800	18,679	83,293	173,290
Colombia.....	1,092	16,750	21,366	40,519
Venezuela.....	150	979	890	3,303
Other South America.....	33,487	35,653	264,963	303,497
Furniture ( <i>Muebles; Mobília; Meubles</i> ):				
Central America.....	6,989	2,908	29,751	17,740
Mexico.....	51,610	50,510	358,813	304,554
Cuba.....	27,535	26,503	165,284	167,691
Argentine Republic.....	4,007	15,243	42,335	64,190
Brazil.....	1,887	1,412	9,308	7,707
Chile.....	1,855	2,796	9,260	12,459
Colombia.....	1,578	3,498	16,671	19,731
Venezuela.....	241	302	5,078	2,681
Other South America.....	5,090	5,448	23,133	24,226

## FOREIGN COMMERCE IN JULY, 1903.

The "Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance," issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States, for July and for the seven months ending July 31, shows increases in imports and exports both for the month and for the seven months.

The total imports for July were valued at \$82,188,057, against \$79,147,874 for July last year. The imports for the seven months amounted to \$594,956,655, against \$535,490,016 for the same period last year. The total value of exports of domestic merchandise during July was \$89,621,597, against \$86,843,996 last year. The value of domestic exports for the seven months was \$772,120,347, against \$710,379,935 last year. As divided between free and dutiable there was an increase in the imports of articles free of duty during July and a decrease in the imports of dutiable articles as compared with July of last year. The imports of articles free of duty in July this year amounted to \$36,276,947, against \$30,198,188 in July of last year. The imports of dutiable articles amounted to \$45,911,110 in July this year, against \$48,949,686 in July of last year.

Compared with several recent months, there was a marked falling off during July of this year in the percentage to the total imports of articles classed by the Bureau of Statistics as manufacturers' materials. During July these constituted 43.21 per cent of the total imports. During the seven months ending July 31 they constituted 48.43 per cent of the total imports.

All classes of domestic exports, except agricultural products, showed increases in July over July of last year. Agricultural products fell off from \$45,235,314 to \$43,443,411. Domestic manufactures were exported during July to the extent of \$34,806,586, or 38.84 per cent of the total exports, against \$33,598,848, or 38.70 per cent of the total in July last year. For the seven months there was a falling off in the value of exports of domestic manufactures, their value being \$244,607,852, or 31.68 per cent of the whole, against \$245,756,052, or 34.60 per cent of the whole, for the seven months of last year.

The effect of the high price of raw cotton in decreasing the exports of cotton cloths, which has been noticeable for some months past, is becoming still more apparent. The total value of exports of colored and uncolored cloths in July was but \$1,422,924, against \$2,549,306 for July last year. For the seven months the figures were \$14,440,491, against \$17,083,602 for the same period last year. The exports of these cloths to China, which in July, 1902, amounted to 32,036,120 yards, valued at \$1,659,250, fell in July this year to 9,751,868 yards, valued at \$443,228.

The decline in the exports of manufactures of copper from the high average of some months past still continues. The figures for July were \$2,498,636, against \$3,368,641 in July last year. The figures for the seven months were \$22,993,067—a considerable falling off from the same period last year, when the figures were \$29,731,622, but still somewhat above the figures for the corresponding seven months two years ago, when the figures were \$20,731,622.

The statistics of exports of manufactures of iron and steel show few new tendencies. Some of the lines of highly finished products still continue to show increases, but the falling off continues in most of the coarser products, with the notable exception of wire, which shows a slight increase over last year. While the figures for the exports of structural steel for the seven months are below those for last year, there are signs of an improvement in that line, as the value of the exports for July was \$202,558, against \$113,141 for July last year. There is no sign of any improvement in the direction of exports of steel rails, which amounted to only \$22,609 for July, and but \$166,948 for the seven months, against \$1,495,907 for the same period last year and \$6,187,361 for the same period two years ago.

The following table shows the values of the exports of some of the

leading articles of domestic manufacture during the seven months ending July 31, 1902 and 1903:

Articles.	1902.	1903.
Agricultural implements.....	\$13,318,258	\$16,736,100
Books, maps, etc.....	2,387,383	2,415,979
Cycles and parts.....	1,845,265	1,121,940
Cars, carriages, etc.....	4,071,176	5,103,272
Clocks and watches.....	1,182,462	1,218,463
Copper fittings and manufactures.....	29,611,210	22,983,067
Cotton cloths:		
Colored.....	4,882,207	4,140,417
Uncolored.....	12,201,395	10,300,074
Fiber manufactures.....	2,855,206	2,818,819
Glass and glassware.....	1,191,126	1,239,068
Gunpowder and explosives.....	1,291,013	1,366,089
India rubber manufactures.....	1,857,755	2,276,430
Electrical and scientific apparatus.....	3,272,731	4,115,523
Steel rails.....	1,495,907	166,948
Structural iron and steel.....	1,929,533	1,151,287
Steel wire.....	3,163,332	3,220,417
Builders' hardware.....	6,160,330	7,279,334
Electrical machinery.....	3,337,721	3,193,919
Metal-working machinery.....	1,682,661	1,735,794
Pumps and pumping machinery.....	1,318,161	1,561,576
Sewing machines and parts.....	2,593,079	3,118,297
Locomotive engines.....	1,882,509	1,519,982
Boilers and parts of engines.....	1,122,513	1,254,518
Typewriters and parts.....	2,125,505	2,643,757
Miscellaneous machinery.....	12,621,363	11,928,945
Iron pipes and fittings.....	2,962,423	3,446,563
Miscellaneous manufactures of iron and steel.....	6,180,918	5,124,667
Sole leather.....	3,416,323	3,628,379
Upper leather.....	9,319,586	10,153,190
Boots and shoes.....	3,910,769	4,202,633
Naval stores.....	6,407,178	6,854,708
Refined mineral oils.....	35,341,079	31,831,313
Vegetable oils.....	8,190,930	7,775,335
Paints, pigments, and colors.....	1,322,409	1,480,135
Paper and manufactures.....	4,417,308	4,234,570
Soap.....	1,067,815	1,565,916
Tobacco manufactures.....	3,339,857	2,963,516
Wool manufactures.....	7,152,272	7,937,832
Woolen manufactures.....	823,329	990,989

#### CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS.

The following reports are furnished the International Bureau of the American Republics by the various Latin-American consular officers at the ports mentioned:

The Consul of Cuba at Philadelphia reports that during the month of June, 1903, 18 vessels cleared from that port bound for Cuban ports, carrying 15,295 tons of coal and 27,574 cases of crude petroleum.

The Consul of Cuba at Philadelphia reports that during the month of July, 1903, 19 vessels cleared from the port of Philadelphia bound for the Cuban ports of Cardenas, Santiago, Cienfuegos, Gibara, Caibarien, Habana, and Sagua la Grande, carrying 22,000 tons of coal and 28,330 cases of crude petroleum.

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York reports that during the month of July, 1903, 16 vessels proceeding from Mexican ports entered the harbor of New York, bringing 124,856 packages of merchandise. During the same period 18 vessels cleared from the port of New York, carrying 198,628 packages of merchandise destined to

Mexican ports. The imports in detail from Mexico to New York during the month referred to were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Alligator skins.....	bales. 151	Hides, loose.....	number. 5,087
Bones.....	packages. 562	Honey.....	barrels. 462
Broom root.....	bales. 2,930	Ixtle.....	bales. 1,630
Chicle gum.....	do. 1,309	Lead bullion.....	bars. 49,050
Cigars.....	boxes. 152	Lumber.....	pieces. 2,276
Coffee.....	sacks. 10,121	Malagaany.....	logs. 2,401
Copper bullion.....	bars. 4,049	Metals.....	boxes. 485
Deerskins.....	bales. 80	Ores.....	sacks. 4,875
Flustic.....	logs. 1,256	Rubber, crude.....	bales. 106
Garlic.....	packages. 357	Sarsaparilla.....	do. 113
Goatskins.....	bales. 677	Sugar.....	sacks. 7,780
Hair.....	do. 25	Tecali marble.....	pieces. 76
Heniquet.....	do. 22,272	Vanilla.....	boxes. 20
Hides.....	do. 6,546		

The Mexican Consul at Philadelphia advises that the exports from that port during the month of July, 1903, to Tampico and Vera Cruz consisted of the following:

	Weight.	Value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	
Petroleum.....	2,342,118	\$44,949.37
Coal.....	4,341,500	11,858.75
Total.....	6,683,618	56,788.12

The Mexican Consul at Nogales, Ariz., reports that the imports into Mexico through the port of Nogales during the month of July, 1903, amounted to \$109,476.75, and consisted of the following merchandise:

Animal products.....	\$13,031.00
Arms and explosives.....	6,937.00
Beverages.....	1,235.25
Chemical products.....	4,375.00
Machinery, and parts thereof.....	17,465.00
Mineral products.....	33,291.00
Paper and paper products.....	1,677.00
Textile products.....	10,545.00
Vegetable products.....	11,244.50
Vehicles.....	4,798.00
Sundries.....	4,878.00
Total.....	109,476.75

This merchandise originated in the following countries:

England.....	\$6,345.50
France.....	4,867.00
Germany.....	2,596.00
Italy.....	8.00
Spain.....	140.00
United States.....	95,520.25
Total.....	109,476.75

The exports from Mexico to the United States, through the port of Nogales, in July, 1903, amounted to \$750,036 Mexican silver, and consisted of the following:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	
Cattle.....	head.....	54	\$645
Copper.....	pounds.....	4,417,237	528,962
Fruits.....	do.....	1,640	17
Gold bullion and dust.....	ounces.....	3,836	77,936
Guano.....	tons.....	13	65
Hides.....	pounds.....	120,451	10,188
Lead ores.....	do.....	81,435	1,588
Leaf tobacco.....	do.....	242	108
Mescal.....	gallons.....	70	45
Ores.....	.....	.....	98,713
Silver bullion.....	ounces.....	63,736	31,768
Sole leather.....	pounds.....	5	1
Total.....	.....	.....	750,036

The Vice-Consul of Mexico at Mobile, Alabama, reports that during the month of June, 1903, 5 vessels, proceeding from the Mexican ports of Alvarado and Progreso, entered the harbor of Mobile, bringing cargoes of henequen. During the same period 8 vessels sailed from Mobile, bound for the Mexican ports of Tampico, Progreso, Frontera, Veracruz, and Coatzacoaleos.

The Vice-Consul of Mexico at Mobile, Alabama, reports that during the month of July, 1903, 8 vessels, proceeding from the Mexican ports of Frontera, Progreso, Tampico, Veracruz, and Coatzacoaleos, entered the port of Mobile, bringing cargoes of mahogany and henequen. During the same period 3 vessels sailed from Mobile, bound for the Mexican ports of Progreso and Coatzacoaleos, carrying cargoes of general merchandise.

The Mexican Consul-General at San Francisco reports that the exports into the United States from the Republic of Mexico through the port of San Francisco during the month of July, 1903, consisted of mineral products to the value of \$423,045 Mexican silver, and other products valued at \$74,578, or a total of \$497,623, the details of which are shown in the following table:

	Quantity.	Value.	
MINERAL PRODUCTS.			
Gold bullion.....	.....	\$85,680	
Gold coin.....	.....	1,785	
Gold ore.....	.....	1,700	
Mexican dollars.....	.....	84,018	
Silver bullion.....	.....	222,658	
Silver ore.....	.....	27,204	
Total.....	.....	423,045	
SUNDRY PRODUCTS.			
Agave fiber.....	tons.....	17	1,802
American merchandise returned.....	.....	.....	1,631
Animals.....	.....	.....	344
Bananas.....	.....	.....	63
Beans and pease.....	quintals.....	368	268
Beeswax.....	pounds.....	400	80

	Quantity.	Value.
Chocolate	pounds..	135 \$9
Coffee	do.	7,050 600
Copper ore	tons.	628 28,462
Cotton linc		56
Cotton seed		236
Dist-dist		4,067
Feathers		69
Fish		3,103
Fruits		58
Glycerin	pounds.	136,455 14,981
Hides and skins	do.	47,919 6,203
Horns	gallons.	300 150
Ixite	tons.	5 50
Lead	pounds.	290,940 6,880
Lemons		1,934
Manufactures of iron		80
Residue of flaxseed oil		294
Salt	pounds.	300 3
Shellfish		731
Shells		2,234
Sugar	pounds.	6,038 108
Total		74,578

The exports from San Francisco to Mexico during the same period consisted of American merchandise invoiced at \$75,970, and foreign products reexported to the value of \$8,842. This trade, in detail, was as follows:

AMERICAN MERCHANDISE.

	Quantity.	Value, gold.		Quantity.	Value, gold.
Acids		\$695	Glue	pounds..	100 \$11
Aguardiente	gallons..	37 59	Grease		575
Apples			Groceries		1,530
Dried	pounds..	336 23	Ham	pounds.	3,559 490
Green	barrels.	25 61	Hemp	pounds.	588 103
Bacon	pounds.	1,514 221	Hops	pounds.	2 400
Barley	quintals.	17 36	Iron		98
Beans	do.	5 10	Cast		1,298
Beer, in bottles	dozen.	56 79	In bars	pounds.	9,208 296
Belting		587	In sheets	do.	2,582 90
Biscuits	pounds..	7,176 495	Lamps		88
Blacking		114	Lard	pounds.	520 56
Boilers, etc		2,378	Locks		156
Boots and shoes	pairs..	51 116	Lumber		4,439
Brooms		32	Machinery		3,814
Butter	pounds.	962 220	Manufactures of—		
Cacao		761 108	Brass		248
Calicoes	yards.	1,317 81	Clay		103
Candy	pounds..	200 17	Copper		84
Candles		449	Cork		12
Cement	barrels.	1 11	Cotton		2,264
Cheese	pounds.	10,047 1,273	Iron		2,141
Clothing, cotton		586	Linc.		193
Coal	tons.	2 15	Lead		134
Collfish	pounds.	1,563 72	Leather		839
Cordage	do.	3,335 361	Paper		999
Cotton waste	do.	2,100 183	Rubber		815
Drugs		3,070	Silk		78
Electric machines		312	Stone		59
Electrical apparatus		740	Wood		856
Firearms		180	Zinc		931
Firebricks		19	Meats, canned		531
Fish, canned		380	Milk		607
Flour	barrels..	206 936	Nails		
Fruits			Cnt.	pounds.	8,800 264
Canned		216	Wire	do.	19,200 708
Miscellaneous		566	Nuts		149
Furniture		180	Oils	gallons.	593 432
Furs		250	Oilous	quintals.	12 10
Glass		60			

		Quantity.	Value, gold.			Quantity.	Value, gold.
Paints.....			\$863	Soup—Continued.			
Paper:				Common.....	400	\$14	
Printing.....	pounds..	10,621	332	Sole leather.....	661	164	
Writing.....			468	Spirits of turpentine.....	130	99	
Patent medicines.....			314	Starch.....	1,361	77	
Piping.....			2,361	Staves.....		1,396	
Plows.....			341	Steel:			
Polish.....			37	In bars.....	9,438	227	
Potatoes.....	quintals..	1,205	1,037	In sheets.....	1,359	37	
Powder.....			3,495	Stoves.....		70	
Frames.....	pounds..	2,891	142	Tallow.....	21,224	1,228	
Pumps.....			340	Tar.....	1	5	
Quicksilver.....	pounds..	19,125	10,875	Tools.....		970	
Quilts.....			91	Trunks.....		7	
Raisins.....	pounds..	3,197	198	Type for printing.....	61	45	
Rubber boots and shoes, pairs.....		12	17	Typewriters.....		135	
Rubber tubes.....			815	Varnish.....	22	29	
Sacks.....			1,064	Vegetables.....		1,111	
Salmon.....	pounds..	1,248	85	Vinegar.....	131	23	
Saws.....			116	Whisky.....	747	1,277	
Seeds.....			173	Wine:			
Sewing machines.....			138	In bottles.....	31	131	
Shellfish.....			104	In kegs.....	7,753	3,419	
Shingles.....			95	Wire.....	1,200	30	
Soup:				Yeast.....	152	42	
Fine.....			21	Total.....		75,970	

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

Aguardiente.....	gallons..	213	\$469	Manufactures of jute.....		\$1,073
Caustic soda.....	pounds..	12,484	271	Matting.....	600	56
Cement.....	do.....	12,056	40	Mineral water.....	600	170
Chemical products.....			439	Pepper.....	195	45
Clothing, silk.....			130	Rice.....	199,294	3,716
Cocount oil.....			30	Sago.....		4
Cognac.....	gallons..	12	23	Salad dressing.....		3
Firecrackers.....			61	Spices.....	883	170
Iron, pig.....	pounds..	2,003	576	Tea.....	218	46
Jute sacks.....			1,470	Total.....		8,842
Lead ore.....	pounds..	2,468	50			

During the month, 95,792 Mexican dollars were exported from San Francisco to Hongkong.

The Consul-General of Venezuela at New York advises that the total shipments from the city of New York to the Republic of Venezuela during the month of July, 1903, consisted of 34,818 packages of merchandise, weighing 2,074,735.80 kilograms, valued at \$295,408.97, as compared with 16,240 packages, weighing 1,061,047.09 kilograms, valued at \$114,680.46 shipped in July, 1902.

The following table shows the movement of this commerce in July, 1902 and 1903:

Port.	Articles.	July, 1902.			July, 1903.		
		Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
La Gnaira.....	Merchandise	10,377	Kilos, 673,724.84	321,416.65	20,425	1,314,484.00	666,349.10
Do.....	Gold.....	3	25.50	75,000.00			
Do.....	Silver coin.....				40	5,405.00	400,000.00
Puerto Cabello.....	Merchandise	948	41,337.50	24,413.10	7,278	323,191.25	155,755.75
Maracaibo.....	do.....	3,550	274,853.25	153,719.55	5,452	339,972.85	228,676.75
Do.....	Gold.....				1	8.50	25,000.00
Carupano.....	Merchandise	175	15,672.00	3,810.00	1,622	91,674.20	54,894.85
Guanta.....	do.....	1,187	55,431.00	19,840.00			
Total.....		16,240	1,061,047.09	594,199.30	31,818	2,071,735.80	1,530,616.45



This commerce was made up of the following articles:

	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivares.</i>
Axes and agricultural implements.....	67	1,467.00	2,565.00
Barbed wire and clamps.....	1,811	69,455.00	17,135.00
Beer and hops.....	9	228.00	425.00
Blankets.....	263	35,625.75	126,224.80
Butter.....	334	17,725.00	23,420.00
Coal.....	100	8,771.00	350.00
Cordage.....	1,734	45,492.00	47,554.00
Cotton drill:			
Colored and white.....	115	21,638.00	61,090.00
Rough.....	228	21,673.00	46,975.00
Drugs and perfumes.....	938	49,429.30	91,076.70
Fine hardware, etc.....	908	59,678.95	83,521.65
Flour, wheat.....	12,212	893,732.00	203,205.00
Forage.....	11	826.00	165.00
Glass and lamp ware.....	552	28,825.00	8,427.50
Gold coin.....	1	8.50	25,000.00
Hardware and carriages.....	495	24,314.40	25,730.65
Kerosene.....	7,185	254,878.00	39,865.00
Lard.....	3,036	156,361.00	126,821.65
Liquors.....	92	8,057.00	3,960.00
Lumber (undressed).....	190	36,611.00	3,877.25
Machinery and electrical supplies.....	389	18,379.50	38,854.25
Oils and paints.....	246	12,928.30	7,293.00
Printing supplies (paper, machinery, and type).....	301	46,317.50	14,849.10
Provisions.....	2,155	81,990.20	61,243.75
Sailcloth and ducking.....	111	10,512.00	25,030.00
Saltpetre.....	10	1,095.00	750.00
Sewing machines, and parts thereof.....	52	2,816.00	4,710.00
Silver coin.....	40	5,405.00	400,000.00
Soap and candles.....	1,073	150,137.00	22,288.15
Tobacco:			
Chewing.....	2	193.00	295.00
Fillings.....	125	10,108.00	16,415.00
Leaf.....	30	1,058.50	1,490.00
Total.....	34,818	2,074,735.80	1,530,616.45

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT, SEPTEMBER 1, 1903.**

The monthly circulation statement issued by the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States Treasury Department shows that at the close of business August 31, 1903, the total circulation of national-bank notes was \$418,587,070, an increase for the year of \$57,305,284 and an increase for the month of \$1,241,488.

The circulation, based on United States bonds, amounted to \$380,076,322, an increase of \$60,668,735 for the year and \$2,469,496 increase for the month. The amount of circulation secured by lawful money was \$38,511,653, a decrease for the year of \$3,363,451 and a decrease for the month of \$1,228,008.

The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was \$381,486,430, and to secure public deposits, \$152,614,520.

The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business August 31, 1903, the total debt less cash in the Treasury amounted to \$923,924,357, which is a decrease for the month of \$6,098,951. This decrease is accounted for principally by the corresponding increase in the cash on hand. The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, \$914,541,400; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,204,070; debt bearing no interest,

\$391,629,597; total, \$1,307,375,067. This amount, however, does not contain \$896,739,869 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand held for their redemption.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows: Gold reserve fund, \$150,000,000; trust funds, \$896,739,869; general fund, \$172,059,351; in national bank depositories, \$152,317,776; in treasury of Philippine Islands to credit of United States disbursing officers, \$3,422,901. Total, \$1,374,539,898, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to \$991,089,187, which leaves a cash balance on hand of \$383,450,710.

The monthly statement of the Government receipts and expenditures show that for the month of August, 1903, the total receipts were \$49,852,677 and the expenditures \$43,024,544, leaving a surplus for the month of \$6,828,133. The surplus for August, 1902, was \$5,492,000.

The receipts from the several sources of revenue, with the increases or decreases, as compared with August, 1902, are given as follows: Customs, \$25,121,714, decrease \$1,461,000; internal revenue, \$19,286,486, increase \$1,761,000; miscellaneous, \$5,444,476, increase \$946,000. The expenditures on account of the War Department show a decrease of \$1,800,000 and an increase of \$2,134,000 on account of the Navy. The interest payments show a decrease of \$392,592.

#### RECOGNITION OF LATIN-AMERICAN CONSULAR OFFICERS.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been informed by the Department of State of the United States, under date of August 31, 1903, of the recognition of the following consular officers of Latin America:

JOSE VICENTE FERNANDEZ, consul-general of the Argentine Republic at New York, for the United States.

C. M. KAYLOR, consul of Cuba at Norfolk, Virginia.

VENTURA PORTUONDO TAMAYO, consul of Cuba at St. Louis, Missouri.

I. WILLARD HEIN, vice-consul of Honduras at New York.

GUILERMO LANZ, consul of Mexico at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

RAMON ECHAZARRETA, consul of Nicaragua at New Orleans, Louisiana.

#### IMPORTS OF COCOA.

The following statement shows the imports, exports, and net imports of cocoa, by the United States for the fiscal year 1903:

	Pounds.
Imports of crude cocoa .....	63,351,929
Exports of crude cocoa .....	3,208,554
Net imports, 1903 .....	60,143,375
Net imports, 1902 .....	48,785,688
Net gain over 1902 .....	11,357,687

In addition to the above figures, given for cocoa imports for 1903, there were imported 1,004,766 pounds of prepared or manufactured cocoa, crude cocoa and shells only being covered by the 63,351,924.

Since 1898 the imports of cocoa have doubled, this being also the case with regard to the manufacture of articles into which it enters as a component, the value of this product as a foodstuff being rated higher each year.

#### COFFEE IMPORTATION.

The "American Grocer," in its issue for August 5, 1903, publishes an interesting résumé of the coffee trade of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1903, founded on statistics furnished by the Bureau of Statistics of the United States. For the year 1903, the total imports are shown to have been 915,066,380 pounds, valued at \$59,200,749, as compared with 1,091,004,252 in the year preceding, with a valuation of \$70,982,155. Thus it is seen that there was a decline in the later year of 175,937,872 pounds.

The following table indicates the sources of the supply for 1903, and the proportion furnished by each country contributing to the general total:

Country.	Pounds.	Percent.
Brazil.....	726,095,474	79.34
Other South America.....	72,526,318	7.97
Central America.....	56,249,393	6.12
Mexico.....	22,207,086	2.40
East Indies.....	16,713,260	1.86
Other Asia and Oceania.....	8,380,758	.91
West Indies.....	8,192,316	.87
United Kingdom.....	2,722,170	.33
Netherlands.....	1,118,331	.11
Other countries.....	831,268	.09
Total.....	915,066,380	100.00

In commenting on the above figures, the publication quoted states that while Java coffee is sold everywhere in the United States, less than 2 per cent of the total coffee imports come from the East Indies. If Brazil were credited by consumers for all the coffee grown there but sold for other growths, the reputation of Rio, and particularly Santos coffee, would be greatly raised, and probably better prices obtained for high grades of Brazil coffee.

#### SHIPBUILDING DURING 1903.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, the Bureau of Navigation states that 1,535 vessels, of 456,076 gross tons, were built in the United States and officially numbered, compared with 1,657 vessels, of 473,981 gross tons, for the previous year. Returns of vessels under construction on July 1, 1903, in the United States indicate for the new fiscal year an output below that of the year just ended.

The principal decrease in the United States for the past year has been in steel steamers built on the Great Lakes, which numbered 41, of 131,660 tons, compared with 52, of 161,797 tons, for the fiscal year 1901-2. The only item of considerable increase has been the cheaper forms of construction, unriggered canal boats, barges, etc., numbering 320, of 79,574 tons, compared with 297, of 57,502 tons, for the previous year.

Nearly two-thirds of the year's output consists of 92 vessels, of over 1,000 tons each, aggregating 295,548 gross tons. Of these, the Great Lakes' yards built 37 steel steamers, aggregating 130,283 gross tons, 4 of which, aggregating 7,147 tons, are built to pass through the Welland Canal for ocean coasting service.

On the seaboard 18 ocean steel steamers, of 101,471 gross tons, were built, the largest output of this type in American history. The large vessels of this type, contracted for in 1900, are now completed, or will be completed, barring strikes or unforeseen delays, in the early spring and summer. No new contracts for this type have been made in two years.

#### EXPORTS OF NAVAL STORES.

A report on foreign trade of the United States in forest products, prepared by the Chief of the Division of Foreign Markets in the Agricultural Department, gives the following details as to the exports of naval stores during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902:

"Spirits of turpentine were exported during 1902 to the extent of 19,178,000 gallons, the value being \$7,431,000. Nearly half of these exports found a market in the United Kingdom. Other countries that bought extensively were Germany, Belgium, and the Netherlands.

"Of resin we exported 2,536,000 barrels, worth \$4,202,000. The United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands, and Brazil were the largest purchasers.

"Our shipments of tar for 1902 amounted to 23,000 barrels, and were valued at \$56,000. We sold this product in largest quantities to the United Kingdom, Canada, Mexico, and British Australasia.

"Turpentine and pitch were marketed abroad to the extent of 18,000 barrels, the value being \$44,000. Canada, the United Kingdom, Germany, Cuba, and British Guiana made the largest purchases."

#### RESULTS OF NITRATE OF SODA EXPERIMENTS.

Bulletin 164 of the Experiment Station of New Jersey sets forth the results of a series of experiments conducted for the purpose of demonstrating the fertilizing qualities of nitrate of soda. Prof. B. VOORNEES, director of that institution, is the author of the bulletin, which gives in detail experiments in the application to the soil of nitrate of soda and the results accomplished thereby. Field experiments were

made on forage crops and on market-garden crops covering a period of years, and the crops so treated with nitrates were improved in edible quality and in marketable value, aside from the increased output.

The author of the pamphlet calls attention to the fact that the development and growth of the soiling system of feeding dairy cows has made the question of the continuous supply of green forage a very important one, both from the standpoint of the number of crops that may be used for the purpose and of their profitable growth. Few dairymen nowadays but grow large quantities of green stuffs in the form of rye, clover, corn, cowpeas, etc., to help out pasturage in dry times, and the number who practice soiling the season through steadily increases as result of higher-priced lands. Soiling simply means the cutting and feeding to stock of forage crops in a green state. One of the strongest arguments put forward in favor of soiling over pasturage is that smaller areas are required for supplying the needs of the animals.

This argument, Professor VOORHEES points out, is quite as strong in favor of proper manuring or fertilizing, because the larger yields obtained result virtually in decreasing the area required for producing the food for a definite number of animals.

The experiments with nitrate of soda upon four different forage crops at the New Jersey Station resulted in an increased yield of from 37.6 per cent to 96.6 per cent; or, in other words, for a specified requirement the area needed was virtually decreased in these proportions. This demonstrates that under improved methods in even such matters as raising feed for live stock 500 acres may be made to do the work now being done by 1,000 acres.

Prof. H. W. MUMFORD, of the Illinois University, in one of his recent bulletins called attention to the fact that palatability was one of the prime essentials to digestibility and assimilability; that feeds that were attractive to the palate were much more readily digested and were of much greater feeding value in consequence than those which did not possess this quality.

Professor VOORHEES declares that one of the remarkable results of his experiments with nitrate of soda was in the improved edible quality, not only of the forage crops, but of the truck grown for market as well.

He says that not only is yield increased in the proportions given, but the crops grown with the added nitrate matured more slowly, remained more succulent and palatable for a longer period, and thus could be used for a longer time than those grown without the nitrate.

This was found to be particularly noticeable in the experiments with rye, the earliest of the forage crops, and one which hardens rapidly after coming into head. On the plot of rye fertilized with nitrate the crop headed from three to five days later than upon the

unfertilized one, which resulted in lengthening the period of time during which the fodder could be used as green forage. In the case of barnyard millet the succulence was also maintained for several days longer in the crop on the nitrated plot.

But it was in the application of the nitrate of soda to garden crops that the most remarkable results were accomplished, and here it was that the professor succeeded in making \$39 out of \$1. Experiments were made with carrots, cabbage, cucumbers and celery. In all the experiments the results were remarkable and are too detailed to give in full here. In celery the following methods were employed:

Five plots were employed in the experiment. In plot 1 no nitrates were used at all, and the value of the celery produced was \$118.30. Plot 2 received 300 pounds of soda in two applications, costing altogether \$6.75, and the value of the celery per acre was \$304.80. Plot 3 received the same quantity at the same cost as plot 2, but the nitrate was put on in three applications; value of crop, \$381.90 per acre. Plots 4 and 5 received 400 pounds of soda at a cost of \$8 per plot, No. 4 getting its soda in two applications and No. 5 in three applications; respectively the value of the crops per acre was \$371.50 and \$348. The gains from the use of the nitrate of soda ranged from \$186.50 on plot 2 to \$263 on plot 3, an average of \$233.25 per acre.

The cost of the nitrate of soda and its application in relation to increased yield is of first importance. Professor VOORHEES says that the value of the nitrate in increased crop was \$62.16 per hundred when 300 pounds were used in two equal dressings and \$87.86 per hundred when the same amount was used in three equal dressings. In the case of the larger application, 400 pounds, the value was \$63.60 per hundred when used in two dressings, and when used in three dressings \$58.42 per hundred.

This increase in crop illustrates very strikingly the very large returns that may be expected from the proper application of the needed nitrogen upon crops of a high commercial and a low fertility value. The results of the experiment give abundant evidence of the importance of the liberal use of active plant food. The results obtained show that for each \$1 invested upon plot 2 there was a return of \$27.63 per acre and for each \$1 invested upon plot 3 a return of \$39.65 per acre; on plots 4 and 5 the returns per acre of \$1 invested were \$28.13 and \$25.47, respectively.

The other very important point shown by this experiment, says Professor VOORHEES, is the effect of the nitrate upon the salable quality of the product. The number of "prime" roots upon plot 1, while the lowest, was sufficient to have made the value of the crop \$177.45 greater had the quality been such as to command the highest market price.

The number upon plot 2 was greater than upon any other plot,

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yet because the crop was not sufficiently mature (solid) the prices received were 20 per cent less than those received for the other plots, 3, 4, and 5, making the total value of the crop the lowest of any of the nitrated plots. The absence of nitrate or its imperfect use thus resulted in great decrease in crop values.

The nitrate used on plot 2, while equal in quantity, was put on earlier in the season in larger quantities at a time than on plot 3, thus not permitting so uniform a distribution throughout the season and consequently even absorption by the plants.

The time of application of nitrate of soda as top dressing for spring crops will depend upon the season, says Professor VOORHEES. It should preferably be applied as soon as spring growth has well started. If possible, the application should be made just preceding or after a rain, in order that the salt may be immediately dissolved and carried to the roots of the plants, though it should be applied only when the foliage is dry.

The purpose is to get as much of the nitrogen into the plant as possible; thus it should be applied as soon as active growth begins, or when the plant has resumed its vegetative functions. If applied earlier than this the rate of absorption will be slower and the danger of loss from leaching will be greater.

The application is made broadcast by hand or with a good fertilizer distributor. As the nitrate is a heavy salt, it is difficult to distribute evenly the small quantities usually recommended; it should preferably be mixed with some substance. Plaster, wheat bran, sawdust, and dry earth are materials that may be used for this purpose.

#### IMPORTS OF SUGAR.

More than 5,000,000,000 pounds of sugar, valued at \$100,000,000, were brought into the United States in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903. This is a larger importation of sugar than at any preceding year in the history of the country, and the value is greater than in any preceding year except the importations of 1891, 1893, and 1894. These figures include the sugar brought from Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands; and while the figures of the shipments from Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands are not included in the official statement of imports, they are properly included in the statement to show the quantity of sugar brought into the United States. The total number of pounds of sugar brought into the United States during the year was, as shown by the records of the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics, 5,217,077,034, while in no earlier year in the history of the country has the importation of sugar ever reached 5,000,000,000 pounds.

Adding to the enormous importation of 1903, 600,000,000 pounds as the domestic production would give a total sugar supply of

5,817,000,000 pounds for the year, or sufficient to furnish an average of 72 pounds for each individual in the United States, estimating the present population at 80,000,000.

The total importation of beet sugar during the year was only 87,000,000 pounds, against 255,000,000 in the fiscal year 1902 and 908,000,000 in the fiscal year 1901. Cane sugar, of course, composed the remainder, and the cane-sugar importations of the fiscal year, exclusive of that brought from Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands, amounted to 4,075,000,000 pounds, against 2,685,000,000 in the fiscal year 1902 and 2,956,000,000 in 1901. From Porto Rico the total sugar brought into the United States amounted to 226,143,503 pounds, valued at \$7,466,579, and from the Hawaiian Islands 774,825,420 pounds, valued at \$25,310,684. Thus the total quantity of sugar supplied by Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands amounted to 1,000,000,000 pounds, or about one-fifth of the total brought into the country, its value being nearly \$33,000,000.

Another marked characteristic in this year's production of sugar is the fact that the price of sugar brought from foreign countries has averaged lower than in any preceding year. The official statements of the Bureau of Statistics have for many years shown the "average cost per pound in foreign country" of the sugar imported. This average cost was in 1872 and 1873 over 5 cents per pound. From that period it ranged downward, in some years falling below 3 cents per pound, the figure for 1894 being 2.9 cents as the year's average of cost. By 1901 the movement was still slowly downward, the average rate for 1901 being 2.3 cents per pound, while in 1902 the average cost was 1.82 cents per pound, and in the fiscal year just ended the average cost in the country of production of the sugar imported from foreign countries was 1.71 cents per pound, which is lower than in any preceding year.

## URUGUAY.

### PORT MOVEMENTS IN MAY, 1903.

In May, 1903, 118 steamships and 16 sailing vessels cleared from the port of Montevideo, carrying the following products:

United States:		Italy—Continued.	
Oxhides, dry.....	71,282	Wool.....bales..	142
Hair.....bales..	52	Sheepskins.....do...	5,192
Jerked beef.....do...	1,701	Tallow.....pipes..	50
Horns.....	92,755	France:	
Italy:		Oxhides, salted.....	20,160
Oxhides, dry.....	2,056	Wool.....bales..	4,656
Hair.....bales..	12	Sheepskins.....do...	448



France—Continued.		Great Britain—Continued.	
Bone and bone ash.....sacks..	3, 889	Jerked beef.....bales..	200
Intestines.....bales..	7	Tallow.....pipes..	793
Do.....casks..	26	Do.....casks..	82
Portugal:		Wheat.....sacks..	8, 570
Jerked beef.....bales..	50	Linseed.....do....	2, 466
Cattle.....head.....	399	Tongues.....boxes..	1, 354
Sheep.....do.....	150	Do.....sacks..	1, 843
Horses.....do....	4	Brazil:	
Spain:		Oxhides, dry.....	700
Oxhides, dry.....	236	Jerked beef.....bales..	43, 296
Jerked beef.....bales..	1, 140	Tallow.....pipes..	412
Tallow.....pipes..	175	Do.....casks..	502
Do.....casks..	550	Birdseed.....sacks..	276
Corn.....sacks..	621	Bran.....do....	200
Belgium:		Cattle.....head..	311
Oxhides, dry.....	5, 813	Mules.....do....	85
Oxhides, salted.....	50, 817	Sheep.....do....	2, 174
Hair.....bales..	104	Horses.....do....	4
Wool.....do....	7, 873	Tongues.....casks..	12
Sheepskins.....do....	4	Cuba:	
Tallow.....pipes..	115	Jerked beef.....bales..	51, 031
Linseed.....sacks..	5, 472	Do.....tons..	318
Tongues.....boxes..	1, 500	Chile:	
Horns.....do....	59, 106	Tallow.....pipes..	610
Germany:		Do.....casks..	630
Oxhides, dry.....	5, 098	Flour.....sacks..	200
Oxhides, salted.....	45, 827	Fine bran.....do....	67
Wool.....bales..	4, 002	Linseed.....do....	50
Sheepskins.....do....	5	Corn.....do....	623
Bran.....sacks..	1, 113	Grease.....boxes..	1, 232
Bone and bone ash.....tons..	982	Do.....cuarterolas..	834
Intestines.....casks..	92	Tongues.....boxes..	10
Horns.....do....	23, 750	Malvinas Islands:	
Great Britain:		Flour.....sacks..	67
Oxhides, dry.....	2, 200	Orders:	
Hair.....bales..	2	Tallow.....pipes..	171
Wool.....do....	2, 088	Do.....casks..	75
Sheepskins.....do....	4	Corn.....sacks..	1, 440

### FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST QUARTER OF 1903.

The statistical department of the custom-house has published a statement with regard to the foreign commerce of the Republic during the first quarter of 1903, to which, for the sake of comparison, are added the figures for the same period in the two preceding years (cents omitted):

	1901.	1902.	1903.
EXPORTATION.			
Live stock.....	\$157, 829	\$149, 135	\$3357, 700
Slaughterhouse products.....	9, 265, 228	10, 321, 663	12, 340, 086
Agricultural products.....	15, 419	702, 251	666, 018
Other products.....	119, 796	110, 935	126, 594
Various articles.....	3, 427	1, 167	6, 927
Provisions for ships.....	35, 300	30, 923	40, 831
Total.....	9, 656, 999	11, 346, 377	13, 538, 066

	1901.	1902.	1902.
IMPORTATION.			
Drinks in general .....	\$595,402	\$515,397	\$444,886
Comestibles, cereals, and spices .....	1,318,619	1,262,055	1,079,197
Tobacco and cigars .....	79,907	43,951	53,582
Textile materials .....	1,159,308	1,191,645	1,455,406
Made clothing .....	319,331	289,927	341,730
Raw material and machinery .....	2,285,681	1,905,121	2,029,146
Various .....	612,445	587,826	670,440
Live stock .....	167,027	31,766	322,465
Total .....	6,558,720	5,830,988	6,396,898

Comparing 1903 with 1902 there has been an increase of \$565,900 in the importation for the quarter, of no less than \$2,191,689 in the exportation, and of \$2,757,589 in the total commerce. In the exportation there has been a substantial increase of \$2,018,423 in the schedule slaughterhouse products, principally due to a large clip and good prices of wool. The schedule agricultural products remains weak, as it has been for the last three or four years, owing to slack exportation of wheat and flour. The total exportation for the quarter gives the highest yet reached, exceeding that for 1900 and 1901 by some four million dollars. In the importation there was a small decrease in drinks and comestibles, and increases, none of them remarkable, in the other schedules. The total is slightly above the average for the last six years.

#### CUSTOMS RECEIPTS IN 1903.

The following figures represent the monthly custom-house receipts of the Republic of Uruguay for the financial year July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903, compared with those of the previous year, 1901-2:

Month.	1901-2.	1902-3.	Month.	1901-2.	1902-3.
July .....	\$664,313	\$671,096	February .....	\$809,404	\$765,200
August .....	782,803	832,898	March .....	996,311	1,011,363
September .....	783,675	914,269	April .....	959,956	865,937
October .....	815,372	906,617	May .....	758,728	821,446
November .....	713,617	607,704	June .....	688,012	801,773
December .....	711,789	735,399			
January .....	918,330	893,287	Total .....	9,605,333	9,928,985

#### WOOL EXPORTS FROM MONTEVIDEO.

According to the "Montevideo Times" the returns of the wool exported by Montevidean firms during the seasons of 1901-2 and 1902-3 show the following results:

Destination.	1901-2.	1902-3.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>
Antwerp .....	26,397	18,48
Bruxelles .....	18,831	16,03
Havre .....	1,779	1,74
Bremen .....	1,506	7,85
Hamburg .....	17,632	15,96
Genoa .....	629	916
New York .....	108	225
Liverpool .....	11,111	9,06
Marseille and Bordeaux .....	368	29
Total .....	81,361	70,59

## VENEZUELA.

## EXPORTS FROM PUERTO CABELLO, FIRST HALF OF 1903.

The exports from Puerto Cabello during the first half of 1903 consisted of 71,705 sacks of coffee, 8,773 sacks of cacao, 35,691 hides, 162½ tons of wood, 1,266 sacks of copra, 1,039 sacks of divi-divi, 4,938 beeves, and 1,041 bales of goatskins. The following table shows the destination of these articles:

Nationality of vessel.	Coffee.	Cacao.	Hides.	Woods.	Copra.	Divi-divi.	Beeves.	Goat-skins.
	Sacks.	Sacks.	Number.	Tons.	Sacks.	Sacks.	Head.	Bales.
German.....	33,701	2,132	154	123½	1,049	.....	.....	.....
Holland.....	11,285	2,298	5,021	.....	.....	.....	213	444
American.....	7,830	180	30,513	.....	.....	.....	.....	533
French.....	11,829	1,023	.....	.....	.....	691	.....	64
Spanish.....	1,026	140	.....	39	217	348	.....	.....
English.....	534	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,725	.....
Total.....	71,795	8,773	35,691	162½	1,266	1,039	4,938	1,011

## TRADE BETWEEN TRINIDAD AND THE ORINOCO.

The "Board of Trade Journal" for July 30, 1903, publishes the following information relative to trade between Trinidad and the Orinoco, as furnished to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade by the collector of customs at Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Of the many channels through which the Orinoco reaches the sea only two are of value for purposes of navigation—the Grand Boca, to the extreme south, and the Macareo. The former is alone accessible to ocean-going vessels, and the depth over the bar is from 15 to 17 feet. The depth of the river itself varies with the season, and in the dry season, say from November to April, the channel below Bolivar has in places less than 12 feet of water.

Only a few ocean-going vessels enter the Orinoco. A couple of small sailing vessels reach Bolivar every year from Hamburg with general cargoes, and a couple with provisions from New York, and a small steamer trades once a month with Cayenne, her chief business being the exportation of horned cattle.

The great bulk of the Orinoco trade is done through Trinidad, which is opposite to and only a few miles from the Delta. There cargo is transferred to or from river steamers having a draft of about 10 feet. These are able, without leaving smooth water, to enter the Macareo, and by that channel to reach Ciudad Bolivar, which is about 300 miles from Port of Spain, contains 10,000 inhabitants, and is the only town of consequence on the Orinoco. Up to about two years ago the navigation of the Macareo was the subject of an exclusive concession.

The last holders, an English (now an American) company, have a fleet of eight stern-wheel steamers, two of which connect Trinidad with Bolivar, while the others share the trade of the upper river and its chief branches with a small steamer or two owned by Bolivar merchants and with innumerable *lanchas*, *bungos*, *balandras*, and *piraguas*, craft ranging from 5 to 30 tons and carrying from six to eight men. The same company has a small steamer plying above the Maipure Rapids as far as San Carlos, on the Rio Negro, where that great branch of the Amazon is joined to the Orinoco by the Cassaquiare. It was hoped by this means to divert to the Orinoco the large rubber trade of that region which now passes through Manaos and Para, but the experiment has, from various causes, met with but little success.

Orinoco trade is for the most part centered in Bolivar, formerly known as Angostura. The merchants of that town, who are mainly German and Corsican, and include only one British and one American firm, have connections at every point of consequence on the river and its tributaries.

The following is a summary of the exports of Bolivar in 1901 and 1902, though much of the trade of the delta does not pass through Bolivar, being done direct with Trinidad and British Guiana:

	1901.	1902.
Gold .....	470,000	410,700
Rubber .....	162,901 kilos.	31,375
Balata gum .....	1,186,462	914,256
Plumes and feathers .....	2,229	2,476
Copaiba balsam .....	16,310	5,279
Tonca beans .....	7,571	186,996
Coffee .....	127,709	2,806
Cacao .....	37,910	46,141
Tobacco .....	76,912	8,746
Horns and skins .....	9,614	4,717
Live animals .....	10,038	4,362

In regard to balata gum it is stated that the trade in this article is only about twelve years old, has risen rapidly, and that last year it passed through Trinidad to the weight of 1,200 tons. At present, its production is confined to the area bounded by the Orinoco and Caroni, but large forests are reported to exist in the south of the State of Guiria. As, however, the tree is now cut down in order to secure the gum, wholesale exhaustion of the easily accessible sources of supply is going on, and with increasing distance the cost of exploitation will, of course, increase. Very little now comes from the district of Maturin, which was the first to export it. The quantity received in Trinidad last year represented the destruction of 180,000 trees, a tree producing, on an average, 15 pounds of gum. It may be added that the balata is a valuable hard wood.

It is further stated that a large deposit of iron ore, said to be of quite exceptionally high quality, exists on the Grand Boco. There are frequent indications of minerals, but very little is known of them.

**PUBLIC DEBT.**

According to "*L'Économiste Européen*," the public debt of Venezuela amounted in capital and interest on the 1st of January, 1903, to a total sum of 224,970,000 *bolivars* composed as follows:

	Capital.	Interest due.	Total.
<b>EXTERIOR LOAN.</b>			
	<i>Bolivars.</i>	<i>Bolivars.</i>	<i>Bolivars.</i>
3 per cent foreign loan, 1881 (English).....	66,611,000	7,829,000	74,443,000
5 per cent loans of 1896 (Disconto Gesellschaft).....	46,880,000	9,777,000	56,657,000
Diplomatic debt.....	6,546,000	819,000	7,366,000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>120,040,000</b>	<b>18,425,000</b>	<b>138,466,000</b>
<b>INTERIOR LOAN.</b>			
Consolidated 6 per cent debt.....	59,808,000	13,913,000	73,752,000
Caracas waterworks.....	10,176,000	2,576,000	12,752,000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>69,984,000</b>	<b>16,519,000</b>	<b>86,504,000</b>
<b>RECAPITULATION.</b>			
Foreign loans.....	120,040,000	18,425,000	138,466,000
Interior loans.....	69,984,000	16,519,000	86,504,000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>190,024,000</b>	<b>34,944,000</b>	<b>224,970,000</b>

The service of the public debt comprising the five loans, foreign and interior, requires actually an annual sum of 8,760,000 *bolivars*, in round numbers, for interest alone. With the addition of a sinking fund of 1 per cent, a total of 10,658,000 *bolivars* is reached:

	Annual interest.	1 per cent sinking fund.	Total.
	<i>Bolivars.</i>	<i>Bolivars.</i>	<i>Bolivars.</i>
3 per cent debt of 1881.....	1,998,000	606,000	2,604,000
5 per cent loan of 1896.....	2,341,000	468,000	2,812,000
Diplomatic debt.....	325,000	65,000	390,000
Consolidated debt.....	3,588,000	598,000	4,186,000
Caracas waterworks.....	505,000	101,000	606,000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>8,760,000</b>	<b>1,898,000</b>	<b>10,658,000</b>

**AGRICULTURAL MUSEUM IN THE AGRARIAN INSTITUTE.**

The following documents have been forwarded to the Governors of the various States of Venezuela, with the design of promoting the establishment of an agricultural museum in the Agrarian Institute:

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF ———— :

The patriotic desire of establishing an agricultural museum in the Agrarian Institute, of which I am the director, induces me to address you in solicitation of the natural products of the State under your charge, convinced that the great importance which the creation of a museum that will exhibit to national and foreign inspection the rich

products of our country, has for the future agricultural interests of the Republic, will not fail to be recognized by your illustrious mind.

The agricultural museum, in addition to being a permanent exposition, will be a center of practical instruction for the pupils of this first agricultural school, whose knowledge will result in a positive benefit to the nation, and foreign capital will find in the Republic an inducement for the development of those industries which receive from the soil their raw materials, contributing in this manner to the glory of the State which you so worthily govern.

Hoping to receive promptly the products that you may send, and which I take the liberty of indicating to you in the attached list, I beg to assure you of my distinguished consideration.

God and federation.

H. D. LUPI.

*List of some of the products that will form the "Agricultural Museum."*

VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

Dyestuffs: Onoto, indigo, curcuma, Campeche wood, Brazilian wood, mora, etc.

Textiles: Cocuiza, cocuy and maya fibers, cotton and cotton manufactures (cloth, sacks, hammocks, sandals, etc.).

Oleaginous seeds: Spurge seed, beneseed, flaxseed, cotton seed, coconuts, peanuts, etc.

Farinaceous substances: Corn, wheat, oats, barley, rice, lentils, beans, etc.

Aromatics: Sarrapia, vanilla, coffee, cacao, ginger, tobacco, and its manufactures.

Tanning substances: Divi-divi, mangrove, yagrumo, urape, etc.

Medicinal plants: Quinina, sarsaparilla, etc.

Wild fruits: Those used in the locality.

Cauchoues, resins, gums: Copaiba, aloe, etc.

Woods: All the local varieties.

Forage plants: Wild and cultivated.

ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

Birds, and other animals, embalmed.

Insects: Useful and noxious to agriculture.

Eggs: Alligator, fowl, and tortoise.

Fish and fish products.

Honey, wool, wax, hides, feathers, bones, horns, teeth, etc.

Minerals: Rocks, fossils, marine and terrestrial shells.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

Starch and flour.

Baskets, wooden or earthen vessels, ancient or modern, used in the neighborhood.

Milk products, hard cheese.

Liquors: Rum, cocuy, aguardientes, etc.

Sugar, raw sugar, and raw-sugar products.

CARACAS, July 22, 1903.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have the honor to advise you that by a resolution of this date you have been chosen to form the Central Board of Agriculture in your State, the high duties of which are set forth as follows:

## OBJECT OF THE CENTRAL BOARDS OF AGRICULTURE.

To encourage agriculture and stock raising in the State:

1. To diffuse agricultural knowledge by means of publications that the Agrarian Institute will send for the formation of a circulating agricultural library.

2. To form an experimental station for the improvement of the existing crops and the introduction of new ones.

3. To establish an Agricultural Museum in the Office of the Board in the form of an exhibit of the products of the State.

4. To found a newspaper that shall circulate as the organ of the Board and diffuse agricultural progress, especially that relating to agricultural mechanics, constructions, fertilizers, rural industries, crossing of races, selection of seeds, diseases of plants, forestry, and questions of rural economy.

5. To encourage local stock and agricultural expositions.

6. To distribute seeds to agriculturists for experimenting with new productions.

7. To form nurseries of foreign arboreal plants for the distribution of slips to agriculturists at a low price.

8. To provide a small stock of machinery and agricultural instruments so that agriculturists may learn to operate them and to appreciate the advantages of their application.

9. To endeavor to obtain a small number of breeding animals for the betterment of the existing domestic animals.

10. To name like boards in the districts.

11. To lend its powerful and active cooperation to industrial, commercial, or nautical schools that may be created in the neighborhood, and to appoint traveling instructors in agriculture.

For a better realization of these projects the Board relies from the outset upon the moral and material support of the Agrarian Institute, which, in addition to the sending of books, pamphlets, and newspapers of an agricultural character, will also forward seeds and the necessary instructions regarding their cultivation. It will also answer in a disinterested manner the questions that may be submitted to it relating to the improvements, mechanical preparation of the soil, etc., as well as regarding the existing industries or those that it may be desired to establish, for which the institute has a competent personnel and extensive connections abroad with the manufactures of machinery, tools, chemical fertilizers, insecticides, etc.

The Institute hopes that the Board will solicit from the progressive Governor of the State his support for the better carrying out of the idea that the formation of this Board inspires, which is the regeneration of our country by means of the rational and fruitful work of the fields. And the time for it is opportune, since to past disasters we

owe the element teaching that only by means of work shall we find national prosperity, made possible under the intelligent guide of the prominent man who indicates new directions to our incipient nationality.

Very soon the Institute will send to the Boards "The Modern Agriculture," its representative newspaper, which, in the form of a magazine, will endeavor to popularly diffuse the advancements of the modern agronomic science.

I hope that you will acknowledge receipt of the present communication, as well also as to advise me of the organization of the Board, of which you are the members, and the appointment of the auxiliary boards in the districts.

God and federation.

H. D. LUPI.

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### FOREIGN COMPETITION IN SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

Following is a partial translation of a letter published in the Frankfort "Zeitung" from its correspondent at Buenos Ayres relative to foreign competition in the markets of South America, and forwarded to the Department of State of the United States by G. H. MURPHY, consular clerk of the United States, stationed in Frankfort:

"The statistics of the foreign trade of the Argentine Republic, which have just been published, reveal the exact extent of the influence exerted upon commerce by the bad crops of 1901-2, and by the increase of duty rates, in lessening both consumption and importation. The value of imports decreased from \$113,900,000 (gold) in 1901 to \$103,000,000 in 1902, Germany's share of this trade declining from \$16,700,000 to \$13,200,000 (gold). Importations from Belgium, which naturally included many transit shipments from Germany, decreased during the same period from \$8,700,000 to \$5,500,000 (gold). Thus the entire falling off in importations from Germany amounted to more than \$4,000,000. The United States, whose importations into the Argentine Republic about equal in value those of Germany, and Italy suffered each a loss of about \$2,500,000. Great Britain alone had a small increase—from \$36,500,000 to \$37,000,000—but this was due to the fact that coal and railway materials continued in demand in spite of the generally unfavorable condition of the market. It seems probable, however, that in 1903 the amount of the falling off in 1902 (\$11,000,000) will be at least recovered; for while the wheat and linseed crops will probably not reach the fabulous figures recently pre-



dicted by the Argentine Minister of Agriculture, the exports will very likely amount to \$50,000,000 and \$20,000,000 (gold), respectively, an increase for the two cereals alone of about \$35,000,000.

"It may be well to explain here the cause of the decreased importation from Germany. It is not due to United States competition in South America, as the United States has had very little success there, except in the Argentine Republic. The entire exportation of the United States to South America has increased \$5,000,000 during the eleven years 1892-1902. But what does this mean when it is remembered that during the same period the aggregate exports of the United States to other parts of the world increased \$400,000,000? Moreover, were it not for the increased purchasing power of the Argentine Republic, which has enabled the United States during the period mentioned to increase its exports to this one country to the extent of \$7,000,000, there would have been not only a relative but an actual decrease in the total value of exports from the United States to South America. German exports to the Argentine Republic have increased at almost the same rate as those of the United States.

"In Brazil, both the United States and Germany have lost ground, not only in exports, but also (owing to low coffee prices) in imports. The importations of the United States decreased from \$118,600,000 in 1892 to \$79,200,000 in 1902, Germany's decrease being from \$32,300,000 in 1892 to \$27,100,000 in 1901.

"On the other hand, Germany's importations from the Argentine Republic increased in these years from \$20,700,000 to \$47,800,000, while the importations of the United States only increased from \$5,300,000 to \$11,100,000 in the eleven years 1892-1902. During the same period Chile's exportations increased as follows: To Germany, from \$17,850,000 to \$24,030,000; to the United States, from \$3,500,000 to \$7,700,000.

"Germany has, accordingly, during the past ten years, succeeded in maintaining in South America the second rank after Great Britain.

Her strong position is based upon the vast productive capacity of German factories, and also upon the readiness of German exporters to meet the wishes of their foreign customers."

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## THE WORLD'S COPPER PRODUCTION.

The estimated copper production of the different countries of the world is shown in the following table in long tons of 2,240 pounds, published in the "Mexican Investor" of July 13, 1903, the information being based on a circular issued by Messrs. HENRY R. MERTON & Co., of London, England.

	1901.	1902.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).	Per cent.
United States .....	267,410	294,600	+ 27,190	10.2
Canada .....	18,800	17,485	- 1,315	7.0
Mexico .....	30,130	35,785	+ 5,655	17.6
Newfoundland .....	2,000	2,000		
Total North America .....	318,640	349,870	+ 31,230	9.8
Argentine Republic .....	85	240	+ 155	182.4
Bolivia .....	2,000	2,000		
Chile .....	30,780	28,930	- 1,850	6.0
Peru .....	9,520	7,580	- 1,940	20.4
Total South America .....	42,385	38,750	- 3,635	8.6
Austria .....	1,015	1,015		
England .....	552	600	+ 68	1.3
Germany .....	21,720	21,605	- 115	.5
Hungary .....	320	485	+ 165	20.2
Italy .....	3,000	3,370	+ 370	12.3
Norway .....	3,375	4,565	+ 1,190	35.0
Russia .....	8,000	4,000	- 4,000	
Spain and Portugal .....	51,621	49,730	- 1,891	7.1
Sweden .....	450	455	+ 5	1.1
Turkey .....	980	1,100	+ 120	12.2
Total Europe .....	93,013	90,985	- 2,028	2.2
Japan .....	27,475	29,775	+ 2,300	8.4
Cape of Good Hope .....	6,400	1,450	- 4,950	30.4
Australia .....	30,875	28,640	- 2,235	7.2
Total .....	518,788	512,470	+ 23,682	4.6

The increase in the copper production of the world in 1902 was a very small one, the total being only 23,682 tons, or 4.6 per cent. That it was not larger was due to the decrease in some important countries, especially in Spain, Chile, and Australia. In Spain there was a slight decrease in some of the principal mines, such as the Rio Tinto and the Tharsis, and a considerable falling off in the smaller mines. In Chile the decrease was chiefly due to the low price of copper in 1902, which discouraged shipments of ore and matte from that country. The Australian reduction came chiefly from the unfavorable working conditions resulting from lack of water and other drawbacks.

The large increase shown was in the United States and in Mexico. In Mexico the production of the Boleo, which was formerly the chief item, was about stationary, but an increase was shown from the Greene and other new mines, which will undoubtedly continue. An unexpected increase is also shown in Norway, a large part of it coming from the Sulitelma mines, though some new mines also contributed a proportion. Japan showed a considerable gain, the Besshi mine having recovered from the flood which interrupted its production in 1901. On the other hand, the Cape of Good Hope showed a decrease, the result of the damage done to the mines of Cape Copper and Namaqua companies during the Boer war. In Germany the Mansfeld remains the chief producer and shows very little change in its output.

With the exception of Japan, North America is the only great division of the world which showed a gain last year.

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## INDUSTRIAL NOTES OF THE RUBBER TRADE.

OLIVER J. D. HUGHES, United States Consul at Coburg, reports to the Department of State as follows:

"A circular recently issued by the India Rubber Manufacturers' Association announces an advance of 10 per cent in the price of mechanical goods, which may be roughly described as packing, belting, and hose. This advance is due to the rise in price of raw rubber. Para rubber, which rules the market quotations, has seen some rather prominent fluctuations in recent years, and its purchase has come to be looked upon as a proceeding of a highly speculative nature. In 1900 the price reached \$1.01 per pound. Since then it has touched 69 cents. Of late, however, contrary to general opinion, a steady rise has been perceptible, the present price being 95 cents per pound, with every prospect of the figures of three years ago being exceeded in the near future. Under the circumstances, therefore, it was imperative that stringent measures should be taken by manufacturers to insure that they should not, in taking contracts, lose money. It was not merely a consideration of greater or less profit, though this can not, of course, be looked upon as of subsidiary interest. It has obviated the alternative of a reduction in quality. Such reductions have been resorted to in the past much more freely than was to the ultimate advantage of either buyer or seller."

He further reports that a new concern has been started in England, with a branch in Germany, to manufacture artificial gutta-percha under the "Gentzsch" patents and rights.

If the material should indeed realize the eminently satisfactory reports which have so far been obtained, there ought to be a very large market for this product, especially in view of the ever-increasing demand and the shrinking supply of the natural product. A well-known European expert is quoted as saying:

"I have recently had an opportunity of seeing some further results obtained by the German post-office with submarine and land cables insulated with this new dielectric, and these results fully bear out the claims made by the inventor for the favorable qualities of his products."

It is especially worth noting that this official report amounts to a complete confirmation of the extremely favorable properties of the new gutta-percha as regards its high insulation resistance and its low inductive capacity. The latter is considerably lower than that of the natural product. The importance of this fact will be better understood when it is remembered that the speed of submarine telegraphic transmission varies about inversely as the capacity of the cable.

In reporting to the Department of Commerce and Labor of the United States, Consul-General GUENTHER says that a Liverpool firm which does a large trade with West and Southwest Africa recently

received a species of plant, hitherto unknown, that produces rubber. The plant grows under ground and probably will be found in English West Africa.

If the bark of the plant is broken the rubber keeps the pieces together and is of extraordinary elasticity. The rubber is directly beneath the bark and is of unsurpassed quality. Ordinarily the roots, when about one month old, contain from 6 to 6½ per cent of rubber. If the bark is removed the percentage is from 12 to 15.

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### TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

Mexican advices state that the waters of the Santiago River, State of Jalisco, as well as those of a number of mountain streams, are to be utilized for the generation of water power for the operation of mines, mills, illuminating plants, factories, etc. A company has been organized by Tepic capitalists for the erection of plants and the construction of lines for the transportation of the current to various mining centers. A large power house will be erected at the Falls of Tepic. The water makes a single precipitous fall of 130 feet and is very voluminous, being at the present season about 6,000 cubic feet per second and in the winter, the dry season, 2,000 cubic feet. A penstock, 10 feet in diameter, will be erected within the next three months and another of the same size later on. All the water of the falls is intended to be utilized ultimately. At first the company will confine its efforts to the supplying of current enough to illuminate the city of Tepic, which place has a population of about 16,000 people. Afterwards it is proposed to transmit current with a view to lighting the city of Santiago, which is located about 90 miles from the site of the plant. Power will also be conveyed to San Blas, about the same distance away, and Ixtlan. Manufacturing plants in those places will be furnished with power. Among the mining centers to which electric energy will be sent are those of Compostela, Santa Maria del Oro, Tequa, and Santiago. The mines of those places, which have been shut down for a very long time, will be reopened in consequence of the introduction of electricity.

*La Compañía Irrigadora de Tehuacan*, whose headquarters are at Tehuacan, State of Puebla, is being organized for the purpose of irrigating the districts of Tecali, Tecamachalco, and Tehuacan, all in the State of Puebla, Mexico. Some \$300,000, according to Mexican advices, have already been subscribed. The concession originally granted to ANTONIO RODRIGUEZ, for utilizing 6,000 liters of water per second from the Atoyac River, has been acquired by the company, who will let contracts very shortly for various irrigation machinery. Another irrigation franchise has been granted to DIONISIO IZQUIERDO for establishing a system in Tenancingo. Water will be taken from

the river of that name. The necessary machinery and material will be imported free of duty. Another system is to be constructed in the vicinity of Jiminez, State of Chihuahua. The Mexican Government has granted the necessary permission to RAFAEL CHAREZ BALDERRAMA, of Jiminez. MANUEL MARROQUIN, of Mexico City, will be the engineer in charge of the construction work. A water storage reservoir will be obtained by building a dam in the canyon of Boquilla de Talamantes, located in the municipality of Allende.

The Mexican Light and Power Company, Limited, which is constructing a huge hydraulic power house at Necaxa, State of Puebla, in addition to generating current for transmission to Mexico City and its immediate vicinity—some 90 miles distant from the plant—will furnish electric energy for transmission to the El Oro and Talpujahuá mining districts. No details regarding the quantity of power to be used by the El Oro district are yet to hand, but it is understood that an official announcement will be made next week and that the engineers of the company will begin surveys almost immediately for the new line. The length will exceed 100 miles. It is anticipated that both the Mexico City and El Oro systems will be in operation by the end of next year. The initial capacity of the Necaxa plant will be 45,000 horsepower. There will be six units of 7,500 horsepower each.

*La Compania de Altos Hornos Mexicanos*, which was early this year organized in Mexico, and operates a blast furnace of 200 tons capacity in Tepeyahualco, State of Puebla, is about to let contracts for equipment to be installed for considerable extensions to its plant. The company, which owns extensive iron ore deposits, intends to make a business of exporting iron ore in addition to manufacturing iron and steel and other products. The capital of the enterprise has been increased from \$700,000 to \$1,500,000 for the purpose of extending its operations. A second blast furnace will be constructed, also a Bessemer steel plant.

A large water-power plant is to be built on the Santiago River in the first cañon of the State of Jalisco, Mexico. FACUNDO PEREZ, of Mexico City, has secured the concession from the Mexican authorities. It permits of the utilization of 10,000 liters of water per second. The power so derived will be transmitted several miles for various purposes. The concessionaire is also authorized to build telegraph and telephone lines. This scheme has no connection with the Santiago River hydraulic plant proposition, to which reference was made in these columns August 27.

The Tehuantepec Mutual Planters' Company of Chicago has increased its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$500,000, with a view, among other things, to erecting a sugar mill of 600 tons daily capacity on its plantation located at Tamos, in the northern part of the State of Vera

Cruz, Mexico. A railway system is also to be built for the handling of bananas, sugar cane, and garden truck. The company will also be in the market for considerable oil-drilling machinery, etc.

MATEO GONZALES MAROON, of Puebla, Mexico, has been granted a concession by the Mexican Government with a view to constructing a large electric generating plant on the Cantarramos River, in the Atlixco district, State of Puebla. The franchise also carries the right to construct transmission lines. The proposed plant will utilize 200 liters of water per second. The power is to be transmitted to the cotton mills in the Atlixco district and to the city of Puebla, a distance of about 83 miles.

The Mexican Government has granted a concession to the Sulphur Railway and Mining Company for the purpose of exploiting extensive sulphur deposits in the district of Cervitos, in the State of San Luis Potosi. To guarantee the proper execution of the concession the sum of \$12,500, according to Mexican advices, has been deposited. Cervitos is a station on the Tampico line of the Mexican Central Railway. It is located about 60 miles from the city of San Luis Potosi. Considerable machinery will be purchased.

The Boston and Mexican Gold Placer Mining Company will shortly award contracts for the construction and equipment of a large plant on its Mexican property. J. F. BRUSLEW, general manager, and W. S. M. KELLEY, auditor, of Portland, Maine, have gone to Mexico for the purpose of making surveys for the plant. A canal, about 4 miles long, will be built to convey water from the Yaqui River to the auriferous ground. Giants, flumes, sluice boxes, and all the appurtenances to hydraulic mining will be installed upon a large scale.

The Orizaba Rubber Company, whose headquarters are in Chicago and which owns an extensive plantation in the vicinity of Frontera, State of Chiapas, Mexico, will shortly commence the construction of an extensive electric railway system for the purpose of handling its freight. A large water power plant will be constructed at the Falls of Tuliji.

An extensive electric traction system is to be constructed in the city of Rosario. The companies operating the existing horse-car lines in that South American city and the Anglo-Argentine Company, a British capitalized concern, represented by WILLIAM GAY, will convert the horse lines and build new lines in and around Rosario.

The Aleasia Development Company, whose property is located in Ajo Mountain, 12 miles south of Cananea, State of Sonora, Mexico, is reported to be arranging to execute a large amount of development work. Considerable machinery will be contracted for very shortly.

An hydraulic power plant is to be erected on the river Cantarramos in the State of Puebla, Mexico. MATEO GONZALEZ MARRON has

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secured the necessary franchise from the authorities. The franchise permits of the use of 800 liters of water per second.

AMADOR SANCHEZ, mayor of Laredo, Texas, who owns an extensive tract of coal land in the vicinity of Colombia, State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, is about to mine the product on a large scale, which will mean the purchase of considerable machinery, etc.

About \$125,000 gold is to be expended in machinery for the purpose of operating mines located near Barroteran, Mexico, which have been leased by A. O. HULSENG and J. M. MURPHY on behalf of Eastern capitalists. A concentrating plant is proposed to be erected.

The contracts for the construction of the two large meat-packing plants in Mexico City and Uruapam, which concerns are to be operated by Chicago capitalists, have been awarded to the Mexican Construction and Engineering Company, Limited, of Mexico City.

W. E. WHITNEY, of the J. A. Fay & Egan Company, Cincinnati, has returned from China, where he has been for the purpose of installing the equipment of the Foo Chow Sawmill Company, Foo Chow. One of these machines will be the first hand mill to be operated in the Celestial Empire.

The Nogales Copper Company has purchased the Cevro Priosto mines and stamp mills in the vicinity of Magdalena, Mexico, and is to construct a large cyanide plant there.

An extensive sugar mill is to be shortly constructed by the Badger Mexican Planters' Company, which concern has acquired some 10,000 acres of land on Trinidad River, near San Juan Evangelista, State of Vera Cruz, Mexico.

The Tuxpam Valley Railroad Company is to construct a road between the port of Tuxpam and Metaltoyuca, Mexico, where a large American colony is said to be located. Construction work is expected to begin by December 1.

The Mexican Agricultural and Industrial Company is to establish an extensive system of irrigation in the vicinity of Monterey, Mexico. Several large water basins will be constructed on a high level. From these canals will be dug.

The Sonora Mining and Milling Company, of Tubutano, State of Sonora, Mexico, will shortly award contracts for some \$100,000 worth of various new machinery for installation in its mines.

The American Bridge Company of New York, 100 Broadway, has some fair-sized orders on hand for structural steel to be shipped to Brazil, Argentine Republic, and Australia.

The Watertown Engine Company, of Watertown, N. Y., local offices Taylor Building, 39-41 Cortlandt street, has secured a contract from Zozaya & Co., of Habana, Cuba, for three large return tubular boilers.

An electric lighting plant is to be installed in the town of Tamazula de Gordiano, State of Jalisco, Mexico. Steam power will be employed. VINCENTE VIERA, of the same place, is interested in the project.

Inquiries are now being made in the New York market for various rolling stock intended for the Brazilian Central Railroad. Twenty passenger cars, six cabooses, and the same number of mail cars are required.

A large new custom-house is to be built at Guaymas, one of the principal ports on the west coast of Mexico. Considerable steel will be employed in its construction.

Sau Blas, a fair-sized seaport town located in the State of Jalisco, Mexico, is to have American electric traction and lighting systems.

El Perseo Mining Company of Talpujahuá, Mexico, is about to place substantial contracts for mining equipment.

A distillery to be used for the manufacture of alcohol from the juice of the maguey plant, is proposed to be erected in Linares, Mexico.

The Northern Railway of Argentina is in the market for four locomotives.

#### BOOK NOTES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of 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 second volume of JOHN BOYD THACHER'S biography of "Christopher Columbus," received by the Columbus Memorial Library, opens with the first news of the discovery of America and closes with the return of Columbus from his fourth and last voyage, that is, from April, 1493, to November 7, 1504. This long period covers the early colonization of the New World and the three voyages of exploration following the fortunes of the discoverer from his place beside the sovereigns at Barcelona with the bright light of glory falling on him through vicissitudes of success and failure, of authority and disgrace of power and neglect. Among the documents included in this volume is the Folio Letter, which was written by Columbus to Luis de Santangel announcing his discovery. The author has reproduced it in facsimile as it appeared in the Catalan dialect of the Spanish tongue at Barcelona in April, 1493. There is also a facsimile of Columbus' letter to Gabriel Sanchez, written about the same time as that to De Santangel, and is about the same in its contents. Six chapters of this volume are devoted to the discussion of several Papal bulls issued in 1493 relating to the discovery. Three of these bulls were issued within twenty-four hours of each other, on May 3 and 4, 1493. The pages of the Vatican register containing these bulls, together with transliterations



tions and translations, have been reproduced by the author. The little pamphlet in which the earliest news of the second voyage was given has also been reproduced in facsimile. The full text of the document to which the sailors and men put their names and by which it is seen that, while Columbus had desired an expression of their views, it was the officious and unauthorized act of a public notary that gave color and form to the famous oath, is also included in Volume II. Other facsimile reproductions include the announcement of the third voyage of Columbus when he found continental land east of the coast of Venezuela, published in Venice in 1503; several letters and a number of maps. Volume III is in active preparation and will appear some time in October. It will treat of the personality of Columbus, and will contain reproductions of all the early portraits claiming to present his features, together with letters and other documents that are extant.

"The Distribution of the Mineral Deposits of Mexico" formed the subject of a series of papers published in the "Mining Journal, Railway and Commercial Gazette," running through the several issues for June, 1903. While the geological knowledge of the country is acknowledged to be imperfect, yet it is stated that it is clear that the deposits are concentrated in limited regions and that certain of them are so closely associated as to indicate beyond a doubt a genetic relationship. The mineral sections are located for the most part in the western part of the Republic in a zone following a SE.-NW. direction from Oaxaca to Sonora. Extensive consideration is given to the gold, silver, lead, and copper ores, their geological distribution and value, while among the lesser minerals whose presence is indicated in paying quantities are graphite, stone coal, hydrocarbons, opals, asbestos, topaz, beryls, garnets, sulphur, selenium, tellurium, fluorine, salt, barium, strontium, kaolin, iron, manganese, chromium, nickel, vanadium, tin, bismuth, molybdenum, antimony, and mercury.

The transactions of the First International Sanitary Convention of the American Republic, which was held in accordance with resolutions adopted at the Second International Conference of the American States in Mexico from October 22, 1901, to January 22, 1902, have been recorded, the necessary translations made, and the whole compiled into an interesting and valuable Spanish-English volume, which has recently been received by the Columbus Memorial Library. The convention, which lasted from December 2 through December 4, 1902, had under consideration various sanitary measures for the betterment of the public health of the entire Western Hemisphere, and initiatory steps were taken for the accomplishment of this purpose. Appendixes to the volume include the following important papers: Report on the public health of the Republic of Chile; Report on the public hygiene of the Republic of Costa Rica; Is the mosquito the only agent through which yellow fever is transmitted; Prophylaxis against yellow fever

(Cuba); An exhaustive report on the sanitary conditions of Mexico, embodied in the address of Señor Dr. Don EDUARDO LICÉAGA; A few facts concerning the sanitary conditions in Nicaragua; Report on the sanitary conditions of Paraguay; Report on sanitary and quarantine matters in Uruguay; The quarantine system of the United States, and a description of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

A compilation of the "Authentic Letters of Columbus" has recently been added to the Americana of the Columbus Memorial Library, being rescripts of the original Columbus documents exhibited under authority of the United States Government at the World's Colombian Exposition. There are known to be in existence twenty-nine autographs of Christopher Columbus, not including voluminous marginal notes in his handwriting upon the pages of several books that he owned or read. Of these nineteen are letters entirely in his own hand and over his curious signature. Ten are addressed to his son Diego; four to Father Gaspar Corricio, a Carthusian monk who befriended him in his last days; two to Nicolo Oderigo, the Genoese ambassador to Spain; two to Ferdinand and Isabella; and one to the governors of the Bank of St. George, Genoa.

A Bibliography of the Anthropology of Peru, being publication 23 of the Field Columbian Museum, has been received by the Columbus Memorial Library, the compiler, Mr. GEORGE A. DORSEY, stating in his introduction that his aim was to cover the whole ground embraced in the title, and to include in his index the names of all works, including books, pamphlets, and magazine articles, relating to Peruvian anthropology. The period treated, extends from the earliest times down to the present day (1898), and includes such works as treat of the modern Indians as well as of the Peruvians of ancient times, also all known editions of early Spanish authorities.

"*L'Amazonie*," a publication issued by the Librairie Plon, Paris, is, as its title indicates, a description of the tract of Brazil watered by the Amazon River and its affluents. The author, M. AUGUSTE PLANE, is well known as an explorer and historian, but the point of view from which the proceeds in this volume is not so much that of the scientist as of the dealer in caoutchouc. A comprehensive view is furnished of the present condition, extent and prospects of the rubber trade in the Amazon region, though incidentally there are notices of previous events in the history of the country and considerable information regarding the people, the climate, and general physical characteristics of the district treated.

"*Le Pérou*," written by M. AUGUSTE PLANE, has just been received by the Columbus Memorial Library, being a detailed account of the

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journey of the author through equatorial America. It is the result of a mission, both commercial and geographical, extending from 1899 to 1902, and comprises in its scope the following points: An historical résumé and general geographic and economic study of Peru; the exploration of the previously unknown region of the valleys of Marcapata-Inambari and the basin of the Madeira; the journal of a transcontinental trip from Lima to Para by the Pichis-Ucayali-Amazon route; a comparative study of the projected transcontinental routes, and a clear exposition of the future possibilities of eastern Peru through colonization.

President DAVID R. FRANCIS, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, recently visited Europe in the interests of that great undertaking. While on shipboard, returning, President FRANCIS prepared a narrative of his journey, addressed to the board of directors of the World's Fair. The report has been reproduced in the "World's Fair Bulletin" for August, 1903, and is an extremely interesting document. President FRANCIS spent in all nineteen days on European soil, during which time he was received by the King of England, the President of France, the King of Spain, the Emperor of Germany, and the King of Belgium, all of whom expressed warm sympathy for the exposition. President FRANCIS speaks in a highly complimentary manner of the valuable services rendered to him in his mission by the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States in the several countries.

A valuable modern geography (Spanish) of the Republic of Colombia, revised and amended to March, 1901, has been prepared by F. J. VERGARA Y VELASCO, General of Engineers, and member of various scientific societies, and published by the "*Imprenta de Vapor*, Bogota." This publication is of timely value owing to the great interest taken in Colombian geographical conditions by reason of the pending canal question, and supplies much information and data of thorough reliability.

Volumes V and VIII of the Reports of the Princeton University Expeditions to Patagonia, 1896-1899, have been received by the Columbus Memorial Library. Volume V, covering the paleontology of Patagonia, embraces the mammalia of the Santa Cruz beds, and Volume VIII, dealing with the botany of the region, treats of the vegetation of western Patagonia—Hepaticae, bryophyta, and pteridophyta. As is the case with all publications relating to this expedition, they are profusely and beautifully ornamented with plates and drawings of unusual value.

"Alfalfa on Western Cattle Ranges" is the subject of a paper contributed to the Scientific American for August 22, 1903, in which the

statement is made that alfalfa as food for cattle is perhaps one of the greatest blessings bestowed upon the farmer and stock raiser. It is especially adapted to arid lands, and it has been discovered that not only horses and mules but also cattle and sheep thrive upon it and will eat it in preference to any other grass that grows.

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[The symbol = indicates a gift to the Library.]

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**ADDITIONS TO PERMANENT FILES DURING AUGUST.**

The Scottish Geographical Magazine. Edinburgh. Mo.

La Propriété Industrielle. Berne.

## PERMANENT LIBRARY FILES.

Persons interested in the commercial and general news of foreign countries will find the following among the official and periodical publications on the permanent files in the Columbus Memorial Library, International Bureau of the American Republics:

### ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

- Argentinisches Wochenblatt. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.  
Boletín de la Cámara Mercantil. Barracas al Sud. Weekly.  
Boletín de la Unión Industrial Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.  
Boletín del Instituto Geográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres.  
Boletín Demográfico Argentino. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.  
Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina. Buenos Ayres. Daily.  
Bollettino Mensile della Camera Italiana di Commercio ed Arti in Buenos Aires. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.  
Buenos Aires Handels-Zeitung. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.  
Le Commerce Extérieur Argentin. Buenos Ayres.  
La Industria Molinera. Buenos Ayres. Semimonthly.  
Monthly Bulletin of Municipal Statistics of the City of Buenos Ayres. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.  
La Nación. Buenos Ayres. Daily.  
Patentes y Marcas. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.  
La Plata Post. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.  
La Prensa. Buenos Ayres. Daily.  
Review of the River Plate. Buenos Ayres. Weekly.  
Revista Mensual de la Cámara Mercantil. Barracas al Sud. Monthly.  
Revista Nacional. Buenos Ayres. Monthly.  
The Standard. Buenos Ayres. Daily.

### BELGIUM.

- Bulletin Commercial (Bulletin of the Commercial Museum). Brussels. Weekly.

### BOLIVIA.

- Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de la Paz. Monthly. (Received irregularly.)  
El Comercio. La Paz. Daily.  
El Comercio de Bolivia. La Paz. Daily.  
El Estado. La Paz. Daily. (Diario Oficial.)  
Revista Comercial é Industrial de la República de Bolivia. La Paz. Semimonthly.  
Revista Económica Financiera. La Paz. Monthly.

### BRAZIL.

- Boletim do Serviço da Estatística Commercial da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil. Rio de Janeiro. (Irregular.)  
Brazilian Review. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.  
Diario da Bahia. Bahia. Daily.



Diário Oficial. Rio de Janeiro. Daily.  
 Diário Popular. São Paulo. 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.  
 Rio News. Rio de Janeiro. Weekly.

## CANADA.

Canadian Manufacturer and Industrial World. Toronto. Semimonthly.

## CHILE.

Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura. Santiago. Weekly.  
 Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería. Santiago. Monthly.  
 Chilian Times. Valparaiso. Semiweekly.  
 Diário Oficial de la República de Chile. Santiago. Daily.  
 El Mercurio. Valparaiso. Daily.  
 Revista Comercial é Industrial de Minas. Santiago. Monthly.

## COLOMBIA.

Diário Oficial. Bogotá. Daily.  
 La Estrella de Panamá. Panamá. Weekly.  
 Revista de la Instrucción Pública de Colombia. Bogotá. Monthly.  
 Star and Herald. Panama. Weekly.

## COSTA RICA.

Boletín Comercial. San José. Daily.  
 Boletín Judicial. San José. Daily.  
 La Gaceta. (Diário Oficial.) San José. Daily.

## CUBA.

Boletín del Centro General de Comerciantes e Industriales de Cuba. Habana. Monthly.  
 La Gaceta Económica. Habana. (Issued three times a month.)  
 Gaceta Oficial de la República de Cuba. Habana. Daily.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Gaceta Oficial. Santo Domingo. Weekly.  
 El Mensajero. Santo Domingo. Three times a month.

## ECUADOR.

Anales de la Universidad Central del Ecuador. Quito. Monthly.  
 Gaceta Municipal. Guayaquil. Weekly.  
 Registro Oficial de la República del Ecuador. Quito. Daily.

## FRANCE.

Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce de Paris. Paris. Weekly.  
 Bulletin de la Société de Géographie Commerciale de Paris. Paris. Irregular.

Courrier des Bibliothèques. Paris. Monthly.  
 La Géographie. Bulletin de la Société de Géographie. Paris. Semimonthly.  
 Journal d'Agriculture Tropicale. Paris. Monthly.  
 Moniteur Officiel du Commerce. Paris. Weekly.  
 Le Nouveau Monde. Paris. Weekly.  
 La Revue. Paris. Semimonthly.  
 Revue du Commerce Extérieur. Paris. Semimonthly.

## GERMANY.

Deutsche Kolonialzeitung. Berlin. Weekly.  
 Handels-Kammer zu Hannover. Hannover.  
 Petermann's Mitteilungen. Gotha. Monthly.  
 Südamerikanische Rundschau. Berlin. Monthly.  
 Der Tropenpflanzer. Berlin. Monthly.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Accounts relating to trade and navigation of the United Kingdom. London. Monthly.  
 Accounts relating to trade and commerce of certain foreign countries and British possessions. London. Monthly.  
 Board of Trade Journal. London. Weekly.  
 British Trade Journal. London. Monthly.  
 Commercial Intelligence. London. Weekly.  
 Diplomatic and Consular Reports. London.  
 Feilden's Magazine. London. Monthly.  
 Geographical Journal. London. Monthly.  
 Journal of the Board of Agriculture. London. Quarterly.  
 Mining (The) Journal, Railway and Commercial Gazette. London. Weekly.  
 South American Journal. London. Weekly.  
 Times (The). London. Daily.

## GUATEMALA.

Diario de Centro-América. Guatemala. Daily.  
 El Guatemalteco. Guatemala. Daily. (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'Haiti.) Port au Prince, Haiti. Biweekly.  
 Revue de la Société de Législation. Port au Prince, Haiti. Monthly.

## HONDURAS.

Boletín Legislativo. Tegucigalpa. Daily.  
 La Gaceta. Tegucigalpa. Daily. (Diario Oficial.)  
 Gaceta Judicial. Tegucigalpa. Semiweekly.  
 El Pabellón de Honduras. Tegucigalpa. Weekly.

## ITALY.

Bollettino del Ministro degli Affari Esteri. Roma. Irregular.

## MEXICO.

El Agricultor Mexicano. Ciudad Juárez. Monthly.  
 Boletín de Agricultura, Minería é Industrias. México. Monthly.

- Boletín de Estadística. Mérida. Semimonthly.  
 Boletín del Instituto Científico y Literario. Toluca. Monthly.  
 Diario Oficial. México. Daily.  
 El Economista Mexicano. México. Weekly.  
 El Estado de Colima. Colima. Weekly.  
 El Hacendado Mexicano. México. Monthly.  
 Mexican Herald. México. Daily.  
 Mexican Investor. México. Weekly.  
 Mexican Journal of Commerce. Mexico City. Monthly.  
 Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Michoacán de Ocampo. Morelia, México. Semiweekly.  
 Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Oaxaca. Oaxaca de Juárez, México. Semiweekly.  
 Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Guerrero. Chilpancingo, México. Weekly.  
 Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Tabasco. San Juan Bautista, México. Semiweekly.  
 El Progreso de México. México. Weekly.  
 El Republicano. Aguas Calientes. Weekly.  
 Resumen de la Importación y de la Exportación. México. Monthly.  
 Semana Mercantil. México. Weekly.

## NICARAGUA.

- El Comercio. Managua. Daily. (Received irregularly.)

## PARAGUAY.

- Boletín Quincenal de la Cámara de Comercio de la Asunción. Asunción. Semi-monthly.  
 Diario Oficial. Asunción. Daily.  
 Paraguay Monthly Review. Asunción.  
 Paraguay Rundschau. Asunción. Weekly.  
 Revista del Instituto Paraguayo. Asunción. Monthly.  
 Revista Mensual. Asunción. Monthly.

## PERU.

- Auxiliar del Comercio. Callao. Biweekly.  
 Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima. Lima. Monthly.  
 Boletín de Minas. Lima. Monthly.  
 El Comercio. Cuzco. Biweekly.  
 El Comercio. Lima. Daily.  
 El Economista. Lima. Weekly.  
 El Peruano. (Diario Oficial.) Lima. Daily.  
 Padrón General de Minas. Lima.  
 Revista de Ciencias. Lima. Monthly.

## PORTO RICO.

- Boletín Mercantil de Puerto Rico. San Juan. Daily.  
 La Correspondencia. San Juan. Daily.

## SALVADOR.

- Boletín de Agricultura. San Salvador. Semimonthly.  
 Diario del Salvador. San Salvador. Daily.  
 Diario Oficial. San Salvador. Daily.  
 Revista de Derecho y Jurisprudencia. San Salvador. Monthly.

## UNITED STATES.

- American Fertilizer. Philadelphia. Monthly.  
 American Historical Review. New York, N. Y. Quarterly.  
 American Review of Reviews. New York. Monthly.  
 Anglo-American Magazine. New York. Monthly.  
 O Arauto. Oakland, Cal. Weekly.  
 Board of Trade Journal. Providence, R. I. Monthly.  
 Board of Trade Journal. Wilmington, Del. Monthly.  
 Bulletin of Books added to the Public Library of the City of Boston. Boston. Monthly.  
 Bulletin of the American Geographical Society. New York.  
 Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association. Philadelphia. Semimonthly.  
 Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia. Philadelphia. Monthly.  
 Bulletin of the New York Public Library. Monthly.  
 Century Magazine. New York. Monthly.  
 Current Literature. New York. Monthly.  
 Dun's Review. New York. Weekly.  
 Dun's Review. International edition. New York. Monthly.  
 Engineering Magazine. New York, N. Y. Monthly.  
 Engineering and Mining Journal. New York. Weekly.  
 Engineering News and American Railroad Journal. New York. Weekly.  
 Export Implement Age. Philadelphia. Monthly.  
 Field Columbian Museum Publications. Chicago.  
 Foreign Buyer. New York. Monthly.  
 Forum (The). New York. Quarterly.  
 India Rubber World. New York. Monthly.  
 Journal of Geography. Lancaster, Pa. Monthly.  
 Library Journal. New York. Monthly.  
 Literary Digest. New York. Weekly.  
 Miner and Manufacturer. El Paso, Tex. Monthly.  
 Modern Machinery. Chicago. Monthly.  
 Modern Mexico. St. Louis. Monthly.  
 National Geographic Magazine. New York. Monthly.  
 New-Yorker Handels-Zeitung. New York. Weekly.  
 North American Review. New York. Monthly.  
 Novedades (Las). New York. Weekly.  
 The Outlook. New York. Weekly.  
 Pacific States Investor. San Francisco, Cal. Monthly.  
 Pan-American World. Denver, Colo. Monthly.  
 Scientific American. New York. Weekly.  
 Scientific American. Export Edition. New York. Monthly.  
 Sister Republics. Denver, Colo. Monthly.  
 Tropical Truth. Chicago, Ill. Monthly.  
 United States Consular Reports. Washington. Daily and monthly.  
 The World To-day. Chicago, Ill. Monthly.  
 World's Work. New York. Monthly.

## URUGUAY.

- Anales del Departamento de Ganadería y Agricultura. Montevideo. Monthly.  
 La Nación. Montevideo. Daily. (Not received regularly.)  
 Revista de la Unión Industrial Uruguaya. Montevideo. Semimonthly.  
 El Siglo. Montevideo. Daily. (Not received regularly.)

## VENEZUELA.

- Gaceta Oficial. Caracas. Daily.  
 El Tiempo. Caracas. Daily. (Not received regularly.)  
 Venezuelan Herald. Caracas.

# BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

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SEPTIEMBRE DE 1903.

Nº. 3.

## O PALACIO DE PAZ EM HAYA (HOLLANDA).

As cartas que abaixo seguem-se, foram recebidas pelo Senhor ANDREW CARNEGIE, da Rainha dos Paizes Baixos e do Conde CASSINI, o Embaixador da Russia em Washington, com referencia ao presente de \$1.500,000, feito pelo Senhor CARNEGIE ao Governo dos Paizes Baixos para um Tribunal de Arbitramento e uma Bibliotheca para o uso do mesmo em Haya. Eis as cartas:

EMBAIXADA IMPERIAL DA RUSSIA,

*Washington, Districto de Colombia, 28 de Maio de 1903.*

ANDREW CARNEGIE, Esq.

SENHOR: Sua Magestade o Emperador, soube com a mais profunda satisfação, da doação generosa de \$1.500,000 dada por vós para serem applicados na crecção de um edificio em Haya e ser mantido como residencia do Tribunal de Arbitramento Internacional e de uma Bibliotheca annexa ao mesmo.

Sua magestade ordena-me para transmittir-vos a expressão de sua profunda apreciação por esta generosa dadiva, autorgada sobre uma causa a iniciativa de que pertence ao meo mais benevolo senhor, o qual confia que o seu desenvolvimento ulterior justifique o valor inestimavel da paz futura do mundo e a felicidade de todo o genero humano.

Desempenhado-me com a maior prazer da agradavel obrigação confiada em mim.

Sev, sinceramente vosso,

(Assignado)

CONDE CASSINI,  
*Embaixador da Russia.*

## MENSSAGEM DA RAINHA HOLLANDEZA.

WILHELMINA, Rainha dos Paizes Baixos, Princeza de Orange-Nassau, etc., á ANDREW CARNEGIE, Esq.:

A fim de que a instituição originada pela conferencia de paz, possa conseguir seu desenvolvimento completo, é necessario não somente da cooperação de soberanos e governadores, como tambem necessita da sympathy de particulares. Vós, senhor, conheceis isso, e proporcionando á acção ao sentimento com energia caracteristica haveis offerecido um magnifico presente para a fundação de um palacio e bibliotheca digno do Tribunal de Arbitramento.

Possa o palacio de paz, que deverá sua existencia a vossa generosidade, permanecer por todo o tempo o symbolo impressivo do esforço humano para resolver as differenças entre nações pelos meios pacificos. Vosso contribuição liberalmente feita para com a realização d'esse fim foi uma acção nobre, que eu e o meu povo apreciamos muito sumamente porque tendo um decreto internacional collocado a residencia do Tribunal de Arbitramento n'este paiz, os Paizes Baixos considera-se o protector da ideia de paz que teve em mira ver executada.

O assumpto d'esta carta é para offerecer-vos estes nossos mais profundos agradecimentos.

Dado no dia 11 de Junho de 1903, no Palacio Soestdyk.

(Assignado)

WILHELMINA.

## REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

**DESTINOS DAS EXPORTAÇÕES NO PRIMEIRO SIMESTRE DE 1903.**

A Revista do Rio da Prata, em sua publicação de 18 de Julho de 1903, publicou os seguintes algarismos mostrando os destinos das principaes exportações da Republica, durante o primeiro simestre de 1903.

Conros de boi seccoos foram exportados 993,780, contra 817,494 durante o mesmo periodo de 1902, o Reino Unido recebem 5,583; os Estados Unidos, 519,787; á França, 34,291; á Italia, 136,378; á Allemanha, 148,439; á Belgica, 37,519; á Africa do Sul, 1,080; outros paizes, 112,703. O numero total de couros de boi salgados exportados foi de 653,147, comparados com 854,075 no periodo correspondente de 1902, divididos pela maneira seguinte: Com o Reino Unido, 3,200; os Estados Unidos, 36,410; á França, 71,173; á Allemanha, 414,678; á Belgica, 121,786; á Italia, 100; á Africa do Sul, 5,800.

Os conros seccoos de cavallo foram exportados em numero de 70,003 comparados com 75,856 no periodo correspondente de 1902, dos quaes os Estado Unidos recebem 6,268 e á Allemanha, 63,735. Couros de cavallo salgados foram exportados 92,066 comparados com 74,921 no

periodo correspondente de 1902, dos quaes os Estados Unidos recebeu 33,434 e á Allemanha 58,632. As exportações de pelles de carneiro foram de 37,879 fardos comparados com 32,517 no periodo correspondente de 1902, distribuidos pela maneira seguinte: Com o Reino Unido, 3,212; os Estados Unidos, 1,979; á França, 27,404; á Allemanha, 855; á Belgica, 160; á Italia, 4,190; o Brazil, 12; otros paizes, 67. O numero de fardos de crina exportados foram 1,539 comparados com 2,290 no periodo correspondente de 1902, dos quaes o Reino Unido recebeu 66; os Estados Unidos, 602; á França, 76; á Allemanha, 214; á Belgica, 270; á Italia, 311. Pelles de cabra foram exportadas em numero de 1,329 fardos comparados com 1,890 no periodo correspondente de 1902, dos quaes os Estados Unidos receberam 930; á França, 393; á Belgica, 2; o Brazil, 4.

As exportações de lã montaram a 338,147 fardos comparadas com 322,764 no periodo correspondente de 1902, para os seguintes paizes: O Reino Unido, 14,468 fardos; os Estados Unidos, 18,008; á França, 143,513; á Allemanha, 115,262; á Belgica, 45,647; á Italia, 1,249. Os embarques de sêbo constaram de 12,017 pipas, 50,411 barris e 12,755 meia pipas: O Reino Unido recebeu 2,063 pipas, 24,808 barris e 3,258 meia pipas; os Estados Unidos, 317 barris; á França, 869 pipas, 1,759 barris e 955 meia pipas; á Allemanha, 457 pipas, 6,173 barris e 430 meia pipas; á Belgica, 615 pipas, 7,433 barris e 300 meia pipas; á Italia, 4,108 pipas, 1,375 barris e 2,560 meia pipas; o Brazil, 243 pipas, 3,658 barris e 557 meia pipas; outros paizes, 3,662 pipas, 4,883 barris e 4,695 meia pipas. Carneiros castrados, gelados, foram exportados em numero de 1,727,597 e no periodo correspondente de 1902, 1,581,399; o Reino Unido recebeu 1,612,923 e 114,674 foram mandados para á Africa do Sul. Os embarques de trigo foram de 1,336,384 toneladas comparadas com 525,738 no periodo correspondente de 1902, distribuidos da maneira seguinte: Para o Reino Unido, 168,452; para á França, 74,847; para á Allemanha, 46,902; para á Belgica, 164,469; para á Italia, 8,040; para á Africa do Sul, 24,086; para o Brazil, 82,935; as ordens, 562,463 e para outros paizes, 209,190.

As exportações de maizena foram de 502,237 toneladas e no correspondente periodo de 1902, 436,920 e foram distribuidas da maneira seguinte: Para o Reino Unido, 59,248 toneladas; para á França, 33,341; para á Allemanha, 46,015; para á Belgica, 37,139; para á Italia, 28,744; para á Africa do Sul, 59,252; para o Brazil, 418; as ordens, 193,845, e outros paizes, 44,235. As exportações de linhaça foram de 434,492 toneladas, comparadas com 326,364 toneladas no periodo correspondente de 1902, e foram distribuidas da fórmula seguinte: Reino Unido, 66,634 toneladas; França, 61,785; Allemanha, 72,697; Belgica, 56,397; Italia, 4,712; Brazil, 10; ordens, 121,673 e outros paizes, 50,584.

Os embarques de farinha de trigo importarão em 32,109 toneladas,

comparados com 17,298 no periodo correspondente de 1902, e foram distribuidos do modo seguinte: Para o Reino Unido, 381 toneladas; para a Belgica, 97; para a Africa do Sul, 809; para o Brazil, 30,298; as ordeus, 11; para outros paizes, 513. Os embarques de farelo foram de 47,678 toneladas, comparados com 53,692 toneladas no periodo correspondente de 1902, e foram distribuidos do modo seguinte: Para o Reino Unido, 2,994 toneladas; para a França, 1,465; para a Alemanha, 36,015; para a Belgica, 5,035; para a Africa do Sul, 7,188; para o Brazil, 170; as ordens, 3,680, e para outros paizes, 1,131. Os embarques de podados foram de 121,376 saccas, comparados com 90,839 no periodo correspondente de 1902, distribuidos pelos seguintes paizes: Reino Unido, 21,064 saccas; França, 76,258; Alemanha, 1,823; Belgica, 15,648; ordens, 3,064; outros paizes, 3,519.

Os embarques de sementes oleosas montaram a 78,038 saccas, comparados com 78,381 no periodo correspondente de 1902, foram distribuidos pelo modo seguinte: Para o Reino Unido, 16,376 saccas; para a França, 8,386; para a Alemanha, 52,826; para a Belgica, 450. Os embarques de quartos de boi foram de 438,772, comparados com 368,278 no periodo correspondente de 1902, distribuidos assim: Para o Reino Unido, 322,396 quartos; para a Africa do Sul, 116,376.

Embarcaram-se 589,749 fardos de feno, contra 910,157 fardos no periodo correspondente de 1902, distribuidos pelos seguintes paizes: O Reino Unido, 58 fardos; a França, 50; a Belgica, 4,072; a Africa do Sul, 378,095; o Brazil, 200,908, e outros paizes, 6,566.

Os embarques de "quebracho" montaram a 129,166 toneladas, comparados com 136,590 toneladas no periodo correspondente de 1902, distribuidos pela seguinte forma: Para o Reino Unido, 249 toneladas; para os Estados Unidos, 24,739; para a França, 4,268; para a Alemanha, 55,525; para a Italia, 10,297; ordens, 22,267, e outros paizes, 11,821.

Os embarques de fumo foram de 8,023 fardos, comparados com 7,370 no periodo correspondente de 1902, para os seguintes paizes: França, 224 fardos; Alemanha, 6,101; Belgica, 1,698.

Os embarques de manteiga attingirão a 140,124 caixas, comparada com 89,337 no periodo correspondente de 1902, foram para os seguintes paizes: Reino Unido, 103,549; Africa do Sul, 36,515; Brazil, 49; outros paizes, 20.

Os embarques de assucares montaram a 8,753 toneladas, comparados com 12,813 toneladas no periodo correspondente de 1902, e foram para os seguintes paizes: Reino Unido, 8,747; Africa do Sul, 6.

O systema médio de pesos contido no que acima foi relatado é como segue-se:

Para um fardo de lã, 400 kilos; um fardo de pelles de carneiro, 40 kilos; um fardo de crinas, 500 kilos; um fardo de pelles de cabra, 35 kilos; um fardo de feno, 50 kilos; uma pipa de sêbo, 400 kilos; uma



meia pipa de sêbo, 200 kilos; um barril de sêbo, 160 kilos; uma caixa de manteiga, 25 kilos.

OS MOVIMENTOS DOS PORTOS EM MAIO DE 1903.

Os algarismos seguintes, que foram publicados pela "Revista Financieira e Commercial", de Buenos Ayres, mostram os embarques feitos pelos principaes portos da Republica Argentina durante o mez de Maio de 1903:

BUENOS AYRES.

Milho.....saccas..	407,469	Extracto de "quebracho,"	
Trigo.....id.....	615,407	saccas.....	625
Linhaça.....id.....	221,979	Minaes.....toneladas...	162
Farinha de trigo.....id.....	95,457	Intestinos.....barris..	1,741
Lã.....fardos..	21,732	Gado.....cabeças..	2,881
Pelless de carneiro.....id.....	6,374	Carneiros.....id.....	7,958
Couros de boi:		Cavallos.....id.....	304
Seccos.....	52,172	Mulas.....id.....	494
Salgados.....	75,682	Sêbo.....pipas..	1,977
Couros de cavallo:		id.....barris..	9,401
Salgados.....	4,999	Narque.....fardos..	6,457
Seccos.....	8,490	Carneiros capados, gelados.....	92,691
Crina.....fardos..	74	Carneiros gelados.....quartos..	67,143
Varios couros.....id.....	399	Cordeiros gelados.....	2,040
Bolos de linhaça.....saccas..	775	Carne, em conserva.....caixas..	15,558
Cevada.....id.....	4,552	Carne, gelada.....quartos..	23,483
Farelo.....id.....	119,956	Diversas carnes.....fardos..	3,784
Ossos e cinzas de osso, tonela-		Extracto de carne.....caixas..	995
das.....	28	Lingnas.....id.....	445
Manteiga.....caixas..	14,597	Feu.....fardos..	40,079
"Quebracho".....toneladas..	5,379	Fumo.....id.....	1,816

SÃO NICOLAS.

Durante o mez de Abril de 1903 foram despachados pelo porto de São Nicolas nove vapores e um navio á vela, levando os productos seguintes:

*Para á Alemanha.*—22,542 saccas de trigo; 34,970 saccas de linhaça; 221 fardos de lã e 884 couros de boi secos.

*Para á Hollânda.*—10,000 de linhaça.

*Para á França.*—18,128 saccas de linhaça e 1,063 fardos de lã.

*Para á Belgica.*—10,671 saccas de linhaça.

*As ordens.*—90,168 saccas de linhaça.

LA PLATA.

Foram despachados pelo porto de La Plata dezeseis vapores durante o mez de Maio de 1903, levando os seguintes productos:

	Kilos.
Trigo.....	11,139,408
Linhaça.....	348,549
Farelo.....	400,000

**A IMPORTANCIA PROGRESSIVA DA COLHEITA DO MILHO NA  
REPUBLICA.**

A "Tribune" de Nova York, com data de 24 de Agosto, publica a seguinte informação como o resultado de uma observação sobre as condições prevalentes com referencia á importancia comparativa sobre as colheitas do milho na Republica Argentina e nos Estados Unidos:

"Diz ella, o milho é o rei das colheitas americanas. O seu valor annual é muito maior do que a de outra qualquer. Parece tambem ser mais certa contra rivalidades do que as outras. O Canadá, á Russia e outros paizes competem com nosco sobre o trigo. Os competidores do algodão estão se estendendo em muitos lugares de um modo ameaçador. Porem os Estados Unidos parece possuir quasi que um monopolio sobre o progresso do milho, contudo, a respeito d'essa industria, existe tambem um rival que está se elevando e que em pouco tempo poderá se desenvolver com grandes proporções.

"Esse rival é a Argentina, um paiz que por mais de uma razão pode bem ser considerado os Estados Unidos da America do Sul. Elle possui somente quasi dous quintos da extensão dos Estados Unidos e um quinto da população. Porem o seu sólo é admiravelmente fertil, o clima agradável e está se desenvolvendo nem só em população como em artes de civilização de uma maneira satisfactoria. As suas produções de gado e carneiro, de couro e lã, de linhaça e varias outras cousas está bem conhecido serem enormes. É para ser notado que ella tambem está se tornando uma grande productora de milho que o seu sólo e clima parecem ser particularmente bem appropriados. Foi dito que no anno passado, a colheita do milho cobrio uma extensão de 4,300,000 geiras medindo 130,600,000 alqueires. Isto é, de certo, muito menos do que a nossa colheita que cobrio 94,000,000 de geiras medindo 2,523,000,000 alqueires. Todavia, em proporção á população do paiz, foi uma exhibição apreciavel. Alem d'isso, é para ser observado que á Argentina colhe mais de 30 alqueires de milho em cada geira e obtem um dollar de sua moeda, ou 44 centavos, ouro, por cada alquiere deixando assim uma produção de \$13.20 por geira, em quanto que os Estados Unidos, com a sua vangloria de civilização mais elevada está satisfeito com os 27 alqueires em cada geira, que, á 40 centavos o alquiere, quer dizer uma produção de somente \$10.80 por geira. Não ha contudo isso, causa para se ficar amedrontado pelo espectro da Argentina em competir no mercado do milho. Todavia é evidente que á Argentina está destinada de em pouco tempo ser um productor tão notavel d'aquella colheita afim de sobressahir-se nos mercados do mundo e provavelmente vir a ser um rival do Estados Unidos."

**A PRODUÇÃO DO MILHO EM 1903.**

A Secretaria de Estatísticas do Departamento de Agricultura concluiu depois de um muito diligente e oneroso trabalho, que foi em preparar a estatística da area plantada de milho em toda a Republica. Conforme esses calculos a area semeada montou á 1,741,288 hectares, distribuidas da seguinte maneira: A Provincia de Buenos Ayres, 825,975 hectares; Santa Fé, 548,970 hectares; Córdoba, 62,662 hectares; Entre Rios, 85,560 hectares; outras Provincias e Territorios, 190,121 hectares.

Calculando-se á media para cada hecctar em 2,100 kilogrammas de milho, dá uma produção total de 3,656,683 toneladas, que, á 35 pesos por tonelada, prefaz um valor total de 127,983,905 pesos.

**A CRIAÇÃO DE CARNEIROS NA REPUBLICA.**

O "South American Journal" de 15 de Agosto de 1903 reproduzio uma copia publicada no "Live Stock Journal," tratando das existentes condições mudadas na Republica Argentina sobre o que diz respeito a criação de carneiros, disse esse jornal que, apesar da criação de carneiros continuar a occupar o lugar mais proeminente entre as industrias da Argentina, presentemente ella está soffrendo uma grande mudança e os criadores do seculo vigesimo necessitarão de inteiramente mudarem seus systemas afim de poderem fazer render a industria. Terão que recorrerem-se a sciencia e princípios mais methodicos e melhores deverão ser empregados para poderem prosperar, e aquelles que assim não fizerem causarão damnos a si proprios. Os principaes factores causadores d'essa mudança são a expansão da agricultura e a fabricação de manteigas e queijos dos ultimos dez annos, cujas industrias fizeram com que os alugueis de alguns dos meliores terrenos de criação de carneiros da Republica se elevassem enormemente. Antes da vinda da agricultura, as terras tinham valor somente pelo que produziam quando bastecidas de carneiros e gado, porem ultimamente a cultivação do trigo, linhaça e milho tem se espalhado e os alugueis levantados proporcionalmente.

Com tudo, em um paiz vasto como é a Republica Argentina, que possui 130,000,000 de carneiros, e aonde ainda existe tanta terra para ser desenvolvida, a criação de carneiros haveria sempre de pagar bem com uma administração capaz, apesar de que muitos dos rendeiros tem sido tentados a abandonar e occuparem-se exclusivamente com a criação de gado ou com a agricultura por serem mais proveitosos. Em muitos districtos, um systema de cultura mixta, isto é uma combinação de agricultura com pastagem artificial, poderia comproveito ser conseguido; ainda existem maiores areas de terras com capim selvagem que não estão desenvolvidas, e são adaptadas á cultivação do trigo e alfafa, n'essas terras, criação de carneiros combinada com agri-

cultura provaria ser uma industria muito lucrativa. A terra depois de ter sido semeada com trigo e linhaça por trez ou quatro annos poderia ser entregue a alfafa ainda com a ultima safra semeada. A principal objecção a isso é que os carneiros, se forem em grandes numeros alimentados com alfafa destruirão as plantas no curso de cinco annos mais ou menos, porem a alfafa n'esse tempo terá pago por si mesmo, em qualquer caso ha o recurso do arado e a alfafa poderá ser renovada depois de se ter feito a colheita e a terra descansado.

Um argumento forte em favôr d'esse systema é a attenção que se está chamando para com os carneiros gelados da Argentina e as exportações tem annualmente mostrado um muito satisfactorio augmento, como mostram os seguintes algarismos officiaes sobre as exportações de carneiros gelados:

Em 1899. 1,959,000 carcassas; em 1900. 2,372,000 carcassas; em 1901. 2,722,000 carcassas; em 1902. 3,429,000 carcassas.

#### O NOVO SERVIÇO DE VAPORES COM A GRÁ BRETANHA.

O "South American Journal" de 22 de Agosto de 1903, publica que a Companhia de Navegação a Vapor do Pacifico, está para inaugurar uma importante partida em commexão com o serviço da companhia para á America do Sul. Em vez de, como previaamente, ter todos os vapores que tocar nos portos do Brazil antes de procederem para a Rio da Prata, os vapores, depois de tocarem nos portos Hespanhões, procederão para Cadiz, de lá para Teneriffe e depois directamente para Bahia Blanca, de cujo porto haverá um serviço de trem expresso especial da "Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway," pelo qual os passageiros poderão ir de Bahia Blanca á Buenos Ayres durante a noite. Foi dito que o serviço da estrada de ferro será muito conveniente, que os trens são preparados com excellentes accomuodações em carros dormitorios, aparadores, etc. A viagem entre os dons pontos será feita em 13 horas.

Teneriffe é particularmente mencionado no nôvo itinerario, porque no passado, as illas Canarias não erão servidas por vapores de mala de primeira classe. A Republica Argentina e a Provincia de Patagonia, em particular, ultimamente tem feito desenvolvimentos rapidos, e o nôvo serviço por parte da companhia de vapores do Pacifico é intencionado á proteger os interesses commerciaes Ingleses na Republica como a adiantar taes interesses e partilhar taes desenvolvimentos que agora estão em progresso.

O serviço será quinzenal para a ida, não obstante estar projectado trez viagens para a volta de dons em dons mezes. É com tudo a intenção da companhia fazer viagens regulares mensalmente logo que os interesses commerciaes assegurem os augmentos. A nova carreira será especialmente importante para a carga do Chile destinada a Buenos Ayres.

## CHILE.

## A ESTATISTICA SOBRE DIREITOS DE ALFANDEGA NO PRIMEIRO SIMESTRE DE 1903.

No Relatório do Superintendente dos Direitos de Alfandega ao Ministro da Fazenda abrangendo a estatística sobre os direitos do primeiro semestre de 1903, contem os seguintes dados:

	1903.	1902.
Exportação .....	\$20,190,792	\$19,945,175
Importação .....	13,480,391	12,486,746
Total .....	33,671,183	32,432,221

A distribuição d'estes impostos pelas varias alfandegas da Republica está determinada como se segue, sendo tambem dado os algarismos para o periodo correspondente de 1902, para comparação:

	1903.	1902.		1903.	1902.
EXTORTAÇÃO.			IMPORTAÇÃO—continued.		
Pisagua .....	\$4,064,624	\$3,200,641	Taltal .....	\$98,410	\$62,344
Iquique .....	11,348,840	13,347,570	Caldera .....	446,953	115,362
Tocopilla .....	2,748,940	1,749,392	Carrizal Bajo .....	51,869	18,795
Antofagasta .....	672,986	241,226	Copimbo .....	391,539	373,854
Taltal .....	1,355,402	1,406,446	Valparaiso .....	8,855,451	8,438,124
	<u>20,190,792</u>	<u>19,945,175</u>	Talcahuano .....	1,872,931	1,667,026
IMPORTAÇÃO.			Coronel .....	240,463	268,645
Pisagua .....	67,796	69,751	Valdivia .....	262,422	211,147
Iquique .....	1,195,895	936,421	Puerto Montc .....	15,556	13,824
Tocopilla .....	128,261	78,299	Ancud .....		220
Antofagasta .....	232,811	232,624			
				13,480,391	12,486,746

## CONCURRENCIA PARA A CONSTRUÇÃO DA ESTRADA DE FERRO TRANSANDINE.

Por uma ordem do Governo com data de 1º de Julho de 1903, foi decretado: (1) Chamar a concorrência para a construção e desenvolvimentos da estrada de ferro Transandine via Juncal, de conformidade com a Lei No. 1588 de 14 de Fevereiro, o Decreto No. 666 de 31 de Março e pelas bases formuladas pela Secretaria de Industria e Obras Publicas; (2) as propostas serão abertas na Secretaria de Industria e Obras Publicas no dia 1º de Maio de 1904. O texto completo da dita Lei de 14 de Fevereiro, foi publicado no BOLETIM MENSAL de Maio de 1903, paginas 1345.

## LIMITE DA PRODUÇÃO DE NITRATO.

De conformidade com a resolução tomada pelos productores de nitrato em um meeting no dia 7 de Julho de 1903, ficou decidido

fixar a produção total de nitrato de soda para o anno do nitrato— que é de 1.<sup>o</sup> de Abril de 1903 á 31 de Março de 1904—em 32,500,000 quintaes hespanhóes. Mesmo quando seja isso um augmento de 750,000 quintaes mais do que foi o anno passado, não significará qualquer augmento na produção em algumas das officinas, visto ser este supprido da quantidade em deposito e pelas contribuições de algumas companhias novas que já uniram-se á combinação.

## COLOMBIA.

### ARRENDAMENTO DAS MINAS DE ESMERALDAS DE MUZO E COSCUEZ.

[Do "Diario Oficial," No. 18850.]

As condições para o arrendamento das minas de esmeraldas de Muzo e Coscuez são as seguintes:

Os abaixo assignados á saber: ARISTIDES FERNÁNDEZ, Ministro do Interior, encarregado da pasta da Fazenda, e devidamente autorizado pelo o Exmo. Senhor Vice-Presidente da Republica, encarregado do Poder Executivo, de uma parte, que em diante se chamará o Governo, e N. N., em seu proprio nome, ou como representante legal de \* \* \* de outra parte, havemos celebrado o seguinte contracto:

ARTIGO 1.<sup>o</sup>. O Governo dá á N. N. e este recebe em arrendamento:

1.<sup>o</sup>. Os grupos de minas de esmeraldas conhecidos pelos nomes de Muzo e Coscuez, demarcados pelos seguintes limites: a corrente de Sorquecito, aguas acima, desde a boca do rio Minerero, até a mais alta extremidade na serra de Itaco, na direcção de Quipama; o cume da dita serra, até o ponto mais perto as vertentes do riacho Tambrias; o riacho Tambrias aguas abaixo, até sua desembocadura no rio Minerero, e d'este rio, aguas acima, até a boca da corrente Sorquecito.

2.<sup>o</sup>. As casas, implementos, instrumentos e demais objectos pertencentes ao Governo da Republica nos ditos lugares, assim como os edificios, construcções, habitações ou trabalhos que n'elles se encontrarem.

3.<sup>o</sup>. O direito de usar, em quanto sejam necessarios para á exploração de que se trata, as terras baldias, aguas, madeiras, bosques e demais objectos de propriedade nacional que se encontrarem dentro dos limites acima mencionados.

ART. 2.<sup>o</sup>. O Governo entregará á N. N. por inventario e avaliação, feitos por peritos um de cada parte, e em caso de discordia um terceiro, nomeado pelos dous primeiros, os bens de que trata o artigo anterior, fazendo-se constar o estado em que se encontrarem as minas no tempo da entrega em uma declaração assignada pelos mesmos peritos ao fecho do inventario. N. N. restituirá ao Governo na conclusão do arrendamento, todos os objectos recebidos que constarem na decla-

ração, no mesmo estado em que recebeu, excepto as madeiras e outros objectos incluídos no ordinal 3º do artigo anterior, que houvesse sido indispensavel consumir com á exploração das minas.

A entrega á que se refere este artigo se verificará no dia 1º de Março de 1904, por meio de nma declaração assignada pelas pessoas nomeadas por ambas as partes para verificar-la. Um exemplar da dita declaração será remettido ao Ministerio da Fazenda.

ART. 3º. N. N., ou quem o representar, terá o direito de estabelecer, durante o tempo do arrendamento estipulado no presente contracto, nos terrenos que fazem parte das minas, os edificios, construcções, plantações ou trabalhos que julgue convenientes, de qualquer natureza que sejam, para a exploração das mesmas minas.

ART. 4º. Tanto os edificios, construcções e demais bens que indica o artigo anterior, como os mecanismos, ferramentas, instrumentos e utensilios que houvessem sido applicados por N. N. aos trabalhos das minas que se dão em arrendamento, e tambem as sóbras dos mecanismos e implementos que não tiverem sido usados, mas que tivessem sido levados para alli pelo arrendatario das minas com o fim de applicalos á exploração, passarão a serem propriedade da Nação na terminação do mesmo arrendamento, sem que aquelle tenha direito algum á indemnização.

ART. 5º. N. N. se compromette para com o Governo:

(a) A pagar na Thesouraria Geral da Republica a somma de § \* \* \* em ouro americano ou em lettras passadas á favôr do Thesoureiro Geral, sobre Londres, Parix ou Nova York pagas no maximo trinta dias depois de vistas e endossadas por um banco de reputação d'esta cidade, ou seu equivalente em moeda Colombiana no dia de pagamento como preço mensal do arrendamento, no ultimo dia de cada mez.

(b) A restituir ao Governo, na terminação d'este contracto todos os bens que houvessem sido recebidos, de accôrdo com o artigo 2º, no mesmo estado em que os recebeu, salvo os objectos estragados de que já se fallou.

§ Se no encerramento da terminação d'este contracto resultar que os objectos restituídos ao Governo valem menos do que os recebidos por N. N., segundo o que foi estabelecido, a differença do valor será paga pelo arrendatario, de accôrdo com a avaliação feita pelos peritos que intervierem nas diligencias de entrega ou os de recibo.

(c) A explorar as minas e fazer uso dos bosques e demais bens que receber em arrendamento, de maneiras que não se impessa ou prejudique a exploração futura d'ellas; e fica responsavel pelos valores que a justa transacção perca a Republica por falta de cumprimentos das estipulações contidas n'este paragrapho, ou se por omissão ou desenido se prejudique alguma mina em exploração ou se impedir a descoberta e mineração de novas veias ou se perder a effieacia das aguas.

(d) A aceitar toda consecção endossamento ou transferencia que o Governo possa fazer de seus direitos por este contracto.

(e) A pagar, em caso de demora que não passe de um mez na consignação das quotas mensaes de que se trata no assumpto (a) d'este artigo, um juro, na razão de um por cento ao mez.

(f) A apresentar ao Governo, pelo menos cada seis mezes, e pelo tempo da duração d'este contracto, copia autorizada pelo Administrador das minas ou pelo Superintendente ou empregado de maior cathogoria que alli residir, das facturas de remessas de esmeraldas e das contas dos productos d'ellas.

ART. 6º. N. N. poderá associar-se com outras pessoas ou ceder no todo ou em parte os direitos que adquirir por este contracto; visto estar bem entendido que nenhum dos concessionarios poderá pretender outras vantagens nem direitos fóra dos que estão estipulados expressamente n'este documento, e que os socios ou concessionarios estarão sujeitos a todas as obrigações que N. N. contrahir.

§ 1º. A associação e a transferencia devêrão fazer-se de accôrdo com as leis Colombiannas, e serão annulladas se forem feitas em favor de qualquer Governo estrangeiro, requerendo-se, alem d'isso, para sua validade, a approvação expressa do Governo, solicitada com a apresentação de documentos dignos de confiança.

§ 2º. A pessoa ou Companhia estrangeira que conforme as estipulações do presente artigo, possa vir a ser arrendataria das minas de que se trata, aceita d'esde já as disposições respectivas a Lei 145 de 1888, e, portanto, renuncia tentar reclamação alguma por meio diplomatico para a effectividade dos direitos e obrigações que derivarem do contracto de arrendamento e se sujeita a jurisdicção dos Tribunaes communs da Republica, salvo em caso negativo de justiça, entendendo-se por tal negativo o desconhecimento dos recursos judiciaes que as leis Colombiana consigram ou houverem de consagrar para a declaratoria e efficacia dos direitos civis.

ART. 7º. Nos dous ultimos annos de duração d'este contracto poderá o Governo nomear duas pessoas a fim de presenciarem os trabalhos executados nas minas, com o fim de informarem se por motivo das operações que se tenham feito ou se estejam fazendo, haver risco de proximos decahimentos ou outros accidentes que possam tapar ou destruir as minas ou impedir o descobrimento de novas veias ou o uso proveitoso das aguas dominantes.

No caso que as pessoas nomeadas pelo Governo observem que se executam trabalhos com os quaes, em seus juizo, possam daunificar as minas, ou dificultar, à execução de trabalhos posteriores, ordenarão a suspensão d'esses trabalhos, e informarão ao Governo das razões que motivaram tal suspensão.

Desta maneira não pesará responsabilidade alguma sôbre o Governo, e só será revogado no caso que o arrendatario prove com o testemunho



de dous engenheiros de habilidades reconhecidas e feito perante uma autoridade judicial, que a suspensão do trabalho foi sem fundamento.

ART. 8º. Para assegurar o cumprimento das estipulações contidas neste contracto, N. N. constituirá em favor do Governo uma fiança penhorada ou hypothecada no valôr de \$50,000 em ouro Americano, a qual pertencerá ao Governo nacional na qualidade de multa em caso que elle deixe de cumprir com alguma das estipulações d'este contracto.

ART. 9º. Se N. N. demorar por um espaço superior á um mez o pagamento de alguma das quotas de que trata o assumpto (a) do Art. 5º d'este contracto, ou deixar de cumprir com qualquer das outras obrigações que por este contrahir, dará lugar á que o Governo declare administrativamente á recisão, que der em favôr do Thesouro nacional a fiança estipulada no artigo anterior, sem que haja causa a pedir indemnisação de classe alguma.

ART. 10º. A duração d'este contracto será de dez annos forçosos para ambas as partes, e principiárão a contarse do dia 1º de Março do anno proximo vindouro.

ART. 11º. Toda a differença que possa haver entre o Governo e N. N., a respeito d'este contracto, será decidida unica e exclusivamente pela Corte Suprema de Justiça da Republica de Colombia.

ART. 12º. Este contracto, para que tenha valor, será necessario da approvação do Poder Executivo.

§ Se estabelece o preço minimo do arrendamento mensal na somma de \$30,000 em ouro Americano, pelos dez annos de arrendamento das minas.

§ Para os effeitos da adjudicação definitiva se considerará como melhoraumento o pagamento de uma somma não inferior a 5 por cento annualmente sobre a base da avaliação, d'esde o segundo anno do arrendamento. O tanto por cento que lude-se pagar do terceiro anno em diante, se concederá sobre a quantidade total do valor do arrendamento do anno immediatamente anterior.

A licitação, portanto, versará não só sobre a somma que se offerecer como preço do arrendamento, porem tambem sobre o tanto por cento que se hade pagar d'esde o segundo anno em diante.

ART. 13º. A licitação terá lugar no dia 31 de Dezembro do corrente anno, no Gabinete do Ministro da Fazenda, que presidirá ao acto, e será acompanhado pelo chefe da 4ª secção; principiárá á uma hóra da tarde e durará trez horas, dentro das quaes se considerárão as propostas e serão ouvidas os lanços e sobre lanços verbaes dos lançadores. As quatro da tarde, em ponto, se declarará encerrada a licitação e em seguida se adjudicará definitivamente o contracto ao melhor lançador.

Para poder entrar como lançador necessita-se:

1º. Não ser devedôr de prazo longo do Thesouro Nacional, o qual se comprovará com um attestado do Thesouro Geral da Republica.

2º. Haver apresentado a correspondente proposta dirigida no Mini-

stro de Fazenda, em envelope fechado e sellado, com a declaração do conteúdo, antes das dez e meia horas da manhã do dia 31 de Dezembro de 1903.

3°. Acompanhar a dita proposta um certificado do Thesouro Geral da Republica, em que conste que o proponente honvesse depositado na Thesourerio Geral, em ouro Americano, ou em lettras sobre Londres, Pariz ou Nova York, pagaveis no maximo, depois de trinta dias de vista, a ordem do mesmo Thesoureiro e endossada por um banco de reputação d'esta cidade; ou finalmente, em recibos do Credito Lyonnais, do Banco de Londres, do "Union Bank," ou de outro qualquer estabelecimento de reputação, se o lançadôr fôr estrangeiro, a quantia de 50 mil dollars será exigida como fiança sobre fallencia.

4°. Apresentar da mesma maneira a declaratoria, assignada pelo proponente, de que accita sem mudança alguma as estipulações contidas na presente.

ART. 14. Para o acto da licitação os proponentes no estrangeiro deverão constituir um procurador legal que os represente perante o Governo de Colombia. Taes proponentes apresentarão aos respectivos Ministros Diplomaticos de Coloubia no estrangeiro, ou enviáção pelo correio ao Ministro da Fazenda, em envelope fechado e sellado, as propostas.

ART. 15. Não se admittirá proposta alguma que não abranja a base da licitação, que se estabelecem em 30 mil dollars ouro Americano. Previos aos lanços e sobre lanços verbaes, e nma vez que o contracto seja approved pelo Poder Exeentivo, se lavrará a escriptura publica. Julgado definitivamente o contracto ao lançador mais alto, será publicado no Diário Official.

O Thesoureiro Geral devolverá aos proponentes mal succedidos na licitação, de accôrdo com ordem assignada pelo Ministro da Fazenda as quantias depositadas como fiança de fallencia.

ART. 16. Em todo caso, o Governo aguarda-se do direito de inspecção sobre as minas com o fim de impedir os damnos que nellas possam ser executados, e declarar rescindido o contracto por causa dos ditos damnos, podendo o Governo occupar, *ipso facto*, as ditas minas, sem ser necessario recorrer-se a autoridade judicial e sim usar de força se necessario fôr.

BOGOTÁ, 5 de Fevereiro de 1903.

## COSTA RICA.

### RATIFICAÇÃO DA CONVENÇÃO PARA O EXERCICIO DE PROFISSÃO LIBERAL.

A Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas foi informada pelo Departamento de Estado dos Estados Unidos, sob data de 2 de Setembro de 1903, haver o Ministro de Costa Rica, o Senhor J. B.

CALVO, em sua nota de 24 de Agosto de 1903, aconselhado o Departamento que o Congresso de Costa Rica havia ratificado a convenção para o exercicio de profissão liberal, assignada na cidade do Mexico pelos delegados da Segunda Conferencia Internacional dos Estados Americanos.

#### RATIFICAÇÃO DA CONVENÇÃO SOBRE DIREITOS DE PUBLICAÇÕES.

A Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas foi informada pelo Departamento de Estado dos Estados Unidos, sob data de 29 de Agosto de 1903, que o Embaixador Mexicano, em sua nota datada 26 de Agosto de 1903, havia notificado ao Departamento ter o Governo de Costa Rica, feito saber da ratificação da convenção de direitos de publicações que foi assignada pelas seus Delegados na Conferencia Pan-Americana que teve lugar na Cidade do Mexico.

### CUBA.

#### O TRATADO POSTAL COM OS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

No dia 19 de Agosto de 1903, o Administrador Geral dos correios dos Estados Unidos assignou o protocóllo para o tratado postal entre os Estados Unidos e Cuba, feito necessario pelas emendas apresentadas pelo Senado Cubano. O tratado entrou em effectividade sem ter sido ratificado pelo Senado dos Estados Unidos, porém as leis Cubanas requerem a acção do Senado da Ilha, e uma das emendas feita abrange uma declaração d'esse facto. Outra provém para a transmissão prompta dos correios de um paiz para o outro, sujeitas somente aos regulamentos sanitarios. Estas alterações estão especificadas no protocóllo, e forão accitas pelas autoridades do serviço postal d'este paiz. O tratado será remettido ao Presidente para a sua assignatura, e depois de ter sido assignado pelo Plenipotenciario QUESEDA por parte de Cuba será devolvido para Havana. O tratado perpetua os regulamentos que dizem respeito a tróca dos correios entre os dons paizes que foi feito quando Cuba ainda estava embaixo do poder Americano.

#### A TARIFA SOBRE OS ANIMAES DOMESTICOS.

O Senhor H. SQUIERS, Ministro dos Estados Unidos em Cuba, remetten ao Departamento de Commercio e Trabalho o seguinte texto da Tarifa Cubana sobre animaes domesticos e o café:

##### GADO, CAVALLOS E CARNEIROS.

Departamento de Agricultura, Industria e Commercio.

Saibão quantos o presente virem, Que o Congresso voton, e em, TOMÁS ESTRADA PALMA, Presidente Constitucional da Republica de Cuba, sancionei a seguinte lei:

ARTIGO 1°. A lista seguinte governará a arrecadação dos direitos de tarifa sobre a gado, cavallos e carneiros importados n'esta ilha por qualquer dos portos de entrada e quaesquer outros que o Poder Executivo possa julgar conveniente crear:

Entrará livre de direitos—

1. Ovelhas.
2. Vacas proprias para geração, e bezerros.
3. Vacas com bezerros.
4. Touros de Jersey, Guernsey, Devon, Durham, Porto Rico, e Republica Argentina, com tanto que sejam elles devidamente provados como taes:

Art. 2°. Corderinhos de um anno de idade pagarão cada um.....	9\$1.00=0.98
Gado macho da Florida, gôrdo—gôrdo sendo comprehendido aquelle que exceder á 253 kilogrammas (557 libras) em pezo—pagará por cada cabeça.....	5.00=4.63
Gado macho de Honduras, gôrdo—gôrdo comprehendido aquelle que exceder á 276 kilogrammas (627 libras) em pezo—pagará por cada cabeça.....	6.00=5.56
Gado macho do Mexico, gôrdo—gôrdo sendo comprehendido aquelle que exceder á 323 kilogrammas (711 libras) em pezo—pagará por cada cabeça.....	7.00=6.48
Gado macho de Venezuela e de Colombia ou aquelle de qualquer outros paizes alem dos que já forão especificados, gôrdo—gôrdo sendo comprehendido aquelle que exceder á 368 kilogrammas (810 libras) em pezo—pagará por cada cabeça.....	8.00=7.40
Gado magro—isto é, gado que não pesar tanto quanto já foi especificado, conforme o lugar de procedencia—pagará por cada cabeça.....	2.00=1.82

ART. 3°. Não será morto gado algum magro senão, de pelo menos, depois de trez mezes do desembarque. Para que assim seja o gado será marcado a ferro quente logo ao entrarem nos portos da ilha, indicando a data da importação, e que são para pastagem. Antes de matar-se qualquer cabeça, ainda que ella tenha a marca referida no paragrapho anterior, deverá ser provado pela maneira que for estabelecida, que ella esteve no pasto durante o referido espaço de trez mezes.

ART. 4°. Fica prohibido matarse gado femea, excepto aquelle que fór inutil para a geração e que propriamente seja assim provado.

ART. 5°. Garamhões cuja as alturas excederem as estabelecidas, 150 centimetros (4.9 pés), medida a regua, e os burros cujo as alturas excederem á 130 centimetros (4.27 pés), medidos da mesma fórma entrarão livres de direito.

“Os algarismos da primeira coluna representão papel moeda cubano e os da segunda papel moeda dos Estados Unidos. O dollar cubano foi avaliado em 92 centavos pelo Thesouro dos Estados Unidos.

Art. 6 <sup>o</sup> . Eguas próprias para geração, cada uma pagará .....	\$3.00=2.778
Eguas não comprehendidas no caso anterior pagará cada uma .....	15.00=13.89
Animaes castrados cujo as alturas excederem as referidas, cada um pagará.....	15.00=13.89
Animaes castrados de alturas inferiores, cada um pagará..	2.00= 1.852
Bestas cuja as alturas excederem as estabelecidas, cada uma pagará .....	10.00= 9.26
Bestas de alturas inferiores, cada uma pagará .....	5.00= 4.63

ART. 7<sup>o</sup>. Fica prohibido a exportação de gado.

ART. 8<sup>o</sup>. Nem o Estado, a Província e nem a municipalidade poderão fixar impostos, directos ou de consumo sobre o producto de nossa industria de gado sem o estabelecimento dos mesmos impostos, em semelhante forma e quantia, sobre productos da industria de gado estrangeiro. De qualquer maneira em que fôr a carne, quer nacional ou estrangeira, posta no mercado será considerada como um só producto e pagará os impostos previamente citados.

ART. 9<sup>o</sup>. Deixão de pagar direitos de tarifa, arames farpados e encerradores usados em construcção de cereas.

ECUADOR.

AS MINAS DE OURO E OS MOINHOS DE ESTAMPAR.

A informação seguinte do "Engineering and Mining Journal" de 15 de Agosto de 1903, trata em detalhe das condições prevalecentes no districto das minas de Zaruma, no Ecuador, sobre as quaes foram referidas no relatório do Vice-Consul Geral dos Estados Unidos em Guayaquil, o Senhor ROBERT B. JONES, e publicada no BOLETIM MENSAL de Julho, pagina 134.

As minas de ouro de Zaruma, na Província de El Oro, Republica do Ecuador, na latitude 3 45' sul, nos cordilheiras orientaes dos Andes, em uma altura de 3,000 pés, e cerca de 60 milhas ao sudeste da cidade de Guayaquil. De Guayaquil vae-se as minas por um vaporzinho de rio até Santa Rosa, e d'alli a viagem de 45 milhas é feita montado.

A pequena aldeia de Zaruma é uma cidade Hespanhola de 1,000 habitantes, os edificios são construidos com paredes de adobe e cobertos com telhas, em quanto que as ruas são estreitas e calçadas com pedras arredondadas.

A cidade foi instituida no meado do seculo dezeseis por alguns hespanhões que conquistaram o paiz. Ella está situada na nascente do rio Tumbes. A antiga estrada edificada e calçada pelos Incas e que liga a cidade de Cuzco, no Perú, com Quito, no Ecuador, passa perto do Zaruma.

A extensão da região mineral não está inteiramente determinada.

Ella estende-se, por diversas millias, para o Norte e Sul e contem numerosas veias auríferas de feldspatho. Os hespanhões trabalharam nellas d'esde o meado do seculo dezeseis até quasi cem annos passados. Os trabalhos antigos e que agora estão descobertos são provas sufficientes de ter havido em algum tempo movimento extensivo. Parece que a princípio os hespanhões trabalhavão nas veias molles e quebradas e nos cascalhos das superficies como collocações; mais tarde veio o arrastra e em um moinho. O moinho consiste de una pedro oblonga contendo dons buracos que servem de gral, e um sapato de pedra que é ajustado dentro de uma haste de madeira. Os trabalhos erão feito á mão ou com uma roda d'agua. Muitos d'estes graes e sapatos ainda podem serem vistos em parte cobertos pelo solo. Algumas das antigas minas dos hespanhões extendem-se em uma profundidade de mais de 100 pés.

Os hespanhões escolhiam as fileiras das veias molles e não escavavão a baixo da zona oxidada. O systema de escavação empregado era o de pequenos pilares e compartamentos com degrãos inclinados que serviam de entrada e sahida. A unica ferramenta metallica que foi encontrada nas minas antigas foi uma barra a mão de ferro molle; a maior parte das minas antigas são inacessiveis. Depois dos hespanhões, veio uma companhia Franceza que trabalhou no districto por algum tempo, e então, em 1878, veio uma companhia Ingleza, que trabalhou muito extensivamente com um leve moinho de estampar; porem elles apparentemente não poderão com satisfação trabalhar o miucerio e em 1893 abandonaram os trabalhos. Em 1897, a Companhia de Desenvolvimento da America do Sul de Nova York, começou a trabalhar e ainda está assim fazendo.

No Ecuador, os direitos para uma mina consistem de 200 por 600 metros e o pagamento adiantado ao Governo sobre um imposto annual de 5 dollas cada anno. Não da-se privilegio algum nem passase escripturas, o direito é adquirido pela posse tomada no terreno e o pagamento do imposto feito. A lei diz que esses impostos serão empregados nas construcções de estradas entre as minas e a costa. Os suprimentos para a miuceração são livres de direitos de importação e os productos livres de direitos de exportação. Essas veias são causa para um estudo muito interessante, ellas mostram varios graões de alterações. Em algumas das formações, veem-se quartzos com um limpido branco-azulado, os dominantes silicificados e alterados pedregosa e "cavalletes" de pedras calcareas que existem nas paredes das veias de feldspatho em parte mineralisados, e a pura rocha de feldspatho a uma pequena distancia da veia. A maior parte da pedra calcarea contem pyrites, em quanto que os "cavalletes" são tambem muitas vezes impregnados com elles.

As veias são de duas especies, uma com separações bem determinadas e a outra com as paredes bem geladas, que é difficil determinar-se

divisão entre a veia e o campo. Ha uma grande veia interrompida na direcção do norte e do sul com uma depressão de cerca de 70° á este, que pode ser traçada por milhares de metros sobre a superficie. Do norte, muitas veias de quartzos juntão-se ali, porem ainda nenhuma d'ellas foram traçadas pelo lado do oeste. A maior parte d'essas veias vão em direcção á este de norte cum uma depressão para o sudeste. As veias do districto usualmente variam de 1 á 6 metros de largura e o minerio geralmente projecta-se para o norte.

O minerio mais commum é um quartzo branco-azulado que contem de 10 á 12 por cento de sulphides de chumbo, pyrite, pyrite de cobre e sulphureto de zinco. A maior parte dos valores estão no ouro, que raras vezes apparece visível, porem que provavelmente encontra-se como ouro puro nos quartzos e sulphides. Experimentos de concentrações determinadas indicarião que cerca de 50 por cento do valor do ouro no minerio está nos sulphides. A oxidação faz-se rapidamente quando o minerio é exposto a atmosphera. A pedra calcarea usualmente tem em si pequenos valores.

O seguinte é a analyse de uma qualidade do minerio:

Silica .....	56.57	Oxido de calcio .....	8.20
Chumbo .....	1.98	Oxido de magnesio .....	0.16
Cobre .....	0.51	Enchofre .....	8.35
Ferro .....	4.90		
Aluminio .....	3.10	Total .....	92.12
Zinco .....	8.25	Não determinados .....	7.88

Empregão-se trez methodos para a extracção do minerio. Aonde as veias são largas e as paredes soltas, as pedras são accumuladas na superficie; se em taes veias a accumulacção não fôr possível por não se poder carregar, os pilares são abandonados até que haja conexão com a superficie. Aonde as veias são estreitas ou as paredes firmes, o methodo clandestino é empregado e a escavacção para os degrãos deixada aberta. O methodo de accumulacção usado não é muito commum. Primeiro, começa-se por um levantado no centro do corpo mineral ou do terreno a ser escavado e levado para a superficie. Em cada um d'esses terreos um *chute* madeirado é construido a proporção que o minerio é tirado. O minerio é escavado em forma de pyramide com a superficie elevada na extremidade. Depois de accumulado, os lados da pyramide são madeirados afim de que possa o minerio que em seguida fôr escavado escorregar pela sua gravitacção para os *chutes* por qualquer das extremidades, afim de se poder continuar com a escavacção e a accumulacção até a superficie.

A maior escavacção aberta d'esta maneira para degrãos é de 100 metros de comprimento. Todo o esforço é feito afim de evitar-se o uso de madeiras devido a escasseza que existe em madeiras de primeira qualidade, as que são mais facilmente aproveitadas apodrecem em poucos annos quando empregadas em baixo da terra. De certo, este

methodo necessita de uma força de trabalho lateral para poder-se abrir o corpo mineral com cortes de travez nas estremidades dos *chutes* e no centro se fôr desejado, fazendo com isso possivel encher-se todo o espaço feito pela veia. Os natalicios estão aprendendo á serem bons mineiros e brocadores. A principio se experimentou os Americanos porem elles fazem um poeco mais do que os natalicios. Os salarios pagos pelos trabalhos subterraneos são de um dollar por metro de escavação feita que possibilita ao melhor mineiro ganhar de dollar e meia á dous dollars em ouro por diá.

O moido consiste de amalgamação seguida por cyanidação. O moinho contem 40 estampas de 850 libras que faz correr cerca de 95 gotas por minuto, esmagando-as por um crivo de 20 malhas; somente é empregado a amalgamação exterior. Cada bateria é equipada com trez chapas de cobre de 5 pés de comprimento com uma comporta nas extremidades das duas primeiras. Depois da amalgamação, toda a massa sem concentração vae para a planta de cyanide. Com tal minério (de 10 á 12 por cento concentra-se) as chapas ficam facilmente snjas e manchadas, porem são frequentemente limpas, em quanto que faz-se esforço em conservar a superficie em uma condição de pastel e não consentindo-se o apparecimento do azougue puro, a quantidade de azougue empregado é cerca de 1½ onça para cada onça (troy) do ouro obtido. A amalgama contem cerca de meia barra de ouro e meia de azougue e vale, mais ou menos, \$6 por onça. A barra é de 650 á 670 fino. A media da extracção por meio de amalgamação nos primeiros trez mezes de 1903 foi de 38 por cento do ouro contido no minério. Emprega-se o motor d'agua em todos os trabalhos e o custo de moer é cerca de 50 centavos por tonelada. Nas chapas de cobre uma amalgama rigida forma-se rapidamente e só se pode remove-la por meio de um escopro ou aquece-la sobre o fogo.

Os minerios não oxidados das partes mais profundas da mina cedem ao tratamento muito melhor do que aquelles que estão perto da superficie. Em todo este trabalho a prata não é considerada por ser de muito pequeno valor a quantidade existente. Todos os refugos das chapas de cobre do moinho de estampas são levados para a planta de cyanide sem primeiro serem concentrados. Sem duvida alguma á classificacção, concentraçção e remoedura do material aspero permittiria melhor extracção por meio do cyanide, porem a planta não está, presentemente, arranjada para isso.

O plano consiste de quatro represas de borracha com distribuidores e portas viscosas; oito toneis de aço de 5 por 10 pés com coadores de um tecido grosso e lona; onze jógos de caixas de zinco, cada uma contendo nove ou dez compartamentos de 3,7 pés cubicos; cisterna, tanques de armazenagem, bombas, etc.

O artigo tambem disereve em detalhe o methodo seguido do tratamento, sendo o custo de \$1.25 por tonelada.



## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

## COMMERCIO COM OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS.

## RELAÇÃO MENSAL DAS IMPORTAÇÕES E EXPORTAÇÕES.

O quadro dado na pagina 720 é extrahido da relação compilada pelo chefe da Repartição de Estatistica do Departamento de Commercio e Trabalho, mostrando o commercio entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos. A relação corresponde ao mez de Julho de 1903, com uma relação comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os sete mezes findos em Julho, 1903, comparados com o periodo correspondente do anno anterior. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das varias alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mez, são recebidos no Ministerio da Fazenda até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte, e perde-se algum tempo necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por conseguinte, as estatisticas para o mez de Julho, 1903, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de Septiembre.

## O COMMERCIO ESTRANGEIRO EM JULHO DE 1903.

No Boletim publicado pela Secretaria de Estatisticas do Departamento de Commercio e Trabalho sobre os negocios de exportações dos Estados Unidos a respeito das principais mercadorias exportadas durante os primeiros sete mezes do anno calendario de 1903 mostram terem sido muito maiores do que as de 1902 durante o mesmo periodo.

As exportações totaes de ingredientes para pão, provisões, algodão e oleos mineraes dos Estados Unidos, nos primeiros sete mezes de 1903, representão um valôr total de \$419,975,449 (769,185,804\$212).

O valor total das exportações nos mesmos mezes do anno passado foi de \$369,214,781 (676,217,547\$619).

Houve uma diminuição nas exportações de cevada; sendo o total para este anno de 1,544,951 alqueires, no valor de \$886,368 (1,623,384\$615), em quanto que no mesmo periodo o anno passado foram exportados 1,837,530 alqueires no valor de \$918,924 (1,683,010\$989). As exportações de milho durante os sete mezes d'este anno forão dez vezes mais do que o anno passado durante o mesmo periodo, sendo o total para este anno 66,766,934 alqueires e 6,171,629 para o anno passado. O valor total das exportações d'este anno foi de \$35,718,661 (65,418,793\$040), comparado com \$6,171,629 (11,303,349\$817) nos mezes do anno passado. Houve uma diminuição nas exportações de trigo, sendo o total para este anno 42,081,141 alqueires no valor de \$3,951,594 (62,187,901\$999) contra 61,574,882 alqueires, no valor de \$46,391,552 (84,966,212\$454) para os primeiros sete mezes do anno passado.

Outros algarismos nos relatorios do Governo mostram valores de exportações da maneira seguinte: Maizena, nos primeiros sete mezes de 1903, \$1,185,694 (2,171,600\$732); em 1902, \$463,748 (849,355\$311); avêa, em 1903, \$407,731 (746,760\$073); em 1902, \$1,330,000 (2,435,897-\$436); farinha de avêa, em 1903, \$765,469 (1,401,957\$875); em 1902, \$837,987 (1,534,774\$725); centeio, em 1903, \$1,298,900 (2,378,937\$728), e em 1902, \$1,087,849 (1,992,397\$802).

Até o primeiro de Agosto foram exportados d'este paiz 6,734,921 fardos de algodão, no valor total de \$308,646,453 (565,286,543\$956). Durante o mesmo periodo de 1902 as exportações totaes foram 6,585,921 fardos no valor total de \$278,543,238 (510,152,450\$549). O preço medio das exportações no anno passado foi de 8.3 centavos e este anno de 9 centavos, de maneira que em quanto este paiz tivesse mandado para o estrangeiro somente 149,000 fardos mais este anno do que o anno passado no mesmo periodo, receberam \$30,103,215 (55,134,093\$406) mais pelo algodão até o 1º de Agosto, do que pelo que foi exportado durante o mesmo periodo em 1902.

Os relatorios tambem mostraram que o Standard Oil Company perdeu o anno passado algum de seu negocio com o estrangeiro. Pelos primeiros sete mezes de 1902, as exportações totaes de oleos mineraes dos Estados Unidos subiram a 604,569,824" galões no valor de \$38,574,975 (70,650,137\$363), em quanto que no mesmo periodo d'este anno as exportações foram de 499,078,939 galões no valor de \$37,525,634 (68,728,267\$399). As exportações pelo porto de Nova York durante os periodos em comparação mostram um decrescimento nas exportações de avêa, trigo e oleos mineraes e um acrescimo em todos os outros generos.

#### A IMPORTAÇÃO DO CAFÉ.

O "American Grocer" em seu numero de 5 de Agosto de 1903, publicou um resumo interessante sobre o commercio do café nos Estados Unidos, durante o anno findo em 30 de Junho de 1903, encontrado na estatistica fornecida pela Secretaria de Estatisticas dos Estados Unidos. Durante o anno de 1903, as importações totaes do café foram de 915,066,380 libras no valor de \$59,200,749, comparadas com 1,091,004,252 do anno anterior, avaliadas em \$70,982,155. Vendo-se assim que houve uma diminuição de 175,937,872 libras nas importações do ultimo anno.

O quadro seguinte indica a origem do snpprimento para o anno de 1903 e a proporção que foi fornecida por cada paiz contribuidor para o total geral:

« Um galão é igual a quatro canadas.

	Libras.	Porcentagem.
Brazil .....	726,095,171	79.34
Outros paizes da America do sul .....	72,526,318	7.97
America Central .....	56,219,399	6.12
Mexico .....	23,207,086	2.10
Indias Orientaes .....	16,713,260	1.86
Outros paizes da Asia e Oceanicos .....	8,380,758	.91
Indias do Oeste .....	8,192,316	.87
Reino Unido .....	2,722,170	.33
Paizes Baixos .....	1,118,331	.11
Outros paizes .....	831,268	.09
Total .....	915,066,380	100.00

Commentando sobre os algarismos acima, a publicação citada diz que, em quanto o café de Java é vendido por toda a parte nos Estados Unidos, menos de 2 por cento das importações totaes vem das Indias Orientaes. Se o Brazil fosse acreditado pelos consumidores de todo o café cultivado lá porém que, é vendido como o de outros lugares, a reputação do café do Rio e particularmente o de Santos seria extremamente elevada e provavelmente melhores preços adquiridos pelos grãos altos do café do Brazil.

#### A CONDIÇÃO FINANCEIRA, EM 1º DE SEPTEMBRO DE 1903.

Pela declaração da circulação mensal publicada pelo registrador da moeda, vê-se que na conclusão dos negocios em Agosto 31 de 1903, a circulação total das notas de bancos nacionaes era de \$418,587,070, um augmento para o anno de \$57,305,284 e para o mez de \$1,241,488.

A circulação baseada em obrigações dos Estados Unidos montou a \$380,076,322, um augmento de \$60,668,735 para o anno e \$2,469,496 para o mez. O valor da circulação garantida por dinheiro foi de \$88,511,653, um decrescimento para o anno de \$3,363,451 e para o mez de \$1,228,008. O valor das obrigações registradas em deposito para a garantia de notas em circulação foi de \$381,486,430 e para a garantia dos depositos publicos \$152,614,520.

A declaração mensal da divida publica mostra que na conclusão dos negocios em 31 de Agosto de 1903 a divida total, menos o dinheiro no Thesouro, montou a \$923,924,375 que foi um decrescimento para o mez de \$6,098,951. Esse decrescimento foi calculado ser, principalmente, pelo acrescimo correspondente ao dinheiro contado. A divida foi recapitulada da seguinte maneira: Divida com juros, \$914,541,400; divida em que os juros cessaram d'esde a sua madureza, \$1,204,070; divida sem juros, \$391,629,597; total, \$1,307,375,067. Este valor, contudo, não inclue \$896,739,869 em certificados e notas do Thesouro a serem pagas e que são os saldos de um valor igual em dinheiro contado mantido para os seus resgates.

O dinheiro existente no Thesouro está classificado da maneira seguinte: Fundo de reserva, em ouro, \$150,000,000; fundos de creditos, \$896,739,869; fundo geral, \$172,059,351; depositarios dos bancos nacionaes,

\$152,317,776; no Thesouro das Illas Philipinas a credito dos pagadores dos Estados Unidos, \$3,422,901. Total, \$1,374,539,898, contra os quaes existem reclamadas responsabilidades a serem pagas na importancia de \$991,689,187, que deixa um saldo, dinheiro contado, de \$383,450,710. A declaração mensal das receitas e despezas mostra que no mez de Agosto de 1903, as receitas totaes foram de \$49,852,677, e as despezas de \$43,024,544; deixando um saldo em favor para o mez de \$6,828,133. O saldo do mez de Agosto de 1902 foi de \$5,492,000.

As receitas provenientes de diversas origens de renda, com os acrescimos ou decrescimentos, comparadas com as de Agosto de 1902, são dadas pela maneira seguinte: Direitos de alfandega, \$25,121,714, um decrescimento de \$1,461,000; renda interna, \$19,286,486; acrescimo, \$1,761,000; miscellaneos, \$5,444,476; acrescimo, \$946,000. As despezas por conta do Departamento da Guerra mostram um decrescimento de \$1,800,000 e as da Marinha um acrescimo de \$2,134,000. Os pagamentos dos juros mostram um decrescimento de \$392,592.

#### IMPORTAÇÃO DO ASSUCAR.

Os Estados Unidos, durante o anno fiscal findo em Junho 30 de 1903, importou mais de cinco bilhões de libras de assucar, no valor de cem milhões de dollars. Essa importação do assucar foi maior do que a de qualquer outro anno antecedente excetuando as de 1891, 1893 e 1894. Estes algarismos incluem tambem o assucar importado de Porto Rico e das Illas Hawaiians, e entretanto os algarismos dos embarques de Porto Rico e das Illas Hawaiians não estão incluídos na nota official de importações, mas sim propriamente incluídos na nota que mostra a quantidade de assucar trazida para os Estados Unidos. O numero total de libras de assucar entrado nos Estados Unidos, durante o anno foi, como se vê pelos registros do Departamento de Commercio e Trabalho da Secretaria de Estatisticas, 5,217,077,034, em quanto que em anno algum primitivo, na historia do paiz, a importação do assucar attingiu à cinco bilhões de libras.

Se adicionar-mos à inorme importação de 1903, 600 milhões de libras que foi a produção domestica, o supprimento total de assucar attingirá à 5,817 milhões de libras para o anno, ou assucar sufficiente para fornecer, em um termo medio, 72 libras à cada individuo dos Estados Unidos sendo estimada a presente população em 80 milhões de habitantes.

Durante o anno, a importação total de assucar de beterraba foi somente de 87 milhões de libras, em quanto que no anno fiscal de 1902 foi de 255 milhões e em 1901 de 908 milhões, o assucar feito da canna, de certo, prefaz o remanescente, e as importações do assucar de canna do anno fiscal, exclusivéis o de Porto Rico e das Illas Hawaiians, montarão à 4,075 milhões de libras, contra 2,685 milhões durante o anno fiscal de 1902 e 2,956 milhões em 1901. O total do assucar vindo

de Porto Rico para os Estados Unidos foi de 226,143,503 libras, no valor de 7,466,579 dollars e das Ilhas Hawaiiis, 774,825,420 libras, na importancia de 25,310,684 dollars. Assim, a quantidade total de assucar supprido pelas ilhas de Porto Rico e de Hawaiian attingio à um bilhão de libras, ou cerca de uma quinta parte do total viudo para o paiz, sendo o valor aproximado de 33,000,000 de dollars.

Outro caracteristico marcado sobre a produçõo do assucar durante o anno foi, o facto de que o preço do assucar procedente de paizes estrangeiros, teruo medio, mais baixo do que em qualquer anno anterior. O archivo da Secretaria de Estatisticas mostra que o termo medio do preço do assucar importado do estrangeiro durante muitos annos ter sido como se segue: Em 1872 e 1873 o preço foi para mais de 5 centavos por cada libra, e d'esde aquella epoca o preço do assucar foi sempre declinando, chegando em alguns annos abaixo de 3 centavos por cada libra, em 1894 chegou a 2,9 centavos, custo medio d'aquelle anno. Em 1901 o movimento foi vagorosamente declinando mais, tendo sido o preço medio para aquelle anno de 2,3 centavos, em quanto que em 1902 o preço medio foi de 1,85 centavos e no anno fiscal que acaba de findar-se o preço medio no paiz, sobre a produçõo do assucar importado do estrangeiro foi de 1,71 centavos por cada libra que foi ainda mais baixo do que em qualquer dos annos anteriores.

#### OS RESULTADOS DOS EXPERIMENTOS FEITOS COM O NITRATO DE SODA.

O Boletim No. 164 do Posto de Experimentos de Nova Jersey, publica os resultados de umas series de experimentos feitos com o fim de demonstrar as qualidades das fertilisações por meio do nitrato de soda.

O Professor B. VOORHEES, Director d'aquelle instituicão e o autor do boletim que dá detalhados experimentos com a applicaçõo do nitrato de soda ao sólo e os seus resultados. Os experimentos foram feitos por espaço de muitos annos nos campos para as colleitas de forragem e nas hortas para os legumes de mercado e as colleitas que foram assim tratadas, melhoraram nem só em qualidade comestivel como em valor vendivel alem do augmento na produçõo.

O autor do folheto chama a atenução para o facto de que o desenvolvimento e crescimento pelo systema de estrimação nos pastos das vacas leiteiras produzio um muito importante assumpto para o supprimento continuo de forragem verde, ambos pelo ponto fixo do numero de colleitas que possuam ser empregadas para o intento e pelo seus crescimentos lucrativos. Ponceos leiteiros hoje cultivão grandes quantidades de ingredientes verdes como sejaõ centeio, trifolio (clover), milho, ervilha-vacuum, etc., para ajudar a pastagem em tempos de secca, e os que fazem uso do estereo em toda a estação invariavelmente augmentão como o resultado de terras de preços mais altos. Esterrear significa

simplesmente o corte e alimento para o provimento das colheitas de forragem em um estado verde. Um dos argumentos mais fortes em favor da estrumação das pastagens é que areas menores são necessitadas para o suprimento das necessidades dos animaes.

Este argumento, o Professor VOORHEES, aponta ser tão forte em favor da estereação ou fertilização appropriada, porque as maiores produções obtidas virtualmente resultam em diminuir a area necessaria a produzir o alimento para um numero determinado de animaes.

Os experimentos feitos com o nitrato de soda em quatro diferentes colheitas de forragem no Posto de Nova Jersey resultaram em uma produção augmentada de 37.6 á 96.6 por cento; ou em outras palavras, para uma necessidade determinada á area precisa foi virtualmente diminuida por essas proporções. Pense da significação das formas d'aquella natureza; ellas querem dizer que sob methodos melhorados em até taes materias como sejam produzir alimentos para o gado em pé 500 geiras será sufficiente para o que se está agora fazendo com 1,000 geiras.

Porem não é só isso. O Prof. H. W. MUMFORD, da Universidade de Illinois, em um dos seus recentes boletins chama a attenção para o facto de que o saboreado é um dos principios importante para á digestão e assimilação; que os aliuentos que são attractivos ao paladar digerem-se muito mais rapidamente e com um maior valor alimenticio do que aquelles que não possuem essa qualidade.

O Professor VOORHEES declara um dos resultados notavel de seus experimentos por meio do nitrato de soda, foi em melhorar a qualidade comestivel nem só nas colheitas de forragem como tambem no crescimento dos legumes para o mercado.

Elle diz que nem só é a produção augmentada pelas proporções dadas, como as colheitas que cresem com o auxilio do nitrato amadurecem mais lentamente, permanecem por um periodo mais longo, mais succosas e saborosas e podem ser usadas por mais tempo do que as crescidas sem o nitrato.

Isto foi encontrado ser particularmente notavel nos experimentos feitos com o centeio, a mais prematura das colheitas de forragem e uma que endurece rapidamente ao amadurecer. No canteiro de aveia que foi fertilizado com o nitrato a colheita amadureceu de trez a cinco dias mais tarde do que a do canteiro não fertilizado, que resultou em prolongar o periodo de tempo durante o qual a forragem secca podia ser usada como forragem verde. No caso de milho miudo de curral, o succo foi tambem mantido por diversos dias mais na colheita do canteiro com o nitrato.

Porem foi com a applicação do nitrato de soda nas colheitas de hortas que os resultados mais notaveis foram aperfeiçoados e foi aqui que o professor conseguiu em fazer \$39 de \$1. Os experimentos foram feitos com a cenoura, couve, pipino e nipo. Em todos esses experimentos os resultados foram notaveis e são muito detallados para

dar-se em completo aqui. Contudo, uma narração do trabalho feito no caso do aipo será dada.

Foram empregados cinco canteiros com o experimento. No canteiro No. 1, não se empregou nitrato de qualidade alguma, e o valor que o aipo produziu foi de \$118.30. No canteiro No. 2, empregou-se 300 libras de soda em duas applicações, e custou \$6.75, o valor produzido pelo aipo n'esse canteiro foi de \$304.80 por cada geira. No canteiro No. 3, a mesma quantidade e custo da soda, do canteiro No. 2, foi usado porem o nitrato foi posto em trez applicações: o valor da colheita foi de \$381.30 por cada geira. Nos canteiros Nos. 4 e 5 usou-se de 400 libras de soda custando \$8 por cada canteiro: o No. 4 recebeu a soda em duas applicações e o No. 5, em trez; os valores respectivos das colheitas por cada geira foram \$371.50 e \$348. Os lucros devidos ao uso do nitrato de soda foram de \$185.50 pelo canteiro No. 2, \$263 pelo canteiro No. 3, uma media de \$233.25 por cada geira.

O custo do nitrato de soda e suas applicações em relação á produção augmentada é de primeira importancia. O Professor VOORHEES diz que o valor do nitrato na colheita augmentada foi de \$62.16 por cento quando foram usados 300 libras em duas applicações iguaes e de \$57.86 por cento quando a mesma quantidade foi usada em trez applicações iguaes. No caso da applicação maior a de 400 libras o valor foi de \$63.60 por cento, quando usado em trez applicações de \$58.42 por cento.

Este augmento nas colheitas dá uma muito admiravel illustração as maiores retribuições que podem ser esperadas pela applicação precisa do nitrato necessitado para as colheitas de um valor commercial alto e de uma fertilidade baixa. Os resultados do experimento dão evidencias abundantes a importancia do uso de alimento activo da planta. Os resultados obtidos mostram que por cada dollar empregado no canteiro No. 2, houve uma retribuição de \$27.63 por cada geira, e por cada dollar empregado no canteiro No. 3, uma de \$39.05 por cada geira, nos canteiros Nos. 4 e 5 as retribuições foram de \$28.13 e \$25.47 respectivamente por cada geira para cada dollar empregado.

O outro muito importante ponto demonstrado por esse experimento, diz o Professor VOORHEES, foi o effeito do nitrato sobre a qualidade vendivel do producto. O numero das raizes prematuras no canteiro No. 1, em quanto o mais baixo, foi sufficientemente para ter feito o valor da colheita \$177.45 maior tivesse sido a qualidade tal afim de commandar o preço mais alto do mercado.

O numero do canteiro No. 2, foi maior do que em qualquer dos outros, alem d'isso porque a colheita não madureceu sufficientemente (solida) os preços recebidos foram 20 por cento menos do que os dos outros canteiros, Nos. 3, 4, e 5, fazendo o valor total da colheita o mais baixo que em qualquer dos outros canteiros em que tambem o nitrato foi usado. A ausencia do nitrato ou o seu uso imperfeito assim resultou em grande diminuição sobre os valores das colheitas.

O nitrato usado no canteiro No. 2, em quanto igual em quantidade, foi applicado mais cêdo e em maiores quantidades de cada vez o que não acontecen com o canteiro No. 3, não permittindo assim nma distribuição tão uniforme por toda estação e consequentemente até a absorpção pelas plantas.

A occasião para a applicação superficial do nitrato de soda para as colheitas de primavera depende da estação, o Professor VOORHEES diz. É preferivel applica-la logo que o crescimento estiver desenvolvido. Se possível fôr, a applicação deverá ser feita justamente antes ou logo depois de uma chuva, afim de que possa o sal ser immediatamente dissolvido e levado as raizes das plantas, aপরar de que se deverá applica-lo somente quando a folhagem estiver secca.

O intento é para obter-se tanto quanto possível fôr a impregnação do nitrato nas plantas; por isso deve ser applicado logo que o crescimento activo principiar; ou quando as plantas tiverem resumido suas funcções vegetativas. Se fôr applicado antes d'esse tempo o grão de absorpção será mais vagaroso e o perigo de perda por filtração maior.

A applicação deverá ser feita a mão ou com um boni distribuidor. Como o nitrato é um sal pezado, será difficil distribui-lo igualmente, usualmente as pequenas quantidades são recommendadas; é preferivel misturar-se com alguma substancia taes como seião—cal, trigo, farelo, pó de serra e terra secca.

#### AS SAFRAS DE 1903.

Conforme o resumo do relatório do Governo publicado em Washington as safras para o anno de 1903 foram avaliadas da maneira seguinte:

	1903.	1902.
	<i>Alqueires.</i>	<i>Alqueires.</i>
Milho .....	2, 017, 000, 000	2, 523, 000, 000
Trigo .....	630, 000, 000	670, 000, 000
Avéa .....	760, 000, 000	987, 000, 000

Em quanto que o relatório não tivesse indicado que as produções do milho, trigo e avéa aproximar-se-hião a immensa safra do anno passado, as indicações são, que este anno será maior do que tem sido a media das safras anteriores, e pessoas que estão bem informadas sobre as condições do paiz prophetisão que não haverá mudança na prosperidade que assignalou os ultimos annos.

Segundo o relatório do Governo o decrescimento nas safras dos tres productos principaes sobre os quaes os lavradores dependem, será como segue-se:

	Alqueires.
Milho .....	476, 000, 000
Trigo .....	40, 000, 000
Avéa .....	227, 000, 000



Ainda quando a produçãõ do anno passado tivesse excedido as dos annos anteriores, bastante parte dos cereaes foi pastoso e não poderam ser mercadejados, que praticamente foi inutil aos lavradores que só puderam usá-los como alimento. Antecipa-se ser o producto das safras d'este anno de melhor qualidade e a perda proveniente da immaturidade será muito menor. A condiçãõ do milho de Agosto, que é de 78.7 por cento, não é alta; porem a area plantada, que é de 89,800,000 geiras, somente foi excedida uma vez. A porcentagem de condiçãõ significa cerca de 22.8 alqueires por cada geira. A area e condiçãõ conjuntamente insinuam uma promessa total de milho para 2,047,000,000 alqueires. O anno passado a produçãõ foi de 2,523,000,000, porem não houve mercado para muito d'esse milho por causa da grande humidade contida n'elle, a safra de 1902 foi geralmente de má qualidade para alimentaçãõ.

Em virtude de ter a safra presente brotado tão tarde, crescido tão lentamente e ainda estar tão verde, a promessa official animou ao pòvo que aprecia o valôr de uma bõa safra de milho para com as estradas de ferro. Tambem diminuiu a apprehensãõ dos mercadores de cereaes, que já tinham começado anticipar uma grande escasseza.

Pelos algarismos seguintes ver-se-ha que a promettida produçãõ para este anno será no natural:

	Alqueires.
1903.....	2,047,000,000
1902.....	2,523,000,000
1901.....	1,522,000,000
1900.....	2,105,000,000
1899.....	2,078,000,000

Pelos algarismos, que são officiaes, ver-se-ha tambem que a produçãõ do trigo de inverno para este anno é quasi a mesma que foi á do anno passado 410,000,000. A produçãõ por cada geira é de 12.4 alqueires e a area plantada de 33,107,000 geiras. Os algarismos para o trigo de primavera mostram um decrescimento comparados com os do anno passado, mas a perda, de modo algum, chega a ser o que o pòvo do Noroeste do Estados asseverarão. A condiçãõ do trigo de primavera foi estimada em 77.1 por cento, ou uma produçãõ de 12.7 alqueires por cada geira. A area plantada foi de 17,257,000 geiras e o resultado total indicado para o trigo de primavera de 220,000,000 alqueires. A produçãõ promettida para os trigos de inverno e primavera foi de 639,000,000 alqueires. Que mostra um decrescimento de 40,000,000 alqueires comparados com o anno passado, e 118,000,000 alqueires com 1901. A produçãõ de trigo de inverno e primavera para os ultimos quatro annos foi:

	Alqueires.
1902.....	670,000,000
1901.....	784,000,000
1900.....	522,000,000
1899.....	547,000,000

Os algarismos do Governo indicão uma produção de 167,000,000 alqueires, este anno, de trigo para Minnesota e as duas Dakotas, ou 20,000,000 alqueires em excesso aos algarismos dados por telegrammas particulares do Noroeste.

A grande area dedicada a cultivação da avêa para este anno foi de 27,732,000 geiras, que mais ou menos resultará em uma bôa produção quando comparadas com todos os annos excepto o ultimo. O relatório do Governo tambem mostra ser este cereal para Agosto 79.5 por cento de uma bôa safra. Isto quer dizer uma produção de 27.4 alqueires por cada geira. O Governo promette uma safra de 760,000,000 alqueires. Que será 287,000,000 alqueires menos da produção de 1903. Em 1902, contudo, uma grande quantidade da safra ficou quasi que arruinada pelas chuvas excessivas que houveram depois de ter sido ceifada a avêa.

Os algarismos referentes a produção de avêa que houve nos ultimos quatro annos indicão que a safra d'este anno está de conformidade com o natural e até excede a media de dez annos em dez Estados por 3.1 por cento. A produção de avêa para os quatro annos anteriores foi:

	Alqueires.
1902.....	987,000,000
1901.....	736,000,000
1900.....	809,000,000
1899.....	796,000,000

O relatório indica, ainda mais, que as safras da cevada e o centeio serão menores este anno do que forão as do anno passado.

Haverá provavelmente uma bôa safra de "clover" (trifolio) e as produções de "timothy" para feno e trigo monrisco excederão as medias das safras. Enquanto que, conforme o relatório, ha toda indicação para uma safra de batatas menor do que foi a do anno passado.

#### AS EXPORTAÇÕES DE PROVISÕES NAVAES.

Por um relatório a respeito do commercio estrangeiro dos Estados Unidos sobre os productos da selva, preparado pelo Senhor FRANK H. HIRNCOCK, Chefe da Divisão do Mercado Estrangeiro no Departamento de Agricultura, forão extrahidos os detalhes que seguem-se sobre as exportações de provisões navaes durante o anno fiscal findo em Junho 30 de 1902:

"Durante o anno de 1902 forão exportados dos Estados Unidos 19,178,000 galões de esprito de terebenthina, no valor de \$7,431,000 (13,609:890\$109). Quasi a metade d'essas exportações foi vendida no Reino Unido. Outros paizes que tambem comprarão extensivamente forão: A Allemanha, à Belgica e os Paizes Baixos. As exportações de brêu foram de 2,536,000 barricas, no valôr de \$4,202,000 (7,695:970\$696). Os principaes compradores d'esse genero foram: O Reino Unido, à Allemanha, os Paizes Baixos e o Brazil. Os embar

ques de alcetração em 1902 attingirão a 23,000 barricas e foram avaliados em \$56,000 (102:564\$103), a maior quantidade d'esse producto foi vendida para o Reino Unido, o Canadá, o Mexico e a Australasia Ingleza. Terebenthina e 'pitch' foram vendidos no estrangeiro em quantidades de 18,000 barricas na importancia de \$44,000 (80:586\$081). O Canadá, o Reino Unido, a Alemanha, Cuba e a Guiana Ingleza forão os maiores compradores."

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## HAITI.

### EXPORTAÇÃO DE RESIDUOS DO CAFÉ.

Em seguida vae a traducção de nma lei promulgada no dia 7 do corrente, estabelecendo o direito de exportação sobre os residuos de café em 2 dollars (um dollar e 96 centavos moeda dos Estados Unidos) por cada 100 libras. A lei entrou em vigor immediato, porém deixará de ser operativa em 30 de Setembro vindouro, quando esses residuos ficarão outra vez sujeitos aos direitos communs do café que são de 3 dollars (2 dollars 895 centavos, moeda dos Estados Unidos) por cada 100 libras.

O Honrado NORD ALEXIS, Presidente da Republica, considerando que á má preparação do café ser a causa principal dos preços baixos nos mercados estrangeiros, é o dever das autoridades publica remediar um estado de negocios tão prejudiciaes aos productores como aos interesses do fisco: considerando que os meios menos a proposito a attingir esse resultado tanto pelo motivo da fraude que o favorece como pela animação que dá tacitamente aos productores, está a mercê d'elles entregar ao commercio esse producto da maneira que melhor lhes convenia, café misturado, preto, quebrado, ou curado ao ar e até com pedregulhos: considerando que se nma certa classe de embarços e a necessidade de allivialos promptamente possa na falta de meios mais efficazes permittir a exportação d'esses refugos, é todavia de importancia retrahir essa permissão tanto quanto possivel fôr, nem só para o interesse do Estado como para o do proprio productor, propóz, e o corpo legislativo votou á seguinte lei:

Artigo 1<sup>o</sup>. Os fragmentos de café e os grãos de má qualidade refugados como inferiores na occasião das escolhas e que forem encontrados misturado que não excederem á 5 ou 10 por cento sobre os grãos bons, pagarã no dia e depois da promulgação da presente lei o imposto unico de exportação 2 dollars por cada 100 libras.

Art. 2<sup>o</sup>. Não se pode fazer embarques do refugo de café chamado "pickings," para o estrangeiro pelos portos da Republica sem nma autorização expressa da Secretaria de Estado do Commercio.

As sacas de café serão inspecionadas e deverão ter n'ellas por extenso e com lettras grandes, as palavras "coffee pickings."

ART. 3º. Os embarcadores podem ser impedidos de embarcarem refugos ou residuos de café que excederem á 10 por cento dos seus embarques. Neste caso estes 10 por cento não se contará em qualquer um embarque, e para á apreciação do mesmo, se tomará conta dos seus embarques anteriores feitos durante o curso do anno fiscal.

## MEXICO.

## AS EXPORTAÇÕES PARA OS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

O seguinte é uma lista das exportações para os Estados Unidos durante o exercicio findo em 30 de Junho de 1903, declaradas pelo Consul-Geral dos Estados Unidos na Cidade do Mexico e pelas cinco agencias consulares subordinadas a elle:

Generos americanos reexportados .....	\$37,017.14	Chapeos de palha de palmeira .....	\$5,675.40
Tincturas de anil .....	2,568.72	Retalhos de couros .....	92.34
Antiguidades .....	1,257.30	Couros secco e duro .....	670.86
Bondes electricos .....	200.00	Couros salgados .....	168,160.94
Livros velhos, louças de barro mexicana, pinturas á oleo, etc. ....	1,506.00	Chifres de gado .....	4,460.64
Farelo .....	3,219.91	Jóias .....	2,184.14
Latão velho .....	480.76	Imitação de jóias .....	580.00
Raizes para vassura .....	11,396.90	Panno de linho bordado .....	850.72
Barras de ouro .....	2,263,857.52	Bolos de linhaça .....	1,375.62
Barras de chumbo .....	4.79	Marmores .....	36.35
Barras de prata .....	206,083.77	Sellos de correio mexicano .....	187.27
Rabicho de gado .....	1,318.67	Nozes "pecan" .....	3,299.72
"Chile" .....	1,637.84	Minerios de antimónio .....	600.00
"Chile," secco .....	2,245.48	Minerios de chumbo .....	11.33
Porcelana decorada .....	51.00	Minerios de prata .....	27.67
Porcelana da China, velha .....	266.56	Onyx .....	24.05
Charutos .....	792.32	Parasitas .....	228.70
Relogios de parede, antigos .....	38.30	Ornamentos de igreja .....	185.00
Roupas .....	731.74	Pinturas á oleo .....	2,655.82
Café .....	17,564.37	Pinturas á oleo, nalduras velhas, louças de barro .....	666.04
Caldeiras de cobre .....	2,492.77	Perolas .....	9,738.45
Fragmentos de cobre .....	754.39	Migalhas de platina .....	108.42
Raridades .....	323.61	Borracha crúa .....	456.50
Diamantes .....	610.80	Pedacinhos de borracha .....	143.72
Vistuarios .....	186.25	Rubins .....	80.00
Pennas de pato .....	278.02	Pellets de bizerro .....	772.85
Mobilia .....	83.00	Pellets de viado .....	463.91
Mobilia antiga .....	4,178.03	Pellets de cabra .....	82,061.11
Alho .....	1,684.00	Pellets, cabras e ruzos para vassoura .....	1,222.50
Ouro velho .....	1,800.00	Apparellhos de prata .....	177.00
Ouro com prata velha .....	445.00	Apparellhos de prata e livros .....	2,550.00
Cabello de gado .....	367.06		

## MEXICO.

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Esteretipos .....	\$100.50
Vistuarios teatraes .....	400.00
Banufia .....	600.00
Veiculos .....	692.30
Violoncello .....	13.06
Algodão arruinado .....	14,148.42
Zacatón .....	23,940.00
Total .....	2,895,860.55

## GUADALAJARA.

Generos americanos reex- portado .....	\$806.60
Barras de ouro .....	41,187.29
Barras de prata .....	30,248.24
Raridades .....	45.03
Bordados .....	120.75
Cabello de gado .....	45.42
Couros salgados .....	11,230.40
"Ixtle," crú .....	1,412.50
Nozes "pecau" .....	10,905.85
Cebolas .....	388.32
Laraujas .....	37,055.76
Minerio de prata .....	132.82
Parasitas .....	202.50
Loça de barro e mercen- dorias de madeira .....	170.81
Borracha crúa .....	282.80
Sulphides de ouro .....	286.80
Sulphides de prata .....	10,774.59
Total .....	145,296.48

## GUANAJUATO.

Generos americanos reex- portado .....	\$1,254.00
Barras de ouro .....	15,090.15
Barras de prata .....	110,781.96
Ossos .....	365.75
Bordados .....	257.25
Alho .....	3,078.42
Chapeos de palha .....	1,122.71
Cabello de cavallo .....	9.57
Peltes de carneiro .....	689.40
Amostras de minérios de ouro e prata .....	2.65
Agafre .....	808.61
Total .....	132,460.51

## OAXACA.

Barras de ouro .....	\$12,025.00
Café .....	69,106.50

Candieiros para gasoline .....	\$6.50
Onyx .....	11,142.99
Minérios de ouro e prata .....	80.63
Peltes de crocodilo .....	589.75
Peltes de viado .....	3,444.00
Peltes de cabra .....	103,654.08
Sêbo .....	55.25
Total .....	200,401.70

## PUEBLA.

Generos americanos reex- portados .....	\$1,711.59
Ossos .....	20.11
Raizes para vassouras .....	2,513.50
Barras de chumbo .....	1,303.70
Bengalas .....	601.69
Modelo de carro converti- vel .....	38.42
"Chile" .....	1,781.04
Cabello de gado .....	503.72
Cabello de cavallo .....	367.97
Chapeos de palha de pal- meira .....	43,535.65
Chapeos de palha .....	1,782.00
Couros secco duro .....	2,979.76
Couros salgados .....	4,329.76
Generos de casa .....	961.50
Essencia de aloes .....	10,094.67
Pedaços de onyx .....	997.83
Borracha crúa .....	400.01
Peltes de viado .....	6,964.43
Peltes de cabra .....	429,132.50
Manilla .....	2,575.31
Tinturas de madeira .....	385.35
Total .....	511,274.95

## ZACATECAS.

Pós auríferos .....	\$4,248.62
Ouro .....	255.43
Prata .....	771.00
Feijões .....	2,410.98
Barras de ouro .....	1,045.94
Barras de prata .....	113,971.21
Peltes de cabra .....	197.57
Cabellos de cavallo e gado .....	16.86
Mel d'abelhas .....	525.49
Minerio de cobre .....	9,893.49
Minerio de ouro .....	43,436.50
Minerio de chumbo .....	140,189.33
Total .....	316,963.42

## PREÇOS DOS TERRENOS PUBLICOS.

A seguinte exposição mostra a extensão dos terrenos do Governo que foram vendidos, e seus preços de 1º de Janeiro à 30 de Junho de 1903.

Estados.	Hectares.	Preços.
Coahuila.....	1,912	\$637.64
Chiapas.....	430	150.27
Chihuahua.....	2,804	224.54
Durango.....	15,357	11,202.06
Sinaloa.....	77	61.77
Tlaxasco.....	2,855	3,428.06
Tamaulipas.....	2,691	2,048.03
Yucatan.....	2,725	2,306.11
Zacatecas.....	35	32.04
Total.....	28,934	20,160.34

## O COMMERCIO ESTRANGEIRO EM MAIO DE 1903.

Segundo os algarismos publicados pela Divisão de Estatísticas do Departamento do Thesouro da Republica do Mexico, o commercio estrangeiro da Republica em Maio de 1903 e os onze mezes do anno fiscal de 1903 (de Julho a Maio) é representado pelas seguintes avaliações, sendo tambem dado para comparação os algarismos do periodo correspondente de 1902.

## IMPORTAÇÕES.

[Avaliação em ouro.]

	Maio.		Onze mezes findos em Maio.	
	1903	1902.	1903.	1902.
Substancias animal.....	375,535.40	371,643.60	4,337,975.78	4,451,935.78
Substancias vegetal.....	1,183,222.51	893,412.02	12,491,182.57	10,135,352.28
Substancias mineral.....	1,789,638.57	2,110,839.06	21,733,221.10	18,355,601.92
Mercadorias.....	773,897.76	792,946.08	8,386,019.96	7,710,488.43
Substancias pharmaceuticas e chimicas.....	261,113.67	278,089.21	2,179,061.75	2,119,207.63
Bebidas.....	280,291.14	279,086.42	2,828,398.47	2,529,535.73
Papel e suas applicações.....	436,128.17	453,929.11	1,732,817.32	1,724,632.99
Mecanismos e apparatus.....	868,675.81	949,539.66	9,299,807.51	7,391,171.42
Veiculos.....	116,837.95	93,729.15	4,355,649.79	1,215,269.52
Armas e explosivos.....	163,192.31	433,663.87	1,573,743.10	1,280,842.69
Miscellaneos.....	210,052.61	201,840.51	1,964,237.98	1,777,552.48
Total.....	6,189,208.83	6,441,670.09	68,966,041.93	59,017,542.96

## EXPORTAÇÕES.

[Avaliação em prata.]

	Maio.		Onze mezes findos em Maio.	
	1903	1902.	1903.	1902.
Metas preciosas.....	7,632,073.70	5,415,791.61	85,360,968.92	61,066,748.01
Outros artigos.....	10,622,207.71	9,371,391.13	94,020,413.35	82,300,777.54
Total.....	18,254,281.41	14,787,182.74	179,381,382.27	143,367,525.55

## MOVIMENTO DO SERVIÇO POSTAL.

O movimento do serviço postal Mexicano durante o anno fiscal de 1902-3, comparado com o de 1901-2, relatado pelo Superintendente Geral do Correio da Republica, foi como segue-se:

	1902-3.	1901-2.
Vendas de sellos postaes.....	\$2,319,563.08	\$2,053,563.29
Alugueis de caixas postaes.....	19,703.00	60,604.00
Multas e condicções.....	33,912.18	25,168.31
Premios sobre ordens de pagamento do correio:		
Interior.....	200,912.55	219,390.31
Internacional.....	3,378.47	3,687.01
Premios em ordens de pagamento de editores.....	30,995.12	30,716.39
Total.....	2,718,464.38	2,394,139.31

## RENDA PROVENIENTES DOS DIREITOS DAS ALFANDEGAS, EM JULHO DE 1903.

O quadro que se segue mostra a renda provenientes dos direitos das Alfandegas do Governo Mexicano durante o mez de Julho de 1903. As recadações pelas importações ordinárias vão separadamente para cada Alfandega, e pelos direitos de importações extraordinárias, de exportações, de impostos dos portos e atrazos, vão aggregados. Pelo total vê-se uma avaliação de quasi \$3,000,000, apesar de Julho ter sido a primeiro mez do anno fiscal e usualmente ser um mez em que as exportações diminuem algum tanto. Alem d'isso, o cambio oscillante com que os direitos de importações extraordinárias foram regulados para Julho esteve mais baixo do que em mezes anteriores, affectando deste modo as recadações extraordinárias.

Alfandegas.	Direitos de importação ordinária.	Alfandegas.	Direitos de importação ordinária.
Acapulco.....	\$2,128.20	Progreso.....	\$261,376.03
Agua Prieta.....	8,794.43	Puerto Angel.....	1.18
Altata.....	3,430.72	Salina Cruz.....	3,990.05
Ascención.....	20.90	San Blas.....	3,261.01
Camargo.....	50.12	Santa Rosalia.....	666.11
Campeche.....	6,837.23	Socousco.....	6,541.28
Ciudad Juárez.....	128,957.46	Tanapico.....	104,136.51
Chetumal.....	218.30	Tijmana.....	533.52
Coahuacoles.....	6,438.61	Tomala.....	819.97
Ensenada.....	8,721.81	Topolobampo.....	2,130.57
Frontera.....	30,053.29	Tuxpan.....	1,306.36
Guaymas.....	25,311.28	Veracruz.....	910,022.75
Guerrero.....	29.49	Zapaluta.....	15.52
Isla del Carmen.....	2,829.57	Las Vigas.....	224.61
La Morita.....	38,976.61		
La Paz.....	2,606.44	Total.....	2,319,776.03
Laredo de Tamaulipas.....	151,945.21	Total sobre os direitos de importação extra.....	388,946.03
Mazatlán.....	5,990.56	Total sobre os direitos de exportação.....	\$3,688.15
Matamoros.....	5,428.46	Total sobre os impostos de porto.....	61,730.56
Mazatlán.....	29,997.87	Total dos atrazos.....	83,401.18
Mexico.....	13,404.42		
Mier.....	167.98	Grande total.....	2,699,544.95
Socales.....	46,020.94		
Porfirio Díaz.....	152,364.05		

## A PRODUÇÃO MINERAL EM 1902.

A estatística do anno calendario de 1902 mostra que a produção mineral no Mexico montou a \$130,000,000, representada principalmente pela prata e ouro, porem tambem incluindo cobre, chumbo, ferro, azougue, antimonio e outros metaes.

Foram exportados productos mineaes de todas as qualidades no valor de \$105,283,095.75, em cuja avaliação deve-se adicionar o premio do cambio sobre o ouro na importancia de \$13,652,314.22, pefazendo o total equivalente em prata de \$118,935,409.97.

O consumo do productos mineaes na Republica foi avaliado em 10,000,000, distribuido pela seguinte maneira: Prata cunhada e não exportada, \$7,065,400; ouro e prata usados para fins industriaes, \$250,000; azougue, ferro, chumbo, cobre e outros productos, \$2,684,600. O quadro seguinte mostra a cunhagem do ouro e prata nas casas da moeda mexicana durante os cinco annos fiscaes, 1897-98 á 1901-2.

	Ouro.	Prata.
1897-98 .....	\$459,219	\$21,427,057
1898-99 .....	713,882	20,181,117
1899-1900 .....	598,084	18,102,630
1900-1901 .....	511,270	18,290,330
1901-1902 .....	791,382	21,509,850

## A EXTENSÃO DO SERVIÇO DE VAPORES.

Vão ser estabelecidas duas novas linhas de vapores, sob concessões expedidas pelo Governo Mexicano, conforme um relatório do Consul W. W. CANADA, em Vera Cruz, ao Departamento de Estado. Uma das linhas é para fazer o serviço entre os portos do Golfo do Mexico e os do mar Caribbeano, e a outra entre os portos do Golfo do Mexico e os da America Central e do Sul.

Os vapores sahem de Vera Cruz e toção em Coatzacoalcas, Progreso, Santiago de Cuba, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia e Venezuela, e tambem de Vera Cruz, tocando em Coatzacoalcas, Puerto Morelos, Bahía de la Ascencion e Xcalac, com o privilegio de estender o serviço até Belize e portos em Guatennala e Honduras. Será feita mensalmente uma viagem de ida e volta, por ambas as linhas, que não de parar em todos os portos tanto na ida como na volta. Os vapores não de ser, pelo menos, de 2,000 toneladas de capacidade para carga, com accommodações de primeira e segunda classe para passageiros, e com uma marcha minima de 10 milhas.

Estes vapores devem ser propriedade dos concessionarios, que comtudo ficão autorizados a fretarem vapores durante o termo d'essa concessão, com a condição de não serem elles fretados por espaço inferior a seis mezes. Esta concessão é pelo periodo de dez annos. Conservando o Governo o direito de em caso de guerra poder empregalos como cruzadores. Todos os vapores d'essas linhas não de viajar com o pavilhão mexicano, e os que forem fretados para esse



commercio ainda que sejam estrangeiros hão de tambem serem considerados como mexicanos.

Como estas novas linhas de vapores são destinadas á abertura do commercio com os territorios de Quintana Roo, recentemente adquirido, assim como com a America Central e do Sul, a Governo concedeu aos concessionarios privilegios e subsidios especiaes.

Os concessionarios receberão \$2.000 papel moeda mexicana (\$766) por cada viagem redonda, de ida e volta, entre Vera Cruz e Xcalac, e \$8.500 papel moeda mexicana (\$3,256) por cada viagem redonda, de ida e volta, entre Vera Cruz e Venezuela. Os vapores da Companhia tem preferencia sobre outros quiesquer vapores mercantes no Golfo tolhas as vezes que reparos tenham de ser feitos em qualquer dos arsenaes do Governo.

Esta concessão será cassada se dentro de um anno não forem estabelecidas ambas as linhas, se houver suspensão de trafego por mais de trez mezes sem o consentimento do Governo, por transferencia d'esta concessão a um Governo estrangeiro ou se aquelle fôr recebido como um socio da empresa: pelo transferencia d'esta concessão á qualquer outra companhia ou individuo sem o previo consentimento do Governo.

## URUGUAY.

### O MOVIMENTO DO PORTO DE MONTEVIDEO EM MAIO DE 1903.

Durante o mez de Maio de 1903 foram despachados pelo porto de Montevideo 118 vapores e 16 navios á vela que levaram os seguintes productos:

Para os Estados Unidos:		Para Portugal—Continúa.	
Couros de boi, secos .....	71, 282	Carnetos .....	cabecas.. 150
Crina .....	fardos.. 52	Cavallos .....	id.... 4
Xarque .....	id.... 1, 701	Para á Hespanha:	
Chifres .....	92, 755	Couros de boi, secos.....	236
Para á Italia:		Xarque .....	fardos.. 1, 140
Couros de boi, secos .....	2, 055	Sêbo .....	pipas.. 175
Crina .....	fardos.. 12	Id .....	barris.. 550
Lã .....	id.... 142	Milho .....	saccas.. 621
Peltes de carneiro .....	id.... 5, 192	Para a Belgica:	
Sêbo .....	pipas.. 50	Couros de boi, secos .....	5, 813
Para á Franca:		Couros de boi, salgados .....	50, 817
Couros de boi, salgados .....	20, 160	Crina .....	fardos.. 104
Lã .....	fardos.. 4, 656	Lã .....	id.... 7, 873
Peltes de carneiro .....	id.... 448	Peltes de carneiro .....	id.... 4
Óssos e ciuzas de osso, sac-	cas .....	Sêbo .....	pipas.. 115
ca .....	3, 889	Linhaça .....	saccas.. 5, 472
Intestinos .....	fardos.. 7	Linguas .....	caixas.. 1, 500
Id .....	barris 26	Chifres .....	59, 106
Para Portugal:		Para á Alemanha:	
Xarque .....	fardos.. 50	Couros de boi, secos .....	5, 998
Gado .....	cabecas.. 399	Couros de boi, salgados .....	45, 827

Para a Allemanha—Continúa.		Para o Brazil—Continúa.	
Lã..... fardos.....	4,002	Farelo..... saccas.....	200
Pelless de carneiro..... id.....	5	Grão..... cabeças.....	311
Farelo..... saccas.....	1,113	Mulas..... id.....	85
Ossos e cruzas de osso, toucas e ladas.....	982	Carneiros..... id.....	2,174
Intestinos..... barris.....	92	Cavallos..... id.....	4
Chiffes.....	23,750	Linguas..... barris.....	12
Para a Grã Bretanha:		Para Cuba:	
Corcos de boi, secos.....	2,200	Narque..... saccas.....	51,031
Crina..... fardos.....	2	Id..... toneladas.....	318
Lã..... id.....	2,088	Para o Chile:	
Pelless de carneiro..... id.....	4	Sêbo..... pipas.....	610
Narque..... id.....	200	Id..... barris.....	630
Sêbo..... pipas.....	793	Farinha de trigo..... saccas.....	200
Id..... barris.....	82	Farelo escolhido..... id.....	67
Trigo..... saccas.....	8,570	Linhaça..... id.....	50
Linhaça..... id.....	2,466	Milho..... id.....	623
Linguas..... caixas.....	1,354	Graxa..... caixas.....	1,232
Id..... saccas.....	1,843	Id..... quartolas.....	834
Para o Brazil:		Para as Ilhas Malvinas: Farinha	
Corcos de boi, secos.....	700	de trigo..... saccas.....	67
Narque..... fardos.....	43,266	As ordens:	
Sêbo..... pipas.....	412	Sêbo..... pipas.....	171
Id..... barris.....	502	Id..... barris.....	75
Alpista..... saccas.....	276	Milho..... saccas.....	1,440

**AS EXPORTAÇÕES DE LÃS DE MONTEVIDÉO.**

Segundo o "Montevideo Times" os relatorios das lãs exportadas pelas casas commerciaes de Montevideo durante os annos de 1901-2 e 1902-3 mostram os seguintes resultados:

Destino.	1901-2.	1902-3.
Antwerpia.....	Fardos. 26,397	Fardos. 18,480
Bouqueque.....	18,831	16,023
Bayre.....	1,779	1,741
Bremen.....	1,506	7,875
Hamburgo.....	17,632	15,965
Genova.....	629	916
Nova York.....	108	233
Liverpool.....	11,113	9,007
Marselles e Bordoës.....	268	256
Total.....	81,363	70,516

**VENEZUELA.**

**O COMMERCIO ENTRE TRINIDAD E O ORINOCO.**

O "Board of Trade Journal" de 30 de Julho de 1903, publica a seguinte informação relativa ao commercio entre Trinidad e o Orinoco, como foi fornecido ao "Commercial Intelligence Branch" da Junta do Commercio, pelo Arrecadador de Direitos de Alfandegas no Porto de Hespanha, em Trinidad.

Dos muitos ramos pelos quaes o Orinoco desemboca no mar, somente dois são de valor para a navegação, o Grande Boca, no extremo Sul e o Macareo. O primeiro é o unico accessivel para as

embarcações de alto-mar e tem uma profundidade sobre o banco de 15 á 17 pés. A profundidade do proprio rio varia com a estação, e na estação secca, isto é, de Novembro á Abril, o canal abaixo de Bolivar tem em alguns lugares meos de 12 pés d'agua.

Somente poucas embarcações de alto-mar entrão no Orinoco. Ha uns dous navios pequenos á vela que vão todos os annos á Bolivar de Hamburgo com carga geral e outros tanto com provisões de Nova York: ha tambem um pequeno vapor que negocia, uma vez por mez, com Cayenna, sendo o seu principal negocio a exportação de gado cornigero.

A maior parte do commercio do Orinoco é feito por Trinidad, que fica ao lado opposto e somente dista poucas milhas de Delta. Alli a carga é transportada para ou dos vapores do rio que deslocam cerca de dez pés d'agua. Esses vapores são capazes, sem deixarem as aguas mansas, entrarem no canal Macareo, e por esse canal chegar a Ciudad Bolivar, que fica a umas 300 milhas do Porto de Hespanha e contem 10,000 habitantes, e é a unica cidade de importancia no rio Orinoco.

Até dous annos atraz, a navegação pelo Macareo era o assumpto de uma concessão exclusiva. Os ultimos concessionarios, uma companhia Inglesa (hoje Americana), tem uma flotilha de oito vapores com rodas á pópa, dos quaes dous fazem o serviço entre Trinidad e Bolivar, enquanto que os outros negociam com a parte mais alta do rio e os seus principaes ramos com mais um ou dous pequenos vapores pertencentes aos negociantes de Bolivar, conjuntamente com as innumerables lanchas, *bangos*, *balantras* e *piraguas*, que são embarcações de 5 á 30 toneladas, tripuladas por seis e oito homens. A mesma companhia possui um vaporzinho que navega acima dos rapidos de Maipuré e vão até São Carlos no Rio Negro, aonde o grande braço do rio Amazonas une-se com o rio Orinoco pelo Cassaquiare. Foi de esperar poder-se desviar para o rio Orinoco o grande commercio da borracha d'aquella região que agora vai por Mamão e Pará, porem o experimento, devido á varias causas foi de pouco successo.

A maior parte do commercio do rio Orinoco é limitado com Bolivar, antigamente conhecido pelo nome de Angustura. Os negociantes d'aquella cidade, que principalmente são Allemaes e Córsoes, com mais duas firmas sendo uma Inglesa e a outra Americana, negociam com todos os pontos de importancia no rio e seus tributarios.

O que segue-se é um resumo das exportações de Bolivar em 1901 e 1902, apezar da maior parte do negocio feito em Delta não passar por Bolivar e ser feito directamente com Trinidad e a Guiana Inglesa:

	1901.	1902.
Ouro.....	670,000	410,500
Borracha.....	162,901	41,375
Gumma de boliva.....	186,462	914,276
Plumas e pennas.....	2,229	2,476
Balsamo de copiba.....	16,310	273
Favas de Tonen.....	7,571	186,996
Cafe.....	127,709	2,806
Uvaio.....	37,910	16,141
Fumo.....	76,912	8,140
Chifres e pelles.....	9,314	7,117
Animaes vivos.....	10,038	6,882

No que diz respeito a gomma de balata foi dito que o commercio sobre esse genero está em existencia somente á dez annos, que tem crescido rapidamente e que no anno passado passou por Trinidad 1.200 toneladas do producto. Presentemente está limitada a area que é demarcada pelos rios Orinoco e Caroni, porem existem no Sul do Estado de Guiria grandes florestas de balata. Como, com tudo, presentemente as arvores são derrubadas para poder ser estrahida a gomma, o esgotamento por atacado das origens facilmente accessiveis para o suprimento está sendo feito, e com o augmento da distancia, de certo que o custo da exploração ha de se elevar. Agora muito pouco d'esse producto vem do districto de Maturin, que foi o primeiro a exporta-lo. Pela quantidade recebida em Trinidad o anno passado, flgura-se a destruição de 180,000 arvores, que produzem, na media, 15 libras de gomma cada uma. Pode-se acrescentar tambem que a balata é uma madeira dura e de valor.

Sob o cabeço de "outras produções," foi asseverado que na Grande Boca existe um deposito grande de minerio de ferro, dito ser de muito boa qualidade excepcional. Existem frequentes indicações de mineraes porem são muito pouco conhecidos.

### A RIVALIDADE ESTRANGEIRA SOBRE O COMMERCIO DA AMERICA DO SUL.

O que vae abaixo em seguida é uma traducção parcial de uma carta publicado no "Zeitung" de Frankfort, de sen correspondente em Buenos Ayres, relativa a rivalidade estrangeira nos mercados da America do Sul, e que foi transmittida ao Departamento de Estado dos Estados Unidos, pelo Senhor G. H. MURPHY, empregado consular dos Estados Unidos, em Frankfort:

"A estatistica do commercio estrangeiro na Republica Argentina, que acaba de ser publicada, revela a extensão exacta da influencia exercida sobre o commercio pelas más colheitas de 1901-2, e pelo augmento nos importes de direitos, diminuindo nem só o consumo como a importação. Os valores das importações diminuiram de \$113,900,000 (ouro) em 1901 a \$103,000,000 em 1902, os interesses da Allemanha n'esse commercio diminuiram de \$16,700,000 a \$13,200,000 (ouro).

As importações da Belgica, que naturalmente incluíram muitos embarques em transitio da Allemanha, diminuiram durante o mesmo periodo de \$8,700,000 a \$5,500,000 (ouro). Assim o desaparecimento completo nas importações da Allemanha monton a mais de \$1,000,000. Os Estados Unidos—cujas importações na Republica Argentina são mais ou menos as mesmas em valor que as da Allemanha—e Italia soffren cada uma uma perda de cerea de \$2,500,000. Somente a Grã Bretanha teve um pequeno augmento—de \$26,500,000 a \$37,000,000—

porem isso foi devido ao facto de que o carvão de pedra e os materiaes de estradas de ferro continuaram em demanda a pesar da geral condição desfavoravel do commercio. Parece provavel, toda via, que em 1903, o importe do desaparecimento em 1902 (§11,000,000) será ao menos recuperado; por em quanto as colheitas do trigo e linhaça provavelmente não attingirão os fabulosos algarismos que foram resentemente prophetisados pelo Ministro de Agricultura Argentino, as exportações d'esses cereaes muito provavelmente montarão a \$50,000,000 e \$20,000,000 (ouro), respectivamente, um augmento de cerca de \$35,000,000, somente para as dous cereaes.

Pode ser bem explicado aqui o causa da decrescida importação da Allemanha. Não é devida a rivalidade dos Estados Unidos na America do Sul, visto os Estados Unidos ter tirado muito pouco resultado lí, excepto na Republica Argentina. Toda a exportação dos Estados Unidos para a America do Sul tem augmentado \$5,000,000 durante os onze annos 1892-1902. Porem o que quer isso dizer quando sabe-se que durante o mesmo periodo as exportações aggregadas dos Estados Unidos para todas as outras partes do mundo augmentaram \$400,000,000? Alem d'isso, se não fosse pela augmentada vontade de comprar da Republica Argentina—que tem capacitado aos Estados Unidos durante o periodo mencionado á augmentar suas exportações para esse unico paiz na extensão de \$7,000,000—teria sido nem só uma relativa como actual diminuição no valor total das exportações dos Estados Unidos para a America do Sul. As exportações da Allemanha para a Republica Argentina tem augmentado quasi no mesmo valor que as dos Estados Unidos.

No Brazil, os Estados Unidos e a Allemanha tem perdido terreno, nem só nas exportações, porem tambem (devido aos preços baixo do café) nas importações. As importações dos Estados Unidos diminuíram de \$118,600,000 em 1892 á \$79,200,000 em 1902, tendo sido o decrescimento da Allemanha de \$32,300,000 em 1892 á \$27,100,000 em 1901.

Por outra parte, as importações na Allemanha da Republica Argentina augmentaram n'esses annos de \$20,700,000 á \$47,800,000 em quanto que as importações nos Estados Unidos somente augmentaram de \$5,300,000 á \$11,100,000 nos onze annos 1892-1902.

Durante o mesmo periodo as exportações do Chile augmentaram da seguinte maneira: Para a Allemanha, de \$17,850,000 á \$24,050,000; e para os Estados Unidos, de \$3,500,000 á \$7,700,000.

A Allemanha tem, consequentemente, durante os dez annos passados, succedido-se em manter na America do Sul o segundo lugar depois da Grã Bretanha. Sua posição forte está baseada sobre a vasta capacidade productiva de suas fabricas, e tambem pela promptidão dos exportadores Allemães em confluirem com os vontades de seus freguezes estrangeiros.

## NOTAS SOBRE O COMMERCIO INDUSTRIAL DA BORRACHA.

O Senhor OLIVER J. D. HUGHES, Consul dos Estados Unidos em Coburgo, informa ao Departamento de Estado o seguinte:

Em uma circular recentemente publicada pela "India Rubber Manufacturers' Association" annuncia ter havido um augmento de 10 por cento nos preços dos generos usados na mechnica, como sejam chumacos, correias e tubos de borracha. Este augmento foi devido ao augmento no preço da materia prima. A borracha do Pará, que regulariza as quotações do mercado, nestes ultimos annos tem tido algumas fluctuações proeminentes, e a compra d'ella é considerada como um procedimento de uma notavel natureza especulativa.

Em 1900 o preço d'ella attingio á \$1.10 a libra. Desde então foi abaixando até chegar a 69 centavos. Ultimamente, contudo, contrario a opinião geral, uma subida firme tem-se notado, sendo presentemente o preço de 95 centavos a libra, com todo o prospecto de no futuro ainda ser mais alto o preço do que foi á trez annos passados. Sob taes circumstancias, portanto, é imperativo que os fabricantes tomem medidas fortes ou astringentes a fim de não perderem dinheiro com os contractos que fizerem. Não foi unicamente maa consideração de mais ou menos lucro, pois que isso não poderá, de certo, ser olhado como de interesse subsidiario, foi prevenindo a alternativa de uma redução na qualidade. Taes redueções foram recorridas no passado muito mais liberalmente do que foi a vantagem ultimada por qualquer dos dons, o comprador ou o vendedor.

Elle informa ainda mais que, emprehendem-se um novo negocio na Inglaterra com um ramal na Allemanha, para a fabricação da borracha artificial com os privilegios e direitos de "Gentzsch."

Se na verdade o material, assim fabricado, realizar os eminentemente boatos satisfactorios que se tem adquirido, deverá haver um grande mercado para esse producto, especialmente em vista da sempre augmentada procura e o diminuido suprimento que existe do producto natural. Um bem conhecido e habil Europôo é citado como tivesse dito: Recentemente tive a oportunidade de ver alguns resultados ulteriores conseguido pelo Correio Allemão com a isolação dos cabos submarino e terrestre feito com este novo não-conductor ("dielectric") e os resultados inteiramente adiantam os direitos feito pelo inventor sobre as qualidades favoraveis de seus productos.

É especialmente digno de notar-se que este relatório official importa em uma confirmação completa das propriedades extremamente favoraveis da nova borracha com referencia a sua alta resistencia de isolação e sua baixa capacidade inductiva. A ultima é consideravelmente mais baixa do que a do producto natural. A importancia d'esse facto será melhor entendido quando é lembrado que a celeridade na transmissáo telegraphica submarina varia na razão inversa a capacidade do cubo.

# BULLETIN MENSUEL

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## RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

### STATISTIQUES COMMERCIALES, PREMIER TRIMESTRE DE L'ANNEE 1903.

Les détails des statistiques commerciales de la République Argentine pour les trois premiers mois de l'année 1903, font ressortir les données suivantes. Voici, en monnaie d'or, les chiffres représentant la valeur des exportations et importations qui ont eu lieu entre les différents pays:

	Importations.	Exportations.
Afrique .....	\$5,990	\$3,599,966
Allemagne .....	4,411,771	9,393,171
Belgique .....	1,361,571	5,852,063
Bulgarie .....	15,325	97,217
Brsil .....	1,211,211	2,386,041
Canada .....	79,632	79,336
Chili .....	36,278	317,957
Espagne .....	954,299	172,128
Etats Unis .....	1,297,206	3,013,136
France .....	3,119,671	13,182,878
Italie .....	3,931,936	1,170,789
Hollande .....	139,178	1,085,196
Portugal .....	275,501	51,392
Royaume Uni .....	11,713,718	10,273,999
Uruguay .....	297,954	611,495
Autres pays .....	1,637,697	3,785,115
Commandes .....		13,916,300
Total .....	33,589,498	69,351,199

Ci-dessous nous donnons les chiffres des importations divisées par classe en les comparant avec ceux du même trimestre de l'année précédente:

	1903, valeur.	1902, comparaison, augmentation.
Bétail sur pied.....	\$243,056	\$196,881
Aliments.....	2,786,510	588,047
Tabac.....	985,816	240,575
Vins, spiritueux, etc.....	1,597,406	263,730
Matières textiles.....	11,438,870	1,983,038
Huiles.....	940,301	88,838
Produits chimiques et drogues.....	1,152,098	294,088
Couleurs et matières tinctoriales.....	235,292	50,837
Bois de charpente.....	2,408,302	382,711
Papier et articles de.....	779,018	11,738
Articles de cuir.....	258,911	51,920
Quincaillerie, fer et acier.....	6,261,168	1,625,096
Autres métaux.....	695,781	68,178
Verre, poterie et céramiques.....	2,875,634	128,566
Manufactures diverses.....	876,185	65,589

Voici la classification des exportations:

	1903, valeur.	1902, comparaison, augmentation.
Produits pastoraux.....	\$80,415,082	\$6,159,566
Produits agricoles.....	28,072,923	6,117,375
Produits des forêts.....	963,787	85,721
Produits minéraux.....	93,743	40,460
Produits de la chasse.....	259,916	77,130
Produits divers.....	509,698	159,078

Les droits de douane se sont élevés à \$11,403,084 en or et à \$124,675 en papier, soit une augmentation d'environ \$2,250,000 en or.

Les rapports commerciaux pour le premier trimestre des dix dernières années accusent les chiffres suivants:

	Importations.	Exportations.		Importations.	Exportations.
1891.....	\$20,929,153	\$ 3,453,198	1899.....	\$20,821,072	\$17,532,936
1895.....	23,900,425	33,875,620	1900.....	31,631,618	52,681,112
1896.....	27,765,097	38,700,363	1901.....	30,020,503	47,788,284
1897.....	29,045,105	40,706,982	1902.....	27,584,275	56,711,599
1898.....	26,080,196	43,970,805	1903.....	33,539,198	69,351,139

#### MOUVEMENTS DES PORTS PENDANT LE MOIS DE MAI 1903.

Les chiffres suivants publiés par le "Handels-Zeitung" de Buenos Ayres font ressortir les mouvements des principaux ports de la République Argentine pour le mois de mai 1903:

BUENOS AYRES.				
Mais.....	saqs.....	407,469	Cuir de bœuf:	
Blé.....	id.....	615,407	Secs.....	52,172
Graine de lin.....	id.....	221,979	Salés.....	75,682
Farine.....	id.....	95,457	Cuir de chevaux:	
Laine.....	ballots.....	21,732	Salés.....	4,969
Peaux de mouton.....	id.....	6,374	Secs.....	8,490



Crin.....	ballots..	74	Mulets .....	têtes..	494
Cuir divers .....	id.....	399	Suif .....	pipes..	1,977
Tourteaux de lin.....	sacs..	775	id.....	barils..	9,401
Orge.....	id.....	4,552	Tasajo.....	ballots..	6,457
Son.....	id.....	119,956	Viande de mouton gelée .....		92,691
Os et cendre d'os.....	tonnes..	28	Moutons gelés.....	quartiers..	67,143
Beurre .....	boîtes..	14,597	Agneaux gelés.....		2,040
Quebracho.....	tonnes..	5,379	Viande en conserve .....	boîtes..	15,558
Extrait de quebracho .....	sacs..	625	Viande gelée.....	quartiers..	23,483
Minéraux .....	id.....	162	Viande diverse.....	ballots..	3,784
Boyaux .....	barils..	1,741	Extrait de viande .....	boîtes..	995
Bestiaux .....	têtes..	2,881	Langnes .....	id.....	445
Moutons .....	id.....	7,958	Foin .....	ballots..	40,079
Chevaux .....	id.....	304	Tabac.....	id.....	1,816

SAN NICOLÁS.

Pendant le mois de mai 1903, neuf vapeurs et un voilier sont sortis du port de San Nicolás, transportant les produits suivants aux pays ci-dessous mentionnés:

*Allemagne.*—Blé, 22,542 sacs; graine de lin, 34,970 sacs; laine, 221 ballots; cuirs de bœuf, secs, 884.

*France.*—Graine de lin, 18,128 sacs; laine, 1,063 ballots.

*Hollande.*—Graine de lin, 10,000 sacs.

*Belgique.*—Graine de lin, 10,671 sacs.

*Commanches.*—Graine de lin, 90,168 sacs.

LA PLATA.

Pendant le mois de mai 1903, 16 vapeurs sont sortis du port de La Plata, transportant les produits suivants:

	Kilos.
Blé.....	11,139,408
Graine de lin .....	348,549
Son .....	400,000

ÉLEVAGE DE MOUTONS.

Un correspondant du "Live Stock Journal" a inséré l'article suivant: " Bien que l'élevage de moutons soit encore la plus importante des industries de la République Argentine, un grand changement s'opère actuellement dans cette industrie, et l'éleveur du xx<sup>e</sup> siècle se trouvera obligé de changer complètement son système d'élevage afin de le rendre avantageux; ou devra avoir recours à la science et à l'emploi de principes plus méthodiques et plus pratiques afin de réussir, et ceux qui voudront continuer l'ancienne méthode au lieu de se plier aux nouvelles conditions seront inévitablement perdus.

Le changement dont nous parlons est dû à l'extension de l'agriculture et de l'industrie laitière pendant les dix dernières années, ce qui a quadruplé les prix des meilleurs pâturages.

Avant ce développement de l'agriculture on calculait la valeur du

terrain d'après ce qu'il pouvait produire en y mettant le nombre suffisant de moutons et de bœufs, mais dernièrement la culture du blé, du lin et du maïs a fait augmenter les loyers en proportion. Cependant dans un vaste pays comme l'Argentine, qui possède 130 millions de mouton et où il y a encore tant de terrain inculte, les montons doivent toujours rapporter des bénéfices considérables si l'élevage en est dirigé avec soin, bien que beaucoup d'éleveurs aient eu l'idée de l'abandonner pour s'occuper exclusivement de bestiaux ou d'agriculture comme étant plus rémunérateurs.

Dans plusieurs districts on pourrait entreprendre avec succès un système de cultures mixtes, c'est à dire une combinaison d'agriculture avec des pâturages artificiels; il y a encore de grandes étendues de terres non cultivées couvertes d'herbe sauvage qui conviennent à la culture du blé et de l'alfalfa et où l'élevage de moutons, combiné avec l'agriculture, serait une industrie très avantageuse.

La demande toujours croissante de mouton frigorifié est un argument très fort en faveur de ce système. En effet les exportations font ressortir des augmentations considérables chaque année, ainsi que le prouvent les chiffres officiels suivants: 1899, 1,959,000 carcasses; 1900, 2,372,000 carcasses; 1901, 2,722,000 carcasses; 1902, 3,429,000 carcasses.

#### INDUSTRIE DU SUCRE.

Le Ministère de l'Intérieur a publié les chiffres suivants ayant trait à l'industrie sucrière de la République Argentine:

##### *Impôt sur la consommation intérieure.*

Année.	Kilos.	Importations.
1897.....	219,228,385	\$5,845,920.55
1898.....	79,434,011	1,765,862.50
1899.....	103,339,050	6,290,315.44
1900.....	94,311,835	5,958,890.11
1901.....	158,498,842	9,507,510.51
1902.....	126,650,113	7,590,021.75
Total.....	786,422,610	39,877,570.86

En 1897, l'impôt par kilo était de 0.01 cent; depuis cette époque il a été élevé au chiffre de 0.06 cents par kilo.

Les primes payées sur l'exportation du sucre ont été comme suit:

Année.	Kilos.	Importations.
1897.....	11,838,161	\$3,586,373.00
1898.....	18,124,023	2,917,843.00
1899.....	21,222,637	3,875,621.25
1900.....	253,216,665	3,711,666.50
1901.....	330,332,751	6,214,915.50
1902.....	34,143,387	5,050,012.50
Total.....	181,197,627	25,389,422.50

En 1897, la prime était de 4 cents et de 12 cents par kilo, et en 1901 et 1902 elle était de 0.16 cents et 0.02 cent.

Balance en faveur du Trésor:

Année.	Kilos.	Importation.
1897.....	177,370,223	2,250,546.94
1898.....	61,007,021	1,818,018.96
1899.....	79,116,453	2,321,723.52
1900.....	76,089,170	2,241,223.71
1901.....	119,126,088	3,292,615.12
1902.....	92,507,026	2,549,011.74
Total.....	605,221,982	14,488,140.02

## BRÉSIL.

## EXPORTATION EN 1902.

Le Service de Statistique commerciale du Brésil vient de faire paraître un tableau comparatif du mouvement général d'exportation de la République en 1901 et 1902.

La valeur de l'exportation totale en 1902 a été de 36,477,382 *contos*, contre 40,680,307 *contos* en 1901, soit une moins-value de 4,202,925 *contos*, dans laquelle le café à lui seul figure pour 3,644,434 *contos*. Parmi les produits dont la moins-value, comparativement à 1901, est à signaler, se trouve le caoutchouc pour 1,374,891 *contos*, le sucre pour 615,020 *contos*, le tabac pour 448,504 *contos*, et les peaux pour 256,839 *contos*.

Les principaux produits dont l'exportation a augmenté en 1902 sont le coton, 32,138 kilogrammes contre 11,765; le cacao, 20,642 kilogrammes contre 15,682; les noix du Brésil, 148,301 hectolitres contre 58,075; les graines de cotonnier, 30,386,671 kilogrammes contre 17,647,918; les cuirs verts salés, 20,354,100 kilogrammes, contre 16,003,076; le son, 18,498,353 kilogrammes contre 4,025,467; le tabac, 45,200,331 kilogrammes contre 33,471,152 et le manganèse, 157,295 tonnes contre 98,828 tonnes.

## PARTICIPATION DU BRÉSIL À L'EXPOSITION DE SAINT-LOUIS EN 1904.

Le Président de la République des Etats-Unis du Brésil a sanctionné un décret du Congrès national l'autorisant à ouvrir un crédit de \$600,000 pour couvrir les frais occasionnés par la participation du Brésil à l'Exposition universelle de Saint-Louis qui doit avoir lieu en 1904.

## MOUVEMENT DU CAFÉ EN 1902-3, PORT DE SANTOS.

Voici, d'après le rapport du "Bulletin de l'Association Commerciale" de Santos, la récolte du café pour l'année 1902-3:

Entrées.....	8,357,452
Expéditions.....	8,542,481

Destination.	Expéditions.	Destination.	Expéditions.
New York.....	2,228,380	Séville.....	1,750
Hambourg.....	1,960,651	Messine.....	1,434
Håvre.....	1,232,535	Bilbon.....	750
Rotterdam.....	868,291	Mytène.....	750
Trieste.....	517,906	Southampton.....	521
Anvers.....	372,958	Jaffa.....	500
Nouvelle-Orléans.....	358,873	Las Palmas.....	500
Londres.....	353,339	Oran.....	500
Gênev.....	121,463	Constantinople.....	500
Brière.....	99,463	Lisbonne.....	460
Marseille.....	85,188	Liverpool.....	340
Alexandrie.....	67,750	Vigo.....	307
Canal ou commandes.....	56,258	Durban (Afrique de Sud).....	290
Copenhague.....	38,381	Tunis.....	275
Gibraltar ou commandes.....	30,750	Pirée (Grèce).....	250
Buenos-Ayres.....	26,915	Bremerhaven.....	250
Barcelone.....	26,102	Coronne.....	250
Venise.....	15,159	Gijon.....	250
Lisbonne ou commandes.....	12,250	Bassorah.....	10
Stuyrne.....	11,375	Gabitz.....	15
Milaga.....	11,008	Alicante.....	15
Bordeaux.....	7,191	Lanara.....	15
Ténériffe.....	7,785	Catania.....	32
Cadix.....	1,610	Dakar.....	29
Beyrouth.....	4,153	Odessa.....	16
Flume.....	3,558	Montevideo.....	13
Naples.....	3,201	Lexoes.....	10
Santander.....	3,025	Tripoli.....	10
Rosario.....	2,042	Cabotage.....	12,871
Valencia.....	1,855		
Algers.....	1,750	Total.....	8,542,481

*Entrées de navires du 1er juillet 1902 jusqu'au 30 juin 1903.*

Vapeurs.....	858
Voiliers.....	106
Total.....	964
Brésiliens.....	394
Étrangers.....	567
Tonnage:	
Brésiliens.....	183,517
Étrangers.....	1,196,557
Total.....	1,380,074

*Carquois.*—Farine, blé, riz, sucre, morue, sel, alfalfa, bois de construction, chaux, charbon et divers articles. Il y avait 79 vaisseaux en transit et 40 sur lest.

*Sorties de vaisseau pendant la même période.*

Vapeurs.....	681
Voiliers.....	100
Total.....	781
Brésiliens.....	398
Étrangers.....	383

## Tonnage:

Brésiliens.....	183,480
Étrangers.....	1,177,178
Total.....	1,360,658

*Cargaisons.*—Café, sel, charbon et divers articles. Il y avait 106 vaisseaux en transit and 161 sur lest.

## ALCOOL DE CAFÉ.

On lit dans le "Nouveau Monde" du 15 août 1903, que M. le Dr. LAURO MULLER, Ministre de l'Industrie, a reçu de M. ALBERT VIRNOT, administrateur de la Société des cafés du Havre, une lettre appelant l'attention de Son Excellence sur la possibilité d'une nouvelle industrie pour le Brésil, celle de l'alcool de café. M. le Dr. CALMETTE, Directeur de l'Institut Pasteur de Lille, consulté à ce sujet par M. VIRNOT, lui a fait une réponse affirmative, et s'est offert à s'occuper, avec quelques-uns de ses élèves, de l'étude de la fermentation alcoolique du café. M. VIRNOT a prié, en conséquence, le Ministre de l'Industrie de vouloir bien lui répondre si les travaux de ces savants sur la matière ont la probabilité d'être utilisés au Brésil.

## EXPORTATION DU CAOUTCHOUC DE L'ÉTAT D'AMAZONAS.

L'exportation du caoutchouc de l'État d'Amazonas pendant le premier semestre de l'année en cours a atteint 17,877 tonnes, dont 9,004 tonnes ont été embarquées pour l'Europe et 8,874 tonnes pour les États-Unis. Sur le chiffre total précité 10,986 tonnes provenaient de Manáos et 1.052 tonnes d'Iquitos.

Suivant la qualité, ce caoutchouc se divisait, en fin, 8,878 tonnes; demi-fin, 1,628 tonnes; Sernamby, 4,054 tonnes, et Caucho, 3,318 tonnes.

## CHILI.

## BUDGET DES DÉPENSES POUR 1904.

Le Conseil d'Etat a approuvé le message du président de la République soumettant à la délibération du Congrès les budgets des dépenses pour 1904 qui s'élèvent à 113,000,400 piastres.

Le budget de la guerre qui, pour 1903, s'élevait à 10,367,000 piastres, est à peu près maintenu au même chiffre avec 10,617,414 piastres. Celui de la marine qui, pour 1903, était de 11,353,574 piastres, est par contre très sensiblement réduit; il n'est pour 1904 que de 8,475,370 piastres, par suite du désarmement partiel de la flotte résultant des conventions pacifiques passées avec l'Argentine.

Pour 1903, le budget général des dépenses avait été ainsi établi en piastres:

	Papier.	Or.
Intérieur .....	\$11,487,238	\$544,189
Affaires étrangères.....	402,389	910,497
Cultes.....	976,775	.....
Colonisation.....	807,790	107,000
Justice.....	4,944,896	.....
Instruction publique.....	10,660,331	40,800
Guerre.....	10,291,872	75,800
Marine.....	8,194,562	3,159,002
Industrie.....	1,381,348	.....
Travaux publics.....	2,801,275	.....
Chemins de fer.....	22,048,494	134,067
Total.....	82,023,854	23,653,000

La différence entre l'or et le papier est d'environ 10 pour cent en faveur de l'or au change actuel.

Ces dépenses étaient en augmentation de 5,308,950 piastres sur celles de 1902. Les augmentations portent principalement sur les chemins de fer, les travaux publics et l'instruction publique. De légères réductions ont été apportées dans d'autres services.

Le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier dernier, la dette extérieure consolidée et flottante du Chili s'élevait à 19,445,000 livres sterling, soit 177,575,000 piastres, ainsi réparties:

Emprunts contractés avant 1902.....	£17,000,000
Solde dû pour la construction de deux navires de guerre.....	1,200,000
Emprunt à la Banque de Tarapaca.....	1,000,000
Payements résultant de la sentence du tribunal de Lausanne (affaire Guanaco du Pérou).....	245,000
	19,445,000

La dette intérieure de la République s'élevait à 75,400,000 piastres.

Les obligations de l'État à l'extérieur pour les six premiers mois de cette année étaient les suivantes:

Echéances construction de navires.....	£268,000
Service de la dette extérieure.....	450,000
Payements arbitrage de Lausanne.....	100,000
Intérêts sur l'emprunt à la Banque de Tarapaca.....	17,400
	835,400

Pour faire face à ces payements, il a été remis en Europe plus de £400,000 et il en espérait que vers la fin du semestre le montant des remises pourrait atteindre £850,000 sans compter les rentrées devant provenir de la vente de navires de guerre par suite du désarmement partiel de la flotte. En ce qui concerne l'emprunt à court terme à la Banque de Tarapaca, le gouvernement a fait un arrangement avec la Banque par lequel le remboursement de £500,000 a été ajourné dix-huit mois et l'intérêt réduit.

## RECETTES DOUANIÈRES POUR LES MOIS D'AVRIL ET DE MAI.

D'après les statistiques officielles présentées au Ministre des Finances du Chili par le Directeur des Douanes, les chiffres suivants représentent les recettes douanières pour le mois d'avril 1903:

Droits d'importation .....	\$2, 106, 021
Droits d'exportation.....	2, 903, 552
Total.....	5, 009, 573

Ce résultat, comparé aux recettes du même mois de l'année 1902, accuse une différence de \$1,590,367 en faveur de l'année dernière, les droits d'importation pour cette période s'étant élevés à \$2,281,493 et les droits d'exportation à \$4,318,447. D'après le rapport officiel cette différence est due à une diminution dans les expéditions de nitrate comparées à celles du mois d'avril 1902, ainsi qu'à la grève des employés des douanes et autres à Valparaiso.

Le tableau suivant comprend les recettes des différentes douanes de la République pour le mois d'avril 1902 et 1903:

	1902.	1903.
EXPORTATION.		
Pisagua .....	\$574, 276	\$743, 723
Iquique .....	3, 166, 037	1, 143, 770
Tocopila .....	285, 063	292, 976
Antofagasta .....	31, 206	155, 107
Total.....	238, 925	567, 976
	4, 318, 447	2, 903, 552
IMPORTATION.		
Pisagua .....	17, 492	14, 202
Iquique .....	182, 513	239, 414
Tocopila .....	5, 981	24, 199
Antofagasta .....	34, 036	52, 303
Talca .....	22, 328	10, 185
Carrizal .....	20, 007	23, 357
Coyulimbo .....	1, 440	8, 025
Valparaiso .....	67, 737	65, 729
Talcahuano .....	1, 564, 437	1, 231, 015
Concepcion .....	262, 352	362, 970
Coronel .....	51, 189	34, 414
Valdivia .....	49, 200	19, 864
Puerto Montt.....	2, 778	4, 154
Ancud .....		
Total.....	2, 281, 493	2, 106, 021

Au mois de mai 1903, les recettes douanières ont atteint la somme de \$5,424,934 contre \$4,314,557 pour le même mois de l'année précédente. Sur ce premier total, \$3,346,636 provenaient des exportations contre \$2,223,208 pour le même mois de l'année 1902; et les droits d'importation se sont élevés à \$2,078,298 pour le mois de mai 1903 et à \$2,091,349 pour le même mois de l'année 1902. Malgré les difficultés que l'on a éprouvées dans la douane de Valparaiso, il y a eu dans les recettes un excédent de \$18,178 sur celles du mois de mai de l'année dernière. A Iquique, on constate dans les droits d'importation une augmentation de \$52,089 pour le mois de mai et une augmen-

tation totale de \$301,844 pour les cinq mois de janvier à mai inclusive-  
ment. D'autre part, il y a eu une diminution de \$101,683 dans les  
recettes des autres douanes pour le mois de mai.

Il y a eu beaucoup d'activité dans les expéditions de nitrate à  
Iquique, Tocopila, Antofagasta et à Taltal et les recettes provenant  
des droits d'exportation accusent une augmentation de \$1,123,428.

Voici les recettes totales des douanes de la République pour les cinq  
mois de janvier à mai inclusivement:

	1902.	1903.
Droits d'exportation .....	\$16,963,169	\$17,740,066
Droits d'importation .....	10,810,694	11,131,357
Total.....	27,773,863	28,871,423

#### CONDITIONS DU TARIF.

Le Directeur des Douanes du Chili a inséré dans un rapport soumis  
dernièrement au Ministre des Finances, les renseignements suivants  
ayant trait aux opérations du tarif chilien de 1897.

Le tarif en question est entré en vigueur le 23 décembre 1897, et  
pendant les cinq années qu'il a été employé on a encaissé la somme de  
\$123,319,357 en droits d'importation, ce qui donne une moyenne  
annuelle de \$23,663,871. La valeur des marchandises passées par la  
douane pendant la même période s'est élevée à la somme de \$608,780,530,  
soit une moyenne annuelle de \$121,757,900. Le tableau suivant donne  
les statistiques pour les cinq années:

	Recettes.	Marchan- dises.
1898 .....	\$21,370,251	\$102,262,064
1899 .....	21,368,585	106,260,334
1900 .....	28,325,871	128,538,112
1901 .....	26,985,067	139,300,766
1902 .....	25,269,613	132,428,204
Total.....	123,319,357	608,780,530

En 1898 et 1899 la consommation générale du pays s'est trouvée  
restreinte par suite des raisons suivantes: La crainte de la guerre, le  
rétablissement du cours forcé dans la monnaie et la prime élevée sur  
l'or. En 1900 la prime sur l'or est tombée à 2.70 pour cent, et cette  
circonstance explique les augmentations sensibles de cette année sur  
les deux années précédentes. Le papier-monnaie a trouvé beaucoup  
plus d'acheteurs. Cependant en 1901, la prime sur l'or a été en  
moyenne de 10.75 pour cent, et il y a eu une diminution de \$1,340,904  
dans les recettes douanières comparées à celles de l'année précé-  
dente. D'autre part, il y a eu une augmentation de \$10,762,624 dans la  
valeur des marchandises passées par la douane.



Cette augmentation est due à l'importation de 90,000 tonnes de blé et d'un grand nombre de machines pour le compte de la compagnie électrique de Santiago et de la nouvelle usine de nitrate, qui sont entrées en franchise de droits. En 1902 les recettes ont continué à diminuer à mesure que la prime sur l'or augmentait. Cette année-ci, il y a eu une diminution de \$3,056,228 dans les recettes et une augmentation de \$3,890,064 dans la valeur des marchandises, si on les compare à celles de l'année 1900.

Dans les marchandises les armes y ont figuré pour \$2,764,844 et les machines de toutes sortes pour \$15,082,703.

#### DÉVELOPPEMENT INDUSTRIEL.

Le Consul français à Valparaiso fait connaître dans un rapport à son Gouvernement que la fabrication de la bière est une industrie très importante au Chili. On n'importe plus de bières étrangères. Les plus grandes brasseries sont celles de Santiago, de Linnache et de Valdivia. Cette dernière appartient à des Allemands. Les deux premières, qui sont entre les mains des Chiliens, ont fusionné et constituent aujourd'hui la société anonyme "Cervecerías Unidas" dont le capital est de 5,500,000 piastres et dont la production annuelle peut s'élever jusqu'à 25 millions de livres. La bière chilienne est en général de bonne qualité et ne coûte pas cher. On produit à peu près tous les genres et spécialement le "lager" et le "pilsener."

L'industrie métallurgique, exception faite, bien entendu, des forgeries et autres usines annexées aux établissements miniers, est encore peu développée. Trois maisons anglaises fabriquent à Valparaiso des wagons, des chaudières, des locomotives, etc. Les ateliers des chemins de fer de l'État peuvent également livrer des wagons et des locomotives, mais, en général, la commande en est faite aux maisons ci-dessus désignées. A la fin de l'année 1901, a été lancé le premier vapeur en acier construit dans le pays. C'est un petit transport de 800 tonnes environ construit pour le compte du Gouvernement chilien.

Une maison étrangère de Santiago fabriquent des coffres-forts, des serrures, des *catenas*, des grillages métalliques, etc. Une industrie beaucoup plus considérable est celle de la galvanisation. Elle est faite à Valparaiso par une société chilienne. On reçoit de l'étranger le fer laminé et il n'y a plus, au Chili, qu'à lui donner un bain de galvanisation. La tôle galvanisée paie un droit de douane de 25 pour cent; la tôle non galvanisée entre en franchise, ce qui permet à la compagnie de vendre à meilleur prix que les importateurs. La tôle, sous toutes ses formes, et spécialement la tôle ondulée est d'un emploi courant dans les constructions de tout genre, les clôtures, etc. On ne connaît guère, sur toute la côte, d'autre espèce de toiture. C'est celle qui convient le mieux à des maisons légères.

Il existe à Valparaiso une importante fabrique de boîtes de fer-

blanc et autres articles du même métal, tels que gamelles, brocs et cuvettes, filtres, enseignes, etc. Cette fabrique appartient à un Français qui l'a fondée il y a trois ans et elle est beaucoup mieux outillée que quelques autres fabriques concurrentes montées par des Chiliens. Ce sont encore des Français qui ont établi à Santiago les principales fonderies de métaux qui ne soient pas annexées à des mines.

Le centre de l'industrie de la carrosserie est également à Santiago et le principal fabricant est un français. Il existe enfin dans cette ville une fabrique de bicyclettes, mais elle est de peu d'importance. L'usage de la bicyclette ne peut se répandre ici, étant donné que les routes sont, en général, fort mauvaises.

La meunerie est sans doute la plus ancienne des industries du pays. Les principales minoteries sont réparties dans les provinces agricoles du centre et représentent un capital de plusieurs millions de piastres. Tous les moulins sont à cylindres.

Pendant ces dernières années le Chili a importé des blés et des farines, ses récoltes ayant été insuffisantes. Mais, dans les années normales, le pays produit plus de froment et de grains de toute sorte qu'il ne lui en faut et convertit lui-même en matière minotée tout ce dont il a besoin pour sa consommation intérieure. Il fait son vermicelle, ses pâtes alimentaires, ses biscuits, ses gâteaux secs, etc. Les principales fabriques de vermicelle et de macaroni sont situées à Valparaiso et appartiennent à des Italiens. Les plus importantes fabriques de biscuits et de gâteaux secs sont situées à Valparaiso et à Taena et sont entre les mains d'Allemands, d'Anglais et de Français. Leurs produits sont d'ailleurs excellents. Elles imitent les marques anglaises et françaises les plus réputées.

Les conserves de fruits et de légumes de Quilpué (près de Valparaiso) et de Rengo sont de bonne qualité et de vente courante dans le pays. Ce sont surtout des conserves de pêches, de pommes et d'abricots. Le Chili produit des fruits en abondance et cette branche d'industrie est appelée sans doute à un grand développement. Cependant on importe encore des conserves, malgré le droit protecteur de 60 pour cent, même des conserves de fruits.

La tannerie est peut-être l'industrie manufacturière la plus considérable du Chili. Elle est, en général, entre les mains de Basques français, sauf dans la province de Valdivia, où les fabriques sont allemandes et où s'applique surtout la confection de semelles de cuir, "snelas," expédiées à Hambourg.

On comptait encore dernièrement 50 tanneries dans cette province. Mais par suite des droits élevés dont le Gouvernement allemand a frappé l'entrée des cuirs tannés, la moitié et peut-être plus des tanneurs allemands de Valdivia ont fermé leurs établissements.

Les maisons françaises exportent à Hambourg, comme les maisons allemandes, le Hâvre n'étant un marché que pour les cuirs salés et non tannés.

L'industrie de la chaussure a été la conséquence naturelle de la prospérité de la tannerie. Autrefois le Chili importait une quantité considérable de chaussures principalement de France et de Suisse. Les manufactures créées dans le pays ont ruiné ce commerce. La fabrication de la chaussure est aujourd'hui une grosse industrie au Chili. Quant aux fabricants de chaussures sur mesure, ils sont très nombreux dans toutes les villes. Il est à remarquer cependant que l'on ne fait pas ici, en général, la chaussure d'enfant au-dessous de 15 centimètres de longueur, la main-d'œuvre étant trop cher par rapport à la matière première. Aussi le tarif des douanes du Chili laisse-t-il entrer facilement les chaussures de ce genre.

Le Chili possède deux grandes raffineries de sucre. L'une est située à Viña del Mar, près de Valparaiso et l'autre à Penco, près de Concepción. Ces usines appartiennent à des sociétés anonymes puissantes formées par des capitalistes chiliens, et, grâce à la protection douanière dont elles jouissent, elles font d'excellentes affaires. Elles représentent un capital de 14 millions de piastres et emploient plus de 1,500 ouvriers. Le sucre brut qui leur sert de matière première est du sucre de canne importé du Pérou. La culture de la betterave commencée dans le sud du Chili n'est encore qu'à ses débuts. Elle a été entreprise par une maison allemande.

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## COLOMBIE.

### CAHIER DES CHARGES POUR L'AFFERMAGE DES MINES D'ÉMERAUDES DE MUZO ET COSCUEZ.

Les soussignés, savoir: ARISTIDES FERNÁNDEZ, Ministre de l'Intérieur, chargé du Département des Finances, dûment autorisé par Son Excellence le Vice-Président de la République, chargé du Pouvoir Exécutif, d'une part (qui ci-après sera appelé le Gouvernement), et N. N., en son nom personnel, ou comme représentant légal de ———, d'une part, ont célébré le contrat ci-dessous:

ARTICLE I. Le Gouvernement donne à N. N., et celui-ci reçoit, en ferme:

I. Les groupes des mine d'émeraudes désignés sous les noms de Muzo et Coscuez, compris dans les limites suivantes: en amont du ruisseau Sorquecito, depuis son embouchure dans le Minero jusqu'au plus haut sommet de la montagne d'Itoco, dans la direction de Quipama, le sommet de cette montagne jusqu'à l'endroit le plus prochain aux versants du ruisseau Tambrías; en aval du ruisseau Tambrías jusqu'à son embouchure dans le Minero, et en amont de cette rivière jusqu'à l'embouchure du ruisseau Sorquecito

II. Les maisons, outils, instruments et accessoires appartenant au

Gouvernement de la République dans ces lieux, ainsi que les bâtiments, constructions, habitations ou travaux qui s'y trouveront.

III. Le droit d'user, tant que cela puisse être nécessaire pour l'exploitation des mines dont il s'agit, les domaines de l'Etat, les eaux, le bois, les forêts et tous les autres objets appartenant à la Nation qui pourront être compris dans les limites ci-dessus.

ART. 2. Le Gouvernement remettra à N. N., par inventaire établi après évaluation faite par deux experts nommés par les deux parties et par un tiers nommé par ceux-là—si toutefois ils ne tombent pas d'accord—les biens dont il est question dans l'article précédent. La condition dans laquelle se trouveront les mines au moment de la remise sera constatée dans un procès-verbal signé par les mêmes experts au pied de l'inventaire. N. N. rendra au Gouvernement à l'expiration de ce contrat les objets qui lui auront été remis d'après le procès-verbal sus-énoncé, dans le même état qu'il les aura reçus, sauf les bois et les autres objets fongibles qui auront été appliqués à l'exploitation desdites mines.

§ La remise dont il s'agit dans cet article doit avoir lieu le 1<sup>er</sup> mars 1904, et sera constatée dans un procès-verbal signé par les personnes nommées à cet effet par les deux parties. Un exemplaire de ce document sera envoyé au Ministère des Finances.

ART. 3. N. N., ou son représentant, aura le droit d'établir pendant la durée du contrat, sur les terres dépendant des mines, les bâtiments, constructions, plantations ou travaux qu'il avisera, de quelque nature qu'ils soient, pour l'exploitation des mines.

ART. 4. Les édifices, les constructions et les travaux dont il s'agit dans l'article précédent, ainsi que les machines, les outils, instruments et les objets divers qui auront été employés par N. N. dans les travaux desdites mines, et les doubles des pièces de machines, d'instruments, d'outils et d'accessories dont on n'aurait pas fait usage mais qui auraient été portés aux mines dans le but d'en faire application à l'exploitation deviendront la propriété de la Nation à l'expiration de ce contrat, sans que N. N. puisse réclamer aucun droit.

ART. 5. N. N. s'engage envers le Gouvernement:

(a) A payer à la Trésorerie Générale de la République la somme de \$... en or amérain ou en lettres de change tirées en faveur du Trésorier Général sur Londres, Paris ou New-York, payables au plus tard à 30 jours de vue et endosées par une banque respectable de Bogotà ou bien leur équivalent en papier-monnaie le jour de leur échéance comme prix mensuel de l'affermage, le dernier jour de chaque mois.

(b) A rendre au Gouvernement à l'expiration de ce contrat tous les objets qu'il aura reçus d'après l'article 2 dans l'état où il les aura reçus sauf les objets fongibles dont il a été question ci-dessus.

(§) Si à la date de l'expiration de ce contrat on trouve que les objets rendus au Gouvernement ont une valeur inférieure à celle des objets

reçus par N. N. d'après la stipulation ci-dessus, sa différence de valeur sera payée par N. N. d'après l'évaluation fournie par les experts chargés des opérations de remise et de réception.

(c) A exploiter les mines et à tirer parti des bois et autres biens qu'il prend à ferme, de manière à n'empêcher, ni de porter préjudice à l'exploitation future de celles-ci.

Le concessionnaire reste responsable des valeurs qui, d'après une juste évaluation, la République puisse perdre par la non exécution des stipulations contenues dans ce paragraphe, ou si par omission ou par négligence une mine en exploitation est détériorée ou bouchée, ou que la découverte ou l'exploitation de nouvelles veines est rendue difficile ou qu'on ne peut pas se servir des eaux.

(d) A accepter toute cession, endossement ou transport que le Gouvernement puisse faire des droits qu'il acquiert par ce contrat.

(e) En cas de retard n'excédant un mois dans le paiement des sommes dont mention est faite dans la lettre *a* de cet article, à payer un intérêt à raison d'un pour cent.

(f) A présenter au Gouvernement, au moins tous les six mois, et pendant la durée de ce contrat, une copie visée par le Directeur des Mines ou par le Surintendant ou par l'employé de la classe la plus élevée qui y réside des factures des envois d'émeraudes et des comptes de leur produit.

ART. 6. N. N. pourra associer à d'autres individus ou céder tous ou une partie des droits qu'il acquiert par ce contrat; mais il est bien entendu qu'aucun de ces individus ne pourra prétendre obtenir d'autres avantages ni d'autres droits que ceux qui sont expressément stipulés dans ce document, et que les associés ou les concessionnaires seront sujets à toutes les obligations que N. N. contracte par ce document.

§ 1°. L'association et le transport devront se faire d'après les lois nationales. L'une et l'autre seront nuls si on les fait en faveur d'un gouvernement étranger. L'approbation du Gouvernement colombien, demandée et appuyée sur des documents légaux, est requise.

§ 2°. La personne ou la Compagnie étrangère qui, aux termes de cet article, deviendrait un concessionnaire des mines dont il s'agit, accepte dès à présent les conditions prévues par la loi 145 de 1888, et par conséquent elle renonce à toute réclamation diplomatique pour faire valoir les droits et les obligations émanant de ce contrat, et elle se soumet à la juridiction des tribunaux ordinaires de la République, sauf le cas de déni de justice. On entend par déni de justice le refus des recours judiciaires établis ou qui pourront être établis par les lois colombiennes pour la protection des droits civils.

ART. 7. Dans les deux dernières années de la durée de la concession, le Gouvernement pourra nommer deux individus pour assister aux travaux des mines, afin qu'ils informent si en raison des opérations exécutées, il y a du danger imminent d'éboulements ou d'autres accidents qui pourraient boucher ou détruire les mines ou empêcher la

découverte de nouvelles veines ou l'usage profitable des principaux cours d'eau.

Dans le cas où les individus nommés par le Gouvernement remarqueraient qu'on fait des travaux qui, à leur avis, pourraient être préjudiciables aux mines ou qui pourraient rendre l'exécution de travaux ultérieurs difficile, ces employés ordonneront la suspension des travaux en informant le Gouvernement des raisons sur lesquelles se fonde leur détermination.

Le Gouvernement ne sera nullement responsable de cette mesure, laquelle ne sera révoquée que dans le cas où le concessionnaire aura prouvé sur le témoignage de deux ingénieurs habiles, rendu par devant l'autorité judiciaire que la suspension des travaux est mal fondée.

ART. 8. Pour assurer l'exécution des stipulations contenues dans ce contrat, N. N. donnera au Gouvernement une caution hypothécaire ou sur gage de \$50,000, en or américain, laquelle deviendra la propriété du Gouvernement dans le cas où le concessionnaire néglige l'accomplissement des stipulations de ce contrat.

ART. 9. Si N. N. retarde plus d'un mois le paiement de quelques-unes des sommes dont il s'agit dans la lettre *a* de l'article 4 de ce contrat, ou qu'il néglige de remplir n'importe quelle autre des obligations auxquelles par ce contrat il s'engage, le Gouvernement en déclarera la résiliation. Dans ce dernier cas, la caution stipulée dans l'article précédent restera en faveur du Gouvernement, sans qu'il y ait lieu à aucune réclamation.

ART. 10. La durée de ce contrat sera de dix ans, obligatoires pour les deux parties, à compter du 1er mars 1904.

ART. 11. Toute difficulté qui puisse surgir contre le Gouvernement et N. N. quant à l'interprétation de ce contrat sera décidée uniquement et exclusivement par la Cour Suprême de Justice de la Nation.

ART. 12. Ce contrat a besoin pour sa validité de l'approbation du Pouvoir Exécutif.

Le prix minimum de l'affermage mensuel est fixé à \$30,000 en or américain pour les dix ans de la concession.

Pour adjuger définitivement le contrat, on considérera comme avantage le paiement d'une somme qui ne devra être inférieure au 5 pour cent par an, sur la base de l'évaluation à compter de la deuxième année de la concession. L'intérêt à payer, à partir de la troisième année, sera supputé sur le montant du fermage de l'année précédente.

La licitation, par conséquent, aura lieu non seulement par rapport à la somme offerte comme prix du fermage, mais aussi sur l'intérêt à payer à dater de la deuxième année.

ART. 13. La licitation aura lieu le 31 décembre 1903, au Ministère des Finances, et sera présidée par le Ministre, assisté du chef de 4<sup>e</sup> bureau du même Ministère; elle doit commencer à 1 heure de l'après-midi, durera 3 heures, pendant lesquelles on prendra en considération

les offres et on entendra les enchères et les surenchères verbales des enchérisseurs. La licitation finira à 4 heures de l'après-midi, et le contrat sera adjugé définitivement au plus offrant et dernier enchérisseur.

Pour être admis à la licitation, il faut—

1°. Ne pas être débiteur en retard du Trésor National, condition qui sera confirmée par une attestation du Trésorier Général de la République.

2°. Avoir présenté l'offre respective, adressée au Ministère des Finances, dans une enveloppe fermée et cachetée, avec une déclaration de son contenu, avant 10 heures 30 du matin le 31 décembre 1903.

3°. Accompagner cette offre d'un certificat du Trésorier Général de la République constatant que l'offrant a déposé dans la Trésorerie Générale, en or américain ou en lettres de change sur Londres, Paris, ou New York. Payables au plus tard, à 30 jours de vue, à l'ordre du même Trésorier, et endossées par une banque respectable de Bogotá ou bien en reçus du Crédit-Lyonnais, de la Banque de Londres, de la Banque de l'Union, ou de quelqu'autre établissement respectable, la somme de \$50,000 comme caution de faillite.

4°. Présenter aussi la déclaration signée par le même offrant constatant qu'il accepte sans aucune restriction les stipulations contenues dans le cahier des charges.

ART. 14. Au moment de la licitation, les enchérisseurs de l'étranger devront être représentés par un fondé de pouvoir devant le Gouvernement de la Colombie. Ces enchérisseurs soumettant aux Ministres diplomatiques de la Colombie à l'étranger, dans une enveloppe cachetée, le cahier des charges ou bien ils enverront le même pli par le courrier au Ministère de Finances.

ART. 15. On n'admettra aucune offre qui ne couvre la base du prix minimum de la licitation, soit \$30,000 en or américain. Après les enchères et surenchères verbales, et une fois que l'opération aura été approuvée par le pouvoir exécutif, le contrat sera adjugé au plus offrant et dernier enchérisseur.

Le Trésorier Général rendra aux enchérisseurs exclus de la licitation, sur l'ordre signé par le Ministre des Finances, les sommes consignées comme caution de faillite.

ART. 16. En tout cas, le Gouvernement se réserve le droit de contrôler les mines afin d'empêcher les dégâts que l'on y puisse causer et aussi le droit de déclarer le contrat résilié. Le Gouvernement pourra encore occuper, de sa propre autorité, les mines sans qu'il ait besoin de l'intervention judiciaire et même ayant recours à la force.

Bogotá, le 5 février 1903.

ARISTIDES FERNÁNDEZ.

*Ministre de l'Intérieur chargé du Département des Finances.*

Pour traduction conforme.

CESAR C. GUZMÁN.

## TRAFFIC PAR L'ISTHME EN 1901 ET 1902.

Voici un rapport intéressant transmis par le consul anglais à Panama à son Gouvernement, au sujet du transit fait par l'isthme de Panama pour les années 1901 et 1902.

« On peut dire que le transit de l'isthme de Panama comprend le commerce entre New York, l'Angleterre, la France, l'Allemagne, l'Italie, l'Espagne d'une part, les ports mexicains du Pacifique, les Républiques de l'Amérique du Centre (Guatémala, Honduras, Nicaragua et San Salvador), les Républiques de l'Amérique du Sud—la Colombie, l'Équateur et le Pérou d'autre part—et aussi une certaine partie du trafic entre San Francisco et New York, se composant du frêt trans-continental partant des États-Unis et expédié par voie de l'Isthme à cause du tarif à prix réduit, la longueur du voyage étant d'importance secondaire pour le genre de frêt expédié par cette route.

« Sur la côte du Pacifique les lignes de vapeurs qui font le commerce du transit isthmien sont: la Pacific Mail Steamship Company (américaine) partant de San Francisco et faisant escale aux ports du Mexique et de l'Amérique du Centre; la Pacific Steam Navigation (anglaise) et la Compañía Sud-Americana de Vapores (chilienne) partant de Valparaíso et faisant escale dans d'autres ports du Chili, du Pérou, de l'Équateur et de la Colombie.

« Sur la côte de l'Atlantique il y a les lignes suivantes qui vont à Colon: la Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, de Southampton, les lignes de Leyland et Harrison, de Liverpool, représentant le commerce anglais; la Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, du Havre, de Bordeaux et de Saint-Nazaire, représentant le commerce français; la Hamburg American Line, représentant le commerce allemand; la Compañía Transatlántica, de Barcelone, représentant le commerce espagnol, et la ligne de vapeurs de la Compagnie des Chemins de fer de Panama, venant de New York et qui représente le commerce des États-Unis.

« Jusqu'au mois de septembre 1902, la ligne de navigation La Véloce, de Gênes, représentait le commerce italien, mais on a supprimé cette ligne parce que ce type de vapeurs ne rapportait pas de bénéfices suffisants sur la ligne de Colon.

Actuellement le sujet de première importance pour l'isthme de Panama est sans doute la question de la construction du canal interocéanique, et on attend avec le plus grand intérêt le résultat des négociations pendantes. On a convoqué le Congrès colombien tout spécialement pour examiner le traité du canal, tel qu'il a été présenté à cette assemblée par le Gouvernement des États-Unis. Si on approuve le traité tel qu'il est maintenant, ou avec certaines modifications pouvant être acceptées par le Gouvernement de Washington, l'isthme de Panama verra alors s'ouvrir une ère de prospérité dépassant de beaucoup dans



ses effets la période éphémère d'excitation fiévreuse et spéculative à laquelle il faut malheureusement toujours associer le commencement d'une entreprise aussi gigantesque.

« Bien que les quantités énormes de machines et de fournitures de toutes sortes, nécessaires à la construction actuelle du Canal et aux besoins de la vaste armée de manœuvres et d'employés engagés dans ce travail, soient sans doute tirées des États-Unis, on peut raisonnablement s'attendre à ce que le commerce général de l'Isthme recevra une impulsion considérable.

« On devra encourager ce commerce de plusieurs manières, non seulement en vue de l'accroissement de la population résidente qu'entraînera immédiatement le commencement du travail, mais aussi en vue de la plus grande confiance qu'auront les maisons commerciales du pays ou de l'étranger dans la stabilité politique de l'Isthme. »

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## CUBA.

### SITUATION GÉNÉRALE.

Dans son message à l'occasion de l'ouverture de la 3<sup>e</sup> période législative, S. E. le Président PALMA donne des chiffres fort intéressants quant aux travaux publics de toute nature entrepris par son Gouvernement, tels que construction de voies ferrées, chemins carrossables, ponts, etc., et qui figurent au budget pour une dépense de \$91,309,66. De même les travaux de réparation, construction, amélioration, etc., de toute espèce d'édifices de l'État, durant le terme législatif écoulé ont été l'objet de soins particuliers de la part du Gouvernement qui y a affecté une somme de \$138,027,80.

Un signe réellement flatteur en faveur de la prospérité future et certaine de la Nouvelle République Cubaine, et de la confiance acquise dans la stabilité de ses institutions, est le placement de capitaux importants dans beaucoup d'entreprises particulières, telles que les chemins de fer, par exemple.

L'une de ces compagnies dénommée "The Cuba Company," a uni par un magnifique chemin de fer de la Havane à la ville principale de la partie orientale de l'île c'est-à-dire, Santiago de Cuba, traversant ainsi l'île d'un bout à l'autre et construisant 571 kilomètres de voie ferrée à l'Est de Santa Clara.

De même, Pinar del Rio, capitale de la province occidentale, est reliée par chemin de fer à Santiago. Cette même compagnie construit en ce moment l'embranchement d'Alto Cedro à Nipe qui mettra en communication directe cette belle baie avec Santiago de Cuba, se proposant d'étendre davantage encore son réseau et de contribuer par ses propres ressources au développement de l'agriculture et à la mise en

valeur de cette vaste et fertile région qui s'étend le long de ses voies ferrées.

Une autre compagnie, The Cuban Eastern Railway, après avoir rempli toutes les conditions exigées par la loi, a été autorisée à construire un chemin de fer à voie étroite, partant de Boquerones dans la Baie de Guantanamo et qui s'étendra à 63 kilomètres au N.-E. de la baie mentionnée. Cette compagnie a été montée au capital de \$2,000,000.

Il importe encore de citer l'Insular Railway Company et la compagnie The Western Railways of Havana, toutes ces compagnies réunies auront bientôt relié entre elles toutes les places de quelque importance et couvert le territoire cubain d'un réseau de chemins de fer des plus complets.

Le Consul des États-Unis à Cienfuegos annonce que des capitalistes de cette ville s'occupent d'un projet de chemin de fer entre Caimanera, ville située sur la côte occidentale de la Baie de Cienfuegos et Cuatro Caminos, dans la Province de Matanzas.

La longueur de la ligne serait de 41 milles et elle desservirait un grand nombre de villes de cette partie du pays pour laquelle son établissement serait un bienfait; elle permettrait aux productions de cette fertile région de s'écouler par le port de Cienfuegos. On estime que l'exportation du sucre en sera accrue de 500,000 sacs annuellement.

Grâce à l'établissement de cette voie ferrée, le trajet entre Cienfuegos et La Havane serait raccourci de quatre à cinq heures.

La République Cubaine, libre et indépendante, a donc donné depuis sa constitution des signes indéniables de vitalité et marche franchement dans la voie du progrès, voyant s'ouvrir devant elle une ère de paix et de prospérité.

Elle a été reconnue officiellement par tous les Gouvernements du monde civilisé qui y entretiennent tous, à peu d'exceptions près, une représentation diplomatique ou consulaire.

De son côté la République Cubaine a institué trois légations avec leur personnel complet, celles de Washington, Mexico et Madrid et prochainement fera des nominations à Paris et à Londres. Elle entretient en outre 24 consulats indépendants et un consulat attaché à la légation en Espagne.

Cuba est en outre sur le point de conclure des traités de commerce, d'extradition, des conventions postales, etc., avec la plupart des pays d'Europe.

Désireux de manifester devant le monde le degré de culture intellectuelle et l'état avancé de son commerce et de ses industries, le Gouvernement de la République de Cuba a exprimé par la voix de son président Palma sa ferme intention de prendre part aux Expositions Universelles qui s'ouvriront en 1904 à Saint-Louis aux États-Unis et en 1905 à Liège, en Belgique, demandant à ce que des crédits soient votés pour que Cuba figure dignement à ces deux concours internationaux.

Le mouvement commercial des ports Européens pour les ports de la Havane, Santiago, Matanzas, Cienfuegos, etc., a déjà acquis une réelle importance, tant à l'importation qu'à l'exportation qui alimentent cinq grandes compagnies de navigation avec des départs réguliers et directs mensuellement de St-Nazaire et d'Anvers c. à d.:

La Compagnie Générale Transatlantique (Française).

La Cuban Line (Anglaise).

La Compagnie Olazarri (Espagnole).

La Compagnie Hambourg Américaine (Allemande).

Le Norddeutscher Lloyd (Allemande).

Cette dernière compagnie a installé un service rapide, régulier et direct d'Anvers, même pour passagers.

La situation de la République Cubaine est actuellement excellente: la prospérité du pays est de jour en jour plus grande et le Gouvernement cherche à attirer le commerce d'importation étranger.

Le service des chemins de fer a, de même, fait de grands progrès. Les lettres peuvent maintenant aller de New-York à Santiago de Cuba en six jours au lieu de neuf, il y a trois mois.

On voyage de même beaucoup plus et il n'est pas rare de voir les trains qui vont de Santa-Clara à San-Luis complètement bondés de voyageurs.

#### COMMERCE DES CHAUSSURES.

On lit dans un journal de commerce de date récente que Cuba offre un débouché excellent pour les chaussures. Actuellement l'Espagne possède la presque totalité du marché.

Les chaussures doivent être emballées par cartons d'une paire, munis à l'un des bouts d'une étiquette collée indiquant le numéro de référence, la pointure et la largeur de la chaussure.

Mais, tandis que les cartons renfermant les chaussures de femmes, de jeunes filles et d'enfants, devront être empaquetés par douzaine, ou enveloppés de papier manille portant l'étiquette nécessaire, ceux contenant les chaussures d'hommes seront emballés séparément. Il faut faire les cartons aussi petits que possible étant donné le taux du fret; pour la même raison, les caisses devront être grandes, faites sur mesure, de façon à éviter les vides et à contenir, au moins, 10 douzaines de chaussures d'hommes, 15 des garçonnets, 30 ou 40 de femmes et de 40 à 100 douzaines de chaussures de jeunes filles ou d'enfants.

Il est nécessaire de cercler les caisses de fer et de suivre scrupuleusement les instructions du client relatives aux marques et numéros à apposer, d'établir les factures consulaires et notes de frais en triplicata, à l'encre indélébile (les copies faites au carbone ne sont pas acceptées).

Les factures doivent porter la marque et le nombre des caisses, le poids bruts du contenu, le nombre de paires avec leurs pointures et prix détaillés.

Tous les escomptes doivent être déduits du total et chaque facture certifiée par l'écriture à la main d'une personne dûment autorisée, de préférence un membre de la maison de commerce.

Le numéro de référence doit être spécifié en marge, en regard de chaque article de façon à faciliter le classement. Les factures pourront être envoyées, soit d'avance, soit avec les marchandises; elles devront être exactes et très soigneusement établies, toute différence entre la facture et le chargement rendant les marchandises passibles d'une saisie. Les droits actuels sont: pour les chaussures d'hommes, 5 à 15 cents par paire; pour celles de femmes et de jeunes filles, 10 cents et au-dessus; pour celles d'enfants de 5 cents à 9½ cents, plus un droit général de 10 pour cent ad valorem.

Il est conseiller aux fabricants: de ne traiter directement qu'avec un courtier compétent d'exécuter promptement aussi bien les grandes que les petites commandes. Le commerce total des chaussures se monte environ à \$200,000.

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## ÉTATS-UNIS.

### COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

#### IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 720 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les États-Unis et l'Amérique latine, extrait de la compilation faite par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère du Commerce et du Travail. Le rapport a trait au mois de juillet 1903, et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1902. Il donne aussi un tableau des sept mois finissant au mois de juillet en les comparant avec la période correspondante de l'année précédente. On sait que les chiffres des différents bureaux de douane montrant les importations et les exportations pour un mois quelconque ne sont reçus au Ministère des Finances que le 20 du mois suivant et qu'il faut un certain temps pour les compiler et les faire imprimer, de sorte que les résultats pour le mois de juillet ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois de septembre.

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## HONDURAS.

### BUDGET POUR L'ANNÉE FISCALE 1903-4.

Le Congrès national vient de décréter que les recettes du budget pour l'année fiscale 1903-4 seront de \$2,637,724, somme dans laquelle les revenus de la douane entrent pour \$1,100,000, la régie de l'alcool \$805,000; la loterie nationale \$223,500. Les dépenses se partagent comme suit: Intérieur, \$439,436.20; Justice, \$142,420; Finances.

\$241,988.30; crédit public, \$120,027.10; Relations extérieures, \$58,520; Encouragement, \$433,870; Instruction publique, \$247,870; Guerre, \$941,853.85; soit un total de \$2,625,985.45.

## MEXIQUE.

### INDUSTRIE DU FER.

Dans un récent numéro du "Banquier et Mineur," revue consacrée aux intérêts du pays, un écrivain fait connaître que le Mexique ne possède actuellement 50,000 tonnes environ, bien que ce pays renferme une grande quantité de gisements de fer de toutes espèces.

Le fer fabriqué se compose presque exclusivement de fer de charbon, cependant ce fer est d'une qualité tout à fait supérieure car plusieurs gisements ont un rendement variant de 50 à 70 pour cent et contiennent un tant pour cent très minime de phosphore et de silice. La limite de production est basée, non sur les quantités de minerai, qui sont pour ainsi dire inépuisables, mais sur la quantité de bois nécessaire au charbon de bois.

Le principal désavantage contre lequel l'industrie du fer doit lutter actuellement est le manque de facilités de transport au point d'expédition de ces mines qui sont bien pourvues de bois de charpente et de charbon de bois.

Il y a beaucoup de mines de fer dans le pays qui sont favorablement situées dans les régions bien boisées, mais la dépense du transport à dos de mulets des machines aux fourneaux et aussi de leur produit à la gare de chemin de fer la plus proche contrebalance les avantages de la législation qui les favorise.

On estime que le prix de revient s'élève en moyenne, par tonne, à: \$9 en or pour la fonte de fer et \$20 en or pour le fer en barres. Les prix de vente sont en moyenne, par tonne: \$30 pour la fonte de fer, \$70 pour le fer en barres et \$100 pour le fer travaillé.

On sait que les Aztèques se sont servis d'instruments en fer avant l'arrivée des Espagnols et dans le xvi<sup>e</sup> siècle on avait découvert la fameuse montagne de Cerro de Mercado. Cette montagne avait 4,800 pieds de longueur, 1,100 pieds de largeur et 6,400 pieds de hauteur et contenait plus de 300,000,000 de tonnes de minerai, dont 70 pour cent de minerai de fer.

### LOI RELATIVE À L'ÉMISSION D'OBLIGATIONS DU TRÉSOR.

La loi suivante élaborée par M. JOSÉ Y. LIMANTOUR, Ministre des Finances, avant son départ pour l'Europe, et présentée au Congrès par M. R. NUÑEZ, sous-secrétaire d'Etat, a été adoptée par le Congrès de l'Union le 11 mai dernier.

*Article unique.*—En attendant que soit contracté l'emprunt autorisé par l'article 5 de la loi du 9 juillet 1902, faculté est donnée au pouvoir exécutif de l'Union, pour couvrir le montant des sommes dues pour les travaux publics énumérés à l'article 6 de ladite loi, ainsi que pour le paiement des titres du "Ferrocarril interocéánico" dont l'achat a été effectué par le Gouvernement, moyennant l'émission d'obligations du Trésor à courte échéance, avec intérêt annuel ne dépassant pas  $4\frac{1}{2}$  pour cent, et un prix d'émission ne pouvant être inférieur à 97 pour cent de sa valeur nominale; sans que des gages spéciaux soit sur les rentes, soit sur des propriétés de la Fédération Mexicaine, ne soient donnés en garantie desdites obligations. L'émission de ces dernières se limitera aux quantités strictement indispensables pour effectuer les paiements en question; ces mêmes obligations seront amorties avec le produit du futur emprunt.

Les travaux auxquels se réfère cette loi sont:

- 1°. Amélioration du chemin de fer de Tehuantepec, \$4,000,000.
- 2°. Travaux des ports de Salina Cruz et Coatzacoalcos.
- 3°. Travaux du port de Manzanillo.
- 4°. Edifices et ouvrages nécessaires au port de Veraacruz, \$1,000,000.
- 5°. Construction du môle métallique de Tampico.
- 6°. Construction du Palais Législatif Fédéral.
- 7°. Travaux d'adduction, d'élévation et de distribution des eaux destinées à la ville de Mexico.
- 8°. Amortissement des obligations éuises pour le paiement des travaux d'assainissement de la capitale.

Le projet de loi ci-dessus fut adopté par la Chambre des Députés le 11 mai 1903.

En ce qui concerne les travaux d'adduction des eaux, ceux-ci ont été adoptés en principe par la Commission extrapariementaire et les projets sont encore à l'étude à la Municipalité de Mexico qui décidera en dernier ressort, d'accord avec le gouvernement.

#### NOUVELLE INDUSTRIE.

La culture de la *caña agría* ou canuigre, au Mexique, deviendra d'ici peu la base d'une très importante industrie.

Cette plante est originaire du Mexique et des Etats-Unis.

La quantité de tannin employé dans le monde augmente de plus en plus et on doit en chercher dans d'autres plantes que celles déjà connues.

Les principales substances qui sont employées pour tanner sont l'écorce de chêne, l'écorce de ciguë et le sumac.

Pendant l'année dernière, les Etats-Unis ont consommé 1,500,000 tonnes et l'Angleterre 136,284 tonnes de substances tannantes.

On a découvert dans les racines de la canuigre (*Rumex hymenocarpus*) une nouvelle substance.

Cette plante pousse à une hauteur de 50 à 60 centimètres, en forme

de buisson; ses racines sont tubéreuses, comme les pommes de terre et presque de la même couleur; elle a une belle apparence et pousse à l'état sauvage dans les régions arides du Nouveau-Mexique, de l'Arizona, de Californie et du Mexique; mais nulle part elle n'atteint une hauteur si grande qu'à 100 milles au sud de El Paso, où elle pousse en grande profusion, mais très lentement, car il lui faut à peu près cinq ans pour être à complète maturité.

En 1898, le Ministère de l'Agriculture du Mexique fit analyser la canaigre; on trouva que les racines contenaient 35 pour cent d'acide tannique.

On en envoya à l'étranger de grandes quantités par mer, mais elles se perdirent, ayant germé en route. Après diverses expériences, les planteurs la font sécher avant de l'employer.

## NICARAGUA.

### ENTREPRISE DE CHEMIN DE FER.

On lit dans un récent journal de commerce qu'une compagnie au capital de 10 millions de dollars est actuellement en formation aux Etats-Unis pour la construction d'un chemin de fer qui relierait les capitales du Nicaragua, du Honduras et du Salvador. Cette voie aurait une longueur de 320 milles. La même entreprise établirait un service de navigation sur le rio Coco, en connexion avec le chemin de fer projeté.

Le Gouvernement se montre très favorable à ce projet destiné à desservir la partie septentrionale de la République.

## URUGUAY.

### BUDGET POUR 1903-4.

Le Président BATLLE Y ORDOÑEZ a envoyé au Congrès de l'Uruguay le projet de budget pour 1903-4.

La dépense est évaluée à \$16,371,516 contre \$16,160,000 pour le budget courant. Il y a été apporté des augmentations s'élevant à \$506,748 et des réductions se montant à \$295,232, ce qui fait en définitive un accroissement peu considérable de \$211,516.

Le revenu, qui balance exactement la dépense, est ainsi représenté:

Recettes des donanes.....	\$9,800,000	Marques de fabrique.....	\$6,591
Taxe immobilière.....	2,000,307	Droits de phares.....	16,860
Patentes.....	1,040,000	Droits consulaires.....	11,398
Bénéfices de la banque.....	277,000	Mont de Piété.....	42,700
Taxes sur les industries.....	730,000	Marque du bétail.....	5,189
Taxe sur les tabacs.....	435,000	Taxe de 5 pour cent de 1898....	55,113
Instruction publique.....	520,000	Taxe sur l'alcool.....	267,634
Papier timbré.....	394,000	Enregistrement.....	9,299
Postes et télégraphes.....	415,000	Timbres judiciaires.....	15,342
Timbres.....	245,000	Commissions sur dépôts judi-	
Droits de succession.....	60,018	ciaires.....	16,000

Ces évaluations, dit le message du Président accompagnant le projet de budget, sont basées sur le revenu réel des onze premiers mois de l'exercice 1902-3, qui a été une période de recette moyenne.

La principale ressource, le revenu des douanes, 9,800,000 piastres, a été évaluée à un chiffre modéré, cette recette, pour l'exercice qui finit, atteignant environ 9,928,000 piastres. Le revenu effectif a donc plus de chance d'être au-dessus qu'au-dessous de l'évaluation, et le budget peut être considéré comme parfaitement équilibré.

Ce budget ne fait pas mention d'un droit de douane spécial additionnel s'élevant à £1,000,000, qui est exclusivement affecté aux travaux du port et des égouts de Montévidéo, dont les dépenses sont également en dehors du budget.

Le budget des dépenses est ainsi subdivisé en piastres:

	Piastres
Service de la dette .....	7, 111, 920
Pensions.....	1, 342, 106
Crédits divers.....	468, 961
Administration .....	7, 450, 529

#### MOUVEMENT DU PORT DE MONTÉVIDÉO POUR LE MOIS DE MAI 1903.

Pendant le mois de mai 1903, 118 vapeurs et 16 voiliers sont sortis du port de Montévidéo, transportant les produits suivants aux pays différents mentionnés ci-dessous:

Etats-Unis:		Belgique:	
Cuir de bœuf, secs .....	71, 281	Cuir de bœuf secs.....	5, 813
Crin.....ballots..	52	Id., salés .....	50, 817
Tasajo .....	1, 701	Crin.....ballots..	104
Cornes.....	92, 755	Laine.....id....	7, 873
Italie:		Cuir de moutons.....id....	4
Cuir de bœuf, secs .....	2, 056	Suif .....	pipes.. 113
Crin.....ballots..	12	Graine de lin .....	sacs.. 5, 472
Laine.....id....	142	Langues.....boites..	1, 500
Cuir de moutons.....id....	5, 192	Cornes.....	59, 106
Suif.....pipes..	50	Allemagne:	
France:		Cuir de bœuf secs.....	5, 008
Cuir de bœuf, salés .....	20, 160	Id., salés .....	45, 827
Laine.....ballots..	4, 656	Laine.....ballots..	4, 002
Cuir de moutons.....id....	448	Cuir de moutons.....id....	4
Os et cendre d'os.....sacs..	3, 889	Son .....	sacs.. 1, 113
Boyaux.....ballots..	7	Os et cendre d'os.....tonnes..	982
Id.....caisses..	26	Boyaux.....barils..	92
Portugal:		Cornes.....	23, 750
Tasajo.....ballots..	50	Angleterre:	
Bestiaux.....têtes..	399	Cuir de bœuf secs.....	2, 200
Moutons.....id....	150	Crin.....ballots..	7
Chevaux.....id....	4	Laine.....id....	2, 608
Espagne:		Cuir de moutons.....id....	4
Cuir de bœuf, secs .....	236	Tasajo.....id....	200
Tasajo.....ballots..	1, 140	Suif .....	pipes.. 790
Suif.....pipes..	175	Id.....barils..	85
Id.....caisses..	550	Blé .....	sacs.. 8, 557
Mais.....sacs..	621	Graine de lin.....id....	2, 499



## Angleterre—Continúa.

Langues .....	caisses ..	1,354
Id .....	sacs ..	1,843
Brésil:		
Cuir de bœuf secs .....		700
Tasajo .....	ballots ..	43,266
Suif .....	pipes ..	412
Id .....	barils ..	502
Graine pour oiseaux .....	sacs ..	276
Son .....	id ..	200
Bestiaux .....	têtes ..	311
Mulets .....	id ..	85
Moutons .....	id ..	2,174
Chevaux .....	id ..	4
Langues .....	barils ..	12
Cuba:		
Tasajo .....	ballots ..	51,031
Id .....	tonnes ..	318

## Chili:

Suif .....	pipes ..	610
Id .....	barils ..	630
Farine .....	sacs ..	200
Son fin .....	id ..	67
Graine de lin .....	id ..	50
Maïs .....	id ..	623
Graisse .....	boîtes ..	1,232
Id .....	cuarterolas ..	834
Langues .....	boîtes ..	10
Îles Malvinas:		
Farine .....	sacs ..	67
Commandes:		
Suif .....	pipes ..	171
Id .....	barils ..	75
Maïs .....	sacs ..	1,440

## CULTURE DES CHAMPIGNONS DE COUCHE.

La culture méthodique des champignons n'est pas pratiquée en Uruguay, quoique la vente de ce comestible, surtout pour les champignons dits de couche, soit relativement assez rémunératrice.

L'industrie de ces derniers est tout à fait inconnue dans ce pays, bien que l'humidité de son climat soit très favorable à ce genre de culture. Son installation, en somme, demanderait peu de frais et aurait des chances de succès. Il y a tout près de la capitale de nombreuses carrières (les travaux du port en augmenteraient le nombre), pouvant être transformées en souterrains propres à ces installations. La proximité de Buenos Ayres, où s'exporte tout ce que l'Uruguay a de plus fin, en fruits et produits de pêche, rendrait très facile et avantageuse l'exportation des champignons de couche.

On consomme, surtout ici, les champignons secs. Il y a également une vente assez importante de champignons en boîte.

Les champignons frais qui se consomment à Montévidéo et dont la cueillette est aussi rare qu'incertaine, ne font l'objet d'aucune culture particulière.

Aussi la statistique ne s'occupe-t-elle que des champignons secs; quant à ceux importés en boîte, ils sont englobés dans les conserves en général; il est donc par ce fait presque impossible d'en connaître la consommation.

Voici quelques chiffres relatifs à cette importation:

Pays.	1899.	1900.	1901.
	Kilos.	Kilos.	Kilos.
Allemagne .....	.....	.....	71
Espagne .....	308	425	523
France .....	330	120	287
Italie .....	24,611	23,682	15,527
République Argentine .....	.....	410	807
Total .....	25,249	24,637	19,318

Les champignons frais se vendent au détail 0.85 à 1.25 francs le kilo., suivant l'époque; les champignons secs, à 109 francs; les droits de douane sur les champignons en boîte sont de 1.70 francs le kilo.; sur les secs 1.45 francs, poids brut.

## VÉNÉZUÉLA.

## DETTE PUBLIQUE.

Suivant "L'Économiste Européen," la dette publique au Vénézuéla s'élevait en capital et intérêts, au 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1902, à un montant total de 224,970,000 bolivares, se décomposant ainsi:

	Capital.	Intérêts en souffrance.	Total.
<b>EMPRUNTS EXTÉRIEURS.</b>			
Dette extérieure 3 pour cent de 1881, dite anglaise .....	\$66,614,000	<i>Bolivares.</i> 7,829,000	\$74,443,000
Emprunts 5 pour cent 1896 (Disconto Gesellschaft) .....	46,880,000	9,777,000	56,657,000
Dette diplomatique .....	6,516,000	819,000	7,336,000
Total .....	120,010,000	18,425,000	138,436,000
<b>EMPRUNTS INTÉRIEURS.</b>			
Dette consolidée 6 pour cent .....	59,868,000	13,943,000	73,812,000
Eaux de Caracas .....	10,176,000	2,576,000	12,752,000
Total .....	69,984,000	16,519,000	86,504,000

## RÉCAPITULATION.

Emprunts extérieurs .....	120,010,000	18,425,000	138,436,000
Emprunts intérieurs .....	69,984,000	16,519,000	86,504,000
Total .....	190,024,000	31,944,000	224,970,000

Le service de la dette publique comprenant les cinq emprunts, tant extérieurs qu'intérieurs, nécessite actuellement une somme annuelle de 8,760,000 bolivares en chiffres ronds, pour les intérêts seuls. En ajoutant à cette somme le montant d'un amortissement de 1 pour cent, on arrive au total de 10,658,000 bolivares environ.

	Intérêts annuelles.	Amortissement de 1 pour cent.	Total.
<i>Bolivares.</i>			
Dette 3 pour cent 1881 .....	\$1,998,000	656,000	\$2,654,000
Emprunt 5 per cent 1896 .....	2,344,000	468,000	2,812,000
Dette diplomatique .....	325,000	65,000	390,000
Dette consolidée 6 pour cent .....	3,588,000	598,000	4,186,000
Eaux de Caracas .....	505,000	101,000	606,000
Total .....	8,760,000	1,898,000	10,658,000

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