

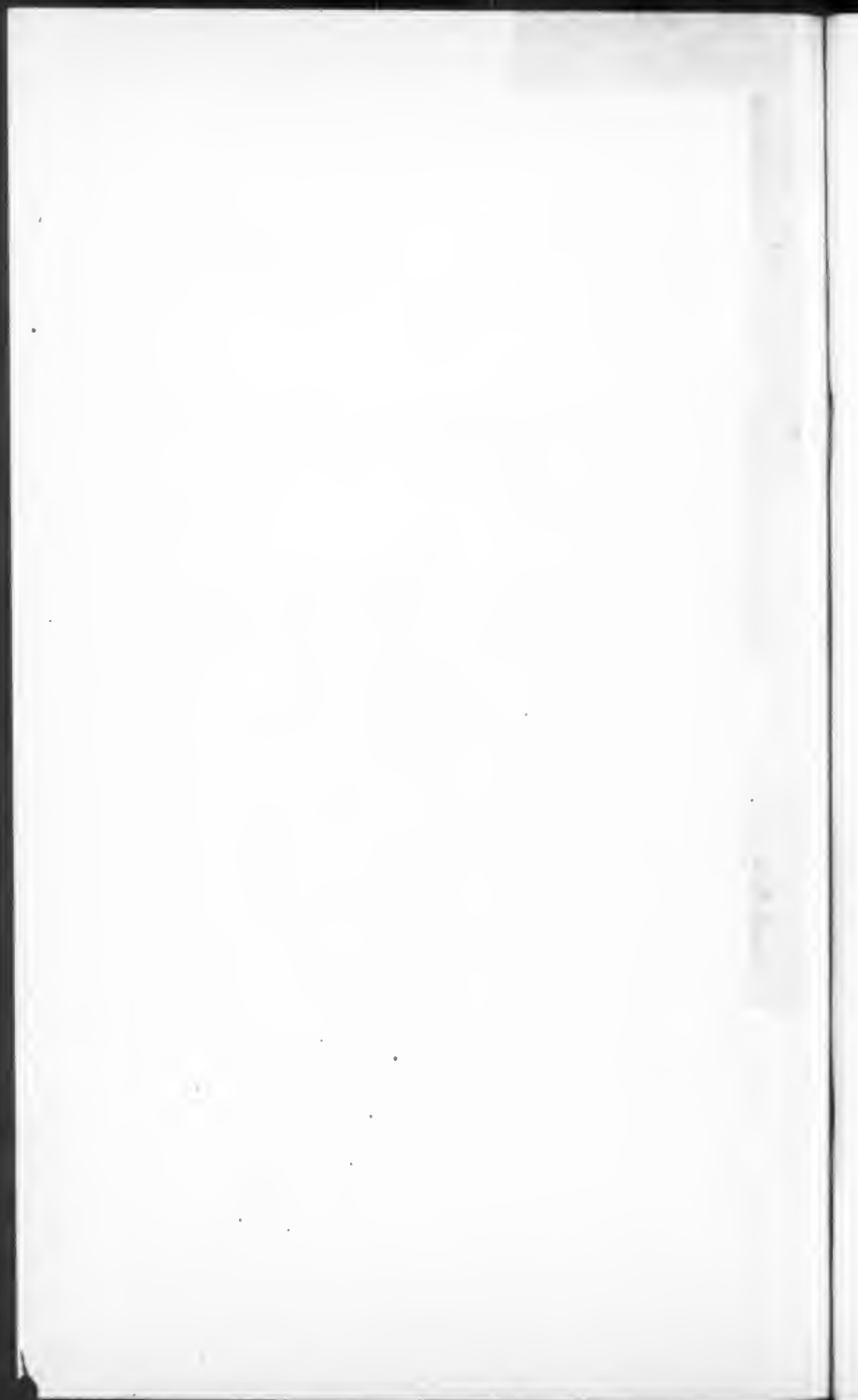
Monthly Bulletin
OF THE
International Bureau
OF THE
American Republics.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

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.

FEBRUARY, 1903.

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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
{Packets not in excess of 4 ounces.....	1
{Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.....	2
Samples of merchandise.....	1
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.		Change for registration.	Charge for return receipt.
	Currency of country.	Cen- tims.	Currency of country.	Cen- tims.	Currency of country.	Cen- tims.		
Argentine Republic.....	15 centavos.	35	6 centavos.	15	3 centavos.	10	24 centavos.	12 centavos.
Bolivia via Panama.....	22 centavos.	55	8 centavos.	20	6 centavos.	15	30 centavos.	10 centavos.
Bolivia via other routes.....	30 centavos.	50	6 centavos.	15	4 centavos.	10	400 reis.	900 reis.
Brazil.....	30 centavos.	35	100 reis.	10	50 reis.	5	10 centavos.	5 centavos.
Chile.....	10 centavos.	50	3 centavos.	15	2 centavos.	10	10 centavos.	5 centavos.
Colombia.....	20 centavos.	50	4 centavos.	10	2 centavos.	5	10 centims.	5 centims.
Costa Rica.....	10 centims.	25	3 centims.	7 1/2	2 centims.	5	10 centavos.	5 centavos.
Cuba.....	10 centavos.	25	3 centavos.	10	2 centavos.	5	10 centavos.	5 centavos.
Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo).....	10 centavos.	50	2 centavos.	10	1 penny.	10	2 pence.	2 1/2 pence.
Ecuador.....	4 pence.	40	3 centims.	15	2 centims.	10	10 centavos.	5 centavos.
Falkland islands.....	10 centavos.	50	3 centims.	15	2 centims.	10	2 centimes de gouarde.	5 centimes de gouarde.
Guatemala.....	10 centimes de gouarde.	50	3 centims.	15	3 centims.	10	10 centavos.	5 centavos.
Haiti.....	10 centavos.	50	3 cents.	15	2 cents.	10	10 cents.	6 cents.
Honduras.....	5 cents.	25	5 centavos.	10	1 centavo.	10	10 centavos.	10 centavos.
Honduras, British.....	5 centavos.	50	5 centavos.	15	1 centavo.	10	10 centavos.	10 centavos.
Mexico.....	15 centavos.	50	5 centavos.	15	8 centavos.	10	40 centavos.	20 centavos.
Nicaragua.....	40 centavos.	50	8 centavos.	15	4 centavos.	10	40 centavos.	5 centavos.
Paraguay.....	20 centavos.	50	6 centavos.	15	4 centavos.	15	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.....	10 centavos.	40	3 centims.	15	2 centims.	10	10 centavos.	5 centavos.
Salvador via Panama.....	10 centavos.	50	3 centims.	15	2 centims.	10	10 centavos.	5 centavos.
Salvador via other routes.....	10 centavos.	50	15 centims.	15	10 centims.	10	50 centims.	25 centims.
Uruguay.....	50 centims.	25	2 cents.	10	1 cent.	5	10 cents Dutch.	10 cents Dutch.
Venezuela.....	20 centims Dutch.	50	7 1/2 cents Dutch.	15	5 cents Dutch.	10	25 centims.	10 centims.
British Guiana.....	25 centims Dutch.	50	10 centims.	15	5 centims.	10	25 centims.	10 centims.
Dutch Guiana.....	25 centims.	50	10 centims.	15	5 centims.	10	25 centims.	10 centims.
French Guiana.....	25 centims.	50	10 centims.	15	5 centims.	10	25 centims.	10 centims.

^aThe rate for a reply-paid (double) card is double the rate named in this column.
^bUnited 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 MAELS.

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.	LATIN-AMERICA.
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.
Guiana, 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.	

UNITED STATES CONSULATES IN LATIN AMERICA.

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:

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—	HONDURAS—
Buenos Ayres.	Tegucigalpa.
Cordoba.	Utilla.
Rosario.	MEXICO—
BOLIVIA—	Acapulco.
La Paz.	Chihuahua.
BRAZIL—	Ciudad Juarez.
Bahia.	Ciudad Portirio Diaz.
Para.	Durango.
Pernambuco.	Ensenada.
Rio de Janeiro.	La Paz.
Santos.	Matamoros.
CHILE—	Mazatlan.
Antofagasta.	Mexico.
Arica.	Monterey.
Coquimbo.	Nogales.
Iquique.	Nuevo Laredo.
Valparaiso.	Progreso.
COLOMBIA—	Saltillo.
Barranquilla.	Tampico.
Bogotá.	Tuxpan.
Cartagena.	Vera Cruz.
Colón (Aspinwall).	NICARAGUA—
Mesellin.	Managua.
Panama.	San Juan del Norte.
COSTA RICA—	PARAGUAY—
San José.	Asunción.
CUBA—	PERU—
Cienfuegos.	Callao.
Habana.	SALVADOR—
Santiago.	San Salvador.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—	URUGUAY—
Puerto Plata.	Colonia.
Samana.	Montevideo.
Santo Domingo.	Paysandu.
ECUADOR—	VENEZUELA—
Guayaquil.	La Guayra.
GUATEMALA—	Maracaibo.
Guatemala.	Puerto Cabello.
HAITI—	
Cape Haitien.	
Port au Prince.	

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS IN THE UNITED STATES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.		COSTA RICA—Continued.	
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.
	Savannah.	Oregon.....	Portland.
Illinois.....	Chicago.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.	Texas.....	Galveston.
Maine.....	Bangor.	Virginia.....	Norfolk.
	Portland.		
	Baltimore.	CUBA.	
	Boston.	Alabama.....	Mobile.
	Pascagoula.	Florida.....	Tampa.
	St. Louis.	Louisiana.....	New Orleans.
	New York City.	Massachusetts.....	Boston.
	Wilmington.	New York.....	New York.
	Philadelphia.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
	Norfolk.	Porto Rico.....	San Juan.
BOLIVIA.		DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.	
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.
BRAZIL.		Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
Alabama.....	Mobile.	Porto Rico.....	San Juan.
California.....	San Francisco.		
Georgia.....	Brunswick.		
	Savannah.	ECUADOR.	
	New Orleans.	California.....	Los Angeles.
Louisiana.....	Cahais.		San Francisco.
Maine.....	Baltimore.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.	Massachusetts.....	Boston.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.	Montana.....	Butte.
Mississippi.....	Pascagoula.	New York.....	New York City.
Missouri.....	St. Louis.	Ohio.....	Cincinnati.
New York.....	New York City.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.	Philippine Islands.....	Manila.
Virginia.....	Norfolk.	South Carolina.....	Charleston.
	Richmond.	Tennessee.....	Nashville.
		Virginia.....	Norfolk.
CHILE.		GUATEMALA.	
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.
COLOMBIA.		HAITI.	
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.		
COSTA RICA.			
Alabama.....	Mobile.		
California.....	San Francisco.		
Colorado.....	Denver.		
Illinois.....	Chicago.		

CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS—Continued.

HONDURAS.		PARAGUAY—Continued.	
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.		
MEXICO.		PERU.	
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.	SALVADOR.	
Mississippi.....	Pascagoula.	California.....	San Diego.
Missouri.....	Kansas City.		San Francisco.
	St. Louis.	New York.....	New York City.
New York.....	New York City.		
Ohio.....	Cincinnati.	TRINIDAD.	
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.
		Maryland.....	Baltimore.
NICARAGUA.		Massachusetts.....	Boston.
Alabama.....	Mobile.	Mississippi.....	Seranton.
California.....	Los Angeles.	New York.....	New York City.
	San Diego.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
	San Francisco.	Philippine Islands.....	Manila.
Illinois.....	Chicago.	South Carolina.....	Charleston.
Kansas.....	Kansas City.	Texas.....	Galveston.
Kentucky.....	Louisville.	Virginia.....	Norfolk.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.		Richmond.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.	VENEZUELA.	
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.
PARAGUAY.		Porto Rico.....	Arecibo.
Alabama.....	Mobile.		Mayaguez.
Delaware.....	Wilmington.		Ponce.
District of Columbia.....	Washington.		San Juan.
Georgia.....	Savannah.		Galveston.
			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.
Aroba	Paraguay	25 ponnds.
Arroba (dry)	Argentine Republic	25.3171 ponnds.
Do	Brazil	32.38 ponnds.
Do	Cuba	25.3664 ponnds.
Do	Venezuela	25.4024 ponnds.
Arroba (liquid)	Cuba and Venezuela	4.263 gallons.
Barril	Argentine Republic and Mexico	20.0787 gallons.
Carga	Mexico and Salvador	300 ponnds.
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	1.3745 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 ponnds.
Kilometer	do	0.621376 mile.
League (land)	Paraguay	4.633 acres.
Libra	Argentine Republic	1.0127 ponnds.
Do	Central America	1.043 ponnds.
Do	Chile	1.014 ponnds.
Do	Cuba	1.0161 ponnds.
Do	Mexico	1.01465 ponnds.
Do	Pern	1.0143 ponnds.
Do	Uruguay	1.0143 ponnds.
Do	Venezuela	1.0161 ponnds.
Liter	Metric	1.0567 quarts.
Livre	Guiana	1.0791 ponnds.
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 ponnds.
Do	Brazil	130.06 ponnds.
Do	Chile, Mexico, and Pern	101.61 ponnds.
Do	Paraguay	100 ponnds.
Quintal (metric)	Metric	220.46 ponnds.
Suerte	Uruguay	2,700 cuadras. (See Cuadra.)
Vara	Argentine Republic	34.1208 inches.
Do	Central America	33.874 inches.
Do	Chile and Pern	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.
 Are (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.

PUBLICATIONS.

The publications of the International Bureau of the American Republics include Handbooks and Maps of the various countries of Latin America, Bibliographical Compilations, and Reports on leading pan-American topics, in addition to the Monthly Bulletin of the Bureau, which is now in its fourteenth volume and is the official organ of the Bureau. These are for distribution upon the payment of the prices indicated below, it being required that payment 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.

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Money, Weights, and Measures of the American Republics, 1891.....	.05
Patent and Trade-mark Laws of America, 189105
Report on Coffee, with special reference to the Costa Rican Product (1901)...	.10
United States Customs Tariff (English, Spanish, and French)10
Worthington Commercial Report, 1899 (Chile, Argentine Republic, Brazil, and Uruguay)35

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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 JANUARY 1, 1903.

Countries.	Standard.	Unit.	Value in U. S. gold or silver.	Coins.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	Gold	Peso	\$0. 965	Gold—Argentine (\$4.824) and $\frac{1}{2}$ Argentine. Silver—Peso and divisions.
BOLIVIA	Silver	Boliviano . . . .	. 361	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 . . . .	. 361	Silver—Peso and divisions.
Honduras				
Nicaragua				
Salvador				
CHILE	Gold	Peso . . . .	. 365	Gold—Escudo (\$1.825), doublo (\$3.650), and condor (\$7.300). Silver—Peso and divisions.
COLOMBIA	Silver	Peso . . . .	. 361	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 . . . .	. 392	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.

MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

International Union of American Republics.

VOL. XIV.

FEBRUARY, 1903.

No. 2.

THE CUSTOMS CONGRESS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

In conformity with the resolution adopted on January 22, 1902, by the Second International Conference of American States, held in the City of Mexico from October 22, 1901, to January 31, 1902, (see MONTHLY BULLETIN for April, 1902, p. 871), the Customs Congress referred to in Article I of the above-mentioned resolution, assembled in New York City, in January, 1903.

Of the twenty American Republics, representatives from thirteen only were present, as follows:

Argentine Republic, Señor Don RAMÓN ALVAREZ DE TOLEDO;

Bolivia, Señores Don JORGE E. ZALLES and Don GERUNDO ZALLES;

Cuba, Señor Don FIDEL G. PIERRA;

Ecuador, Señor Don ALFREDO BAQUERIZO;

Guatemala, Señores Don JAMES E. DAVIS, Don JULIO J. YELA, and Don JUAN J. ULLOA;

Honduras, Señor Don NICANOR BOLET PERAZA;

Mexico, Señores Don JAVIER ARRANGOIZ and Don PEDRO M. DEL PASO;

Nicaragua, Señores Don LUIS F. COREA and Don A. D. STRAUSS;

Peru, Señor Don ALBERTO FALCÓN;

Salvador, Señores Don RAFAEL S. LOPEZ and Don FEDENDIO MEJÍA;

United States, Messrs. W. R. GRACE, O. L. SPAULDING, ISRAEL FISCHER, N. N. STRANAHAN, WILLIAM N. LINCOLN, GEORGE W. WHITEHEAD, ROBERT B. ARMSTRONG, E. T. CHAMBERLAIN, JOSEPH J. CONCH, KENNETH BARNHART, and GUSTAV H. SCHWAB;

Uruguay, Señor Don LUIS ALBERTO DE HERRERA;

Venezuela, Señor Don AUGUSTO F. PULIDO.

Five sessions were held during the Congress, on January 15, 17, 19, 20, and 22, respectively. The sittings were held in the City Hall, the opening ceremonies being conducted by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. In his address of welcome Secretary SHAW spoke as follows:

“MR. CHAIRMAN, MR. MAYOR, AND MEMBERS OF THE CUSTOMS CONGRESS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS: It is not my province at this hour to enter upon an extended discussion of all or any one of the many interesting and important questions that may properly come before this Customs Congress. It is mine simply to give formal expression to what you must have already discovered, that the people of the United States welcome, with greatest cordiality, the distinguished representatives of the American Republics of which this Congress is composed.

“The errand which brings you is well calculated to strengthen the bonds of friendship which so naturally unite us. American Republics have much in common, little in competition, and seldom anything in dispute. I can not well understand how any unfortunate complications can arise to interfere with these relations, but I do appreciate how, in the coming years, these relations may, and ought to become more cordial, and how each may be benefited by the interchange of thought and literature and commerce. International visits like this, and the free exchange of ideas, ought and will redound to the end I have indicated, and which, I doubt not, is universally desired.

“Levyng import duties is not a modern method of raising revenues, nor is it confined to American Republics. It is fitting, however, that representatives of these Republics should annually confer and advise with each other on all subjects relating to customs service.

“I do not understand it to be the province of this Congress to discuss the merits of tariff schedules or the relative wisdom of a tariff for revenue and a tariff for protection. These questions constitute appropriate political issues and afford fruitful subjects for legislative consideration.

“This Congress is called in the interest of the administration of customs laws as they exist in the several Republics. That no unnecessary time may be consumed in preliminaries, a programme well calculated to facilitate your deliberations has been prepared by a committee appointed at an International Conference which convened in Mexico one year ago.

“The administration of customs laws is perhaps as complicated as anything connected with the administrative branch of government. It covers a wide range of subjects. From the time a ship from a foreign port enters domestic waters until clearance papers are issued, both the vessel and its cargo are subject to the jurisdiction, the supervision, the inspection, and the mandate of customs officials. What shall be the

requirements of manifests incident to entry and necessary to clearance, in what manner and during what hours cargoes may be discharged and received, the condition of wharves where the passengers and cargoes are discharged and received, the treatment of passengers, the inspection of baggage, the classification of merchandise, the appraisement of goods, warehousing, withdrawals for consumption, withdrawals for export, the liquidation of bonds, the allowance of drawbacks, the discovery and prosecution of frauds, are but a few of the many questions with which customs officers have to deal, and they constitute, therefore, appropriate subjects for consideration by this body.

"I desire to emphasize the importance of one or two of these subjects. It has always been the policy of the United States—and it is also the law, as again and again announced by our courts—to resolve reasonable doubts in favor of the importer. I assume that the same rule prevails in all countries. In other words, however much individuals may differ on the strict construction of constitutional provisions and legislative enactments, all agree that in administering customs laws a liberal interpretation is not only permissible, but well-nigh imperative. This rule should apply, I think, with especial force with reference to drawbacks. The whole drawback scheme has been worked out in the interest of the exporter. Any country can afford to be liberal, I think, with those who find a foreign market for the product of domestic labor. There are always three prerequisites to the allowance of a refund of customs duties: First, the actual payment into the Treasury of the amount sought to be withdrawn; second, the employment of domestic labor in bringing the imported material to an advanced state of perfection; third, the discovery of a foreign market for the article in its improved condition, and the actual exportation of the finished product. People may differ upon the proposition whether the tariff is or is not a tax upon the domestic consumer, but all concede that it is a burden upon the exporter of manufactures from imported material. When it is once conceded, therefore, that the Government does not desire to profit at the expense of its export trade, then the customs officials are justified in construing drawback laws as liberally as their language will permit, and legislators, I think, are justified in liberalizing these drawback laws as far as possible.

"Another subject to which I desire to call special attention is that of appraisement. *Ad valorem* duties are ordinarily levied at the market value of the articles in the country whence imported. In many instances this market value is difficult of ascertainment. There are many articles of merchandise that have no market value abroad for the reason that they are produced exclusively for the export trade. These are usually imported by the manufacturer, and are sold duty paid. A large percentage of the frauds upon the customs revenues of a country are committed on consigned goods, and it has always seemed to me

that the fact that goods are purchasable only in the domestic market raises a strong presumption that they are being undervalued. This practice not only drives the domestic importer out of business, but it prejudices the domestic manufacturer who produces competing goods.

"Another difficulty in the way of the appraiser arises from the fact that nearly all foreign goods can be purchased for export cheaper than for domestic consumption. Instances of this kind are of daily occurrence, and they cover a large range of articles. The fact that goods are sold for export cheaper than for the domestic market frequently works a great hardship upon the importer. He purchases abroad, and, presuming that he has paid the ordinary foreign market price, invoices at the price he has paid, but frequently finds himself subjected to an advance of from 10 to 75 per cent, with statutory penalties, and no relief.

"I do not mention this subject in criticism of the well-nigh universal European practice of selling goods abroad cheaper than at home. I refer to it only as affording one of the difficulties in the administration of customs laws when it is sought both to protect the revenues and also to protect the domestic competitive producer, and at the same time avoid unduly punishing an importer who has invoiced his goods at the actual price he has paid.

"But I must not unduly detain you in enumerating difficulties familiar to you all, and which are inherent. I hope you will pardon the suggestion, which may not be wholly germane to a customs congress, that, in my judgment, the commerce between the countries here represented might be very largely increased and to our mutual advantage.

"The United States imports \$1,000,000 per day of tropical and semi-tropical products. This trade constitutes a valuable prize for which our sister Republics may laudably compete. The countries entitled to representation in this conference annually import nearly \$500,000,000, largely food products and manufactures. For this prize, the country I represent should compete with more earnestness than it at present manifests.

"The means of intercommunication are very unsatisfactory. To what extent they will be improved in the near future, no one can predict; but that they can be materially improved, and with very moderate expense to any of the countries represented, must be apparent to every thinking person.

"You will pardon the hope, which I venture to express, that the time will come, and perhaps sooner than we dream—for commerce is the great leveler as well as the great civilizer and great educator—when the peoples represented here will be speaking a common language, and if so, then that language will be the most convenient language of commerce; when these peoples will have uniform standards of weights and measures, but if these standards shall ever be unified the choice must be made of those most convenient to commerce; when

standards of value and denominations of money shall be uniform and internationally interchangeable, but if this is to be realized the adopted standard must be the best and the denominations the most convenient; when standards of wages shall be measurably uniform, but if this shall ever be accomplished, then that standard must be the highest. There is no greater blessing to any people than high-priced labor. The commercial importance of a country is measured by the consumptive capacity of its people, and annual income is the test of consumptive capacity, and annual income is determined by the standard of wages. Therefore, in the hope that the acquaintances formed here, the interchange of ideas indulged here, the hopes and aspirations that may be inspired, may tend, at least in some degree, to the betterment of the conditions of all the people represented, I again assure you, gentlemen, that you are very welcome."

Señor NICANOR BOLET PERAZA, Delegate from Honduras, responded on behalf of the visiting delegates in English, as follows:

"HONORABLE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, MR. CHAIRMAN, DELEGATES: It is indeed a great honor, that which has been conferred on me by colleagues, choosing me to respond to the address just delivered by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, whose presence and words have added even more importance and solemnity to the opening session of this Congress.

"I have in vain endeavored to find out the reason that induced my colleagues to intrust me with such an exalted commission, for which any other Delegate would have been better fitted than myself; and the only motive that I can accept as reasonable for this act of preference is that the present Congress, being a Pan-American Congress, wishes to pay a tribute of remembrance to the first Pan-American Conference which met at Washington thirteen years ago, presided over by that illustrious American, JAMES G. BLAINE, that initial assembly of the representatives of the sister Republics that laid the foundation for all the good feelings, all the good works, and all the hopes that since then have brought about the several successive meetings of the American family, and the same which bring us to-day here to shake hands and work in harmony for our common welfare.

"The circumstance of my being the only Delegate to the present Congress who was also a Delegate to that historical Pan-American Conference, suggests to me the sole explanation for the unexpected privilege of addressing you at this moment.

"And it is very gratifying to find, as I have found, in the words of the honorable Mr. SHAW, the same spirit of fraternity, the same tone of familiar intimacy which characterized the words of Mr. BLAINE at the opening of the first Pan-American Congress; a spirit and a tone that are significant of the fact that a new principle is crystallizing in America, that a new bond has been formed among the free and sov-

ereign nations of the New World; a wiser and broader principle than the old idea of international treaties, a stronger and more rational bond than even the ties of consanguinity; because there is no friendship so powerful, no kinship so binding, as that which comes from a high and far-reaching idea; and it is now evident that America is a New World in the most ample sense of the word; new, not only because it was discovered late after other parts of the globe, but because its ideas are modern and because the tendencies of its progress are toward an ideal of Peace, Liberty, and Fraternity, a new basis for the intercourse of Communities and of Individuals in the future, ideas which in themselves discredit and condemn Conquest, Tyranny, and Selfishness.

“The scope of the present Congress is limited to the exclusive interests of commerce; but although our work will be somewhat dry and technical, from every other point of view the meetings will be pleasant and enjoyable. I know from experience that at the end of every one of these Pan-American gatherings we always part knowing each other better, feeling extinct in our minds many embarrassing prejudices, and believing that when those prejudices do not hamper our clear judgment, every difficulty seems surmountable, every problem seems easy to solve, every clashing interest seems to bear along with it its proper compensation; and then the idea of American fraternity emerges as a possibility, as a necessity, not only for the good of the American nations, but also for the good of humanity and civilization at large.

“On behalf of my colleagues and in my own name, allow me to express the sincerest thanks to the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. SHAW, for his heartfelt greetings on this occasion, and for the cordial welcome extended to us by the United States, and for the feelings of sincere regards from its Government which he so courteously conveys to all the countries here represented; and we beg Mr. SHAW to take with him to Washington the assurances of our best wishes for the prosperity and happiness of this great Republic.”

Following is the text of the resolutions adopted by the Customs Congress during its sessions:

“The undersigned, Delegates of the Republics represented at the first Customs Congress of the American Republics, duly authorized by their Governments, have approved the following resolutions:

“I.

“*Resolved*, That the first Customs Congress of the American Republics recommends to the Governments of the Republics represented that those Governments issue instructions to their principal officers of the customs and consuls, respectively, to facilitate the dispatch of

vessels engaged in international commerce, by according shipowners, masters of vessels, and shippers all conveniences and accommodations within their power, such conveniences and accommodations to include official services with equitable compensation during extra-official hours in exceptional cases, when the interests of international commerce would thereby be promoted; and

“Whereas delays in the visits of health officers to vessels sometimes cause loss to shipowners, consignees, passengers, and others:

“*Resolved*, That the Governments represented be requested to instruct their sanitary officers to visit vessels immediately on arrival, provided that such visits should be in official hours.

“II.

“*Resolved*, That the Customs Congress recommends to the Governments represented that fines imposed on masters of vessels for omissions or infractions of laws in making out customs documents be condoned in all cases when, in the judgment of the Department of the Treasury, it appears that there was no intention to commit fraud.

“III.

“*Resolved*, That the Customs Congress recommends that when packages are unladen from a vessel, which are not destined for that port but for another port, domestic or foreign, said packages shall be returned without the imposition of a fine, as soon as it can be proved that said packages are destined for another port, said proof to be by telegraph or by certificates issued by the customs officers of the port where the said packages were missed.

“IV.

“*Resolved*, First. That a commission be appointed by the Board of Directors of the Bureau of American Republics, as soon as practicable, whose duty it shall be to prepare and have printed in English, Spanish, and Portuguese a compilation in succinct form giving the practice of each country upon the subjects of vessels, merchandise, and nomenclature in use therein, such publication to be arranged in form to afford ready comparison.

“Second. That the next session of this Customs Congress convene in the city of Washington as soon after the completion of the foregoing compilation as possible, the same to be called by the Board of Directors of the Bureau of American Republics.

“Third. That the question of the definite meetings of future congresses and the appointment of a permanent Customs Commission be referred to the next Congress.

"V.

"Whereas the Second Pan-American Conference at the City of Mexico in its resolution of January 22, 1902, paragraph II, letter F, recommends simplicity and uniformity of the custom-house regulations governing merchandise in transit through the territory of one country, when destined for use or consumption in another or other countries, observing the principles of free commercial transit on the terrestrial and fluvial highways of the nations of America, without collecting duties or charges other than those which represent a just compensation for services rendered, but subject to all the formalities in force in the country which grants the transit; and

"Whereas the object of the present Congress being the adoption of measures to facilitate the commercial relations of the American Republics, including the free transit of merchandise as one of these measures: Therefore

"*Resolved*, That the principle of free international transit of merchandise through the territory of one country destined for use or consumption in another or other countries by terrestrial or fluvial highways of the American Republics is approved by the Customs Congress, which recommends to the Governments of the American Republics the enactment of measures to make effective that principle.

"VI.

"*Resolved*, That in order to facilitate the prompt despatch of vessels, the Customs Congress of the American Republics recommends to the Governments represented that instructions be issued to Collectors of Customs to authorize, on request, the preparation of outward cargoes in advance of the arrival of the vessel, subject to necessary customs regulations.

"VII.

"*Resolved*, That the Customs Congress of the American Republics recommends to the Governments represented that instructions be issued to permit the loading and unloading of vessels during the night in such cases as conditions may allow and in the discretion of the duly constituted authorities.

"VIII.

"*Resolved*, That the Customs Congress of the American Republics recommends to the Governments represented that instructions be issued to permit the loading and unloading of vessels on holidays, Sundays included, except national holidays.

" IX.

" *Resolved*, That the Customs Congress of the American Republics recommends to the Governments represented that instructions be issued to permit the simultaneous loading and unloading of cargoes on and from the same vessel.

" X.

" Whereas the first Customs Congress of the American Republics reports that the general practice of the principal maritime nations is to employ net register tonnage as the basis of national charges on vessels, as distinguished from local and individual charges, and that the selection of net tonnage as the basis appears to improve the conditions of labor at sea and to promote more rapid communication between different countries; therefore,

" *Resolved*, That the Congress recommends to the Governments of the Republics represented, notwithstanding the recommendation made by the Second International Conference, held in the City of Mexico in January, 1902, that gross tonnage should be the basis of shipping charges, that those Governments, so far as practicable, adopt net register tonnage as the basis of national charges on vessels.

" XI.

" *Resolved*, The Customs Congress recommends to the American Republics a reform in their custom-house regulations as far as it may be necessary to attain the following results:

" First. To give the utmost facilities to foreign goods coming into the jurisdiction of the country to which they are intended to be imported.

" Second. To simplify as much as possible the original declarations that have to be made in the place of manufacture, especially in regard to the wording of consular invoices, and to have those documents made as simple as possible in order to save the shipper's fines or responsibilities incurred by imperfect declarations, while made without any intention of fraud.

" Third. To facilitate either to the shippers or the importers the rectification of errors or differences that may occur in the shipper's declarations without being liable to penalties.

" Fourth. To facilitate international traffic of foreign merchandise through different countries, simplifying as much as possible the customs documentation that is necessary for such operation, taking at the same time all necessary precautions to prevent fraud. Also to allow to pass, without paying transit taxes, the goods subject to such taxes

wherever said exemption may be suitable to the resources and economical conditions of the country they are going through."

The Congress also approved the following recommendation of its Committee on Nomenclature:

"The committee voted unanimously in favor of the adoption of the metric system, believing it to be more easily adapted to general use, and that its adoption would accomplish economy in the handling of commodities internationally. The metric system being in use in all the custom-houses of the South American Republics at present, and the customs service of the United States annually expending large sums for the translation of metric equivalents into the terms of weights and measures now in use in this country, the committee believes that the common adoption of the metric system would be of great advantage in a practical business way, and recommends that this Congress earnestly strive to accomplish that end."

Made and signed in two copies, written in the English and Spanish languages, respectively, which shall be deposited in the Department of State of the United States, so that certified copies thereof may be made in order to transmit them through the diplomatic channel to each one of the American Republics.

THE PANAMA CANAL TREATY.

On the 22d of January, 1903, a convention was concluded at Washington between the Secretary of State of the United States of America and the Chargé d'Affaires of Colombia, in behalf of their respective Governments, for the construction of a ship canal to connect the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

This convention was transmitted to the Senate on the following day, and was, as usual, read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

On the 24th of the same month the Senate of the United States was pleased to order the injunction of secrecy to be removed, and the instrument was given to the public.

The following is the full text of the convention:

"The United States of America and the Republic of Colombia, being desirous to assure the construction of a ship canal to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the Congress of the United States of America having passed an Act approved June 28, 1902, in furtherance of that object, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, the high contracting parties have resolved, for that purpose, to conclude a Convention and have accordingly appointed as their plenipotentiaries,

"The President of the United States of America, John Hay, Secretary of State, and

“The President of the Republic of Colombia, Thomas Herran, Chargé d’Affaires, thereunto specially empowered by said government, “who, after communicating to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

“ARTICLE I.

“The Government of Colombia authorizes the New Panama Canal Company to sell and transfer to the United States its rights, privileges, properties, and concessions, as well as the Panama Railroad and all the shares or part of the shares of that company; but the public lands situated outside of the zone hereinafter specified, now corresponding to the concessions to both said enterprises shall revert to the Republic of Colombia, except any property now owned by or in the possession of the said companies within Panama or Colon, or the ports and terminals thereof.

“But it is understood that Colombia reserves all its rights to the special shares in the capital of the New Panama Canal Company to which reference is made in Article IV of the contract of December 10, 1890, which shares shall be paid their full nominal value at least; but as such right of Colombia exists solely in its character of stockholder in said Company, no obligation under this provision is imposed upon or assumed by the United States.

“The Railroad Company (and the United States as owner of the enterprise) shall be free from the obligations imposed by the railroad concession, excepting as to the payment at maturity by the Railroad Company of the outstanding bonds issued by said Railroad Company.

“ARTICLE II.

“The United States shall have the exclusive right for the term of one hundred years, renewable at the sole and absolute option of the United States, for periods of similar duration so long as the United States may desire, to excavate, construct, maintain, operate, control, and protect the Maritime Canal with or without locks from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, to and across the territory of Colombia, such canal to be of sufficient depth and capacity for vessels of the largest tonnage and greatest draft now engaged in commerce, and such as may be reasonably anticipated, and also the same rights for the construction, maintenance, operation, control, and protection of the Panama Railroad and of railway, telegraph and telephone lines, canals, dikes, dams, and reservoirs, and such other auxiliary works as may be necessary and convenient for the construction, maintenance, protection and operation of the canal and railroads.

"ARTICLE III.

"To enable the United States to exercise the rights and privileges granted by this Treaty the Republic of Colombia grants to that Government the use and control for the term of one hundred years, renewable at the sole and absolute option of the United States, for periods of similar duration so long as the United States may desire, of a zone of territory along the route of the canal to be constructed five kilometers in width on either side thereof measured from its center line including therein the necessary auxiliary canals not exceeding in any case fifteen miles from the main canal and other works, together with ten fathoms of water in the Bay of Limon in extension of the canal, and at least three marine miles from mean low water mark from each terminus of the canal into the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean respectively. So far as necessary for the construction, maintenance and operation of the canal, the United States shall have the use and occupation of the group of small islands in the Bay of Panama named Perico, Naos, Culebra and Flamenco, but the same shall not be construed as being within the zone herein defined nor governed by the special provisions applicable to the same.

"This grant shall in no manner invalidate the titles or rights of private land holders in the said zone of territory, nor shall it interfere with the rights of way over the public roads of the Department; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall operate to diminish, impair or restrict the rights elsewhere herein granted to the United States.

"This grant shall not include the cities of Panama and Colon, except so far as lands and other property therein are now owned by or in possession of the said Canal Company or the said Railroad Company; but all the stipulations contained in Article 35 of the Treaty of 1846-48 between the contracting parties shall continue and apply in full force to the cities of Panama and Colon and to the accessory community lands and other property within the said zone, and the territory thereon shall be neutral territory, and the United States shall continue to guarantee the neutrality thereof and the sovereignty of Colombia thereover, in conformity with the above mentioned Article 35 of said Treaty.

"In furtherance of this last provision there shall be created a Joint Commission by the Governments of Colombia and the United States that shall establish and enforce sanitary and police regulations.

"ARTICLE IV.

"The rights and privileges granted to the United States by the terms of this convention shall not affect the sovereignty of the Republic of Colombia over the territory within whose boundaries such rights and privileges are to be exercised.

“The United States freely acknowledges and recognizes this sovereignty and disavows any intention to impair it in any way whatever or to increase its territory at the expense of Colombia or of any of the sister republics in Central or South America, but on the contrary, it desires to strengthen the power of the republics on this continent, and to promote, develop and maintain their prosperity and independence.

“ARTICLE V.

“The Republic of Colombia authorizes the United States to construct and maintain at each entrance and terminus of the proposed canal a port for vessels using the same, with suitable light houses and other aids to navigation, and the United States is authorized to use and occupy within the limits of the zone fixed by this convention, such parts of the coast line and of the lands and islands adjacent thereto as are necessary for this purpose, including the construction and maintenance of breakwaters, dikes, jetties, embankments, coaling stations, docks and other appropriate works, and the United States undertakes the construction and maintenance of such works and will bear all the expense thereof. The ports when established are declared free, and their demarcations shall be clearly and definitely defined.

“To give effect to this Article, the United States will give special attention and care to the maintenance of works for drainage, sanitary and healthful purposes along the line of the canal, and its dependencies, in order to prevent the invasion of epidemics or of securing their prompt suppression should they appear. With this end in view the United States will organize hospitals along the line of the canal, and will suitably supply or cause to be supplied the towns of Panama and Colon with the necessary aqueducts and drainage works, in order to prevent their becoming centers of infection on account of their proximity to the canal.

“The Government of Colombia will secure for the United States or its nominees the lands and rights that may be required in the towns of Panama and Colon to effect the improvements above referred to, and the Government of the United States or its nominees shall be authorized to impose and collect equitable water rates, during fifty years for the service rendered; but on the expiration of said term the use of the water shall be free for the inhabitants of Panama and Colon, except to the extent that may be necessary for the operation and maintenance of said water system, including reservoirs, aqueducts, hydrants, supply service, drainage and other works.

“ARTICLE VI.

“The Republic of Colombia agrees that it will not cede or lease to any foreign Government any of its islands or harbors within or adjacent to the Bay of Panama, nor on the Atlantic Coast of Colombia,

between the Atrato River and the western boundary of the Department of Panama, for the purpose of establishing fortifications, naval or coaling stations, military posts, docks or other works that might interfere with the construction, maintenance, operation, protection, safety, and free use of the canal and auxiliary works. In order to enable Colombia to comply with this stipulation, the Government of the United States agrees to give Colombia the material support that may be required in order to prevent the occupation of said islands and ports, guaranteeing there the sovereignty, independence and integrity of Colombia.

“ARTICLE VII.

“The Republic of Colombia includes in the foregoing grant the right without obstacle, cost, or impediment, to such control, consumption and general utilization in any manner found necessary by the United States to the exercise by it of the grants to, and rights conferred upon it by this Treaty, the waters of the Chagres River and other streams, lakes and lagoons, of all non-navigable waters, natural and artificial, and also to navigate all rivers, streams, lakes and other navigable water-ways, within the jurisdiction and under the dominion of the Republic of Colombia, in the Department of Panama, within or without said zone, as may be necessary or desirable for the construction, maintenance and operation of the canal and its auxiliary canals and other works, and without tolls or charges of any kind; and to raise and lower the levels of the waters, and to deflect them, and to impound any such waters, and to overflow any lands necessary for the due exercise of such grants and rights to the United States; and to rectify, construct and improve the navigation of any such rivers, streams, lakes and lagoons at the sole cost of the United States; but any such water-ways so made by the United States may be used by citizens of Colombia free of tolls or other charges. And the United States shall have the right to use without cost, any water, stone, clay, earth or other minerals belonging to Colombia on the public domain that may be needed by it.

“All damages caused to private land owners by inundation or by the deviation of water courses, or in other ways, arising out of the construction or operation of the canal, shall in each case be appraised and settled by a joint commission appointed by the Governments of the United States and Colombia, but the cost of the indemnities so agreed upon shall be borne solely by the United States.

“ARTICLE VIII.

“The Government of Colombia declares free for all time the ports at either entrance of the Canal, including Panama and Colon and the waters thereof in such manner that there shall not be collected by the

Government of Colombia custom house tols, tonnage, anchorage, light-house, wharf, pilot, or quarantine dues, nor any other charges or taxes of any kind shall be levied or imposed by the Government of Colombia upon any vessel using or passing through the Canal or belonging to or employed by the United States, directly or indirectly, in connection with the construction, maintenance and operation of the main work or its auxiliaries, or upon the cargo, officers, crew, or passengers of any such vessels; it being the intent of this convention that all vessels and their cargoes, crews, and passengers, shall be permitted to use and pass through the Canal and the ports leading thereto, subject to no other demands or impositions than such tolls and charges as may be imposed by the United States for the use of the Canal and other works. It being understood that such tolls and charges shall be governed by the provisions of Article XVI.

“The ports leading to the Canal, including Panama and Colon, also shall be free to the commerce of the world, and no duties or taxes shall be imposed, except upon merchandise destined to be introduced for the consumption of the rest of the Republic of Colombia, or the Department of Panama, and upon vessels touching at the ports of Colon and Panama and which do not cross the Canal.

“Though the said ports shall be free and open to all, the Government of Colombia may establish in them such custom houses and guards as Colombia may deem necessary to collect duties on importations destined to other portions of Colombia and to prevent contraband trade. The United States shall have the right to make use of the ports at the two extremities of the Canal including Panama and Colon as places of anchorage, in order to make repairs for loading, unloading, depositing, or transshipping cargoes either in transit or destined for the service of the Canal and other works.

“Any concessions or privileges granted by Colombia for the operation of light houses at Colon and Panama shall be subject to expropriation, indemnification and payment in the same manner as is provided by Article XIV in respect to the property therein mentioned; but Colombia shall make no additional grant of any such privilege nor change the status of any existing concession.

“ARTICLE IX.

“There shall not be imposed any taxes, national, municipal, departmental, or of any other class, upon the canal, the vessels that may use it, tugs and other vessels employed in the service of the canal, the railways and auxiliary works, store houses, work shops, offices, quarters for laborers, factories of all kinds, warehouses, wharves, machinery and other works, property, and effects appertaining to the canal or railroad or that may be necessary for the service of the canal or railroad and their dependencies, whether situated within the cities of

Panama and Colon, or any other place authorized by the provisions of this convention.

“Nor shall there be imposed contributions or charges of a personal character of whatever species upon officers, employees, laborers, and other individuals in the service of the canal and its dependencies.

“ARTICLE X.

“It is agreed that telegraph and telephone lines, when established for canal purposes, may also, under suitable regulations, be used for public and private business in connection with the systems of Colombia and the other American Republics and with the lines of cable companies authorized to enter the ports and territories of these Republics; but the official dispatches of the Government of Colombia and the authorities of the Department of Panama shall not pay for such service higher tolls than those required from the officials in the service of the United States.

“ARTICLE XI.

“The Government of Colombia shall permit the immigration and free access to the lands and workshops of the canal and its dependencies of all employees and workmen of whatever nationality under contract to work upon or seeking employment or in any wise connected with the said canal and its dependencies, with their respective families, and all such persons shall be free and exempt from the military service of the Republic of Colombia.

“ARTICLE XII.

“The United States may import at any time into the said zone, free of customs duties, imposts, taxes, or other charges, and without any restriction, any and all vessels, dredges, engines, cars, machinery, tools, explosives, materials, supplies, and other articles necessary and convenient in the construction, maintenance and operation of the canal and auxiliary works, also all provisions, medicines, clothing, supplies and other things necessary and convenient for the officers, employees, workmen and laborers in the service and employ of the United States and for their families. If any such articles are disposed of for use without the zone excepting Panama and Colon and within the territory of the Republic, they shall be subject to the same import or other duties as like articles under the laws of Colombia or the ordinances of the Department of Panama.

“ARTICLE XIII.

“The United States shall have authority to protect and make secure the canal, as well as railways and other auxiliary works and dependencies, and to preserve order and discipline among the laborers and other

persons who may congregate in that region, and to make and enforce such police and sanitary regulations as it may deem necessary to preserve order and public health thereon, and to protect navigation and commerce through and over said canal, railways and other works and dependencies from interruption or damage.

"I. The Republic of Colombia may establish judicial tribunals within said zone, for the determination, according to its laws and judicial procedure, of certain controversies hereinafter mentioned.

"Such judicial tribunal or tribunals so established by the Republic of Colombia shall have exclusive jurisdiction in said zone of all controversies between citizens of the Republic of Colombia, or between citizens of the Republic of Colombia and citizens of any foreign nation other than the United States.

"II. Subject to the general sovereignty of Colombia over said zone, the United States may establish judicial tribunals thereon, which shall have jurisdiction of certain controversies hereinafter mentioned to be determined according to the laws and judicial procedure of the United States.

"Such judicial tribunal or tribunals so established by the United States shall have exclusive jurisdiction in said zone of all controversies between citizens of the United States, and between citizens of the United States and citizens of any foreign nation other than the Republic of Colombia; and of all controversies in any wise growing out of or relating to the construction, maintenance or operation of the canal, railway and other properties and works.

"III. The United States and Colombia engage jointly to establish and maintain upon said zone, judicial tribunals having civil, criminal and admiralty jurisdiction, and to be composed of jurists appointed by the Government of the United States and Colombia in a manner hereafter to be agreed upon between said Governments, and which tribunals shall have jurisdiction of certain controversies hereinafter mentioned, and of all crimes, felonies and misdemeanors committed within said zone, and of all cases arising in admiralty, according to such laws and procedure as shall be hereafter agreed upon and declared by the two governments.

"Such joint judicial tribunals shall have exclusive jurisdiction in said zone of all controversies between citizens of the United States and citizens of Colombia, and between citizens of nations other than Colombia or the United States; and also of all crimes, felonies and misdemeanors committed within said zone, and of all questions of admiralty arising therein.

"IV. The two Governments hereafter, and from time to time as occasion arises, shall agree upon and establish the laws and procedures which shall govern such joint judicial tribunal and which shall be applicable to the persons and cases over which such tribunal shall

have jurisdiction, and also shall likewise create the requisite officers and employees of such court and establish their powers and duties; and further shall make adequate provision by like agreement for the pursuit, capture, imprisonment, detention and delivery within said zone of persons charged with the commitment of crimes, felonies or misdemeanors without said zone; and for the pursuit, capture, imprisonment, detention and delivery without said zone of persons charged with the commitment of crimes, felonies and misdemeanors within said zone.

“ARTICLE XIV.

“The works of the canal, the railways and their auxiliaries are declared of public utility, and in consequence all areas of land and water necessary for the construction, maintenance, and operation of the canal and other specified works may be expropriated in conformity with the laws of Colombia, except that the indemnity shall be conclusively determined without appeal, by a joint commission appointed by the Governments of Colombia and the United States.

“The indemnities awarded by the Commission for such expropriation shall be borne by the United States, but the appraisal of said lands and the assessment of damages shall be based upon their value before the commencement of the work upon the canal.

“ARTICLE XV.

“The Republic of Colombia grants to the United States the use of all the ports of the Republic open to commerce as places of refuge for any vessels employed in the canal enterprise, and for all vessels in distress having the right to pass through the canal and wishing to anchor in said ports. Such vessels shall be exempt from anchorage and tonnage dues on the part of Colombia.

“ARTICLE XVI.

“The canal, when constructed, and the entrance thereto shall be neutral in perpetuity, and shall be opened upon the terms provided for by Section I of Article three of, and in conformity with all the stipulations of, the treaty entered into by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain on November 18, 1901.

“ARTICLE XVII.

“The Government of Colombia shall have the right to transport over the canal its vessels, troops, and munitions of war at all times without paying charges of any kind. This exemption is to be extended to the auxiliary railway for the transportation of persons in the service of the Republic of Colombia or of the Department of Panama, or of the police force charged with the preservation of public order outside of said zone, as well as to their baggage, munitions of war and supplies.

"ARTICLE XVIII.

"The United States shall have full power and authority to establish and enforce regulations for the use of the canal, railways, and the entering ports and auxiliary works, and to fix rates of tolls and charges thereof, subject to the limitations stated in Article XVI.

"ARTICLE XIX.

"The rights and privileges granted to the United States by this convention shall not affect the sovereignty of the Republic of Colombia over the real estate that may be acquired by the United States by reason of the transfer of the rights of the New Panama Canal Company and the Panama Railroad Company lying outside of the said canal zone.

"ARTICLE XX.

"If by virtue of any existing treaty between the Republic of Colombia and any third power, there may be any privilege or concession relative to an interoceanic means of communication which especially favors such third power, and which in any of its terms may be incompatible with the terms of the present convention, the Republic of Colombia agrees to cancel or modify such treaty in due form, for which purpose it shall give to the said third power the requisite notification within the term of four months from the date of the present convention, and in case the existing treaty contains no clause permitting its modification or annulment, the Republic of Colombia agrees to procure its modification or annulment in such form that there shall not exist any conflict with the stipulations of the present convention.

"ARTICLE XXI.

"The rights and privileges granted by the Republic of Colombia to the United States in the preceding Articles are understood to be free of all anterior concessions or privileges to other Governments, corporations, syndicates or individuals, and consequently, if there should arise any claims on account of the present concessions and privileges or otherwise, the claimants shall resort to the Government of Colombia and not to the United States for any indemnity or compromise which may be required.

"ARTICLE XXII.

"The Republic of Colombia renounces and grants to the United States the participation to which it might be entitled in the future earnings of the canal under Article XV of the concessionary contract with Lucien N. B. Wyse now owned by the New Panama Canal Company and any and all other rights or claims of a pecuniary nature arising under or relating to said concession, or arising under or relating to the concessions to the Panama Railroad Company or any

extension or modification thereof; and it likewise renounces, confirms and grants to the United States, now and hereafter, all the rights and property reserved in the said concessions which otherwise would belong to Colombia at or before the expiration of the terms of ninety-nine years of the concessions granted to or held by the above mentioned party and companies, and all right, title and interest which it now has or may hereafter have, in and to the lands, canal, works, property and rights held by the said companies under said concessions or otherwise, and acquired or to be acquired by the United States from or through the New Panama Canal Company, including any property and rights which might or may in the future either by lapse of time, forfeiture or otherwise, revert to the Republic of Colombia under any contracts of concessions, with said Wyse, the Universal Panama Canal Company, the Panama Railroad Company and the New Panama Canal Company.

“The aforesaid rights and property shall be and are free and released from any present or reversionary interest in or claims of Colombia and the title of the United States thereto upon consummation of the contemplated purchase by the United States from the New Panama Canal Company, shall be absolute, so far as concerns the Republic of Colombia, excepting always the rights of Colombia specifically secured under this treaty.

“ARTICLE XXIII.

“If it should become necessary at any time to employ armed forces for the safety or protection of the canal, or of the ships that make use of the same, or the railways and other works, the Republic of Colombia agrees to provide the forces necessary for such purpose, according to the circumstances of the case, but if the Government of Colombia cannot effectively comply with this obligation, then, with the consent of or at the request of Colombia, or of her Minister at Washington, or of the local authorities, civil or military, the United States shall employ such force as may be necessary for that sole purpose; and as soon as the necessity shall have ceased will withdraw the forces so employed. Under exceptional circumstances, however, on account of unforeseen or imminent danger to said canal, railways and other works, or to the lives and property of the persons employed upon the canal, railways, and other works, the Government of the United States is authorized to act in the interest of their protection, without the necessity of obtaining the consent beforehand of the Government of Colombia; and it shall give immediate advice of the measures adopted for the purpose stated; and as soon as sufficient Colombian forces shall arrive to attend to the indicated purpose, those of the United States shall retire.

"ARTICLE XXIV.

"The Government of the United States agrees to complete the construction of the preliminary works necessary, together with all the auxiliary works, in the shortest time possible; and within two years from the date of the exchange of ratification of this convention the main works of the canal proper shall be commenced, and it shall be opened to the traffic between the two oceans within twelve years after such period of two years. In case, however, that any difficulties or obstacles should arise in the construction of the canal which are at present impossible to foresee, in consideration of the good faith with which the Government of the United States shall have proceeded, and the large amount of money expended so far on the works and the nature of the difficulties which may have arisen, the Government of Colombia will prolong the terms stipulated in this Article up to twelve years more for the completion of the work of the canal.

"But in case the United States should, at any time, determine to make such canal practically a sea level canal, then such period shall be extended for ten years further.

"ARTICLE XXV.

"As the price or compensation for the right to use the zone granted in this convention by Colombia to the United States for the construction of a canal, together with the proprietary right over the Panama Railroad, and for the annuity of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars gold, which Colombia ceases to receive from the said railroad, as well as in compensation for other rights, privileges and exemptions granted to the United States, and in consideration of the increase in the administrative expenses of the Department of Panama consequent upon the construction of the said canal, the Government of the United States binds itself to pay Colombia the sum of ten million dollars in gold coin of the United States on the exchange of the ratification of this convention after its approval according to the laws of the respective countries, and also an annual payment during the life of this convention of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in like gold coin, beginning nine years after the date aforesaid.

"The provisions of this Article shall be in addition to all other benefits assured to Colombia under this convention.

"But no delay nor difference of opinion under this Article shall affect nor interrupt the full operation and effect of this convention in all other respects:

"ARTICLE XXVI.

"No change either in the Government or in the laws and treaties of Colombia, shall, without the consent of the United States, affect any

right of the United States under the present convention, or under any treaty stipulation between the two countries (that now exist or may hereafter exist) touching the subject matter of this convention.

"If Columbia shall hereafter enter as a constituent into any other Government or into any union or confederation of States so as to merge her sovereignty or independence in such Government, union, or confederation, the rights of the United States under this convention shall not be in any respect lessened or impaired.

"ARTICLE XXVII.

"The joint commission referred to in Articles III, VII and XIV shall be established as follows:

"The President of the United States shall nominate two persons and the President of Colombia shall nominate two persons and they shall proceed to a decision; but in case of disagreement of the Commission (by reason of their being equally divided in conclusion) an umpire shall be appointed by the two Governments, who shall render the decision. In the event of death, absence or incapacity of any Commissioner or umpire, or of his omitting, declining or ceasing to act, his place shall be filled by the appointment of another person in the manner above indicated. All decisions by a majority of the Commission or by the umpire shall be final.

"ARTICLE XXVIII.

"This convention when signed by the contracting parties, shall be ratified according to the laws of the respective countries and shall be exchanged at Washington within a term of eight months from this date, or earlier if possible.

"In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention in duplicate and have hereunto affixed their respective seals.

"Done at the City of Washington, the 22d day of January in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and three.

"(Signed)	JOHN HAY.	[SEAL.]
"(Signed)	TOMÁS HERRÁN.	[SEAL.]"

TREATY OF COMMERCIAL RECIPROCITY BETWEEN CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES.

On December 11, 1902, a Treaty of Commercial Reciprocity was concluded between the Republics of Cuba and the United States, and is now waiting the constitutional approval of the Senates of the two countries. The great importance of the event impels the MONTHLY BULLETIN to publish the text of the instrument, the Spanish of

which is reproduced from the "Diario de la Marina de la Habana" of the 20th of December, 1902, and the English from the "New York Tribune" of December 25, 1902. Following is the text of the treaty:

"The President of the Republic of Cuba and the President of the Republic of the United States of America, animated by the desire to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries, and to facilitate their commercial intercourse by improving the conditions of trade between them, have resolved to enter into a convention for that purpose, and have appointed their respective plenipotentiaries, to wit:

"The President of the Republic of Cuba, the Hon. CARLOS DE ZALDO Y BEURMANN, Secretary of State and Justice, and the Hon. JOSE M. GARCIA Y MONTES, Secretary of the Treasury:

"The President of the United States of America, the Hon. Gen. TASKER H. BLISS, who, after an exchange of their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have, in consideration of and in compensation for the respective concessions and engagements made by each to the other, as hereinafter recited, agreed and do hereby agree upon the following articles for the regulation and government of their reciprocal trade, namely:

"ARTICLE I.

"During the term of this convention all articles of merchandise, being the product of the soil or industry of the United States which are now imported into the Republic of Cuba free of duty, and all articles of merchandise being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba which are now imported into the United States free of duty, shall continue to be so admitted by the respective countries free of duty.

"ARTICLE II.

"During the term of this convention all articles of merchandise not included in the foregoing Article I, and being the product of the soil or industry of the Republic of Cuba, imported into the United States, shall be admitted at a reduction of 20 per cent of the rates of duty thereon, as provided by the tariff act of the United States approved July 24, 1897, or as may be provided by any tariff law of the United States subsequently enacted.

"ARTICLE III.

"During the term of this convention all articles of merchandise not included in the foregoing Article I and not hereinafter enumerated, being the product of the soil or industry of the United States, imported into the Republic of Cuba, shall be admitted at a reduction of 20 per cent of the rates of duty thereon, as now provided in the customs tariff of said Republic of Cuba.

"ARTICLE IV.

"During the term of this convention the following articles of merchandise, as enumerated and described in the existing customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba, being the product of the soil or industry of the United States, imported into Cuba, shall be admitted at the following respective reductions of the rates of duty thereon, as now provided in the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba:

"*Schedule A* (to be admitted at a reduction of 25 per cent).—Machinery and apparatus of copper or its alloys, or machines and apparatus in which copper or its alloys enter as the component of chief value; cast iron, wrought iron, and steel, and manufactures thereof; articles of crystal and glass, except window glass; cotton and manufactures thereof now classified under paragraphs 114 and 116 of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; ships and water-borne vessels of all kinds, of iron or steel; whiskys and brandies; fish, salted, pickled, smoked, or marinated; fish or shell-fish, preserved in oil or otherwise, in tins; articles of pottery or earthenware now classified under paragraphs 21 and 22 of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba.

"*Schedule B* (to be admitted at a reduction of 30 per cent).—Butter; chemical and pharmaceutical products and simple drugs; malt liquors in bottles; nonalcoholic beverages, cider, mineral waters; colors and dyes; window glass; complete or partly made up articles of hemp, flax, pita, jute, heniquen, ramie, and other vegetable fibers now classified under the paragraphs of Group 2, Class V, of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; musical instruments; writing and printing paper, except for newspapers; cotton and manufactures thereof, except those now classified under paragraphs 114 and 116 of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba (see *Schedule A*), and except knitted goods (see *Schedule C*); all articles of cutlery, boots, shoes, and slippers now classified under paragraphs 197 and 198 of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; gold and silver plated ware; drawings; photographs; engravings; lithographs, chromolithographs, oleographs, etc., printed from stone, zinc, aluminum, or other material, used as labels, flaps, bands, and wrappers for tobacco or other purposes, and all the other papers (except paper for cigarettes, and excepting maps and charts), pasteboard and manufactures thereof now classified under paragraphs 157 to 164, inclusive, of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; common or ordinary scops, now classified under paragraph 105, letters A and B, of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; vegetables, pickled or preserved in any manner; all wines, except those now classified under paragraph 297 (*a*) of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba.

"*Schedule C* (to be admitted at a reduction of 40 per cent).—Manufactures of cotton, knitted and all manufactures of cotton not included

in the preceding schedules; cheese, fruits (preserved), paper pulp, perfumery and essences, articles of pottery and earthenware now classified under paragraph 20 of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; porcelain, soaps other than common, now classified under paragraph 105 of the customs tariff of the Republic of Cuba; umbrellas and parasols; dextrin and glucose, watches, wool, and manufactures thereof, silk and manufactures thereof, rice.

“ARTICLE V.

“It is understood and agreed that the laws and regulations adopted, or that may be adopted, by the United States and by the Republic of Cuba to protect their revenues and to prevent fraud in the declarations and proofs that the articles of merchandise to which this convention may apply are the product or manufacture of the United States and the Republic of Cuba, respectively, shall not impose any additional charge or fees thereof on the articles imported, excepting the consular fees established, or which may be established, by either of the two countries for issuing shipping documents, which fees shall not be higher than those charged on the shipments of similar merchandise from any other nation whatsoever.

“ARTICLE VI.

“It is agreed that the tobacco, in any form, of the United States or of any of its insular possessions shall not enjoy the benefit of any concession or rebate of duty when imported into the Republic of Cuba.

“ARTICLE VII.

“It is agreed that similar articles of both countries shall receive equal treatment on their importation into the ports of the United States and the Republic of Cuba, respectively.

“ARTICLE VIII.

“The rates of duty herein granted by the United States to the Republic of Cuba are and shall continue during the term of this convention preferential in respect to all like imports from other countries, and, in return for said preferential rates of duty granted to the Republic of Cuba by the United States, it is agreed that the concession herein granted on the part of the said Republic of Cuba to the products of the United States shall likewise be, and shall continue during the term of this convention, preferential in respect to all like imports from other countries.

“ARTICLE IX.

“In order to maintain the mutual advantages granted in the present convention by the United States to the Republic of Cuba, and by the

Republic of Cuba to the United States, it is understood and agreed that any tax or charge that may be imposed by the national or local authorities of either of the two countries upon the articles of merchandise embraced in the provisions of this convention, subsequent to importation and prior to their entering into consumption in the respective countries, shall be imposed and collected without discrimination upon like articles whencesoever imported.

“ARTICLE X.

“It is hereby understood and agreed that in case of changes in the tariff of either country which deprive the other of the advantages which is represented by the percentages herein agreed upon, on the actual rates of the tariffs now in force, the country so deprived of this protection reserves the right to terminate its obligations under this convention after six months’ notice to the other of its intention to arrest the operations thereof.

“And it is further understood and agreed that if, at any time during the term of this convention, after the expiration of the first year, the protection herein granted to the products and manufactures of the United States on the basis of the actual rates of the tariff of the Republic of Cuba now in force should appear to the Government of said Republic to be excessive in view of a new tariff law that may be adopted by it after this convention becomes operative, then the said Republic of Cuba may reopen negotiations with a view to securing such modifications as may appear proper to both contracting parties.

“ARTICLE XI.

“The present convention shall be ratified by the appropriate authorities of the respective countries, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America, as soon as may be before the 31st day of January, 1903, and the convention shall go into effect on the tenth day after the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force for the term of five years from date of going into effect, and from year to year thereafter until the expiration of one year from the day when either of the contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same.

“In witness whereof we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed the same in duplicate, in English and Spanish, and have affixed our respective seals, at Havana, this 11th day of December, in the year 1902.”

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

RAILWAY CONTRACT WITH BOLIVIA.

The "Nación," of Buenos Ayres, for December 2, 1902, states that an agreement has been concluded between the Argentine and Bolivian Governments for the prolongation of the railway line at present extending from Jujuy to La Quiaca on the Bolivian frontier. The new terminus is to be Tapiza or some other equally suitable point in Bolivia.

The Argentine Government will defray the whole expense of the construction and will engineer and manage the railway in the capacity of a private firm, but the Bolivian Government may at any time, on the payment of the original cost, acquire that part of the line situated within its territory. It may also refund a part of the outlay and have a share in the profits proportional to the amounts reimbursed.

The Bolivian Government will have no voice in the matter of rates, so long as the line is under Argentine management, unless the dividend on the capital reaches 7 per cent, but a rebate of 50 per cent on the ordinary charges will be granted in case of merchandise carried on account of the Bolivian Government within the latter's territory.

Similar treatment will be accorded to the Argentine Government when the railway shall become the property of Bolivia.

BUDGET FOR 1903.

The "Review of the River Plate" of December 12, 1902, publishes the Budget of the Argentine Republic for 1903, which stands as follows, the figures for 1902 also being given for the sake of comparison:

	1903.	1902.
	<i>Gold.</i>	<i>Gold.</i>
Foreign Affairs.....	\$311,183	\$387,111
Debt.....	31,116,619	31,001,133
Navy.....	11,462	11,462
Agriculture.....	12,000	12,000
Public Works.....	1,300,000	2,085,970
	<i>Paper.</i>	<i>Paper.</i>
Congress.....	2,617,000	2,558,000
Interior.....	14,561,000	11,699,000
Foreign Affairs.....	1,241,000	1,351,000
Finance.....	7,735,000	7,857,000
Debt.....	12,000,000	12,113,000
Education.....	13,100,000	13,112,000
Army.....	14,998,000	18,601,000
Navy.....	9,194,000	11,913,000
Agriculture.....	2,854,000	2,994,000
Public Works.....	9,905,000	11,640,000
Pensions.....	5,555,000	5,500,000

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS, 1903.

	Gold.	National currency.
Imports	\$36,000,000	.....
Exports	3,000,000	.....
Storage and lighterage	1,300,000	.....
Light-houses	210,000	.....
Sanitary inspection	40,000	.....
Ports, wharves, and docks	950,000	.....
Consular fees, stamps, fines, etc.	810,000	.....
Rents and amortization of bonds	1,485,000	.....
Province of Buenos Ayres (public debt) ..	1,537,650	.....
Province of Entre Rios	120,000	.....
Province of Santa Fe	220,457	.....
National bank	348,232	.....
Alcohol .....	.....	\$13,000,000
Tobacco .....	.....	11,000,000
Domestic wines .....	.....	3,700,000
Sugar .....	.....	3,000,000
Matches .....	.....	2,200,000
Beer .....	.....	1,300,000
Insurance .....	.....	350,000
Playing cards .....	.....	100,000
Artificial beverages .....	.....	50,000
Sanitation works .....	.....	5,500,000
Territorial taxes .....	.....	2,000,000
Patents .....	.....	2,000,000
Sealed paper .....	.....	6,500,000
Traction .....	.....	180,000
Post-office .....	.....	4,100,000
Telegraphs .....	.....	1,350,000
Pasture lands .....	.....	50,000
Sale and lease of lands .....	.....	1,600,000
Fines, etc .....	.....	510,000
Railways .....	.....	4,450,000
Right of registration, etc .....	.....	100,000
Income from bonds (law 2782) .....	.....	420,000
Province of Cordoba .....	.....	200,000
Total	46,021,339	63,660,000

THE STONE SUPPLY AND INDUSTRY.

According to a report by the British Consul at Buenos Ayres, published in the "Board of Trade Journal" of January 1, 1903, there is an opening for the profitable development of the stone supply and industry by the introduction of suitable machinery into the Republic.

The report states that building in Buenos Ayres and in other towns of the Republic is mostly done with brick.

The bricks are made in every part of the country. They are of fair quality, but irregular in shape, and have always to be plastered over. The plaster is often highly ornamented, occasionally by hand work, but more often by the use of wooden molds.

Iron columns, rafters, and sills are largely used. For stair treads, balustrades, entrance halls, and such places slabs of white Italian marble are employed; 2,000 cubic meters of this are imported in one year. Twelve hundred tons of encaustic tiles are imported in a year for floors, passages, etc.

In recent years, and more particularly in the buildings erected by banks, railway companies, insurance and other public companies, it has become customary to face or build the first 6 feet or so of a building with stone, usually granite, gray or red, plain or polished. The

large use of brick is due to the florid style of ornamentation in fashion, which requires a material that can be profusely decorated, and also to the fact that stone is scarce. As far as Buenos Ayres is concerned, the nearest stone quarry is at Tandil. It is granite, and is not suitable for elaborate sculpture, and therefore not available even in cases where the heavy cost of cutting is not a matter of importance.

From the neighboring Republic of Uruguay 160,000 tons of building stone are imported in a year, and also 20,000 tons of granite sets for street paving. This has the merit of being fairly cheap, as it is mostly water-borne. Other sources of stone are Cordoba, the stone from which produces excellent lime; San Luis, which produces onyx and green marble; Hinojo, red granite and limestone; Balcarce, green granite, so called; the two mountain ranges in the south of the province of Buenos Ayres, one running from Hinojo to Mar del Plata, and the other from Puan to Pringles, which produce chiefly granite; and the Atlas quarries in Chubut, which give a laminated porphyritic quartz, very suitable for paving.

The stone output of the province of Buenos Ayres in 1901 was 150,000 tons; of this, 100,000 tons were granite, the remainder being limestone. The principal quarries are at Tandil. From these alone, in 1901, were taken 75,000 tons of granite, mostly gray, which has been largely used in the construction of the military port of Belgrano, and was found to be very serviceable. A small quantity has been used in public buildings in Buenos Ayres. One of the Tandil quarries is used exclusively by the Great Southern Railway to produce ballast for the line.

The quarries at Tandil have been in operation since the railway was opened there in 1883. The work of quarrying has been easy, as it has been possible to supply the entire demand from surface stone, which is of excellent quality. The stone can be got in large blocks. It is close grained and hard, but can be split evenly and easily by wedges, and takes a high polish. The output from other quarries is insignificant.

Quarrying and working of stone is done by hand and by primitive methods, so that the cost of the finished article has made it purely a luxury. Fashion, too, has been against the use of stone, and the general desire to get buildings up quickly, regardless of the quality of the material. Ideas are changing, and it is probable that, could the cost of production be reduced by the introduction of machinery or improved methods, the advantages of stone as a building material might be held to counterbalance the greater cheapness of brick.

BOLIVIA.

CUSTOM-HOUSES OF THE REPUBLIC.

The following report on the custom-houses of Bolivia was submitted to the customs congress, recently held in the city of New York, by Señor Don George E. Záles, one of the Bolivian delegates to the congress.

The importation and exportation commerce of Bolivia is carried on through the custom-houses of La Paz, Oruro, Uyuni, Port Acre, Villa-Bella, Port Suarez, Tupiza, Tarija, and the custom-house agencies of Arica, Antofagasta, and Mollendo.

"NATIONAL CUSTOM-HOUSE OF LA PAZ.

"The international and domestic commerce of the northern and central portions of the Republic is developed on a larger scale by means of this custom-house, it being the one that produces the greatest returns to the Bolivian treasury.

"The national commerce of Bolivia is carried on through Arica and Mollendo. That of Arica, which is relatively small, includes Taena, which has a railway service, and from that point, passing over the mountain chain of Tacora to La Paz, a bridle path is used. The Mollendo route, over which the principal commerce of La Paz and of the provinces situated in the basin of Lake Titicaca, as well as that of the mining district of Corocoro, is carried on, includes the Desaguadero River, which is navigable for boats that cross Lake Titicaca to the Peruvian city of Puno, from which point there is a railway to Mollendo via Arequipa.

"Communication will be more direct and rapid between La Paz and Mollendo when the Guaqui railway, now in course of construction, is completed.

"The officers of the custom-house perform their duties in the city of La Paz, where they have established their office. When the Guaqui railroad is opened to public traffic, the office force will be transferred to that port where there is being constructed for the purpose adequate quarters and sufficient accommodations for the customs service.

"NATIONAL CUSTOM-HOUSE OF URURO.

"This custom-house is charged with the inspection of merchandise nationalized in Chile, which is imported via Antofagasta, and with the dispatch of that which goes in transit through the same port. It is charged also with the collection of the tax on the exportation of ores. It was established by a decree of July 29, 1892, and went into effect on October 1 of the same year.

"NATIONAL CUSTOM-HOUSE OF UYUNI.

"This custom-house, besides being charged with the collection of customs duties, is also charged with the collection of the export tax on ores, controlling the operations of the custom-house at Antofagasta.

NATIONAL CUSTOM-HOUSE OF ACRE.

The commerce of the National Territory of Colonias, with reference to its exports and imports, is dispatched at this custom-house, which, like the others of the Republic, collects the custom-house duties in conformity with the customs tariff in force.

Port Acre, situated on the left bank of the river of the same name, was founded on January 3, 1899, and by the law of November 18, 1896, the national custom-house was established, and commenced to operate from the date of the founding of the port called "Alonso."

NATIONAL CUSTOM-HOUSE OF VILLA-BELLA.

By decree of August 18, 1880, this custom-house was established under the name of "Aduanilla," and by the Supreme Resolution of May 28, 1886, it was raised to the rank of a national custom-house. It is situated in the north of the Republic at the confluence of the rivers Beni and Mamore.

NATIONAL CUSTOM-HOUSE OF PORT SUAREZ.

Supreme resolution of July 12, 1884, ordered that the Santiago custom-house, in the Department of Santa Cruz, be transferred to Port Suarez in the same department, where it is in operation at the present time. Supreme decree of February 9, 1893, imposed the obligation of disembarking in this port all the merchandise intended for the consumption of the Bolivian towns or settlements in the eastern territory of the Republic.

Port Suarez is situated on the Paraguay River, in Caceres Bay, opposite the Brazilian village of Corumba.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AGENCY AT ANTOFAGASTA.

This custom-house agency has definite powers for the collection of fiscal duties on merchandise imported into Bolivia. The supreme decree of May 10, 1887, gave it the character of a collection office.

The truce agreement governs the commercial relations between Chile and Bolivia, and in accordance therewith, foreign merchandise enjoys free transit and dispatch to the interior of this republic under the direction of the custom-house agency.

Foreign merchandise reexported from Chile is imported into Bolivia by means of a way bill or dispatch papers that the custom-house agency

issues, and the acknowledgment and classification of this merchandise are made in the custom-houses of Uyuni and Oruro, the first at the terminal of the railway for the south, and the second for the north. The domestic merchandise of Chile is imported into Bolivia free of duties, and is dispatched from Antofagasta in the same manner as foreign merchandise reexported.

The port of Antofagasta belongs to the coast (*littoral*) department of Bolivia and is provisionally occupied by Chile as a result of the war of 1879. It is connected with the interior of the Republic by the railroad which runs to Oruro, a distance of 924 kilometers.

CUSTOMS AGENCY OF ARICA.

Since 1885 this customs agency is subject to the administration of Chile, which country, according to the treaty of Ancon, was to occupy the territory for ten years.

With reference to the receipts from this custom-house the truce made with Bolivia sets aside 25 per cent for the Government of Chile for the customs service and for the dispatch of merchandise for the consumption of Tacna and Arica; 40 per cent for the Chilean creditors as an indemnity for damages and injuries occasioned by the sequestration of their property on account of the war of 1879, and for the holders of bonds of the loan raised in Chile in the year 1867; and 35 per cent to the Government of Bolivia.

The collection of duties for the importation of merchandise into Bolivia is made in conformity with the Chilean customs tariff, without being subject to any other charges.

Foreign merchandise entering Chile and reexported to Bolivia through the port of Arica, is considered as foreign merchandise for the purposes of importation.

The Bolivian Government has established in Arica a general customs agency which is empowered to inform itself regarding the accounts of the Chilean custom-house, and is authorized in addition to issue way bills for the importation of merchandise into Bolivia.

CUSTOMS AGENCY AT MOLLENDO.

This custom agency only serves as a place of transit for merchandise destined to Bolivia, which merchandise is classified and dispatched in the National custom-house of La Paz.

INTERNAL CUSTOMS REGULATIONS OF BOLIVIA.

The internal customs regulations of Bolivia are subject to the organic law and general customs regulations of November 25, 1893, and January 21, 1901, respectively.

The classification of merchandise is subordinated to the existing tariff, which, approved by the National Congress, is effective for eighteen months, without the Executive Power being able to make any alteration whatever during this time.

The following are, in substance, the fundamental provisions:

No exemption or reduction of duties in general shall be granted, except in cases expressly covered by the legislature laws or resolutions.

The customs officers in charge of the collection of the customs duties are empowered to verify and satisfy themselves of the correctness of the operations confided to their care, and the importers of merchandise and other goods are obliged to present all necessary proofs that may conduce to the proper investigations that are to be made.

Objects of value that can not be estimated shall be considered as samples. So also objects which have value but which come loose in pieces or kind, or which contain packages as samples of a cargo, shall be considered as samples.

Foreign merchandise that is imported into Bolivia must pay to the respective custom-house, in conformity with the customs regulations, the duties fixed by the customs tariff.

The articles catalogued in the customs tariff at present in force are free from importation duties and forcible dispatch at the wharf.

The natural and manufactured products of Peru and Chile, after classification and subject to the statutory restrictions contained in the respective regulations, are also free from customs duties in conformity with existing treaties.

The personal baggage of individuals, to such an extent as the condition of each person warrants, is also free from duties.

Articles for the personal use of foreign ministers who are performing their duties near the Government of the Republic, as well as those in transit through the territory of Bolivia, belonging to the accredited representatives of other countries, are also free of duties. The same exemption of duties applies to the baggage belonging to Bolivian ministers returning to the country after having ceased to exercise their diplomatic functions.

INTERNATIONAL CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

The international customs regulations of Bolivia are subordinate, in as far as their observance is concerned, to treaties and diplomatic agreements made with the Republics of Peru, Chile, and France.

With the Republic of Peru there is at present in force the Nuñez-García treaty of June 7, 1881, the Nuñez-Bustamente diplomatic agreement of August 7 of the same year, and the Carrillo-Valle protocols of July 4 and August 1, 1887.

The principal subjects of these agreements are the following: Free transit of merchandise that is imported from abroad for Bolivia or Peru; free transit for the exportation of natural or manufactured products that are imported from Peru to Bolivia or *vice versa*, with the exception of alcohol or rum made from Peruvian sugar cane, *aguardientes* made from sugar cane or grapes that are imported for consumption in Bolivia, which are subject to the payment of the following tax: Eighty cents for each gallon of alcohol, and 3 *bolivianos* per quintal of cane or grape *aguardiente* that does not exceed 20 per cent. The product of this tax is divisible between Peru and Bolivia.

With the Republic of Chile the commercial and customs regulations are subject to the truce of April 4, 1884, and the protocol of May 30, 1885.

Their principal bases are: Perfect reciprocity, freedom of duties between both nations with respect to domestic products, and free transit for foreign merchandise, imported through Antofagasta, for Bolivia; exemption of export and import duties on articles that are nominally designated in the protocol.

The Chilean tariff governs in the Arica custom-house with respect to the importation of merchandise into Bolivia, and as regards the revenue of this custom-house, it is agreed that 35 per cent corresponds to Bolivia, 40 per cent to the Chilean creditors, and 25 per cent to the Chilean Government as payment of the expenses of administration, etc.

The diplomatic agreement (Alonso-Wierner) of September 15, 1892, and the explanatory protocol (Cano-Wierner) of October 28, 1893, were in force with the French Republic, but both the agreement and protocol have now expired.

The most salient features of said agreement and protocol, after establishing the clause of the most favored nation, were: That tin was subject, on importation into France, to the minimum tariff; that is to say, exemption from duties. As to copper in ore, bullion, bars, ingots, or plates of first fusion, it is in the same manner subject to the minimum tariff; that is to say, free of duties. Argentiferous ores in the same condition, as well as silver in gross, paid, in accordance with the same minimum tariff, a franc for each 100 kilograms. Caoutchouc and gutta-percha of Bolivia, in gross or melted in masses, were imported into France in conformity with the minimum tariff; that is to say, free of duties. French wines could not be taxed on being imported into Bolivia, except by a duty of 1½ per cent *ad valorem* upon the price of 1 or 6 *francs* per bottle, according to invoice; one-fourth per cent upon prices under 1 franc per bottle, whether in kegs or bottles, it being understood that the wines must not contain more than 18 per cent alcohol.

Below are inserted some statistical tables which show the business of the custom-houses of the Republic.

STATISTICAL TABLE WHICH SHOWS THE CUSTOMS MOVEMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOLIVIA DURING THE YEAR 1902.

The importations of merchandise into Bolivia, according to consular invoices—that is to say, the values given to the customs-houses—amounted to 16,953,223 *bolivianos* (\$6,120,113), and the weight of the merchandise was 58,000,140 kilograms.

In order to give these figures true statistical importance, there should be added to them the customs duties, which amounted to 5,422,687 *bolivianos* (\$1,957,590), and an equal sum for expenses of transportation to the different markets of the interior of the Republic, in accordance with the following statement:

	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
Value of importations	16,953,223
Customs duties	5,421,687
Transportation expenses (estimated).....	5,000,000
Total value of imports	27,374,410
Equivalent to \$9,882,324.	

The exports amounted to 37,578,210.97 *bolivianos* (\$13,566,734), and weighed 110,763,323 kilograms, as follows:

	Value.	Weight.
	<i>Bolivianos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
Mining.....	26,855,425.76	105,615,971
Agriculture.....	9,688,512.82	4,413,883
Manufactures.....	535,937.46	161,072
Stock.....	373,502.85	413,574
Miscellaneous.....	184,832.08	128,823
Total.....	37,578,210.97	110,763,323

SPECIFICATION OF EXPORTS.

MINING.		
Ores:		
Silver.....	14,566,660.66	75,649,614
Tin.....	9,380,714.00	21,915,907
Bismuth.....	1,463,088.43	1,059,129
Copper.....	1,112,598.90	3,049,850
Miscellaneous.....	332,363.77	3,941,441
Total.....	26,855,425.76	105,615,971
AGRICULTURE.		
Rubber.....	9,151,823.61	3,465,063
Coca.....	259,513.50	255,718
Peruvian bark.....	137,554.24	315,163
Coffee.....	110,836.89	212,358
Miscellaneous.....	29,384.58	165,581
Total.....	9,688,512.82	4,413,883
MANUFACTURES.		
Sealed silver.....	411,831.00	28,434
Miscellaneous.....	124,106.46	132,638
Total.....	535,937.46	161,072

Statistical table of the merchandise exported from the port of New York, consigned to Bolivia, in the year 1902.

Month.	Packages.	Official value.
		<i>Gold.</i>
January.....	3,922	\$41,369.72
February.....	1,664	10,671.29
March.....	4,111	25,660.56
April.....	1,038	10,588.38
May.....	1,395	20,034.26
June.....	1,760	18,216.38
July.....	1,604	36,230.81
August.....	1,104	22,519.94
September.....	298	6,586.16
October.....	1,034	15,088.37
November.....	1,333	15,849.64
December.....	1,143	12,029.25
Total.....	20,406	234,384.76

TRADE OF BOLIVIA THROUGH ANTOFAGASTA IN 1901.

With reference to the trade of Antofagasta, the British consul-general at Valparaiso states that the total of the exports from Bolivia shipped at the Chilean port of Antofagasta, in 1901, was 31,048,096 pesos. A list is given in the report of all the articles. Among the articles exported, the following may be noted:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Silver.....	19,924,112	Copper and silver.....	130,948
Tin.....	6,865,391	Antimony.....	102,157
Sulphate of silver.....	826,433	Wolfram.....	10,477
Bismuth.....	723,751	Other articles.....	1,201,325
Copper.....	487,521		
Borate of lime.....	410,524	Total.....	31,048,096
Argentiferous lead.....	365,457		

TIN MINING IN THE REPUBLIC.

The "Engineering and Mining Journal" of January 3, 1903, contains some interesting information by Mr. J. B. MINCHIN, in regard to tin deposits found in Bolivia.

The more important deposits at present known are those of Huaina Potosi and Quimsa-Crur, in the department of La Paz; of Colqueri, Negro Pabellon, Morococala, Huanuni, Anteguera, and Avicaya, in the department of Oruro; of Llallagua, Uncia, Potosi, and Chorolque, in the department of Potosi.

The lodes, dipping usually at angles of from 50° to 70°, are almost invariably met with traversing highly inclined metamorphic shales, and occasionally passing into the adjacent igneous rocks. They are generally at altitudes of from 13,000 to 15,000 feet above sea level—sometimes, as at Quimsa-Crur and Chorolque, running still higher.

At Avicaya and Uncia the rocks are polished and grooved on the surface by ancient glacier action.

The climatic conditions of the Bolivian table-land must have undergone a great change. The old watermark, a calcareous deposit on the hillsides, shows that a vast sheet of water formerly existed, covering more than 20,000 square miles. This has dried up in the course of ages, nothing now remaining but the lakes of Titicaca and Poopo.

The conditions of the tin deposits vary greatly as regards width; every gradation is encountered, from the narrowest veins up to lodes of 2 and 3 meters. These lodes usually carry streaks of more or less pure tin ore, the rest of the lode matter being composed of compounds of silica and alumina, and of iron oxide with tin ore intermingled. In some cases the lodes are filled with soft clay carrying a large percentage of tin oxide in the form of grains and nodules; and occasionally rich pockets are found in which the whole lode is filled with nearly pure tin ore as a coarse sand. In these cases it is, of course, mined with great ease, but, as a general rule, the lode matter is solid and the country rock unusually hard.

Little or no progress was formerly possible in this industry, chiefly on account of the great difficulties of transport, more especially of machinery, but during recent years more attention has been paid to it, owing to the comparative facilities offered by the Antofagasta-Oruro Railroad and to the present favorable price of the metal. Improved grinding and concentrating machinery is in operation or in course of erection for various enterprises.

The concentration mills are usually at altitudes of from 12,000 to 13,000 feet above sea level, or from 1,000 to 2,000 feet below the mines. Until recently the transport of ores to these mills was carried on exclusively by means of llamas and donkeys, and constituted one of the miners' chief difficulties, owing to the insufficient number of animals available and the considerable cost, amounting to \$1.25 per ton-mile. The Avicaya, Huanuni, and Chorolque enterprises have lately put up rope ways for carrying their ores. These lines, supplied by the rope ways syndicate of London, are giving great satisfaction. They have each a capacity of 8 tons per hour and work by gravity, the cost of transport being reduced to about 12 cents per ton-mile. The most important of the lines is that at Avicaya, with an approximate length of 3 kilometers.

The fuel question is another difficulty here, as no coal exists on the Bolivian plateau, and the imported article from England, the United States, or Australia costs \$30 per ton. Native fuel, "yareta," or llama dung, is efficient for steaming and is comparatively cheap, but in many districts it is becoming scarce.

At the amalgamation works belonging to Señor AVELINO ARAMAYO, at Bella Vista-Poopo, a Deutz anthracite suction gas motor was

recently erected of 80 horsepower at sea level. Brake trails at Poopo gave from 50 to 55 horsepower, a result considered satisfactory in view of the altitude of 12,300 feet. The consumption of anthracite was 0.7 kilograms per horsepower hour, but it is expected that this will be reduced to 0.6 kilograms. Similar motors are in course of erection for the Avicaya and Huanuni enterprises, which will then be enabled to run their concentration plants with regularity. Petroleum motors are employed at Avicaya for electric lighting and for running Wilfley tables.

The average contents of the ores in Huanuni and Avicaya, as they come from the mines, is from 10 to 12 per cent of metallic tin. The degree of fineness to which they are ground depends on their quality. They are pulverized as little as possible, so as to avoid the formation of slimes. At Avicaya No. 4 to No. 8 sieves are employed in the stamps and ball mills, while at Huanuni, owing to the tin oxide being more disseminated through the gangue, a 25-mesh is necessary in the batteries.

The ground ore passes through hydraulic separators, which, with an upward current of water, carry off the slimes to settling tanks, whence they are treated in round buddles and Wilfley tables, while the coarser material is classified in trommels and concentrated in automatic jigs. The concentrates undergo a final treatment by washing in sieves, after which they are dried and sacked for export. At Avicaya the average ley of the finished product, or "barrilla," is over 70 per cent of fine tin, while at Huanuni, in spite of the finer grinding, it does not usually exceed 67 per cent. The Huanuni tailings still contain 2 per cent of tin, and though they admit of good concentration to 10 per cent the tin oxide can not be separated without further pulverizing. Huntington mills have been ordered for this purpose.

The Llallagua-Uucia mines occupy another important tin region, but as they have been more recently opened up and are about 45 miles distant from the railroad, with which they are not yet connected by a coal road, the ores are still treated in a primitive manner, being ground under hand-worked rockers and concentrated in simple buddles.

The Potosi production is so far chiefly derived from the old silver amalgamation tailings, which are roughly concentrated and then reduced with charcoal in small water-jacket furnaces and run into bars for export, on account of the higher freight from this district.

The Quimsa-Crur region appears to be promising, though it has as yet been but little investigated, owing to its distance from the railroad, to bad roads, scarcity of labor, and the great elevation at which the lodes exist. Many of them are on the level of the perpetual snow line. This has, however, the great advantage of affording ample water supply for power purposes.

The rich mines belonging to Señor ARAMAYO, near the southern extremity of the tin belt, are some 80 miles from the Antofagasta railroad, and at an elevation of 17,000 feet above sea level, the concentration mill itself being nearly 16,000 feet.

In addition to the tin mines proper, many of the silver ores, as in the case of the Oruro mines, contain a small percentage—2 to 4 per cent—of tin, which is, however, advantageously extracted by the inexpensive concentration of the lixiviation tailings.

The depth to which the tin ores extend in the Bolivian mines has not yet been clearly established. Some of the principal lodes in Huanuni and Avicaya are still rich at 300 to 400 meters below the tendency for the value to fall off in depth, the tin ore being replaced by more or less poor iron pyrite.

Reliable statistics of Bolivian tin production are not readily obtainable. That of the principal enterprises may, however, be very approximately given as follows, in tons per month, of black tin ("barrilla"):

	Tons.
Huanuni Tin Mining Company, Huanuni.....	65
Teller Hermanos, Huanuni	60
Other mines, Huanuni.....	75
J. Juleff, Antequera.....	50
Totoral Mining Company.....	65
Avicaya.....	100
Llallagua.....	45
Compania Minera Uncia, Uncia.....	35
S. Patiño, Uncia.....	80
Chorolque.....	90
Silver ore tailings, Oruro.....	130
<hr/>	
Total.....	795
Equivalent to metallic tin.....	525

To this may be added a monthly production in bar tin from the Potosi mines, 135 tons, making a total of 660 tons monthly.

Estimating the production from all the smaller workings, including some stream tin as equivalent to 140 tons monthly of bar tin, a total production for the whole Republic of 800 tons, or about 9,600 tons yearly, is obtained.

BRAZIL.

NEW NATURALIZATION LAW.

Following is the text of the naturalization law of Brazil, as transmitted to the Department of State of the United States by H. W. FURNISS, United States Consul at Bahia. The law became effective on November 1, 1902.

“ART. I. The following persons are considered Brazilian citizens:

“1. Those who are born in Brazil, although their father be a foreigner, provided he is not employed in the service of the nation to which he belongs.

“2. Children of Brazilian parents and illegitimate children of Brazilian mothers, born in foreign countries, but domiciled in Brazil.

“3. Children of Brazilian parents employed in the service of the Republic in foreign countries, domiciled or not in Brazil.

“4. Foreigners who resided in Brazil on the 15th of November, 1889, and who had not, up to August 21, 1891, declared their intention of retaining their original nationality in the manner prescribed in Decree No. 58A, of December 14, 1889, and in that of May 15, 1890.

“5. Foreigners owning real estate in Brazil, who are married to Brazilian women or have Brazilian issue, provided they are resident in Brazil and have not declared their intention to adhere to their original nationality.

“6. Foreigners who apply for naturalization under the present law.

“ART. II. Naturalized foreigners will enjoy all civil and political rights and may hold any public office and perform any public function. The following offices are excepted: (1) Those of President and Vice-President of the Republic. (2) That of Senator or Representative in the National Congress, except that after six years of citizenship one may hold the office of Senator and after four years of citizenship that of Representative.

“ART. III. Naturalization does not relieve foreigners from obligations of contract made in the country of origin before their change of nationality.

“ART. IV. The prerogative of granting naturalization to foreigners who apply personally or through attorneys with special powers belongs exclusively to the President of the Republic.

“ART. V. In their application to the Federal Government foreigners must make the requisite declarations in regard to parentage, birth-place, condition (i. e., whether single, married, or widower), profession, descendants, legitimate or illegitimate, and domicile, and must also give the following documentary proofs: (1) Personal identity, (2) legal age, (3) residence of not less than two years in Brazil, (4) good moral and civil conduct, officially certified.

“ART. VI. The necessity of actual residence shall not be obligatory in the following cases: (1) Foreigners married to Brazilian women; (2) those who own real estate in Brazil; (3) those who are interested in some industrial undertaking, or are inventors or introducers of some kind of industry useful to the country; (4) those who are recommended by their talents or literary entertainments, or by their professional skill in any branch of industry; (5) sons of naturalized foreigners, born abroad before their fathers' naturalization.”

"ART. VII. Certificates obtained from registers or given by official departments and signed by judicial, municipal, or police authorities of the Union or the States, shall be regarded as sufficient proof and have legal effect.

"ART. VIII. The naturalization papers signed by the President of the Republic, and countersigned by the Secretary of Interior, shall be registered at the respective department after the person naturalized shall, personally, or through his attorney, have given his receipt for the said papers, which shall be considered null and void if no application shall have been made therefor within the period of six months.

"ART. IX. For the naturalization of foreigners resident in the States the procedure shall be as follows:

"Application must be made: (1) At the proper department of the State government, by which the papers will be forwarded to the Secretary of Interior for granting and registration of the title and then returned to the said State government for delivery to the applicant; (2) at the office of the president or head of the municipal government, who will forward the application with a report thereon to the president or governor of the State for the purpose already mentioned.

"ART. X. At the proper department in each State a book shall be kept for the registration of titles of naturalization.

"ART. XI. The time fixed for the delivery of titles of naturalization to persons residing within the States shall be one year, counting from the date they are received at the government department. If at the end of that period the titles shall not have been claimed they shall be returned to the Secretary of Interior for the purpose mentioned in Article VIII above.

"ART. XII. The granting of naturalization titles to applicants in person are subject to no other formalities other than those mentioned in Article I, sections 2, 3, 4, and 5 of this law.

"1. All such titles shall be signed by the Secretary of Interior, and the provisions contained in Articles VII and VIII shall be observed.

"2. For foreigners tacitly naturalized in virtue of article 69, section 4, of the Constitution, the following documents issued up to the date of this law are equivalent to declaratory titles of Brazilian citizenship: (1) Titles of Federal electors; (2) decrees and commissions for appointment to Federal and State offices.

"ART. XIII. Foreigners who in this country, or in other countries, have been indicted or convicted for the crime of homicide, theft, robbery, bankruptcy, perjury, smuggling, forgery, counterfeiting, or immorality, will not be permitted to become naturalized.

"ART. XIV. Papers relating to naturalization or proofs of Brazilian citizenship are exempted from all costs, stamps, or fees.

"ART. XV. In the regulations which the Government shall frame for the execution of this law shall be included not only the necessary

forms for the process of naturalization, but also provision for the speedy organization of statistical tables of foreign residents who have been tacitly naturalized in virtue of stipulations of the Constitution and previous laws.

“ART. XVI. All laws to the contrary are hereby repealed.”

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

The increased appreciation in which Brazilian cotton is held in the world's markets is indicated by the statistics of British imports for the year ending December 31, 1902, in which it is shown that in the three years, 1900, 1901, and 1902, cotton from Brazil was imported by the United Kingdom in quantities of 270,462, 109,291, and 468,226 cwts., respectively, the valuation for the three years being £669,595, £270,041, and £1,088,227.

The “Crop Reporter” for January, 1903, publishes the following statistics and information concerning the development of the cotton industry in the Republic of Brazil from 1894 to 1901, inclusive:

“Considering the immensity of Brazil's territory—for it is a much larger country than the United States, exclusive of Alaska—the freshness and fertility of its lands, the favorable temperature of its climate, and the value of the staples now exported, it is rather surprising that it produces so little cotton. It can be successfully cultivated in nearly all parts of the Republic, and, if the suitability of the climate and extent and adaptability of the land were the only considerations, it would be no exaggeration to say that Brazil could supply the world with all the cotton it requires.

“Cotton cultivation at present is carried on to a greater or less extent upon the dry table-lands of the Northern States bordering the coast. Beginning on the north with Maranhão and going south, the States are Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, and Bahia. In all of these States the total amount of land under cultivation would scarcely exceed that which Arkansas usually devotes to cotton alone. As a rule, the varieties cultivated are larger than ordinary cotton and some of them are perennial, the latter sometimes lasting seven or eight years. The cultivation of the plant is done mostly with the hoe. In fact it has been stated that in the preparation of the soil ‘all the planter has to do is to burn off the woods and plant his seed at the proper season,’ and chop out the weeds and sprouts three or four times. Even with this rude culture most of the cotton sent to foreign markets is highly prized, especially the growths of Pernambuco, Maranhão, and Ceará. Of these, the former is the best in quality, but the fiber, which is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, is rather harsh. Maranhão cotton is somewhat inferior to that of Pernambuco and is about one-fourth inch shorter in average length. Ceará is about the same length

as the Pernambuco, though it does not command quite so high a price. The color of these three varieties differs considerably, Pernams being a light gold, Maranhão much the same shade, but duller, and Ceará a dull white. There are several smaller growths of Brazilian cotton possessing the general characteristics of those named, but they are slightly inferior.

“The value of Brazilian cotton is perhaps best illustrated by giving the following Liverpool quotations of a recent date for eight of the best varieties sent to that market, the grades of each being as nearly as possible of the same classification: South Carolina sea-island, 26 cents; Florida sea-island, 21 cents; Egyptian, 15½ cents; Peruvian (rough), 14 cents; Pernambuco, 10 cents; American upland (middling), 9½ cents; East Indian machine-ginned Broach, 8½ cents.

“There are no available statistics showing the annual production of cotton in Brazil, and the amount can be approximated only by combining the receipts at the ports with the domestic consumption. The latter has increased considerably in the past few years. In 1875 there were only 12 cotton mills located in 4 States; now there are 150 in 14 States, as follows: Rio de Janeiro, 43; Minas Geraes, 35; San Paulo, 11; Bahia, 15; Maranhão, 14; Santa Catarina, 17; Pernambuco, 5; Ceará, 4; Sergipe, 2; and 1 each in Piauhy, Rio Grande do Norte, Parahyba, and Espirito Santo. Roughly estimated, these mills operate from 600,000 to 800,000 spindles, which consume from 200,000 to 250,000 bales (500 pounds each) per annum. Upon this basis and that of the export, it may be assumed that in recent years the annual production, which seems to vary greatly from year to year, ranges from 250,000 to 500,000 bales of 500 pounds each.

“The following tables show the receipts at and the exports from each Brazilian port from 1894 to 1901, inclusive:

Cotton receipts at Brazilian ports.

[In bales of 500 pounds.]

Ports.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-2.
Maceio.....	5,219	4,572	7,413	1,515	8,767	20,332	5,206	25,300
Pernambuco.....	59,762	61,343	78,728	74,527	90,048	116,891	36,433	80,352
Parahiba, etc.....	13,019	12,974	16,726	10,818	13,120	33,259	7,641	45,540
Rio Grande, etc.....	10,498	11,596	8,744	9,780	11,808	29,608	7,132	48,893
Ceará, etc.....	8,057	9,786	7,316	5,040	5,904	33,665	8,547	21,697
Maranhão.....	750	1,414	37	18	.....	1,082	306	7,177
Total.....	97,335	101,685	118,964	101,698	129,647	234,837	65,265	228,959
Exports.....	24,496	49,507	68,828	31,128	13,506	100,905	24,127	134,543

NOTE.—The commercial weight of Brazilian bales at Liverpool the above years was: 1891, 219 pounds; 1895, 203 pounds; 1896, 214 pounds; 1897, 237 pounds; 1898, 328 pounds; 1899, 338 pounds; 1900, 283 pounds; 1901, 253 pounds.

CHILE.

FOREIGN TRADE, FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1902.

The "Chilean Times" of December 17, 1902, contains an interesting statement from Superintendent of Customs, Señor FRANCISCO VALDES VERGARA, relating to the commercial statistics of the first half of the year 1902, from January to June, inclusive. The value of the importations in the two quarters reached the sum of \$63,158,537, as follows:

I.—Live animals	\$1,699,929	
Alimentary	601,129	
Industrial	1,020,243	
Manufactures	545,603	
	<hr/>	\$3,866,904
II.—Fruits, grains, herbs	1,426,683	
Alimentary	3,378,915	
Industrial	456,886	
Manufactures	224,803	
Woods	1,393,235	
Tobacco	210,716	
	<hr/>	7,091,238
III.—Fine metals and jewelry	245,315	
Iron and steel	6,025,309	
Other metals	1,243,392	
Stones and earths	2,115,958	
	<hr/>	9,620,974
IV.—Palm, straw, hemp, jute	1,801,762	
Cotton	9,845,363	
Flax	247,398	
Wool	6,125,939	
Silk	1,186,172	
	<hr/>	19,206,634
V.—Oils	629,380	
Blackings	51,524	
Combustibles	6,749,832	
Paints	369,074	
	<hr/>	7,799,810
VI.—Cardboard	59,507	
Paper	1,233,767	
Manufactures	884,887	
	<hr/>	2,178,161
VII.—Beverages	108,189	
Liquors	609,663	
	<hr/>	717,852
VIII.—Perfumery	151,459	
Pharmacy	582,386	
Chemical products	610,333	
	<hr/>	1,344,178
IX.—Arts and sciences	874,958	
Mining	3,199,909	
Agriculture	654,640	
Fibril industries	1,764,902	
Locomotion	2,120,567	
	<hr/>	8,614,976

X.—Sidearms	\$9,508	
Firearms	61,784	
Munitions	43,486	
Explosives	133,694	
		\$248,422
XI.—Miscellaneous		2,460,338
Total		63,158,537

Compared with the corresponding period in 1901, there was a falling off in the half year under review of \$2,608,044. The diminution is due to various causes. In the first place there are the rectifications made in the valuations of sugar, coffee, and tea. In the statistics for 1901 these articles figured with an excess of \$3,652,000 over their real value. In the second place the last harvest sufficed for the wants of the country, consequently there were no heavy imports of wheat and flour, which articles in 1901 represented a value of \$8,578,000. In the third place there has been the higher premium on gold and there have been transitory circumstances which have perturbed trade and have reduced personal consumption, as has been demonstrated month by month in the falling off of the customs receipts on imports. On the other hand, there has been a considerable increase in the items of imports which are duty free. The material of war dispatched by the custom-house up to June 30, 1902, and included in classification XI of the statistics, represented a value of \$2,460,388. There was also imported for new nitrate works, plant of the value of upward of \$2,000,000. Locomotives imported in the half year represent an increase of upward of \$1,200,000. On the other hand, the importation of cattle show a decrease approximating \$400,000, but Señor Valdes Vergara discredits this result, and goes on to say that he is in possession of information which warrants the belief that the revenue is defrauded of several hundreds of thousands of dollars by the smuggling of cattle over the border, and by passing cows and steers as animals under 1 year of age.

The exports represent a value in the half year mentioned of \$93,955,450, as follows:

Mineral products	\$70,037,876
Animal products	4,064,679
Vegetable products	5,643,381
Gold and silver specie	12,209,514

In the corresponding period of 1901 the value of the exports amounted to \$78,682,883, and in this amount there figured but \$203,119 for gold and silver specie. If the value of the specie exported be eliminated from the one and the other period, the sum of \$78,479,764 is obtained for the first half of 1901, and the sum of \$79,745,933 for the first half of 1902, or a difference in favor of the latter of \$1,266,172. The exportation of vegetable products has increased owing to the ship-

ment for Peru of 15,087 tons of wheat of the value of \$1,709,500. The exportation of animal products has not varied in a manner calling for remark. In mineral products there has been a slight increase in nitrate and a decrease in silver and copper. The Superintendent communicates the gratifying intelligence that owing to the reforms which have been instituted the labors of the statistics office are now quite up to date, and that, beginning with January, there will be published a monthly return of imports and exports.

BUDGET ESTIMATE.

The Chilean Budget for 1903 has been fixed as follows as regards the items of expenditure:

Interior.....	\$11,811,557.09	War.....	10,269,677.49
Foreign Affairs.....	1,152,219.79	Marine.....	10,695,026.47
Worship.....	772,500.00	Industry.....	1,324,006.75
Colonization.....	890,790.00	Public works.....	2,186,790.00
Justice.....	4,671,881.44	Railways.....	20,538,174.34
Instruction.....	10,323,503.51		
Finance.....	25,001,808.20	Total.....	99,638,335.08

The estimates presented by the Government put the total expenditure for the year at \$105,707,391. The reduction is in relation to the Ministries of War and Marine.

The Minister of Finance, in a statement read to the Chamber of Deputies in December, 1902, dealing with the national revenue and expenditure during the two years of 1902 and 1903, stated that the revenue and expenditure in 1902 amounted to \$143,104,967 and \$151,604,967, respectively, leaving a balance of \$8,500,000 in favor of the revenue.

TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN IN 1901.

The "Commercial Intelligence" of December 25, 1902, publishes a résumé by the British Consul-General Sir BERRY CUSACK-SMITH giving statistics for the trade of Chile for 1901. During the year 1901 the total foreign trade of Chile amounted to £23,335,930, an increase, compared with 1900, of £1,572,378, equal to 7.22 per cent.

Of this total the imports amounted to £10,447,557, and the exports to £12,888,373.

The increase in the imports from the United Kingdom was £577,980. Australia shows the large decrease of £68,470, due to a temporary diminution of coal cargoes owing to the glut of coal. India also shows a decrease of £30,491. The total increase for the British Empire is £479,020. In 1900 the increase shown by the British Empire was £518,404.

The total imports coming from the British Empire in 1901 were £4,448,987, as against £3,969,966 in 1900.

The United Kingdom's share of the total imports was in 1900 almost exactly one-third. In the year under review it is considerably more than one-third.

Among the list of articles imported into Chile were the following:

Dried fish, stearin, combs, red pepper, coffee, corks, hops, jewelry, corset steels, nails, capsules for bottles, zinc bars, plates, etc., Portland cement, pencils, crockery, porcelain, straw hats, cottons, linens, woolen goods, paper, telegraphic apparatus, musical and scientific instruments, electrical and printing machinery, needles, sewing machines, industrial machinery, toys, railway rolling stock, and locomotives.

His Majesty's Consul-General at Valparaiso reports that the trade returns for the free port of Punta Arenas, which is situated in the Straits of Magellan, are not included in the general trade of Chile, although the imports in 1901 reached the total of 2,674,220 pesos, while the exports reached 1,646,147 pesos.

The British Empire comes first in the imports, with 952,688 pesos, of which the United Kingdom claimed 947,170 pesos. Germany holds second place, with 709,494 pesos.

The United Kingdom also heads the exports from that port, as may be seen in the following table:

	Pesos.
United Kingdom.....	473,637
Falkland Islands.....	4,468
<hr/>	
Total, British Empire.....	478,105
Argentina.....	365,632
Germany.....	213,422
France.....	131,594
Belgium.....	35,264

The principal articles exported from Punta Arenas were beer, wool, skins, wolf skins, hides, lumber, gold dust, dressed hides, tobacco, and wine.

This same report also states that the returns for the port of Arica are not included with those of the other ports of the Republic, because in accordance with the treaty of Tregua, made in 1884 upon the conclusion of the war between Chile and Peru, that port is common both to Chile and Bolivia. As it does not appear from the returns that Bolivia exported anything through Arica, the returns might much more correctly be included under the grand total of the trade of Chile.

Germany heads the list of importers. The United Kingdom comes second; but with the addition of India, the British Empire stands higher than Germany, with 705,657 pesos, against 646,846 pesos.

The exports from the port of Arica amounted in value to 1,207,620 pesos, the United Kingdom taking more than two-thirds. The main articles of exports were cotton, sulphur, borate of lime, borax, hides, copper, ingots, alpaca wool, copper minerals, copper and silver minerals, and gold dust.

COBALT MINES.

The British "Board of Trade Journal" of January 22, 1903, received a report by the British Consul-General at Valparaiso on the cobalt mines in the Province of Atacama, Chile, on which the following particulars are based:

Department of Freirina.—The San Juan group is situated to the northeast of the port of Peña Blanca, which lies to the south of Huasco. It is very extensive, and has well-formed lodes, long, and varying in width from 1 to 6½ feet. Two of the old workings have been sunk to a depth of 70 meters (77 yards), but those now in working have not gone deeper than 40 meters, the ores at that depth containing oxide of cobalt, arseniate, and sulfo-arsenide of cobalt. There are also lodes with cobalt and copper separately as well as in combination.

The average lay for cobalt is 4 per cent. The group may be considered as virgin, and is easy to work.

The Petaca group is situated 25 miles to the south of the town of Vallenar. This group is also extensive, with well-formed lodes varying in width from 1 to 5 feet. None of the mines has reached a greater depth than 10 meters (10.9 yards).

The Caminada group is situated about 12 miles to the northwest of Vallenar. The mines have been sunk to a depth of about 50 meters (54.7 yards), the lode being about 20 inches wide, and containing oxide, arseniate, and sulfo-arsenide of cobalt.

Department of Vallenar.—The groups in this department are of small importance.

Department of Copiapo.—There are four groups of cobalt mines in this Department, but with the exception of the Cobriza mine, in the Sacramento group, they have hardly been worked. The Sacramento group is situated 5 miles from the station of Molle, 38 miles from Copiapo. The principal mine, the Cobriza, has been sunk to a depth of 60 meters (65.6 yards), but is now partly filled up with water and débris. For a year past work has been in progress clearing up the mine, and during that time about 100 tons of cobalt ores have been taken out, giving an average ley of 4 per cent. The lodes are Royal, with an average width of 33 inches.

The Matecitos and Cerro de los Carros group is situated close to the station of Loros, 40 miles from Copiapo. The mines are old and are not now being worked.

The Petacas group is situated 12 miles from the station of Nantoco, 15 miles from Copiapo. The principal mine is the Olga. The mines have as yet only been worked superficially. The lodes are of great length, averaging 3 feet 4 inches in width, and a ley of between 1 and 2 per cent.

The Pabellon group, situated 23 miles from Copiapo, is composed of two old mines not now in work.

CUSTOMS VALUATION OF EARTHENWARE.

The British "Board of Trade Journal," of December 24, 1902, reports that from the 1st of January, 1903, earthenware manufactured into articles not specially enumerated in the Chilean Valuation Tariff will be assessed for duty on importation at a valuation of 30 cents per kilogram, gross weight.

Earthenware was formerly valued, per kilogram, at the following rates:

	Pesos.
Ordinary	0.24
Medium .....	.56
Fine.....	1.00

The duty leviable on the official valuation remains fixed at the rate of 25 per cent.

COLOMBIA.**MODIFICATION OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.**

Consul OSCAR MALMROS writes to the Department of State of the United States from Colon, January 6, 1903, that after ninety days from January 5, 1903, the increase of duties previously reported will be reduced by 10 per cent per month until the taxes reach the original amounts established by decrees of the Department of Panama of 1894 and 1895.

The duties referred to are as follows:

According to a decree issued by the Colombian Government on September 20, 1902, certain increases of taxation were imposed on the following articles, in view of "the urgent need of funds in gold for the support of the army on the coast."

Husked coffee.....	per 100 pounds..	\$0.70
Coffee in the husk	do.....	.50
India rubber	do.....	3.50
Cattle hide	do.....	1.00
Goat, etc., hide	do.....	3.00
Vegetable ivory.....	do.....	.25
Divi-divi	do.....	.08
Tobacco in leaf.....	do.....	.40
Tobacco in carrots.....	do.....	.50
Manufactured tobacco.....	do.....	.80
Cotton in leaf.....	do.....	.30
Prepared cotton.....	do.....	.35
Seeds.....	do.....	.15
Bunches of plantains.....	do.....	.01
Dried birds.....	do.....	1.50
Heron's feathers.....	do.....	15.00
Orchids	do.....	.30

Tortoise shell	per 100 pounds..	\$2. 50
Balsam	do.....	1. 20
Fustic, or dyeing wood	do.....	. 80
Brazil wood	do.....	. 80
Cedar, galiabo, or any other woods used for the purpose of construction, per 1,000 square feet		2. 40
Cocoanuts	per 1,000..	1. 00
Cattle	each..	8. 00
Straw hats	per kilo..	. 50

Export duties on minerals remain unaltered. Such articles of export as are not mentioned above will be valued by the examining section of the custom-house, and will pay duty at the rate of 5 per cent of their gold value. All duties referred to in this decree are payable in Colombian gold.

CONTRACT FOR THE EXPLOITATION OF DEPOSITS OF COAL, PHOSPHATES AND FERTILIZERS.

The Colombian Government, under date of September 11, 1902, entered into a contract with JUAN GAGNEUX authorizing him to exploit the deposits of coal, phosphates, or any other kind of fertilizers found upon his own or the Government lands situated in the Province of Padilla, Department of Magdalena.

By the terms of the contract the prior rights of third parties remain unaltered. The concessionaire agrees to submit to the Government, within a year from the reestablishment of public order in the Department of Magdalena, investigations, technical reports, and drawings of the coal, phosphate, and fertilizing deposits which he intends to exploit, indicating the same by their geographical position, extension, classes, etc. This requisite having been complied with, the Government will order, within the sixty days following this event, a formal delivery of the deposits in question, and the exploitation of said deposits shall begin within two years from the date on which public order shall have been declared to have been established in the Department of Magdalena.

The concessionaire agrees to disburse for his own account all the funds necessary to cover the expenses of exploitation, and shall consider as net profit that which remains after deducting the gross amount of the circulating capital, or that which is invested in the exploitation of the mines, plus 6 per cent annual interest upon the fixed capital, or that which may be employed in putting the mines in a workable condition. The books and accounts of the concessionaire shall be subject to examination by the Government.

The settlement of the profits shall be made annually, and the net returns shall be divided in the following manner: Twenty-five per cent for the Government and 75 per cent for the concessionaire. This settlement shall be approved by the agent of the Government, and the

amount falling to the nation shall be paid into the general treasury of the Republic, or into such subtreasury as the Government may indicate. The concessionaire agrees not to suspend the work of exploitation for more than one year continuously, unless compelled to do so by unavoidable circumstances duly established.

The concession shall not be indorsed or transferred by the concessionaire without the approval of the Government. The Government reserves the right to declare the contract rescinded should the concessionaire fail to duly carry out the terms thereof.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS.

[From the "Diario Oficial" No. 11736.]

On September 12, 1902, the Vice-President of the Republic, acting for the President, decreed the following:

"ARTICLE 1. There shall be established a museum in the school of fine arts, where there shall be preserved and exhibited, properly arranged and classified, the artistic works which at the present time form part of the National Museum, and other works of art that may be acquired from time to time by purchase or in any other manner.

"ART. 2. The museum shall be in charge of a director, who, together with the other employees, shall be under the supervision of the rector and board of directors of the school, and who shall have as his assistant the secretary of the school. The duties of these officers shall be specified in detail in the by-laws.

"ART. 3. To the end that the artists may have an opportunity to exhibit their works in a suitable manner, and in order that the taste of the public may be cultivated and elevated by a careful observation of the models, and to the end that, by the payment of certain charges, funds may be secured to preserve and enrich the museum, there shall be held in it a permanent exposition of national and foreign works of art. Further, on July 20 of each year a national exposition of fine arts shall be opened, the organization of which shall be supervised by the board of directors of the school, the expenses being borne by the public treasury, as provided for in the budget.

"The Secretaries of Public Instruction and of the Departments shall make the necessary arrangements for the purpose of assisting artists outside of the capital in the shipment of their exhibits to the Exposition.

"ART. 4. There shall also be established in the School a Corporation called the Academy of Fine Arts, the members of which shall be the professors, the secretary, and the director of the museum, as well as twelve other persons, whom, because of their great reputation or artistic knowledge, the Minister of Public Instruction shall appoint *ad honorem*.

"ART. 5. The principal duties and objects of this Academy are as follows :

"1. To encourage in the Republic the cultivation of the fine arts and the study of artistic literature by means of concourses, conferences, publications, etc.

"2. To aid in the development of the school and in the establishment of other schools of the same kind.

"3. To procure the acquisition of works of art for the Museum and the establishment of annual premiums for the persons who compete in the concourses or assemblies.

"4. To contribute to the conservation of national monuments.

"5. To propose subjects for those taking part in the concourses or contests, and to cooperate in the holding of the expositions.

"6. To establish relations with foreign academies of fine arts; and

"7. To assist, as a consulting body to the Government, on subjects within the province of the institution.

"The Academy shall formulate its by-laws in accordance with those of the School of Fine Arts, and shall submit them for approval to the Secretary of Public Instruction."

COSTA RICA.

DECREE RELATING TO THE EXPORTATION OF WOOD VIA THE SAPOÁ RIVER.

Under date of December 9, 1902, the President of Costa Rica promulgated an important decree authorizing, on and after the 15th of the same month, the exportation of the woods of the country via the Sapoá River. In accordance with the provisions of this decree, the Department of the Treasury will establish a customs station for the exportation of these woods at a point called Copalchí, and will collect on the woods exported through that station at the rate of 1 *colon* (46½ cents) per ton, in addition to the amount collected in favor of the hospitals at Punta Arenas and Librería according to the decree of July 18, 1893. The exploitation of the national forests carried on in said region in conformity with the provisions of the law shall pay 2 *colonos* (93 cents) per tree, in place of the former rate of 1½ *colonos* (70 cents).

ISSUE OF PACIFIC RAILWAY BONDS.

The President of the Republic, under date of October 25, 1902, authorized an issue of 37 Pacific railway bonds of \$1,000 each, payable in American gold, series numbered 1182 to 1218. These bonds bear date of November 1, 1902; were issued in payment of construction work done on the Pacific Railway, and for the purpose of creating a sinking fund in conformity with Clause XIII of the railway contract and the agreement of December 28, 1901.

CUBA.

ENTRIES AND CLEARANCES OF VESSELS.

The following report, in regard to the entering, discharging, loading, and clearing of vessels in the ports of the Island of Cuba, was submitted to the Customs Congress recently held in New York by the Delegate of the Republic of Cuba, Señor DON FIDEL G. PIERRA:

“NEW YORK, *January 10, 1903.*”

“The International Bureau of the American Republics has requested information on the following subjects, namely:

“(a) Requirements in the manifests of vessels arriving from a foreign port or leaving for a foreign port.

“(b) Requirements in what pertains to the entering of a vessel arriving from a foreign port and to the clearance of those leaving for foreign ports.

“(c) Requirements in connection with the unloading of vessels after having entered and existing regulations as to unloading at night.

“(d) Time allowed for unloading vessels.

“(e) Requirements to enable foreign vessels to proceed from one port to another in each country for the purpose of loading and unloading cargo and of taking in and landing passengers.

“(f) Descriptions of the taxes and charges to which vessels are subjected by national laws.

“(g) Methods used for the measurement of vessels.

“(h) Advantages and disadvantages of adopting respective gross or net tonnage as a basis for the taxes levied.

“In answer to the above inquiries, the undersigned, Delegate of the Republic of Cuba to the Customs Congress of the American Republics, which will convene at New York on the 15th instant, has the honor to report:

“Vessels arriving at a port of the Republic of Cuba are boarded and inspected by the health officer without delay, and if admitted to ‘free pratique’ are taken in charge by the customs inspectors, and remain under their control until duly discharged. The master must immediately present to the inspector the general manifest, on which the day and hour of its delivery is noted, and after due examination of the log book, and noting whether it has been properly kept, etc., the manifest is taken to the collector, the day and hour at which it has been admitted is noted upon it and it is filed. The manifest must contain a complete statement of all packages composing the cargo, name of the consignee, and if the vessel comes to order it must be so stated. Upon delivering the manifest on board, should the ship have met with any accident, the master must report it in writing, stating whether or not any cargo has been thrown overboard in consequence of it.

"The time allowed for the various operations connected with the customs is computed from the hour at which the manifest has been admitted by the collector.

"Upon the presentation by the master of the ship of a list of the passengers, and of a manifest of their baggage, the former may land immediately, and the baggage is unloaded under the custody of a customs officer. Except when unladen at night, the baggage is examined at once.

"Ships not complying with the rules and regulations of the Health Authorities are liable to a fine which varies in amount but can not, in any one case, exceed the sum of five thousand dollars. All ships leaving for a port of Cuba must be provided with a bill of health issued by the Cuban Consul or by the official performing the consular functions for Cuba.

"Within twenty-four hours after the arrival of a ship, Sundays and holidays excluded, the master must present to the Collector of Customs two copies of the manifest, translated into Spanish. There is at the the customs-house an official interpreter who takes charge of making translations and receives a fixed fee therefor.

"Upon entering his ship, the master must present to the Collector of Customs the register and such other documents as he may have received from the customs authorities of the port whence he cleared, and within forty-eight hours he must lodge said documents with the Consul of his nation; should there be none, with the Collector of Customs, until payment has been made of the tonnage duties and other taxes. When the said documents are lodged with the Consul, the master must deliver to the Collector the certificates of that official showing that the deposit has been made. The certificate is returned to the captain upon the payment of the aforementioned duties and taxes. Noncompliance with this regulation is punished with a fine not less than \$500 nor more than \$2,000.

"The manifest is the basis of all subsequent operations connected with the customs, and must set forth the following facts:

"The character and name of the vessel, nationality, gross and net register tonnage, crew, name of captain, name of the consignee of the vessel, the port or ports whence the vessel comes, port or ports for which the cargo is intended, number of packages, marks, numbers and gross weight of all packages, character of the merchandise, name of the shippers and of the consignees, or, if the goods are consigned to order, it must be so stated. A separate manifest must be made for each port. The number and weight of the packages must be stated in figures and in letters. The mere expression 'merchandise' or any other vague one is not admitted.

"Ships entering a port of Cuba under stress of weather present only one sworn copy of the manifest. Three days are allowed to prepare it.

"If packages of merchandise are found on board of vessel which are not included in the manifest, the ship is liable to a fine equivalent to the value of the goods thus found, and all the packages, whether the property or consigned to the officers or crew of the ship, are confiscated, unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the customs authorities that there was no intention to commit fraud. In such cases the master is allowed to correct his manifest by a post entry.

"Upon delivering the manifest, the captain shall also present a statement specifying the provisions and supplies on board of his ship.

"The residence or office of the consignee of a vessel is considered as the residence of the captain. If there is no consignee the residence or office of the Consul of his nation, or the vessel under his command.

"When requested special permission is granted to vessels for loading and unloading during the night, subject to payment of extra expenses.

"Permission is granted when requested for immediate unloading of cattle, provided the consignee gives bond for the payment of the duties and compliance with such formalities as are prescribed. The unloading of the cattle must be made in the presence of the veterinary inspector.

"No packages must be unloaded or transferred to another ship without a permit from the Collector, nor any vessel hauled alongside of another while one of them or both are unloading.

"The time allowed for discharging vessels is as follows: Vessels under 300 net tons, 8 days; of 300 tons, and not exceeding 800 tons, 12 days; of 800 and over, 15 days. Days are computed excluding the day of arrival, Sunday and holidays and such rainy days in which, in the judgment of the Collector, the unloading is impracticable.

"Masters of vessels bringing ballast of no commercial value may obtain a permit to discharge the same by simply taking the proper oath.

"Captains desiring to qualify their vessels for the loading and exportation of merchandise must present to the Collector of Customs an application in due form.

"Collectors of Customs may authorize the lading of products of the island from any point or estate where they may be stored. When this permission is granted, the exportation will be completed by the captain and the shippers presenting to the Collector granting it the corresponding documents. The supervision of the lading may be made by a Customs employee or inspector expressly detailed for the purpose by the Collector; but upon completion of the lading the Collector may require the return of the vessel to the port where the custom-house is located for the purpose of verifying the lading in such way as he may deem best.

“Consignees of steamers having a fixed schedule which allows them only a few hours in port may obtain from the Collector permission to prepare in advance of their arrival the outward cargo and permission as well to work during the night and on holidays.

“In order to clear a vessel the master must present a manifest in duplicate and under oath of the cargo laden. The Collector certifies the manifest and returns one copy to the captain, together with a certificate to the effect that the vessel has fully cleared at the custom-house.

“Masters of vessels carrying cargo in transit must manifest it in the same manner as the cargo to be unladen in the port of transit.

“Vessels arriving at a Cuban port carrying cargo in transit for other ports of the island, whose masters desire to take cargo for foreign ports, may do so, provided the necessary permission is requested and the cargo taken is duly entered upon the manifest of the cargo in transit.

“Transshipment of merchandise from one vessel to another of the same line, or of another line, is permitted, provided such merchandise has been manifested by the captain as in transit for foreign ports. If the transshipment is made to vessels that will touch at other Cuban ports, it must be specified in the general manifest that such merchandise is in transit for foreign ports.

“In cases of vessels entering a Cuban port compelled by stress of weather, the captain and the next person in command shall, within twenty-four hours, make a protest in the usual form, and upon oath before the person authorized to receive it, setting forth the causes or circumstances of such necessity. If the protest is not made before the Collector of Customs a copy must be furnished to him.

“If the condition of the vessel should make it necessary to unload her, permission is granted by the Collector to do so, the cargo remaining under the custody of the Customs officers. If necessary, on request of the master or of the owner of the merchandise, permission is also given to dispose of by sale of such perishable goods as there may be in the cargo, or of such part of it as may be required to pay the expenses of the vessel. The repairs having been made, the cargo, or what remains of it, may be reshipped upon payment of warehouse charges and such other expenses as may have been incurred. No port charges are collected in cases of vessels entering a port on account of stress of weather.

“Vessels entering Cuban ports are subject to the payment of the following duties and charges:

“Harbor-improvement taxes: Each steamer entering, \$8.50; each sailing vessel entering, \$4.25; each ton of cargo landed from a steamer, 25 cents; each ton of cargo landed from a sailing vessel, 12½ cents; each ton of coal landed from a steamer, 12½ cents; each ton of coal landed from a sailing vessel, 10 cents.

“Tonnage dues: On entry of a vessel from a port or place not in Cuba, 20 cents per net ton; on entry of a vessel from another port in Cuba, 2 cents per net ton. Vessels entering in ballast pay only one-half of tonnage dues. To those leaving in ballast, one-half of the dues are returned if they have been paid in full. The amount of tonnage dues during a year must not exceed \$2 per net ton. The tonnage on which dues are charged is the net register tonnage.

“Masters of vessels proceeding from foreign ports are liable to the penalties prescribed in the following cases:

“For failing to have the manifest of the vessel or other documents in order on entering a port, the vessel is liable to a fine of from \$50 to \$250.

“If the captain, on his arrival in port, fails to present the manifest to the boarding officer, \$100 to \$500.

“If the manifest lacks any of the requisites above stated, \$10 to \$100.

“For failing to present the required copies of the manifest, or in the failure of these to conform to the original, \$10 to \$50, and the captain is obliged to produce the missing ones or to rewrite the incorrect ones, as the case may be.

“For failure to present at the custom-houses of the ports entered the manifest of goods in transit, \$10 to \$50, and he shall be held responsible for the presentation of the copy of the general manifest which the custom-house of the port in transit requires of the custom-house of the port of origin.

“For all differences in excess of 25 per cent of the actual weight resulting in the gross weight of the packages declared in the manifest, \$10 to \$50.

“For changing anchorage in port without the permission of the customs authorities, \$50.

“For failure to present the log book and other papers on request of the boarding inspector on board of the vessel, \$50, and will not be permitted to clear until he has produced the said documents.

“For failure to present immediately upon arrival a list of the passengers and of the pieces of baggage brought by each passenger, \$10 to \$100.

“For all provisions and supplies not contained in the statement of sea stores, he shall pay double duties.

“When the straps or seals placed on the hatches and bulkheads are found raised or broken, except in cases of accident, he shall pay a fine not exceeding \$500, without prejudice to his liability to such other penalties thereby incurred.

“For removing from the vessel without the permission of the customs authorities any packages which are contained in the manifest, he shall pay an amount equal to double the value of the merchandise.

“For landing persons or discharging goods at other points than

those designated by the authorities, in the event of vessel being ordered to quarantine, the captain shall pay a fine of \$100 in the case of passengers, or double the value of the goods in the case of merchandise.

"Firearms, gunpowder, cartridges, dynamite, and all classes of explosives and munitions of war found maliciously concealed on board of any vessel, or not contained in the manifest, are seized and confiscated, and the captain is liable to a fine not exceeding \$2,000.

"Vessels leaving port without first complying with all the requisites prescribed by the Customs Regulations are liable to a fine of \$50, which is levied upon their consignees, who are held subsidiarily responsible for the fines and duties payable by the captain.

"As has been stated, all tonnage dues are charged on net register tonnage.

"The methods employed for the measurement of vessels are those employed by the United States.

"Upon receipt by the Collector of Customs of due notification of any lien for freight upon any imported merchandise, its delivery is withheld by the collector until such lien is satisfied.

"The undersigned has the honor of accompanying to this report a copy of the Customs Regulations now in force in so far as they do not conflict with the present régime of government. The Congress of the Republic has not yet legislated on the subject. The following models of custom-house documents used in connection with vessels are also accompanied:

"A general manifest.

"A manifest of merchandise exported in bond.

"Form for the translated manifests.

"Form for a bill of health.

"The undersigned hopes that the preceding report will meet the requirements.

"Very respectfully,

"FIDEL G. PIERRA."

IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION OF MERCHANDISE.

The following report in regard to the importation and exportation of merchandise in the Island of Cuba was submitted to the Customs Congress recently held in New York by the Delegate of the Republic of Cuba, Señor Don FIDEL G. PIERRA:

"NEW YORK, *January 10, 1903.*

"The International Bureau of the American Republics has requested information on the following subjects, namely:

"(a) The conditions in which goods from a foreign country come into the jurisdiction of the Collector of Customs, and the methods employed by him to take charge of them.

“(b) Requirements for entering the goods at the custom-house to be complied with by the consignees as regards bills of lading, invoices, and other forms of declaration for importation and in transit entries.

“(c) Procedure subsequent to the declaration as regards the appraisement, classification, and final liquidation of the duties.

“(d) Withdrawal of the goods and manner of disposing of those entered for warehousing, including the practical application of the general system of bonded warehouses.

“(e) Procedure to dispose of goods not claimed or abandoned.

“(f) Methods employed to keep account of the total amount of goods imported in bales or large packages.

“(g) Conditions and provisions relative to drawbacks paid on goods exported as they were imported, or as material to be used in subsequent conditions.

“In answer to the above inquiries, the undersigned, Delegate of the Republic of Cuba to the Customs Congress, which will convene at New York on the 15th instant, has the honor to report as follows:

“All goods not duly entered for payment of duties within ten days after their arrival in port are taken possession of by the Collector of Customs as unclaimed and placed in warehouse, to be disposed of as unclaimed goods, to which reference is made further on.

“Cargo for immediate delivery may be landed at once, upon the granting of the permit to land by the Collector, designating the wharves and warehouses.

“All goods landed, no permit for the delivery of which has been received by the Inspector at the expiration of the time allowed by the Collector for such goods to remain upon the wharves, are sent to the General Order Stores. Storage, and all other charges on such goods, must be paid by the owner or consignee, or, when the goods are sold as unclaimed, from the proceeds.

“Entries must be made in writing and under oath. In cases when the consignee of the goods is unable, through illness or absence, to make declaration personally and to take the oath, a duly authorized agent may act for him.

“Entries must set forth the following information: Name of vessel, class, and nationality; name of captain; port or ports whence cleared; name of the person to whom the merchandise is consigned; number and paragraph of the manifest; number of packages, class, marks, numbers; number and letter of the paragraph of the tariff under which each article is dutiable; number, class, quantity, and quality of the merchandise in the weights and measures of the tariff; gross and net weight of each article; value of the merchandise in detail; date and signature of the importer. The entry is made in duplicate if the merchandise is declared for consumption, and in triplicate if declared for immediate transportation.

“Upon the declaration being presented, it is compared with the manifest, and if it differs from it, or the two copies do not agree, the consignee is notified so that he may present the entry in proper form, but without allowing any extra time beyond that fixed by the Customs Regulations.

“Every entry must be accompanied by the bill of lading comprising the merchandise declared, consigned, or duly indorsed to the importer; by the invoice expressing in detail the merchandise declared, the number of packages, marks, gross weight, dutiable weight, class, detailed contents, component materials, detailed price, and the total value, including all expenses and charges. Each entry must represent a single invoice. All imported merchandise must be invoiced in the currency of the country from which it is imported.

“If by reason of accident or short shipment all the merchandise comprised in an invoice does not arrive, an extract from the original invoice, certified by the Collector, must be used for entering remaining packages. When no invoice is received, the entry is made upon a pro forma invoice, and an affidavit setting forth the causes of nonreceipt. The original invoice is presented when received. No declaration for goods exceeding the value of \$100 is admitted without invoice except goods brought by passengers. From these a verbal declaration is admitted if the value of the merchandise which they bring does not reach \$500; if it is worth \$500 or over, they must declare it in the regular manner prescribed by the customs regulations.

“All merchandise not duly entered within ninety days after its arrival, and all merchandise on which duties have been paid, if not withdrawn from the customs warehouses, is deemed abandoned by its owner, and is sold at public auction after five days' public notice, but the time may be extended to six months. The proceeds of the sale, after deducting duties, storage, etc., are kept for ten days subject to the demand of the importers. If not claimed within that time the importer loses all right to the proceeds and they are turned into the treasury as ordinary receipts.

“When a consignment is renounced, or the consignee designated by the captain can not be found, or has died without leaving anyone to take his place; or when, in the case of cargoes consigned to order, no one presents himself as the consignee of the same within the period of time fixed by the Customs Regulations, the Collector of Customs orders the packages stored at the captain's expense and remits the documents and all information relating to the shipment to the Consul or Vice-Consul of the nation of the shipper, so that he may, if he chooses, appoint a responsible merchant to act as consignee. If, within the time prescribed by the Customs Regulations, no entry has been made, the goods are considered and treated as abandoned goods.

“ Upon the declaration being presented, found correct, and admitted by the Collector, it is numbered and entered upon a register in which the number of the declaration, that of the manifest, its paragraph, name of vessel, port from whence cleared, and the name of the consignee are noted. The declaration is then forwarded to the office of the chief examiner (*vista*), where it is entered upon another register, and the examiners (*vistas*) are appointed who are to examine the goods and ascertain the correctness of the declaration. If it is found correct, it is forwarded to the Accountant's Office, where the duties are liquidated and the required entries made in the books. Then the declaration is sent to the Treasurer's Office for collection of the duties, upon the payment of which the importer is handed a receipt (*carta de pago*) and a permit or order, signed by the Collector and other officials, for the delivery of the goods. If, three days after the declaration has been handed to the Treasurer for the collection of the duties, these have not been paid, the importer is liable to an extra charge or a surtax of 5 per cent on their amount. Duties having been paid, the entry is transmitted from the Treasurer to the Bureau of Statistics, where the calculations are revised; from this Bureau it is forwarded to the Customs Bureau in the Department of the Treasury, thence to the office of the Auditor-General (*Intervención-General*), where the final revision is made, and the declaration is then returned to the Customs Bureau in the Treasury Department, where it is filed. The time which elapses between the presentation of the declaration and its transmission to the Treasurer for collection of the duties is about seven days. In cases in which, owing to the nature of the goods, or for other reasons, immediate delivery is desired, it is obtained by paying the estimated duties.

“ If the appraised value of the goods exceeds their declared value, in addition to the regular duties, a charge is made equivalent to 1 per cent of the total appraised value for each 1 per cent in which said value exceeds the declared value. If the difference between the two values reaches or exceeds 50 per cent, unless it is evident that the difference is due to a clerical error, the goods are confiscated.

“ If the declared weight of merchandise is exceeded by the actual weight to the extent of from 1 to 15 per cent of the total weight of the goods, additional duties may be imposed not to exceed 1 per cent of the total duties on the merchandise for each 1 per cent of difference between the declared and the actual weights. Such additional duties are not imposed when the Collector is satisfied that the difference occurred in good faith. If the difference exceeds 15 per cent of the actual weight, additional duties are imposed on the stated basis. If it reaches or exceeds 50 per cent the goods are confiscated.

“ Importers who are dissatisfied with the valuation or classification of

merchandise as fixed by the Collector must pay the duties imposed, but may file before or at the time of payment, and not later, a written protest and appeal, stating briefly the value and classification which they claim should be established. The appeal is submitted to the Board of Appeals, consisting of customs officials and merchants appointed by the Collector. The importer has the right to submit all pertinent facts in support of his case, and is bound to present such facts as, being in his possession or within his knowledge, are demanded by the Board. Against the decision of the Board of Appeals he may appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury, and against the decision of this latter to the Courts of Justice.

“Merchandise deposited in the general-order stores, which, by depreciation in value, damage, leakage, or other causes, may, in the opinion of the collector, result insufficient, upon being sold at auction, to pay the duties and charges on same, if permitted to remain in the warehouses during the time prescribed by the customs regulations, is sold at auction after due public notice of not less than three or more than six days.

“No allowance on duties is made for damage to goods during the voyage; but the importer of them may, within ten days after entry, abandon all or a portion of the goods, and be relieved from the payment of duties thereon. The portion abandoned must amount to 10 per cent or over of the total value or quantity of the invoice. The proceeds of sales of abandoned merchandise, whatever they may be, belong wholly to the treasury, the importer having no right to any part of them.

“Perishable goods, gunpowder, or other dangerous or explosive substances, except firecrackers, can not be deposited in warehouses; and if not entered immediately for export or transportation from the vessel in which they are imported or entered for consumption, are sold by the collector under the regulations governing unclaimed merchandise, as above stated.

“The period allowed for bonded goods to remain in store is one year; but it may be extended to another year.

“All duty-paid merchandise remaining in bonded warehouse more than three years from the date of importation is treated as abandoned merchandise and sold as provided for by the customs regulations, unless the owner thereof surrender to the storekeeper in charge of the goods the withdrawal permit duly stamped for delivery. Upon such surrender of such permit, the storekeeper notifies the warehouse proprietor of the delivery of the goods by the Government and reports the fact upon the back of the permit, returning it to the collector.

“Bonded goods remaining in warehouse more than three years from date of original importation are held to be abandoned to the Government and are liable to sale.

"No merchandise can be imported into Cuba in vessels of less than 30 tons, gross capacity, under penalty of confiscation.

"Perishable merchandise, such as potatoes, onions, cabbages, etc., and such as are imported in well-known packages of equal capacity, such as rice, flour, lard, etc., are entered, if desired, for withdrawal from dock.

"Merchandise on which freight has not been paid will be held by the collector, if requested to do so, until the payment of the freight is made.

"Although in the customs regulations of Cuba there is a chapter containing provisions relative to the bonded warehouses and the transportation of merchandise in bond, the system is not yet completely established. In the principal ports of Cuba there are buildings belonging to or rented by the Government in which the customs offices are established, and which are used at the same time for the storage of goods. There are, moreover, and especially in Habana, bonded warehouses. The former are designated in this report as general order stores or customs warehouses, and the latter as bonded warehouses. Transportation in bond from one point of the island to another can only be made by sea.

"No final method has yet been adopted for keeping account of the merchandise imported in large packages, such as would meet the exigencies of a good statistical record. The matter is under consideration at the present moment. The merchandise imported in bulk appears either in tons or kilograms; those goods which pay duty by weight in kilograms; the liquids that pay duties by measure in liters and its multiples. For storage purposes the following nomenclature is employed: Pipes, half and quarter pipes; hogsheads, tierces, barrels, and kegs; bales, boxes, bags, bundles, packages, and picces. In loose articles, such as bricks, tiles, etc., the number of units.

"No system of drawbacks has yet been established. Duties paid can not be recovered if the merchandise is exported.

" EXPORTATION.

"In order to ship merchandise for export, application must be made to the Collector for a permit. Application must contain name, class, and nationality of vessel, name of the captain, destination of the shipment, marks, number of packages, class of goods, quantity in weight or measure, and value of the merchandise. The permit having been obtained and delivered to the customs inspector, the shipment can be made.

"When merchandise in bond is exported, a bond must be given, which is canceled upon the presentation of the landing certificate in due form.

“The undersigned has the honor to present together with this report a copy of the customs regulations of Cuba, now in force in what does not conflict with the present régime of government. The Congress of the Republic has not legislated on the subject.

“The following blank forms are also accompanied:

“Warehouse and immediate exportation entry.

“Warehouse and immediate transportation entry.

“Simple warehouse entry.

“Dock consumption entry.

“Warehouse consumption entry.

“Receipt for duties paid (*Carta de pago*).

“Permit for consumption.

“Clearance for tobacco. It was the form used when tobacco paid an export duty, and it is yet in use.

“Clearance for free goods.

“Shipping permit.

“Landing certificate.

“The undersigned hopes that the preceding report will meet the requirements.

“Very respectfully,

“FIDEL G. PIERRA.”

THE PRODUCTION OF COPPER.

The “New York Commercial” of January 19, 1903, publishes the following information concerning the output of copper in Cuba and the possibility of developing the resources of the Republic:

“It is likely that before long Cuba will be added to the list of new countries which have begun adding materially to the world’s copper supply. American capital is considering Cuba’s copper and other mineral possibilities as well as its agricultural opportunities. A British syndicate is also in the field with an initial capital of \$1,250,000, of which \$500,000 was paid for properties taken up. The directors largely represent Cuban tobacco, asphalt, and railroad interests. The company has acquired 2,766 acres, chiefly copper bearing, but also showing evidences of large asphalt and petroleum deposits. Ore veins have been exposed ranging from 5 to 16 per cent copper and from 6 to 22 feet in thickness. Early in the nineteenth century Cuba was a relatively important copper-producing country, and in the sixteenth century it had the largest copper-producing mine in the world. In the interval between 1828 and 1840 nearly \$3,000,000 worth of copper was annually shipped from Cuba to the United States, and it is believed that there are still rich and valuable deposits. The oil found in Cuba is reported by a Canadian expert to be of remarkable purity. Samples retorted showed most satisfactory results in the manufacture of

varnish, and gave results in gas making equal to those obtainable in the best cannel coal.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, AND COPYRIGHTS.

The Department of State of the United States received from United States Minister H. G. SQUIERS, of Habana, under date of September 30, 1902, in reply to inquiries, the translation of a note from the Department of State and Justice, stating that United States patents and trade-marks registered in Cuba under circulars Nos. 12 and 21 of the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department of the United States, are now duly protected without the necessity of further formalities. The Department also received from Minister SQUIERS the transmission of a brief by Mr. FERNANDO M. VIDAL, in regard to the Cuban law governing patents, trade-marks, and copyrights, and copies of the military orders to which reference is made, all of which follows:

TRADE-MARKS.

The law of trade-marks of the island of Cuba is contained in the royal decree of August 21, 1884, which has undergone certain modifications made by circulars of the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department and by civil orders issued by the military government of the island of Cuba.

Circular No. 12 of the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, dated April 11, 1899, which is applicable to both patents and trade-marks, provides protection for United States patents and trade-marks upon filing a duly certified copy of the patent or of the certificate of registration of the trade-mark, print, or label, in the office of the Governor-General of the island. Provision is also made for the protection of rights of property in patents and trade-marks secured under the Spanish laws.

Circular No. 21 of the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, dated June 1, 1899, provides that the fee for filing the certified copies mentioned in circular No. 12 shall be \$1, and that as to patents, the only certification required is that issued by the United States Commissioner of Patents.

On September 25, 1899, circular No. 34 was issued by the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, applicable to both patents and trade-marks, rescinding so much of circular No. 21 as required the payment of a fee for filing certified copies of patents or certificates of registration of trade-marks, prints, or labels.

A paragraph is added to circular No. 21 requiring a power of attorney from the owner of the patent or trade-mark authorizing another for him, and in his place, to file a certified copy of the patent or certi-

lication of the trade-mark, print, or label, to be filed with such certified copy or certificate of registration. It is further provided that assignments of patents, trade-marks, prints, or labels, or certified copies thereof, shall be filed in the same manner.

By a subsequent circular, No. 38, of the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, dated March 9, 1900, so much of circular No. 34 of the said division as related to fees was rescinded, thereby restoring the registration fee of \$1 provided for by circular No. 21 in relation to United States patents and trade-marks.

Upon this question of registration fees for United States patents and trade-marks, the Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industries, under date of June 21, 1902, issued a circular order which was published in the "Gaceta de la Habana," on June 23, 1902, wherein it is recited that—

"The military government of the United States in this island having ceased, by virtue whereof and in accordance with the express text thereof, circulars Nos. 12 and 21, dated, respectively, April 11 and June 1, 1899, issued by the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department at Washington, concerning the registration of United States trade-marks and patents, have become without value or effect, inasmuch as said circulars were issued for the territories subject to military forces of the United States, I have resolved that patents and marks of all kinds, prints, labels, and tickets, duly registered in the Patent Office of the United States, whose filing in this island may be requested for their protection in future, shall from the present date be recorded in the bureau under my charge in proper case, upon complying with the procedure followed for registration from other countries, and the payment of \$35 currency for patents, and \$12.50 currency for marks, prints, etc.—that is to say, the same fees which are paid by all others, foreign or national, in place of \$1 currency, which is provided for in said circular No. 21, regarding the United States."

Civil order No. 160, series 1901, issued under instructions of the Secretary of War, provides for the protection of patents, copyrights, trade-marks, prints, or labels, the rights to which are secured by proper filing under the United States law, upon filing with the governor of the island where protection is desired a certified copy of the patents, copyright, or certificate of registration.

In an unpublished communication, dated August 12, 1902, addressed to the Secretary of State and Government by the Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industries, a ruling is contained to the effect that "civil order No. 160, series 1901, June 13, 1901, has not been revoked, and that United States trade-marks which have been registered in pursuance of circulars 12 and 21 of the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs are fully protected without the necessity of any

further formality, and that the circular published in the "Gazette" on June 23, 1902, has had for its object the equalization of procedure followed in this island for the filing and protection of foreign trade-marks and patents in accordance with the international treaty of 1883, and that, upon the expiration of the term of protection granted to marks, etc., registered under circulars 12 and 21, above mentioned, the Department reserves the right to take the proper steps. This will be the subject of a law."

At this point it seems proper to invite attention to civil order No. 148, series 1902, whereby "each and every of the laws, decrees, regulations, orders, and other rulings made and promulgated by and under the military government of Cuba shall be deemed to be general and continuing in character, and to be applicable to and binding upon all officers of the Government of Cuba, under whatsoever names or titles, who shall succeed the officers of the military government, and to continue in force and effect, under whatsoever government may exist in Cuba, until such time as it may be legally revoked or amended, pursuant to the terms of the constitution aforesaid."

Article 10 of royal decree of August 21, 1884, has been amended by civil order No. 105, series 1901, so as to read as follows:

"The certificate of ownership of any mark, design, or industrial pattern can only be obtained, for the purposes of this decree, by manufacturers, merchants, agriculturists, or by persons engaged in any other industry, whether they be Cubans or foreigners established in Cuba, and also by companies composed of any such persons."

Article 12 of said royal decree of August 21, 1884, has been amended by civil order, No. 512, series 1900, dated December 19, 1900, by adding to paragraph 1 of said article the following:

"Those who buy or sell receptacles, stamped in a permanent manner with a trade-mark which is registered in the name of another person, except to such person or his authorized agent, or who use such receptacles, placing therein for sale the same or similar products as those for which said receptacles are used by the owner of the trade-mark. In such cases, the receptacles shall be seized, which the infringer shall forfeit to the owner of the trade-mark."

The said article of said order amends article 287 of the penal code by extending the penalty therein provided to this offense.

Article 28 of said royal decree of August 21, 1884, is amended by civil order 18, series 1901, by substituting therefor:

"The petitioner shall pay for fees on the issuance of the title or ownership \$12.50 United States currency; said payments shall be made at the proper office of finance within a term of thirty days from the date of the notification of the concession of the trade-mark, design, or industrial model to the party concerned, under penalty of forfeiture; presenting at the Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Indus-

tries the document attesting such payment, so that said Department may issue the title mentioned, which shall be entered on the register opened for such purpose at the Bureau of Commerce and Industries of said Department.

It is further provided in said order that a term of forty-five days from its publication be allowed for those who have obtained concession of trade-marks, designs, etc., and have not obtained titles, to pay the fees and secure the title. A further clause provides that the use of trade-marks, designs, or industrial models, without title, shall be fined as provided in article 39 of the royal decree of August 21, 1884.

Article 36 of said royal decree of August 21, 1884, is amended by civil order 511, series 1900, by substituting for paragraph 2 thereof the following:

“Manufacturers, merchants, agriculturists, and industrials applying for registration of the same mark, having distinguishing minor details, with the object of pointing out the various classes and grades of one product, or for any other motive, shall be furnished with a certificate of registration for each variation of the mark, stating their special use and charging them the corresponding fees (\$12.50 United States currency) for each certificate issued.

PATENTS.

The law of patents of Cuba is contained in the royal decree of June 30, 1833, which was modified by the royal order of January 17, 1873, which prohibited the concession of “Patents of Introduction.”

By civil order 196, series 1899, the rules pertaining to the issuance of letters patent in the island of Cuba, as promulgated by the royal decree of June 30, 1833, are modified so as to substitute one sole term of seventeen years instead of the three terms contemplated by said decree; and the Government fees, as provided in said decree, are abolished, and one uniform fee of \$35 is substituted therefor.

The circulars of the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, hereinbefore cited in reference to trade-marks registered in the United States and seeking protection in Cuba, have application also to United States patents under like circumstances; and the circular above mentioned—of the Secretary of Agriculture, etc., dated June 21, 1902—is likewise applicable to patents.

Civil order 216, series 1900, provides for the filing of duplicates of Spanish patents, and contains also the following clause:

“United States patents already forwarded for registration, and those that may hereafter be forwarded, may at once be entered in the special register in the office of the Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry, conditionally, reserving the decision in regard to the definite

inscription or absolute rejection of such as are determined to be infringements in accordance with the proofs of the same within the period of six months, as provided in paragraph 1 of this order; upon the expiration of which period the inscription will be made in full, leaving to the parties concerned, after that date, the right of settling their differences before courts of justice."

Under civil order 497, series 1900, a further modification was introduced as follows:

"The requirements of order 216, series of 1900, from these headquarters referring to United States letters patent, are hereby extended to Cuban letters patent, as well as to those granted to other nations; in consequence, letters patent forwarded for registration, which may appear as infringing on Spanish patents, shall be entered in full in the register of the Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industries, if, within the period of six months granted by said order No. 216 the owners thereof have not exhibited the duplicates of models, plans, and specifications of the same for the necessary examination and decision in case of said infringement.

"The inscriptions in full of Cuban and foreign letters patent shall be made in every case as directed for United States patents, leaving the right to the owners of Spanish patents to settle their differences before the courts of justice."

Civil order 160, series 1901, issued under the direction of the Secretary of War, and hereinbefore cited in relation to trade-marks, has application also to patents.

The plans and specifications are required to be presented in closed and sealed envelopes, which are to be opened only by the examining board when about to pass upon the same.

When a case arises which is not specially provided for in the law, it is the practice to follow, as precedent and legal doctrine in the matter, the provisions of the Spanish law of patents of July 30, 1878.

COPYRIGHTS.

The law of copyrights in force in Cuba is that of January 10, 1879, extended to this island by royal order of January 14, 1879.

This has been modified by civil order 119, series 1900, whereby it is provided as follows:

"I. Authors of foreign scientific, artistic, and literary works, or their agents or representatives, shall enjoy in the island of Cuba the protection granted by the law of intellectual property of January 10, 1879, for the period during which said works are protected in the country where they originate, provided this period does not exceed the time allowed in the aforementioned law, and provided said authors comply with the requirements of the same and its regulations.

"II. This provides that the general register referred to in paragraph 33 of said law shall be kept in the Department of State and Government.

"III. Foreign works must be entered in the general register. To effect said registration, a duly legalized certificate must be presented from the proper authority of the country where the work originates as a guarantee of proprietorship in favor of the person soliciting the registration.

"IV. Civil governors and municipal mayors shall not suspend in any case the representation, reading, or performance of literary or musical works, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 33 of the regulations of the law of intellectual property, except in cases where the claimant proves himself to be the proprietor of the work, or his agent or representative, by producing the certificate of registration issued by the general registry and the power of attorney whenever this be necessary.

"V. No fees shall be collected for the registration of foreign works, and certificates of registration will be issued to the proprietors of such works, or their agents or representatives, free of charge."

Civil order 55, series 1901, provides that duly legalized notarial certificates of proprietary rights containing the titles to the same in full shall be considered sufficient for their inscription in the registry of foreign copyrights, provided that the public officer, in whose presence the document is executed, certifies to having had presented to him the original of the certificates of copyrights.

Civil order 160, series 1901, hereinbefore mentioned, provides for the protection of copyrights upon the filing of a certificate of registration issued by the Librarian of Congress with the Governor of the island, and contained a penal clause punishing the infringement of copyrights.

Civil order 54, series 1902, provides that the general register of literary property provided for in article 33, of the law of January 10, 1879, and in article 2, of civil order 119, series 1900, shall be kept in the section of general government of the Department of State and Government, in the same manner as the register of foreign literary property.

For the purposes of article 34 of the law, it is provided that the records relating thereto and the works deposited in the printing bureau of the Department of State and Government shall be transferred to the general register of literary works.

The connection of the provincial registries with the general registry shall be the same as that existing prior to January 1, 1899, with the general registry of the Department of Development (Ministerio de

Fomento) and the General Directory of Public Instruction, and they will forward to said registry the semiannual statements of the inscriptions effected and their after history, in accordance with said paragraph 3 of the aforesaid article 34 of the law.

The three copies of each scientific, literary, or dramatic work which, in accordance with Royal order of January 14, 1879, the interested parties must submit at the time of requesting inscription, and which, prior to January 1, 1899, were forwarded to the Ministerio de Fomento of Spain, shall in the future be sent through the Civil Governor to the General Registry of Literary Works, one of which copies shall go to the National Library, one to the University, and a third shall remain in the archives of the Registry.

The copy or copies in the case of musical works which must be presented shall be filed in the General Registry of Literary Works, unless otherwise directed in the future.

Respectfully submitted.

FERNANDO M. VIDAL.

[Circular No. 12, Division of Customs and Insular Affairs.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, April 11, 1899.*

The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

In territory subject to military government by the military forces of the United States, owners of patents, including design patents which have been issued or which may hereafter be issued, and owners of trade-marks, prints, and labels duly registered in the United States Patent Office under the laws of the United States relating to the grant of patents and to the registration of trade-marks, prints, and labels, shall receive the protection accorded them in the United States under said laws; and an infringement of the rights secured by lawful issue of a patent or by registration of a trade-mark, print, or label shall subject the person or party guilty of such infringement to the liabilities created and imposed by the laws of the United States relating to said matters: *Provided*, That a duly certified copy of the patent or of the certificate of registration of the trade-mark, print, or label shall be filed in the office of the Governor-General of the island wherein such protection is desired: *And provided further*, That the rights of property in patents and trade-marks secured in the islands of Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, and other ceded territory to persons under the Spanish laws shall be respected in said territory the same as if such laws were in full force and effect.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Acting Secretary of War.

PROTECTION OF PATENTS IN TERRITORY SUBJECT TO MILITARY GOVERNMENT BY UNITED STATES FORCES.

[Circular No. 21, Division of Customs and Insular Affairs.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, D. C., June 1, 1899.*

The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Parties who desire protection in territory under government of the military forces of the United States for patents, trade-marks, prints, or labels, as provided in circular No. 12, Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, War Department, should forward a certified copy of the patent or of the certificate of registration of the trade-mark, print, or label, together with a letter of transmittal to the Governor-General, requesting that such copy be filed in his office for reference.

Upon the receipt of such certified copy the Governor-General will issue his formal receipt therefor and forward it to the party filing the same.

A fee of \$1 will be charged for filing such copy, and should be inclosed with the letter of transmittal to the Governor-General.

The requirements for filing under the provisions of circular No. 12, above referred to, apply only to patents duly issued, and to trade-marks, prints, or labels duly registered in the United States Patent Office, under the laws of the United States. The only certification required is that issued by the Commissioner of Patents. Communications should be addressed to the Governor-General of Cuba, Habana, Cuba; or Governor-General of Porto Rico, San Juan, Porto Rico; or Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, Manila, Philippine Islands.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[Circular No. 34, Division of Customs and Insular Affairs.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, September 25, 1899.*

The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

So much of circular No. 21, of the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, War Department, dated June 1, 1899, as requires the payment of a fee for filing certified copies of patents or certificates of registration of trade-marks, prints, or labels, is hereby rescinded.

Said circular No. 21 is hereby further amended by the addition thereto of the following paragraphs:

A power of attorney from the owner thereof, authorizing another for him and in his name, place, and stead, to file a certified copy of a patent or a certificate of registration of a trade-mark, print, or label, must be filed with such certified copy or certificate of registration in

each of the islands wherein the protection of such patents, trade-marks, prints, or labels is desired.

Assignments of patents, trade-marks, prints, or labels, or certified copies thereof, must be filed in the same manner as herein provided for filing certified copies of patents and certificates of registration of trade-marks, prints, or labels.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Assistant Secretary of War.

No. 121.] HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,
Havana, March 20, 1900.

The Military Governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following circular for the information and guidance of all concerned in the island of Cuba:

“(Circular No. 38, Division of Customs and Insular Affairs.)

“WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, March 9, 1900.*

“The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

“So much of circular No. 34, Division of Customs and Insular Affairs, as rescinded the provisions of circular No. 21, same series, relating to fees, is hereby revoked.

“Said circulars, except so much of circular No. 34 as is hereby revoked, shall, on and after this date, be given full force and effect in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands.

“G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
“*Acting Secretary of War.*”

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Vols., Chief of Staff.

[Gaceta de la Habana of June 23, 1902.]

DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, AND INDUSTRIES,
Havana, June 21, 1902.

The military government of the United States having ended, by virtue of which, according to the express text thereof, circulars Nos. 12 and 21, of April 11 and June 1, 1899, respectively, of the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department, Washington, relative to the registration of United States brands and patents, are without value or effect, inasmuch as said circulars were issued for the territories subject to military government by the military forces of the United States, I have resolved that patents and brands of all kinds, prints, labels, and trade-marks registered in the Patent Office of the

United States, the deposit of which, for their protection in this island, is requested in the future, shall, from this day on, be registered in the Department under my charge, if same is proper, through the medium of the same procedure followed for the registration of those of other countries and payment of \$35 currency for patents and \$12.50 currency for brands, prints, etc., or that is, the same fees paid for all others, domestic and foreign, instead of \$1 currency, fixed by the said circular No. 21, with respect to those of the United States.

This is published in the Gaceta de la Habana for general information.

EMILIO TERRY,

Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industries.

No. 160.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,

Havana, June 13, 1901.

Under instructions from the Secretary of War, the Military Governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

1. The rights of property in patents, copyrights, and trade-marks, duly acquired in Cuba, the Isle of Pines, and the island of Guam, pursuant to the provisions of Spanish law and existing in one or all of said islands on April 11, 1899, shall continue unimpaired for the period for which they were granted, and the owner or owners thereof shall be protected and their rights therein maintained: *Provided*, That the original or a duly certified copy of the patent, or of the certificate of registration of the trade-mark or copyright, is filed in the office of the Governor of the island wherein such protection is desired.

The certificates of registration of trade-marks issued prior to April 11, 1899, by a Spanish provincial registry or the National Registry of Spain at Madrid, or the International Registry at the Bureau of the Union for the Protection of Industrial Property, at Berne, Switzerland, shall receive such recognition and credence as were accorded them in said islands under Spanish sovereignty; and an original certificate or duly certified copy thereof shall be received and filed in the office of the Governor of the island for all purposes connected with this order without further or other certification.

2. The rights of property in patents, including design patents granted by the United States, and in trade-marks, prints, and labels duly registered in the United States Patent Office, and in copyrights duly registered in the office of the Librarian of Congress, shall be maintained and protected by the government of civil affairs in the islands above named: *Provided*, That a duly certified copy of the patent, or of the certificate of registration of the copyright, trade-mark, print, or label, is filed in the office of the governor of the island wherein such protection is desired.

3. An infringement of the rights protected by compliance with the provisions of this order shall subject the person, firm, association, or corporation guilty of such infringement to the civil and penal liabilities created and imposed by such of the laws of Spain relating to said matters as remain in force in said islands.

4. Such provisions of existing orders as are in conflict with this order are hereby revoked.

EDWARD CARPENTER,
First Lieutenant, Artillery Corps, Aid-de-Camp.

No. 48.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,
Havana, May 13, 1902.

Whereas, the seventh clause of the transitory rules contained in the constitution adopted by the constitutional convention of Cuba provides as follows:

All laws, decrees, regulations, orders, and other rulings which may be in force at the time of the promulgation of this constitution shall continue to be observed in so far as they do not conflict with the said constitution, until such time as they may be legally revoked or amended; and

Whereas, certain of the laws, decrees, regulations, orders, and other rulings made and promulgated by the Military Governor of Cuba and now in force, are in terms specifically applicable and apparently limited to the military government and the officers thereof;

Now, therefore, to the end that the foregoing provision may be fully operative, and that none of the matters and things to which said laws, decrees, regulations, orders, and rulings relate shall be, or appear to be, without regulation and control after the termination of the military government and pending action thereon by the government established under the said constitution when the same shall have taken effect,

It is hereby declared and ordered that each of the said laws, decrees, regulations, orders, and other rulings made and promulgated by and under the military government of Cuba shall be deemed to be general and continuing in its character and to be applicable to and binding upon all officers of the Government of Cuba, under whatsoever names or titles, who shall succeed the officers of the military government, and to continue in force and effect under whatsoever government shall exist in Cuba until such time as it may be legally revoked or amended pursuant to the provisions of the constitution aforesaid.

LEONARD WOOD,
Military Governor.

No. 105.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,
Havana, April 19, 1901.

The Military Governor of Cuba, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industries, directs the publication of the following order:

Article 10 of the royal decree of August 21, 1884, governing the concession and use of trade-marks in this island, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"ARTICLE 10. The certificate of ownership of any mark, design, or industrial pattern can only be obtained, for the purposes of this decree, by manufacturers, merchants, agriculturists, or by persons engaged in any other industry, whether they be Cubans or foreigners established in Cuba, and also by companies composed of any of such persons."

J. B. HICKEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 512.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,
Havana, December 19, 1900.

The Military Governor of Cuba, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, directs the publication of the following order:

I. Paragraph 1, article 12, of the royal decree of August 21, 1884, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"Those who buy or sell receptacles stamped in a permanent manner with a trade-mark which is registered in the name of another person, except to such person or his authorized agent, or who use such receptacles, placing therein for sale the same or similar products as those for which said receptacles are used by the owner of the trade-mark. In such cases the receptacles shall be seized, which the infringer shall forfeit to the owner of the trade-mark."

II. Article 287 of the penal code is hereby amended by adding to the end thereof the following:

"The same penalty shall be incurred by those who buy or sell receptacles stamped in a permanent manner with a trade-mark which is registered in the name of another person, or who use such receptacles, placing therein for sale the same or similar products as those for which said receptacles are used by the owner of the trade-mark. In such cases the receptacles shall be seized, which the infringer shall forfeit to the owner of the trade-mark."

III. This order shall take effect January 1, 1901.

H. L. SCOTT, *Adjutant-General.*

TRANSLATION OF THE PENAL CODE IN FORCE IN CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

ARTICLE 287. The falsification of seals, marks, tickets, or countersigns which industrial or commercial establishments make use of shall be punished with the penalties of presidio correccional in its minimum and medium degrees.

No. 18.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,
Havana, January 17, 1901.

The Military Governor of Cuba, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industries, directs the publication of the following order:

I. Article 28 of the royal decree of August 21, 1884, referring to concession and use of trade-marks in this island, is hereby amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE 28. The petitioner shall pay for fees, on the issuance of the title of ownership, \$12.50 United States currency. Said payment shall be made at the proper office of finance within a term of thirty days from the date of the notification of the concession of the trade-mark, design, or industrial model to the party concerned, under the penalty of forfeiture, presenting at the Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industries the documents attesting such payment, so that said Department may issue the title mentioned, which shall be entered on the register opened for this purpose at the Bureau of Commerce and Industries of said Department.

II. A term of forty-five days from the date of publication of this order is hereby granted to those who, having obtained in Cuba concessions of trade-marks, designs, or industrial models, are not in possession of the corresponding titles of ownership to apply for them at the Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industries and pay thereon, upon delivery, the proper fees, as prescribed by regulations, under the penalty of forfeiture. Those using trade-marks, designs, or industrial models without the corresponding title of ownership will pay the fine in which they may have incurred, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1, article 39, of the royal decree of August 21, 1884.

H. L. SCOTT, *Adjutant-General.*

No. 511.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,
Havana, December 18, 1900.

The Military Governor of Cuba, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industries, directs the publication of the following order:

I. Paragraph 2, article 36, of the royal decree of the 21st of August, Bull. No. 2—03—7

1884, referring to concession and use of trade-marks in the island of Cuba, is hereby annulled.

II. In place and stead of said paragraph, the following is hereby declared to be in force from and after the date of the publication of this order:

Manufacturers, merchants, agriculturists, and industrials applying for registration of the same marks having distinguishing minor details, with the object of pointing out the various classes and grades of one product, or for any other motive, shall be furnished with a certificate of registration for each variation of the mark, stating their special use, and charging them the corresponding fees (\$12.50 United States currency) for each certificate issued.

H. L. SCOTT, *Adjutant-General.*

No. 196.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,
Havana, October 19, 1899.

The Military Governor of Cuba directs the publication of the following order:

I. The rules pertaining to the issuance of letters patent, in the island of Cuba, as promulgated by royal decree of June 30, 1833, are modified so as to substitute one sole term of seventeen years instead of the three terms contemplated by said decree.

II. The Government fees as provided in said decree are abolished, and one uniform fee of \$35 is substituted therefor.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE.
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 216.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,
Havana, May 26, 1900.

The Military Governor of Cuba, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industries, directs the publication of the following order:

I. Notice is hereby given to all persons in legal possession of letters patent registered in Madrid, Spain, and extended to the island of Cuba, to exhibit the duplicates of models, plans, and specifications of their patents, or an authenticated copy of same, together with a certificate that they are in force in Spain, in accordance with section 5 of the royal decree of May 14, 1880, within six months from date of this order, in order to protect them from pending infringements.

II. United States patents already forwarded for registration, and those that may hereafter be forwarded, will at once be entered in the special register in the office of the Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industries, conditionally, reserving the decision in regard

to the definite inscription, or absolute rejection of such as are determined to be infringements in accordance with the proofs obtained, within the period of six months, as provided in Paragraph I of this order, upon the expiration of which period the inscription will be made in full, leaving to the parties concerned, after that date, the right of settling their differences before courts of justice.

J. B. HICKEY,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 497.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,

Havana, December 10, 1900.

The Military Governor of Cuba, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industries, directs the publication of the following order:

I. The requirements of order No. 216, series of 1900, from these headquarters, referring to United States letters patent, are hereby extended to Cuban letters patent as well as to those granted by other nations; in consequence, letters patent forwarded for registration, which may appear as infringing on Spanish patents, shall be entered in full in the register of the Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industries, if, within the period of six months granted by said order No. 216, the owners thereof have not exhibited the duplicates of models, plans, and specifications of same for the necessary examination and decision in case of said infringement.

II. The inscriptions in full of Cuban and foreign letters patent shall be made in every case as directed for United States patents, leaving the rights to the owners of Spanish patents to settle their differences before the courts of justice.

J. B. HICKEY,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 119.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,

Havana, March 19, 1900.

The Military Governor of Cuba, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of State and Government, directs the publication of the following order:

I. Authors of foreign scientific, artistic, and literary works, or their agents or representatives, shall enjoy in the island of Cuba the protection granted by the Ley de Propiedad Intelectual (Law of Intellectual Property) of January 10, 1879, for the period during which said works are protected in the country where they originate, provided this period does not exceed the time allowed in the aforementioned law and provided said authors, etc., comply with the requirements of the same and its regulations.

II. The general register to which paragraph 33 of the hereinbefore-mentioned law makes reference shall be established and kept in the Department of State and Government.

III. Foreign works must be entered in the general register. To effect said registration, a duly legalized certificate must be presented from the proper authority of the country where the work originates, as a guaranty of proprietorship in favor of the person soliciting the registration.

IV. Civil governors and municipal mayors shall not suspend, in any case, the representation, reading, or performance of literary or musical works, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 63 of the regulations (of the Ley de Propiedad Intelectual), except in cases where the claimant proves himself to be the proprietor of the work, or his agent or representative, by producing the certificate of registration issued by the general registry, and the power of attorney, whenever this be necessary.

V. No fees shall be collected for the registration of foreign works, and certificates of registration will be issued to the proprietors of such works, or their agents or representatives, free of charge.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE,

Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Chief of Staff.

No. 55.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,

Havana, February 13, 1901.

The Military Governor of Cuba, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of State and Government, directs the publication of the following order:

The duly legalized certificates of any notarial act executed in the presence of a notary public, or of any other public officer having the right to administer oaths and possessing an office of record, in which acts there shall have been inserted in full the titles or certificates of proprietary rights issued in the country in which the said acts were executed, shall be considered sufficient for their inscription in the registry of foreign copyrights: *Provided*, That the public officer in whose presence the document is executed certifies to having had presented to him the originals of the aforesaid certificates.

J. B. HICKEY,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 54.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CUBA,
Havana, February 26, 1902.

The Military Governor of Cuba, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of State and Government, directs the publication of the following order:

I. Hereafter the general register of literary works provided for by article 33 of the law and Paragraph II, civil order 119, of 1900, shall be kept in the section of General Government of the Department of State and Government, in the same form as the register of foreign literary works is now kept in the section of State of said Department, and shall also include that of foreign works, with the same books and formalities as in use at present.

II. The records relating thereto and the works deposited in the printing bureau of the Department of State and Government for the purposes of article 34 of the law shall be transferred to the general register of literary works.

III. The connection of the provincial registries with the general registry shall be the same as that existing prior to January 1, 1899, with the general registry of the Department of Development and the General Directory of Public Instruction, and they will forward to said registry the semiannual statements of the inscriptions effected and their after history, in accordance with paragraph 3 of the aforesaid article 34 of the law.

IV. The three copies of each scientific, literary, or dramatic work which, in accordance with royal order of January 14, 1879, the interested parties must submit at the time of requesting the inscription, and which, prior to January 1, 1899, were forwarded to the Department of Development of Spain, shall in the future be sent through the civil governors to the general registry of literary works, one of which shall go to the National Library, one to the University, the third remaining in the archives of the registry.

The copy, or copies, as the case may be, of musical works which must be presented shall be filed in the general registry of literary works, unless otherwise directed in the future.

H. L. SCOTT, *Adjutant-General.*

COMPLETION OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

According to United States Consul R. E. HOLADAY, of Santiago de Cuba, the completion of the railroad which has been under construction by the Cuba Company, extending from San Luis, in the province of Santiago de Cuba, to Santa Clara, in the province of Santa Clara, establishes direct railroad communication—by connection with other lines—between Santiago de Cuba and Havana. The railroad is now open to the public. Trains carrying mail and passengers leave San-

tiago de Cuba for Havana every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and arrive in that city from Havana every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The passenger rate is, first class, \$24; second class, \$12.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

The "London Times" of January 3, 1903, prints an interesting statement of H. HESKETH BELL, Administrator of the Dominican Republic, in regard to the advantages offered by that Republic for profitable investment of capital, as follows:

"The new roads recently constructed have opened up and rendered accessible many thousands of acres of splendid lands. * * *

"The climate is excellent and especially suited to persons who have a tendency toward pulmonary affections. Yellow fever is unknown and malaria very rare. The districts bordering on the leeward coast of the island are rather warm in summer, but in the mountains of the interior and on the windward coast the temperature all the year round is delightful. While it is exceedingly difficult to purchase a plantation already yielding crops of cocoa or limes, there are over a hundred thousand acres of very fertile land in the possession of the Crown which can be purchased for 10s an acre with facilities for payment. There is at present no tax on land, and other imposts are very light. There is a good supply of labor at rates varying from 8d to 1s 2d a day, and the population is steadily increasing. The rainfall is abundant, and a great number of streams afford water power.

"There are several lines of steamers calling at the island, and it has frequent communication with the United Kingdom and with America. There is an open market for all the local products, and the trade of Santo Domingo has doubled itself in the last six years. Some idea of the recent extension of agriculture may be obtained from the fact that during last year over 60,000 seedling plants of cocoa, limes, oranges, rubber, vanilla, and other products were distributed to planters from the nurseries in the Botanic Station. All these plants were sold below the cost of production, and the Imperial Department of Agriculture is always ready to give advice and assistance to any planter requiring it.

"The island is now in a sound financial condition, and means have been found to carry out a number of works of public utility. An excellent steamer plies constantly round the coasts; new roads have been made in many directions and the old ones put in fair order; bridges are being built over the largest rivers and telephone lines are being extended round the island. A good public library was built and opened last year as a memorial to her late Majesty, and a social club has just been established in Roseau. The value of property is

increasing rapidly and there is every prospect of further improvement. A long period of depression is being succeeded by an era of prosperity; and, instead of that feeling of discouragement which exists in those West Indian islands where sugar is the staple industry, there is in Santo Domingo a cheery and sanguine spirit ready to give cordial encouragement to every scheme that gives promise of working for the good of the island.

"Owing to its excellent climate, abundant rainfall, fertile soil, and other natural assets, Santo Domingo offers advantages for tropical agriculture which are rarely found combined elsewhere."

This article was written with the idea of encouraging immigration.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

The revenue received by the Dominican Government for the month of November, 1902, from the several ports for exports and imports, according to United States Minister Powell, of Santo Domingo, was as follows:

Santo Domingo.....	\$40,000
Puerto Plata	20,000
Macoris.....	12,000
Sanchez	9,000
Monte Christi.....	4,000
Azua	2,000
Total	87,000

The above returns show a decrease of nearly \$88,000, compared with the corresponding month of the previous year.

ECUADOR.

COMMERCE WITH CHILE IN 1901.

[From the Bulletin of the "Sociedad de Fomento Fabril."]

The following articles cover the principal exports from Chile to Ecuador during the year 1901:

	Weight.	Value.		Weight.	Value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Sucres.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Sucres.</i>
Rice.....	525,250	60,000	Barley.....	115,709	6,903
Beans.....	194,898	26,504	Onions.....	32,257	3,219
Pease.....	106,335	12,180	Coquilla nut.....	27,089	6,647
Hay.....	502,286	30,367	Cement.....	90,500	3,450
Wines.....	35,552	22,486	Paper bags.....	662	985
Potatoes.....	132,252	5,182	Semoule.....	11,280	1,961
Coal.....	834,399	10,625	Construction timbers.....	73,722	5,804

During the same period the principal exports from Ecuador to Chile were the following:

	Weight.	Value.		Weight.	Value.
Coffee.....kilos..	725,289	<i>Sucres.</i> 206,340	Tobacco.....kilos..	5,938	<i>Sucres.</i> 3,247
Cacao.....do.....	84,864	42,510	Hats.....packages..	55	30,249

In 1901 the following vessels entered Ecuadorian ports, proceeding from Chile:

Nationality.	Number of ships.	Tonnage.	Nationality.	Number of ships.	Tonnage.
Chilean.....	55	89,256	Norwegian.....	2	3,949
English.....	76	132,687	American.....	1	1,608
German.....	41	97,291			

The number of vessels clearing from Ecuadorian ports destined to Chilean ports is shown in the following table:

Nationality.	Number of ships.	Tonnage.	Nationality.	Number of ships.	Tonnage.
Chilean.....	55	89,256	Norwegian.....	2	3,949
English.....	77	134,388	American.....	1	1,609
German.....	44	97,291			

The Chilean and English vessels ply between Guayaquil and Valparaiso, and the German and other nationalities mentioned extend their voyages to Europe via the Strait of Magellan, stopping at Chilean ports.

GUATEMALA.

MODIFICATION OF POSTAL RATES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

On November 6, 1902, the President of the Republic promulgated an executive decree, fixing the following rates on mail matter from Guatemala to all countries in the International Postal Union, with the exception of Central America:

	Rate.	Equivalent in silver.
	<i>Centimes.</i>	
Ordinary letters, for each 15 grams or fraction thereof.....	50	\$0.50
Postal cards.....	15	.15
Postal cards, with paid answer attached.....	30	.30
Printed matter, for each 50 grams or fraction thereof.....	10	.10
Samples:		
From 1 to 50 grams.....	15	.15
From 50 to 100 grams.....	20	.20
For each additional 50 grams or fraction thereof up to 250 grams, which is the maximum weight.....	10	.10
Business papers or documents:		
From 1 to 50 grams.....	30	.30
For each 50 grams or fraction thereof up to 250 grams.....	5	.05
For each 50 grams or fraction thereof over 250 grams.....	10	.10
Registration: A fixed charge and notice of receipt, in addition to the ordinary postage, according to the class of the article.....	75	.75

NEW ISSUE OF STAMPS.

Under date of November 24, 1902, the President of the Republic authorized the issuance of three million revenue stamps, having the coat of arms of the Republic engraved in the center, and consisting of the following colors and denominations:

Colors.	Denom- inations.	Colors.	Denom- inations.
Clear green	\$0.01	Rose	\$1.00
Lilac .....	.05	Ocher	5.00
Sepia .....	.10	Coffee	10.00
Red .....	.25	Chrome	25.00
Blue .....	.50	Carmine	50.00

Stamps of the former issue that have not been exchanged at the general stamp-office for denominations of the new issue on or before December 31, 1902, remain barred and of no value.

HAITI.

NEW CABINET.

The cabinet of President NORD, of Haiti, according to information received by the Department of State of the United States and forwarded to the International Bureau of the American Republics on January 20, 1903, was composed as follows:

Minister of Foreign Relations, the Honorable Mr. JÉRÉMIE.

Minister of Finance and Commerce, the Honorable Mr. DIOGENES DÉLINOIS.

Minister of War and Marine, Gen. CÉLESTIN CYRIAQUE.

Minister of Interior and Police, the Honorable CAUVIN LÉGER.

Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, the Honorable ULTIMO ST. AMAND.

Minister of Agriculture and Public Works, the Honorable P. PAULIN.

TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

[From the International Customs Journal.]

TENTH SUPPLEMENT TO NO. 108.

(October, 1902.)

I.—Decree of the Provisional Government, dated September 22, 1902, repealing the import duties on salt.

[“Le Moniteur” of September 24, 1902.]

ARTICLE 1. From the publication of this decree to December 31 of the current year no import duty shall be levied on salt.

ART. 2. The present decree shall be executed at the instance of the member of the Provisional Government charged with the Finance and Commerce Department.

II.—Decree of the Provisional Government, dated September 29, 1902, remitting all import duties on building materials entered at the port of Petit-Goâve.

[“Le Moniteur” of October 1, 1902.]

ARTICLE 1. All customs duties are remitted in the case of the following building materials, namely: Boards, frame work (cartelages), nails, sheet iron, ridges, and shingles imported at Petit-Goâve between the publication of this decree and September 30, 1903.

ART. 2. In case the materials mentioned in the foregoing articles are exported from Petit-Goâve in destination of any port of the Republic, the customs duties provided in the tariff shall be levied thereon.

ART. 3. The present decree shall be published, printed, and executed at the instance of the members of the Provisional Government charged with the Finance and Commerce Department.

III.—Notification of the Secretary of State for Finance and Commerce, dated October 2, 1902, relating to the taxation of ribbons.

[“Le Moniteur” of October 8, 11, and 15, 1902.]

For the purpose of classification of ribbons, it has been decided that the ribbons specified in tariff Nos. 1576 to 1578, dutiable at the rate of 9 and 12 cents, the piece of 12 aunes are not to be wider than 2 inches; ribbons exceeding this width are classifiable under No. 1579, at 5 cents the aune.

HONDURAS.

A NEW RUBBER VINE.

The “Commercial Intelligence” of January 8, 1903, says that a vine growing in an uncultivated state, which is said to produce rubber of excellent quality, has been discovered in the Pijo Mountains, Honduras. The vines grow to 100 feet in length, varying in diameter from 4 inches to 2 feet, and are said to belong to the African family of rubber vines. In Honduras no one seems to know the name of the vine or the botanical family to which it belongs. The discoverer, who is Governor of the Department of Comayagua, regards it as superior in quality to the Para rubber of commerce, and asserts that his convictions are borne out by the analyses made by American and European chemists.

The vine thrives at great altitudes, as well as in the lower valley levels. Such luxuriance of growth has this plant attained that it is quite capable of being cut in commercial quantities. It may be quickly propagated in the rich soil of the Department by means of seedlings, and the growth being so much faster than that of rubber trees, it is thought that the quantity of gum obtained would be large. The trees require six years' attention before tapping can begin.

MEXICO.

CABINET CHANGES.

According to information received by the Bureau of the American Republics from the Department of State of the United States on January 28, 1903, the following changes have been made in the personnel of the Cabinet of President DIAZ: Gen. FRANCISCO Z. MENA from the Department of Communication and Public Works to be Minister of War; Hon. LEANDRO FERNANDEZ from the Department of Fomento to be Minister of Communication and Public Works; Gen. GONZALES COSIO from the Interior Department to be Minister of Fomento, while Hon. RAMÓN CORRAL is appointed as Minister of the Interior, having been at the time of his appointment Governor of the Federal District.

THE BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1903-4.

The budget submitted by the Minister of Finance to the Mexican Congress on December 13, 1902, corresponding to the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1903, and terminating June 30, 1904, shows the estimated revenues and disbursements in Mexican silver to be \$67,959,000 and \$67,597,097.21, respectively, or an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$361,902.79 silver.

A comparison of the excess for the fiscal year 1903-4 with the excess of receipts over expenditures in the fiscal years intervening between the period included between 1895 and 1902 shows the following result:

[Expressed in silver.]

Fiscal years.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Excess.
1895-96.....	\$50,521,470.42	\$45,070,123.13	\$5,451,347.29
1896-97.....	51,500,628.75	48,330,505.25	3,170,123.50
1897-98.....	52,697,984.55	51,815,285.66	882,698.89
1898-99.....	60,139,212.84	53,499,541.94	6,639,670.90
1899-1900.....	64,261,076.39	57,944,687.85	6,316,388.54
1900-1901.....	62,998,804.63	59,423,065.75	3,575,738.88
1901-2.....	66,147,048.72	63,081,513.73	3,065,534.99

The revenues collected for the fiscal year 1901-2 were derived from the following sources:

Pesos.

From foreign commerce, such as import and export taxes, 2 per cent for improvement of ports, sundry receipts from ports, consular fees, bills of health, etc.....	28,732,534.66
Internal-revenue stamp taxes, taxes on precious metals for refining, assaying, smelting, minting, and coinage, trade-marks and patents of invention.....	28,405,735.59
Internal taxes collected in the Federal District and Territories, consisting of taxes on real estate, professions, patents, flour, pulque, licenses, etc.....	3,413,276.96
Receipts from post-office, telegraphs, industrial establishments of the Government, etc.....	5,595,501.51
Total receipts.....	66,147,048.72

The expenditures during the fiscal year 1901-2 amounted to \$63,081,513.73 silver made up of the following items:

	<i>Pesos.</i>
Legislative branch.....	1,091,149.42
Executive branch.....	159,165.99
Judicial branch.....	503,549.81
Foreign affairs.....	1,019,080.34
Department of Government.....	4,909,918.72
Department of Public Instruction.....	3,134,159.13
Department of Public Works.....	968,788.64
Department of Communications.....	9,366,331.45
Department of Finance, exclusive of the public debt.....	7,036,665.13
Department of Finance (public debt).....	20,566,956.92
Department of War.....	14,325,748.18
Total.....	<u>63,081,513.73</u>

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

According to figures issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department of the United States, the trade of Mexico with the United States has grown more rapidly than that with any other part of the world. The exports from the United Kingdom to Mexico grew from \$8,000,000 in 1831 to \$10,250,000 in 1900; those from France to Mexico fell from \$9,000,000 in 1881 to \$7,000,000 in 1899; those from Germany grew from \$700,000 in 1881 to \$5,000,000 in 1899, and those from Spain from \$871,000 in 1881 to a little less than \$2,000,000 in 1900; while from the United States the exports to Mexico grew from \$11,000,000 in 1881 to \$35,000,000 in 1900, and over \$40,000,000 in 1902. Imports of Mexican goods by the United States have expanded in the same period from \$28,000,000 to \$41,000,000. It will thus be seen that Mexico occupies a unique position in the ranks of the nations with which the United States transacts a considerable exchange, as it is with this country alone that a balance between exports and imports is preserved. From the West Indies the United States imports are nearly twice as large as its exports. To Canada the United States sells twice as much as she buys; from South America the receipts are three times as great as the exportation values, while Europe takes from the United States threefold what she finds a market for in the latter country.

Contiguity, quick rail communication, and the presence of large United States interests in Mexico are the principal causes of the rapid gains which the United States is making over her rivals in the trade of Mexico. Over 9,000 miles of railroad are now in operation in Mexico, bringing all parts of that country into direct communication with the United States, and, according to a recent statement furnished to the State Department by the United States Consul in Mexico, fully \$400,000,000 of capital from the United States is invested in that country, and many citizens of the United States are located tempora-

rily or otherwise in Mexico. Mexico is the one country south of the United States to which her exports show an appreciable growth. To the Central American States United States exports in 1890 were \$5,296,478, and in 1902 they were \$6,322,685; to South America in 1890 United States exports were represented by \$33,752,648, and in 1902 they were \$38,043,617; to the West Indies they were \$33,197,222 in 1890 and \$43,632,951 in 1902, while to Mexico they were \$13,285,287 in 1890, had advanced to \$39,873,606 in 1902 (fiscal year), while for the calendar year 1902 they are estimated at more than \$40,000,000.

The most important exports from the United States to Mexico consist of manufactures of iron and steel, machinery, unmanufactured cotton, lumber, manufactured wood, manufactures of cotton and gunpowder. Mexico's exports to the United States are chiefly textile grasses (especially sisal), coffee, hides, cattle, lead, copper, and tobacco, and in addition to these there are large quantities of silver in ore and considerable gold which are not included in the figures given for exports of merchandise.

The following table shows the commerce between the United States and Mexico at decennial periods from 1850 to 1900; also for the fiscal year 1902:

Fiscal year.	Exports.	Imports.
1850	\$675,200	\$2,012,827
1860	1,906,431	5,324,713
1870	2,715,665	5,859,700
1880	7,209,593	7,866,493
1890	22,690,915	13,285,287
1900	28,646,053	34,974,961
1902	40,382,596	39,873,606

Exports to the United States from the City of Mexico during the quarter ended December 31, 1902, show a decided increase over the preceding quarter. According to figures furnished through the consulate-general the total amount for the quarter under consideration was \$808,755.05, as compared with \$675,856.06 for the preceding quarter, an increase of \$132,898.99. The classification of declared exports as published in the "Mexican Investor" for January 19, 1903, shows the following items and valuations:

American goods returned ..	\$13,234.39	Chile (dry)	\$2,245.48
Aniline dyes	2,568.72	Cigars	120.38
Antiques	62.25	Coffee	37.00
Bran	1,596.24	Drawn linen	150.87
Broom root	4,099.50	Hats (palm)	3,300.97
Bullion, gold	621,784.60	Hides, cuttings	60.06
Lead	4.79	Wet, salt	37,996.18
Silver	65,538.24	Horns (cattle)	1,860.64
Cattle switches	480.00	Jewelry (imitation)	580.00
Chile	75.98	Jewels	180.14

Marble	\$36.35	Rubber, crude	\$293.00
Mexican postage stamp	187.27	Scrap	143.72
Nuts (pecans)	3,299.72	Skins (goat)	34,559.32
Old brass	480.76	Vanilla	600.00
Old gold and silver	265.00	Waste	5,296.06
Paintings, frames, and earthenware	329.00	Zacaton	3,180.00
Platinum, scrap	108.42	Total	808,755.05

Exports declared through the consular agencies subordinate to the Consulate-General in Mexico City also show a large increase during the quarter just ended as compared with that preceding. The comparative figures are as follows:

Guadalajara, quarter just ended, \$53,992.70; preceding quarter, \$15,385.34. Guanajuato, quarter just ended, \$29,067.02; preceding quarter, \$27,849.10. Oaxaca, quarter just ended, \$26,367.85; preceding quarter, \$46,045.87. Puebla, quarter just ended, \$176,327.97; preceding quarter, \$78,436.92. Zacatecas, quarter just ended, \$98,040.31; preceding quarter, \$76,295.83. Total for the five agencies, \$383,795.85 for quarter ended December 31, as compared with \$244,013.06 for the preceding quarter, thus showing a gain of \$141,782.79. The figures furnished are in United States currency.

A report from the city of Mexico states that the foreign trade of the country, both exports and imports, increased the first four months of the current fiscal year by some \$25,000,000 in comparison with the amount for the corresponding months of the previous fiscal period. The imports were more than \$5,000,000 (gold value) in excess of the amount in the corresponding period of the previous year.

INVESTMENTS OF UNITED STATES CAPITAL.

The following extracts relating to enterprises of the United States in Mexico are embodied in a report of United States Consul-General A. D. BARLOW, of Mexico City, forwarded to the Department of State of the United States, and published December 22, 1902, in Advance Sheets of Consular Reports:

The amount of United States capital invested in Mexico by 1,117 United States companies, firms, and individuals, is, in round numbers, \$500,000,000 gold. This amount has practically all been invested in the past quarter of a century, and about one-half of it has been invested within the past five years.

The impetus given to Mexico's industries by this enormous augmentation of the nation's working capital accounts in no small degree for the great industrial progress which it has made during the past twenty-five years. With Mexico buying 58 per cent of all her imports from the United States and selling 80 per cent of all her exports to the United States, and with this enormous investment of United States capital in Mexico, the commercial bond between the sister Republics

is one that can hardly be broken, and is constantly growing in strength. The flow of United States capital into this Republic has apparently only begun, as each year Mexico buys more from and sells more to the United States.

More United States capital is invested in the railroads of Mexico than in any other single line—about 70 per cent of the total. All of the important railroads in Mexico (except the Interoceanic, which runs between the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz, and was recently acquired by the Mexican Government; the Mexican Railway, which also runs between the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz, and is controlled by English capital; and the National Tehuantepec Railway, which is being reconstructed) are owned by United States capital. Some of the stock in these railroads is held by others than United States capitalists, but this is comparatively very small; and, on the other hand, some of the stock of the Mexican Railway is held by United States capital. It is also stated that the railroads necessarily operate under Mexican charters or concessions, and in that sense they are Mexican enterprises; but the money invested is United States capital, and for this report all United States capital invested in Mexico, whether it be chartered under the laws of Mexico or one of the States of the United States, is considered as United States capital.

A large amount of United States capital has been invested in the railroads of this country within the past two years, the Mexican National Railroad having passed from British to United States control, and the Mexican Central, always under United States management, having acquired some short lines which were not owned by United States capital. Since the construction of the Mexican Central, some twenty years ago, United States capital has always been the strongest factor in Mexican railroads, and at present it constitutes about 80 per cent of the total capital invested in railroads in this country. Mexico owes most of her recent material progress to the building of railroads through her territory, and it is in this, more than in anything else, that United States capital has contributed to the development of Mexico. The Mexican Central Railroad represents the largest single United States interest in Mexico. The amount of \$158,999,979.45, given as the capital employed, represents what has actually been paid out up to the present time for the construction and equipment of the road. The Mexican National is the next strongest, with a capital invested of \$107,350,000.

Next in importance to the railroads, from the standpoint of United States capital invested, is the mining industry. Since the time of Cortes mining has been the principal source of Mexico's wealth. The amount invested by United States capitalists in mining in Mexico may be stated, in round figures, at \$80,000,000. A large amount of this \$80,000,000 is invested in up-to-date mining machinery, which is

competently handled, and Mexico's mineral wealth has been greatly increased by this United States investment.

Sonora has the largest amount of capital invested in mining in any one State of Mexico, the amount being \$27,800,000. Chihuahua comes next, with \$21,000,000. The State of Durango ranks third in importance with regard to the amount of United States capital invested in its mining industry, with \$6,500,000. Coahuila is next, with \$6,000,000 of United States capital invested.

Agriculture comes after mining in the amount of United States capital invested, with \$28,000,000. Estimates under this heading have been most difficult to make.

Next to railroads, mining, and agriculture, the largest United States interest in Mexico is in manufacturing. This is an industry in which United States capital is only beginning to assume importance. A number of important manufacturing enterprises, in which United States capital is heavily interested, are just starting or have plants in course of construction, as the large iron and steel works in Monterey.

Sinaloa, a State without a railroad, and one rarely heard of in the United States, leads the list of Mexican States in regard to the amount of United States capital invested in manufacturing enterprises. Most of this is engaged in a few large sugar refineries. The Federal District comes next, with a variety of large and small manufacturing enterprises. Nueva Leon, whose capital, Monterey, is one of the principal manufacturing centers in the Republic, follows, with \$2,500,000 of United States capital invested in her enterprises.

United States capital is also beginning to assume importance in the banking of Mexico, and this interest is one that is growing rapidly. United States methods, which were unknown here a few years ago, have revolutionized banking in this country and placed it on a business rather than a social basis. As yet the total amount of United States capital invested in banking in this country is relatively small. United States capital has recently acquired considerable interest in three of the leading banks of Mexico, namely, the London Bank, the Central Bank, and the International and Mortgage Bank. Two trust companies, in which United States capital is mainly interested, have recently started in this city. The two small banks in which United States capital is invested and which are operating here have been thus far very successful; others are now being started in various cities of the Republic where there are large United States interests.

Next after banks, in the order of the amount of United States capital invested, come assay offices and chemical laboratories, ore buyers, ore testers, smelters, and refiners, all closely allied to the mining interest. All of Mexico's large smelters are operated by United States capital.

United States firms have of late been building many electric light and power plants, gas plants, waterworks plants, telephone systems, and similar plants. The Mexican Telephone Company, operating the telephone system of this city, and the Mexican Telegraph Company, with a line to Vera Cruz from this city and a cable from Vera Cruz to Galveston, are the largest enterprises of this sort. In addition to building plants for their own operation, United States firms are building most of the telegraph and telephone lines and laying most of the cables for native and other foreign companies. United States material is being used principally in the construction of electric street-car lines in this and other cities of the Republic.

Many of Mexico's cities have recently undertaken or are now planning extensive municipal improvements, and in all of these the United States contractor is a conspicuous figure.

United States real estate and building and loan companies are just getting well started here, and they are rapidly changing the old methods of transacting this sort of business. Mexicans, as well as United States citizens resident here, like the system of buying homes on the installment plan.

A short recapitulation by States shows the Federal District, which practically means the City of Mexico, to be credited with \$320,800,000 of United States capital invested. Of this amount \$281,800,000 is credited to the railways having their main offices in this city. These railroads extend in all parts of the Republic, but it is impossible to credit to each State and Territory its proportionate share of the capital so invested. Another large item is that of mining interests, which have their main offices in this city, from which are operated their various properties throughout the Republic. The same is true of other large items.

The State showing the largest amount of United States capital invested is Coahuila, with \$48,700,000; but of this amount \$37,800,000 is credited to the Mexican International Railroad, which is not confined to the limits of that State. The next State in the order of United States capital invested is Sonora, with \$37,500,000, of which \$27,800,000 is claimed to be interested in mining enterprises. Of the total amount of \$31,900,000 credited to Chihuahua, \$21,300,000 is in mining enterprises. Oaxaca and Nuevo Leon follow with \$13,600,000 and \$11,400,000 respectively.

NEW IMPORT DUTIES.

[From the "Diario Oficial."]

The following decree embodies the changes in the collection of import duties authorized by the Chamber of Deputies in order to provide compensation to the Government for the high rate of exchange:

Bull. No. 2—03.—8

"PORFIRIO DIAZ, Constitutional President of the United Mexican States, to the inhabitants thereof, greeting, decrees:

"That by virtue of the powers granted to the Executive by law of the Federal Congress dated November 24, 1902, I have seen fit to issue the following decree establishing a basis for the liquidation and payment of duties occasioned by the importation of foreign merchandise:

"ARTICLE 1. On and after the 1st day of January, 1903, the laws of November 30, 1888, and May 12, 1896, creating respectively the 2 per cent port-works tax and the 7 per cent stamp tax on import duties will be abolished.

"ART. 2. On and after the same date, January 1, 1903, the import duties on foreign merchandise brought into the Republic will continue to be adjusted in accordance with the rates set forth in the import schedule, but the sum that would be payable according to that adjustment will be reduced by 50 per cent, and the amount thus found will be multiplied by the sum fixed by the Department of Finance for the settlement of duties during the month in question, and which in no case will be less than 220 per cent. The product will represent the amount of import duties to be paid by the importer.

"ART. 3. In order to determine every month the rate of settlement referred to in the foregoing article, the Department of Finance will take the average of the rates at which the banks of the capital have sold sight drafts on New York on each of the days comprised between the 1st and 25th of the month in which the announcement of the rate has to be made, making a reduction of 30 per cent, or less if the liabilities of the nation payable in foreign coin increase in future on the points of difference between the fixed exchange rate of 220 per cent and the average in question. The said department, any day between the 25th and 28th of the month in question, will apprise the custom-houses through the General Custom-House Bureau of the rate adopted and at which duties are to be settled during the following month, said rate being published in the 'Diario Oficial.'

"ART. 4. The rate of settlement for import duties adopted for each month will be applied to merchandise carried in ships anchoring in the port of their destination, or brought in over our frontiers after 12 o'clock on the night of the last day of the previous month and before the same hour of the last day of the current month, even though in either case the adjustment of clearance formalities be effected at a date subsequent to the last day of the month during which the rate of settlement was in force. Goods imported through the mails will be subject to the rate for the settlement of duties in force on the day of their arrival in the country.

"ART. 5. The same stamp tax payable at the time of their importation by alcoholic beverages and foreign cards, as well as the additional duty

for the benefit of the municipalities of the towns where the custom-houses are situated, will be estimated on the basis of the import duties calculated according to the foregoing articles. The pecuniary penalties provided by the General Custom-House Ordinances to correct infringements on those ordinances will be computed in the same manner when those penalties are based on a percentage of the import duties.

“ART. 6. Merchandise imported for consumption in the free zone, with the exception provided by article 676 of the General Custom-House Ordinances, will pay only 10 per cent of the duties calculated according to the terms of article 2 of this decree, but the tax for the benefit of the municipalities, as well as the stamp tax payable with respect to alcoholic beverages and foreign cards imported for use in said zone, will be estimated and paid on the basis of the full duties in question.

“ART. 7. Merchandise imported for the Free Zone and similar merchandise produced in that region and which is forwarded farther inland, according to the provisions of Section IV, Chapter XXII, of the General Custom-House Ordinances, will pay duties at the rate of liquidation in force at the date when permission for forwarding the goods inland is solicited, and from the total of said duties the 10 per cent spoken of in the foregoing article will be deducted, even though the merchandise may have been imported at any prior date. The duties on foreign goods moved from point to point of said zone will be estimated in the same manner either with a view to collecting them when there is room for so doing according to law or with a view to the imposition of penalties provided for infringements of the same law.

“Wherefore I ordain that it be printed, published, circulated, and duly obeyed.

“Done in the Palace of the Federal Executive Power in Mexico on November 25, 1902.

“PORFIRIO DIAZ.

“To the Secretary of Finance and Public Credit, Lic. JOSÉ YVES LIMANTOUR.”

MODIFICATION OF THE CUSTOMS LAW.

The President has promulgated, through the Department of the Treasury, the following important decree relating to the customs tariff:

“ARTICLE 1. Articles 468 and 469 of the general customs tariff are modified in the following terms:

“ART. 468. The importation of small quantities of foreign merchandise intended for consumption in the frontier towns, and coming from places bordering on the Republic, may be imported through the passes or fords indicated by the custom-houses for international traffic, without the necessity of presenting a consular invoice or any other document, provided that the value of said merchandise shall not exceed \$10.

"ART. 469. For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the foregoing article, the following instructions shall be observed:

"1. In each customs station attached to the custom-houses of the frontier for the dispatch of international trade, there shall be a customs officer appointed to inspect the merchandise referred to, and to adjust and collect the duties thereon.

"2. The importers of said merchandise shall present same to the customs officer, and shall state to him orally the value of the invoice covering the goods to be imported.

"3. After inspection, the customs officer shall record on the stub of a special book of forms, made in accordance with model No. 47 of the tariff, the following particulars: Number of the order; date of importation; name of the importer; quantity, weight, or measure of the goods (as the case may be); classification; section of the tariff to which it belongs and the corresponding quota; amount of the duties and of the invoice, and the total amount of the duties collectible according to law. The principal part of the form shall bear the name of the importer, the quantity, weight, or measure of the merchandise, the classification and section of the tariff to which the merchandise belongs, the total amount of the duties, the date of the transaction, and the name of the employee making the collection.

"4. After payment of the duties the principal part of the ticket shall be detached from the book and delivered to the importer, together with the goods. Before detaching the form from the stub book, the importer must sign the same at the bottom of the itemized liquidation on the stub of the ticket previously approved by the respective employee.

"5. Each ticket shall be legalized by affixing to it a revenue stamp of the value of 5 cents, which shall be furnished by the customs officer and paid for by the importer. The stamp shall be affixed and canceled on the document by the customs official in such a manner that on removing the ticket from the stub book the principal part of the stamp shall remain adhered to the ticket, and the stub of the stamp shall remain attached to the stub of the book.

"6. For each case of importation there shall be issued a ticket, even though the merchandise imported should be free of duty.

"7. The amount of the collection shall be delivered daily to the customs officer in charge of the collection, using the proper form for that purpose."

* * * * *

The above decree went into effect on November 1, 1902.

TAXES ON GOLD.

The "Diario Oficial" has published the following decree:

"ARTICLE 1. On and after the 1st day of January, 1903, the payment of the 3 per cent stamp tax and the 2 per cent coinage tax pro-

vided for by the law of March 27, 1897, shall be made, in so far as gold is concerned, according to the commercial value of said metal expressed in silver, which value shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the following article:

"ART. 2. The commercial value of gold expressed in silver shall be fixed each month, taking as a basis the value of \$675.416 that the monetary law assigns to a kilogram of gold, which value shall be reduced to silver dollars according to the average rate of exchange on New York during the first twenty-five days of the previous month.

"ART. 3. The Department of Finance, on any of the days comprised between the 25th and 28th of each month, shall advise the administrators of the mints and of the custom-houses said rate of exchange, so that it may be used in the liquidation of the precious metals presented for coinage or exportation from the first to the last day of the following month."

TIMBER, RUBBER, AND RESIN CONCESSION IN THE STATE OF YUCATAN.

The Department of Public Works has granted a concession to Mr. RODOLFO REYES, authorizing him to extract dyewoods, cut mahogany and other timbers, and to gather crude rubber and other resinous substances from the forests comprised in 161,224 hectares of public lands situated in the District of Peto, State of Yucatan. As a consideration for this privilege, the concessionaire binds himself to pay to the Government the following amounts in Mexican silver:

- \$1.50 for each mahogany or cedar tree cut or proposed to be cut.
- .50 for each tree cut for construction timbers.
- 1.00 for each ton of wood.
- 2.00 for each ton of dyewoods.
- 18.00 for each ton of chicle gum extracted.
- 24.00 for each ton of crude rubber extracted.
- 1.00 annually for each hectare of land cultivated.
- .50 annually for each head of cattle pastured in the zone.
- .10 for each hectare of land exploited.

The duration of the contract is ten years, and the concessionaire agrees to exploit at least 17,000 hectares during the first two years, 34,000 during the two following years, and 22,000 hectares of land yearly during the remaining six years.

COAL TRADE OF THE EASTERN PORTS.

The British consul at Vera Cruz reports to the British Foreign Office on the coal trade of his consular district, which includes the ports of Vera Cruz, Tuxpan, and Coatzacoalcos, in the State of Vera Cruz; Frontera, in the State of Tabasco; Laguna de Terminos and Campeche, in the State of Campeche; and Progreso, in the State of Yucatan;

which report is published in the Board of Trade Journal of Great Britain of January 22, 1903, as follows:

With the exception of Vera Cruz, Coatzacoalcos, and Progreso, the importations of coal through the ports mentioned may be considered as nil, as the entire trade would not amount to more than 1,000 tons in the course of a year.

Vera Cruz.—The quantity of coal arriving at the port of Vera Cruz during the first six months of 1902 amounted in all to 104,807 tons, the principal part of this supply being drawn from the United States, the figures being 70,774 tons from that country, 34,025 from Great Britain, and a trifling quantity from Belgium.

The coal from the United States was drawn for the most part from the State of West Virginia, whereas the stocks received from Great Britain consisted entirely of briquettes, or patent fuel, shipped from Cardiff and district, and were for the use of the Mexican Railway Company.

A list of the principal importers, arranged in accordance with the importance of their trade, is given, together with other particulars.

The average rate for charters at Vera Cruz is from 200 to 400 tons delivery per day, Sundays and holidays excepted. The current rate of stevedoring is 35 cents per ton, Mexican currency, for patent fuel, and for ordinary coal 45 cents.

The average selling price for coal during the period under review was from \$11.50 to \$13 per ton f. o. b. railway companies' cars. From this must be deducted \$1.75 for dock dues and other charges, which, calculated at the average rate of exchange during the six months of the present year, left a net price to the importer of from 18s. to 21s. Owing to the closing of a large number of mines in the United States, due to the recent coal strike, sterling prices advanced considerably.

Progreso.—The average amount of coal consumed at the port of Progreso ranges from 800 to 1,000 tons per month, and is practically all of United States origin. A list of the principal dealers, arranged in accordance with the extent and importance of their business, is also given for this port.

The average price for coal ranged from \$20 to \$22 currency. This high price is mainly due to the fact that ocean rates rule much higher to Progreso than to Vera Cruz, principally owing to the facilities for discharging vessels being of the most indifferent manner.

Coatzacoalcos.—Up to the present the importations of coal have been limited to some few thousand tons introduced for the use of the National Railway of Tehuantepec and the harbor improvements being carried out at the two terminals of this line, Salina Cruz and Coatzacoalcos, respectively. Now, however, that the railway has been repaired and put into such condition that the handling of public merchandise can be effected, the estimated coal consumption for the coming

year in order to meet the requirements of dredges, railway and coast steamers, connected with same, will probably amount to about 3,000 tons per month.

CONSULS OF MEXICO IN AMERICA.

[From the "Boletín Oficial de la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores."]

Residence.	Title.	Name.
ARGENTINA.		
Buenos Aires	Consul-general	Juan Güelfreire.
Rosario de Santa Fe	Vice-consul	Rodolfo Laas.
	do	Germán Wiedenbrüg.
BOLIVIA.		
Cochabamba	Consul	José Guzmán Aguirre.
La Paz	Consul-general	Severino Campuzano.
Oruro	Consul	Adolfo Mier.
Potosí	do	José David Berrios.
Santa Cruz	do	Horacio Ríos.
Sucre	do	Luis Ipiña.
Tupiza	do	Antonio Pizarro.
BRAZIL.		
Rio de Janeiro	Consul-general	Felipe Simeons dos Santos.
San Luis de Maranhão	Consul	Enrique da Costa Alves Nogueira.
COLOMBIA.		
Barranquilla	Consul	Julio Siedenburg.
Bogotá	do	Ricardo Núñez.
	Vice-Consul	Luis G. Rivas.
Colón	do	Antonio M. Rojas.
Panama	Consul	Angel González de la Torre.
CHILE.		
Valparaíso	Consul-General	David Williamson.
CUBA.		
Cardenas	Vice-Consul	Miguel Lluria.
Cienfuegos	do	José M. Alonso.
Habana	Consul	Arturo Palomino.
	Vice-Consul	Manuel Carranza.
Pinar del Río	do	Leandro González Alcorta.
Sagua la Grande	do	Francisco Antonio de Bada.
Santiago de Cuba	Consul	Pablo Bory de la Cruz.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.		
Santo Domingo	Consul-General	F. Goussard.
ECUADOR.		
Guayaquil	Consul-General	Ignacio Robles.
	Vice-Consul	George Chambers Vivero.
GUATEMALA.		
Ciudad Flores	Consul	Tranquillino Pulido.
Cobán	do	Braulio Lizama.
Guatemala	do	Fidel Rodríguez Parra.
Itzucutenango	Vice-Consul	Reinaldo D. Galindo.
Ocós	do	Carlos Llst.
Quezaltenango	Consul	José G. de la Cortina.
Retalhuleu	Vice-Consul	Tedillo Palacios.
San Marcos	Consul	Felipe Carrascosa.
HAITI.		
Port-au-Prince	Consul	Arturo Rieco.
HONDURAS.		
Puerto Cortez	Vice-Consul	Jaime Reig.
Tegucigalpa	Consul-General	José M. Gutiérrez Zamora.
PERU.		
Calló	Vice-Consul	Jorge Helguero.
Lima	Consul-General	Pedro A. Helguero.
Mollendo	Vice-Consul	Enrique Köster.

Consuls of Mexico in America—Continued.

Residence.	Title.	Name.
SALVADOR (EL).		
San Salvador	Consul	Tómas Ugarte.
Sonsonte		
UNITED STATES.		
Baltimore	Consul	José V. Dosal.
Bisbee (Arizona)	Vice-Consul	Maximino Gavito.
Boston	Consul	Arturo P. Cushing.
	Vice-Consul	Frederick O. Houghton.
Brownsville (Texas)	Consul	Miguel Barragán.
Chicago	do	Felipe Berrozábal.
Cincinnati	do	Joaquín Díaz Prieto.
Denver	do	Casimiro Barcla.
	Vice-Consul	Adelaido José Ortiz.
Eagle Pass (Texas)	Consul	Francisco de P. Villazana.
El Paso (Texas)	do	Francisco Mallén.
	Vice-Consul	Jacobo Blanco.
Philadelphia	Consul	Ernesto Subikurski.
	Vice-Consul	Caspar W. Haines.
Galveston	Consul	Enrique E. Llorente.
Kansas City	do	Rafael G. Acosta.
Laredo (Texas)	do	Juan N. Zamorano.
Los Angeles (California)	do	Guillermo Andrade.
Mobile (Alabama)	Vice-Consul	Leonardo D. Le-Baron.
Nogales (Arizona)	Consul	Manuel Mascareñas.
Norfolk (Virginia)	Vice-Consul	Arthur Cameron Humphreys.
New Orleans	Consul	Anselmo de la Portilla.
New York	Consul-General	Juan N. Navarro.
	Vice-Consul	Antonio León Grajeda.
Pensacola (Florida)	Consul	Abraham Díaz.
Pascagoula	Vice-Consul	Vicente Ros.
Phoenix (Arizona)	Consul	Augustín Piña.
Port Arthur (Texas)	Vice-Consul	E. T. Goddard.
Portland	Consul	Frank A. Speneer.
Río Grande City (Texas)	do	Alberto Leal.
San Antonio (Texas)	do	Plutarco Ornelas.
San Diego (California)	do	Antonio V. Lonell.
San Francisco	Consul-General	Alejandro K. Coney.
St. Louis	Consul	Rafael P. Serrano.
San Juan de Puerto Rico	Vice-Consul	Mannel Panigua y Oller.
Tucson (Arizona)	Consul	León Vargas Navarro.
Yuma (Arizona)	Vice-Consul	Charles H. Brinley.
VENEZUELA.		
Caracas	Consul-General	Karl Meyer.
Cardpano	Vice-Consul	Jerónimo Cerisola.
La Guaira	do	Evaristo Díaz Rojas.
Maracaibo	Consul	Paul Helmerding.
Puerto Cabello	do	Silvio A. Braschi.

DECREE AUTHORIZING THE FREE IMPORTATION OF WHEAT.

PORFIRIO DIAZ, Constitutional President of the United Mexican States, to the inhabitants thereof, greeting:

In order to avoid the injury that may arise from the scarcity that is beginning to be observed in the stock of national seed wheat, and in use of the authority vested in the Executive by Article 2 of the revenue law of May 28 last, I have thought proper to decree the following:

ARTICLE I. The wheat imported through the customs-houses of the Republic from the 15th of the present month (November) to March 31, 1903, will pay a duty of 50 cents on each 100 kilograms, gross weight.

ART. II. On and after April 1, 1903, the wheat imported will again pay the duty indicated in section 146 of the importation tariff.

Now, therefore, I order it published, circulated, and duly observed.

Done in the National Palace of the Federal Executive in Mexico on November 7, 1902.

RUBBER PLANTING AND EXPLOITATION.

The following returns are supplied to the "India Rubber World" of February 1, 1903, by 26 companies in Mexico interested in planting and exploiting india rubber.

Of the companies referred to, 1 was incorporated in 1897, 2 in 1899, 3 in 1900, 9 in 1901, and 2 in 1902; regarding the other 9 no information is obtainable. It will be seen that the companies are mainly new, and some have done very little of the planting contemplated. Two, however, state that they have finished planting.

The total number of trees planted by the 26 companies, by years, is reported as follows:

1897	5,200	1901	1,101,678
1898	21,700	1902	2,991,000
1899	370,785		
1900	952,742	Total	5,443,105

The total acreage reported is 11,117. The acreage can not be presented by years in some cases, but by partially estimating, from the returns supplied, it appears that about 5,300 acres were put into rubber in 1902. Thirteen of the reports, in which exact details appear, give the following as average number of trees planted per acre in that year: 400, 500, 496, 1,000, 200, 820, 800, 250, 800, 587, 2,000, 600, 611.

These thirteen companies report a total planting of 2,671,000 trees in 1902 on 4,113 acres, or an average of 650 trees per acre. It will be understood that the practice is general of close planting, both to allow for failures and with the idea of extracting some rubber from the surplus trees when they have grown so as to make their removal necessary.

While some of the companies have tried various methods of planting as regards shade, generally one plan has been adhered to in each case, and further planting, as a rule, will be done under the same method as in the past. The distribution of the total planting to date has been as follows:

How planted.	Number of trees.
In the open.....	3,202,920
In the open and semishade.....	1,117,000
In semishade.....	1,019,185
In the shade.....	4,900
Not stated.....	100,000
Total.....	5,443,105

Ten companies planted in the open, 2 in the open and semishade, 11 in semishade, 1 in shade altogether, and 2 fail to report.

Nine companies planted from nurseries and at stake, 12 from nurseries principally, 3 at stake alone, and 2 fail to report.

In regard to transplanting from nurseries and planting seeds at stake, while the practice of the different companies varies, in most

cases the plan adopted in the past will be continued. The total planting has been distributed as follows:

How distributed.	Number of trees.
From nursery and at stake	2,075,400
From nurseries alone	1,895,705
At stake alone.....	372,000
Not stated.....	100,000
Total	4,443,105

To give an idea of the extent of the preparation made for future planting, it may be mentioned that 19 of the 26 companies reported having in nurseries at the end of the season a total of 11,462,000 young plants, in numbers ranging from 7,000 to 2,000,000 each. Two companies reported no nurseries, having completed planting, and 5 made no report.

ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMERCIAL MUSEUMS.

The "Mexican Herald" of December 8, 1902, states that the Mexican Government through the agency of its consuls is establishing commercial museums in many of the large cities in foreign countries. The idea seems to have originated with the Mexican consul, Cardiff, Wales, after the last universal exposition in Paris. In the exposition now being held in Cardiff there are many specimens of Mexican products which are attracting considerable interest, respecting which the consul furnishes full information. The Department of Fomento accepted the idea of the consul in Cardiff, and has promoted the establishment of these commercial museums. The first was in Yokohama, Japan, under the auspices of the Mexican minister, the Hon. MAURIO WOLHEIM, who has since been obliged to resign the mission on account of ill health. Then followed the museum in Philadelphia, which is considered one of the most important yet established, and to which additional specimens of Mexican products from the soil and from the factories are constantly being sent under the auspices of the Department of Fomento. In Liverpool a commercial museum has lately been established and is in charge of the Mexican consul. In Milan, Italy, preparations are being made to establish an extensive and complete collection of articles of Mexican production and manufacture, in an edifice to be built expressly for the museum, the plans for which have been approved by the Mexican Government. Others are to be formed in Germany, where there is a growing demand for Mexican fine woods and construction lumber. The Department of Fomento has communicated with the governors of the various States, who have promised to furnish complete samples of their productions, which may be profitably employed in commerce with foreign countries.

WHEAT IN 1902.

According to official statistics as given by the Department of Fomento, there were raised in the Republic of Mexico in 1902, 744,180,580 pounds of wheat. The principal States producing this wheat were, Coahuila, 55,000,000 pounds; Guanajuato, 200,000,000 pounds; Jalisco, 130,000,000 pounds; Michoacan, 120,000,000 pounds; Mexico, 55,000,000 pounds; Puebla, 38,000,000 pounds; Queretaro, 27,000,000 pounds; Sonora, 62,000,000 pounds; Vera Cruz, 20,000,000 pounds, and the balance of 37,180,580 pounds divided among other States and small growers from whom the Department received no reports.

Wheat in Mexico is grown entirely in the table-lands and in places where irrigation is possible, and for this reason the small farmers are unable to use the reapers on account of the deep irrigating ditches, which are about 5 feet wide and from 5 to 10 feet deep, but where the haciendas are irrigated by the more modern method of extensive irrigating canals with small streams, and where the elevation of the local irrigation ditch does not exceed 8 or 10 inches, the reapers pass over these ridges and they do not interfere with the working of the machine.

The number of modern flour mills in the Republic is estimated to be about 40. They are distributed among the wheat-growing districts, as given in the preceding paragraph. The largest mill in the Republic using modern machinery is located in Toluca, in the State of Mexico, and has an output of 500 pounds per day. There is under construction in the City of Mexico a mill with a capacity of 600 pounds a day. In Guadalajara, Torreon, Puebla, Celaya, Guanajuato, Chihuahua, Morelia, and Orizaba are mills using modern machinery with a capacity of from 75 to 100 pounds per day. In the City of Aguascalientes, San Luis Potosi, there are several small mills, with an average capacity of 50 pounds per day. In Monterey there is one mill with a capacity of 100 pounds per day. Referring to the flour output of Mexico, the Department of Fomento has no figures showing what flour was produced in the Republic during the past year or any previous year, and it would be impossible to make an estimate. However, there were 4,000,000 kilograms imported into the Republic, at a nominal value of \$130,000, and 3,500,000 kilograms of wheat, with a nominal value of \$150,000. The supply of white flour is far from equal to the demand, and it is due to this fact that the duty was taken off the wheat, so that it might be imported and given to the consumer at a reasonable price.

The railway companies, at the request of the Government, have reduced the freight rate something like 16 per cent on wheat importations. The demand for white flour has increased so much that even the small farmers have taken to growing it for sale instead of corn, which was formerly the custom.

COTTON MILLS.

According to the "Mexican Herald," the assessment of the stamp tax to be paid by the 114 cotton mills now in operation in the Republic for the half year from January to June, 1903, amounts in the aggregate to \$812,399.70. The largest item is \$149,543.90, assigned to the "*Compañía Industrial de Orizaba*," the principal cotton mills in Mexico; then follow the *Compañía Industrial de San Antonio* with \$43,455.20; the "*Compañía Industrial Veracruzana*" with \$68,683.35; the "*Cia. Industrial Manufacturera*" with \$35,000; the other mills vary from \$16,000 downward. The assessment for the six months mentioned exceeds that paid in the half year from July to December, 1902, by \$2,886.60, and the number of mills assessed was 125, being 11 more than now operating.

The planters of the Laguna district calculate that the approximate cotton crop of that region will be worth \$300,000, an amount which no previous crop ever realized. In the Laguna district the lands are so fertile that they give two crops per year, and the above estimate is for one only of the usual two annual crops. The reports from all the cotton-growing districts of the Republic are very favorable, and it is stated that the crops of 1903 will supply a larger quantity of cotton than the mills have had during previous years.

RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT.

"Modern Mexico" of February, 1903, states that during the past year the International Railroad of Mexico extended its line from Santiago Papasquiaro to Tepchuanes, 32 miles.

The Durango Central Railroad built from Conejos to Descubridora, in the State of Durango, 31 miles, and an extension is contemplated from Descubridora to El Oro and Guanacevi, about 100 miles.

The Interoceanic Railroad of Mexico built about 15 miles on the link between Cuautla and Chistla, and 61 miles, which represents the short line, between San Nicholas and Virreyes. During the present year the link line is to be completed by the construction of about 10 miles of track. The company does not, it is announced, intend to build to the Pacific.

The Vera Cruz and Pacific Railroad built from Perez to Santa Lucretia, 77 miles, and from Vera Cruz to Tierra Blanca Junction, 61 miles, making a total of 138 miles. No construction is planned for 1903.

The Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway built in Mexico about 31 miles eastward from Chihuahua and 10 miles east from Port Stilwell; total, 41 miles. It is expected that by the end of the present year the line will be in operation east and west of Chihuahua for a distance of about 250 miles and from Port Stilwell east about 120 miles.

The Potosí and Rio Verde Railroad completed its new line, 36 miles long, and will during the present year build the San Pedro branch, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long.

The Parral and Durango Railroad built $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles of new line in the State of Durango.

The United States Vice-Consul at Veracruz, J. GONZALES PAGÉS, states in his report to the Department of State of the United States that the Government has purchased the major part of the recent issue of the Interoceanic Railroad Company's bonds, thus obtaining the controlling interest in the road.

The bonds were bought at $90\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of their normal value and bear interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent annually. Payment was made from the reserve funds of the National Treasury.

In commenting on the transaction, the public press says that the President and Secretary of the Treasury have been actuated by motives of the greatest importance to the welfare of the industries of the country, not in seeking a profitable investment for the reserve funds in the Treasury, but in trying to prevent the formation of "pools" and "trusts" with a view to controlling the import and export traffic of the Republic. The Mexican Government being in control of a railroad of the first importance like the Interoceanic Railroad, all freight discriminations to the injury of native manufacturing and commercial interests will be prevented.

The railroads of the Peninsula of Yucatan, Mexico, with the exception of the Southern Railroad, have recently effected a combination, to be operated under one general management. To this has been joined the company owning the general or "fiscal" wharf in the harbor of Progreso, there being left but one wharf, owned by the Canton Wharf Company, outside of the above combine.

At Merida, the capital of the State of Yucatan, there is an active movement on foot to organize a company for the purpose of establishing an electric power plant to furnish motive power for the street-railway service in the city and suburbs.

Vice-Consul J. G. PAGÉS, of Veracruz, states that two concessions for new railroads have been granted by the Mexican Government, the first one being to the firm of S. PEARSON & SON, Limited, the contractors for the harbor works of the port and drainage works of this city, and for the reconstruction works on the Tehuantepec Railroad, in company with Mr. PEDRO M. ARMANDARIZ, of Mexico City, for the construction and operation of a railroad. This is to start from a station known as Ojapa, on the Northern Railroad of Tehuantepec, and to run to a point opposite Alvarado, the terminal station of the railroad from Veracruz, or some other convenient point on the right bank of the Papaloapam River, touching at the towns of Acayucan, San Andres Tuxtla, and Alonso Lazaro. The concessionnaires

are authorized to construct and operate a branch line from the main road, starting at Alonso Lazaro and connecting with the Veracruz and Alvarado road at Alvarado. Within the first year 12 miles must be completed, and every year thereafter not less than 12 miles additional, and the whole line must be completed and in operation before the expiration of ten years from the date of concession.

The second concession granted was to Mr. ALGERON JOY, of Mexico City, or to a company he may organize, for the construction of a railroad between the State of Oaxaca and Vera Cruz, starting from the southern side of the Papaloapan River, at a point opposite the town of Tuxtepec, in the State of Oaxaca, and making connection with the Vera Cruz and Pacific Railway. Three miles must be completed within the first year and the balance within two years from the date of the concession. The motive power may be any that is approved by the Government, including animal power. In no case shall foreign merchandise enjoy any freight discrimination which is not granted similar Mexican goods. The concessionary may charge other railroads which are making use of the roadbed a maximum of 60 per cent of their regular transportation rates on all freights so hauled. All construction material for road and telegraphic equipment may be imported free of customs duty. The amount of \$3,000 in bonds of the consolidated public debt is to be deposited in the national treasury as a guaranty for the fulfillment of the contract, and the principal office of the concessionary is to be in Mexico City.

PAPER TRADE OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Norwegian Consul-General in Mexico, reporting on the paper trade of the Republic, states that Norwegian goods are recognized as the best that are imported into Mexico. Straw pulp is imported, as well as bleached sulphite pulp. Mechanical pulp is scarcely purchased here. This material is imported to Mexico free of duty, provided it is perforated, the holes being 10 centimeters from each other in all directions. Wood pulp (chemical as well as mechanical) must be shipped thoroughly dry in order to be salable. The pulp is forwarded in rolls or bales of 100 kilograms. The packing consists of coarse linen cloth, paper, or thick wrapping paper fastened by iron hoops or steel wire. The tying by means of cord is considered objectionable. Low and medium grades of wrapping paper are manufactured in Mexico, where the raw material is partly imported from abroad. Gray and blue wrapping paper for sugar packing is sold from 10 to 25 cents (Mexican currency) per kilogram; manila paper in rolls or reams, from 25 to 35 cents per kilogram. The net weight means the weight of the goods alone, and legal weight the gross weight, including all inner packings, as paper, board, wood boxes, as well as the outer wrapping.

Cheap cellulose and chemical pulp paper are imported from Norway. The prices range from 80 cents to \$1 per ream. Cheap manila paper is imported from the United States and is quoted at 2½ cents (gold) per pound. Better grades are imported, but in lesser quantities. The duty is 6 cents per kilogram (legal weight). Tissue papers formerly were chiefly imported from England, but the cheaper grade that is now imported from Germany has diminished the English imports. There is no considerable business in this article. The quotations vary, the color being the foundation for their fixation. Assorted tissue papers are sold in very great quantities in Mexico. Each firm has a different assortment. The duty is 10 cents per kilogram (legal weight).

Envelopes come chiefly from the United States and Germany. English goods are of very fair and elegant quality, but during recent years the Mexican manufactories have made good progress in the making of envelope papers, and the home goods compete strongly with the foreign. The duty is 25 cents per kilogram (legal weight).

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

It is stated that the value of earthenware imported into Mexico in 1901, principally from France and Germany, amounted to £66,006, as against £71,334 in 1900. This article was at one time principally supplied by British manufacturers, and though its importation is increasing every year, the proportion that now comes from the United Kingdom is very much reduced. The decline can, perhaps, be attributed to the following reasons: First, its cost is greater than on the Continent, and, being heavier, the freight and duties increase its value very materially; and, secondly, the manufacturers of china and earthenware do not follow the suggestions or observations which dealers on the other side of the Atlantic may make in regard to style, color, weight, and packing, etc., all of which trifles are carefully attended to both by German and French makers.

According to a report by the Belgian Legation at Mexico City, published in the "Bulletin Commercial" of Brussels of the 17th of January, the Mexican Central Railroad Company have recently been granted a concession for the construction of a line of railway from Oraganal, near the Rover Balsas, to Zihuatanejo or to Acapulco. If the former route is chosen, it will be necessary to construct a branch line to Chilpancingo. The Government subsidy for the main line will be at the rate of 23,000 piasters per kilometer. The report adds that whatever be the route chosen the works must be completed by the 31st of December, 1908.

The Mexican Herald of January 10, 1903, states that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, the exports of United States rubber goods to Mexico amounted to \$218,450 gold, of which \$124,773 were belting, packing, and hose; 2,503 pairs of boots and shoes, value \$1,145;

other goods, \$92,222. The imports into the United States from Mexico of crude India rubber amounted to 263,909 pounds in weight, with invoice value of \$101,097.

In the report on the trade of Mexico in 1901 by a clerk of the British Legation at Mexico City, attention is called to the fact that, notwithstanding the amount of building that is going on, not only in Mexico City proper, but throughout the whole of the country, it is very difficult to find a good quality of bolts, hinges, and similar articles which are required for finishing houses.

NICARAGUA.

BOND ISSUES.

United States Consul CHESTER DONALDSON, at Managua, reports that President ZELAYA issued a decree on December 12, 1902, asking for a loan of 1,000,000 pesos (\$361,000) from the merchants and business men of the country, both native and foreign, for which the Government will issue bonds, to be offered in quantities of not less than 1,000 pesos (\$360) to the business men who, on November 2, 1902, agreed not to buy silver at a higher rate than 100 per cent premium. In consequence, chiefs of custom-houses will liquidate policies with an increase of 100 per cent on the present tariff. For about one month the increase had been 180 per cent.

The new bonds to be issued are to be used to retire the national paper currency from circulation. Twenty-five per cent of all customs duties shall be payable in these bonds.

The loan shall be distributed between the different departments of the Republic as follows:

Department.	Amount	Department.	Amount.
León	\$200,000	Jinotega	\$20,000
Granada	140,000	New Segovia	10,000
Managua	120,000	Chontales	10,000
Chinandega	80,000	Department of Zelaya, including Cabo	
Rivas	40,000	Gracias a Dios and San Juan del	
Masaya	30,000	Norte	300,000
Matagalpa	30,000	Total	1,000,000
Carazo	20,000		

NATURAL WEALTH OF THE ATLANTIC COAST.

Dr. ANGEL UNGARTE, who resided some time on the coast of Nicaragua which is washed by the Caribbean Sea, says that the three principal industries that constitute the true wealth of the eastern coast of the Republic, and which assure its future for all time, are mining, rubber, and bananas.

The first of these industries includes many mines in exploitation, a number of which, such as Los Angeles, La Luz, etc., are worked with considerable profit. These mines have produced within the period of one month as much as 2,500 ounces of pure gold, to say nothing of the other mines in the country having a similar output.

Rubber is exported on a large scale, and at the high price of that article at the present time in foreign markets the profits obtained by those who engage in that industry are very considerable. Dr. UNGARTE does not refer, however, so much to the rubber that is now exported and which is extracted from trees that grow wild in the forests as he does to the great plantations of this valuable tree that are being cultivated on the east coast of the Republic. These plantations have not yet commenced to produce rubber on account of the trees not being sufficiently developed, but when they do begin to bear, their production will be very great, and may perhaps increase to such an extent as to constitute the principal branch of wealth in that favored region.

The fruit industry is also in a flourishing state, as much because of the great quantity of fruit produced as on account of the excellent price at which it is sold, a bunch of bananas of the first class—that is to say, consisting of nine branches—bringing 75 cents silver. The bunches that have less than nine branches are paid for proportionately at the same rate, so that the price obtained in either case is very remunerative. About six vessels a month come to Rama for the purpose of taking on cargoes of bananas, each vessel loading, approximately, 20,000 bunches, or a total monthly cargo of 120,000 bunches.

PARAGUAY.

BARGES FOR RIVER TRAFFIC.

United States Consul JOHN N. RUFFIN at Asunción, Paraguay, has furnished the Department of State of the United States with information concerning conditions of navigation on the Rio de la Plata and other rivers of South America, stating that trade in the sections covered by his report might be greatly increased by the use of barges, such as are employed on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. Such barges draw from 3 to 5 feet of water, and carry freight varying from 1,000 to 2,000 tons. The points of difficulty between Asunción and Buenos Ayres are the pass of Angostura, where in seasons of drought the water falls to a depth of 7 feet only, and also a spot in the Parana River where the depth declines at times to 6 feet 3 inches. One of the principal sources of income for the barges is the carrying of live stock. Freight charges between Asunción and Buenos Ayres range from

\$3.25 to \$6 gold per ton, and from Concepción to Corumbo, between \$7 and \$10 per ton.

The consul has been informed by importers of merchandise from the United States and by local exporters that they would guarantee the boats described from 5,000 to 10,000 tons of freight per month if they could obtain rates at \$1 or \$1.25 gold per ton.

Brazil is rich in rubber, hides, etc., and Paraguay in quebracho and other hard woods, as well as in hides, preserved meats, etc. These countries use quantities of fence wire, windmills, and salt, also agricultural implements, machinery, and cotton fabrics, and, in the opinion of Consul RUFFIN, were cheaper freight rates possible United States products could compete with any manufactures in the world.

PERU.

IMPORT TRADE IN 1900 AND 1901.

[From report of Treasury Department.]

Official value of the imports.

Ports.	1900.	1901.	Ports.	1900.	1901.
Callao	£1,937,378	£1,766,919	Pimentel	£17,733	£12,470
Mollendo	309,790	251,154	Ilo	5,945	1,923
Salaverry	145,867	94,578	Buena Vista	1,003	742
Payta	98,082	69,279	Agencia Aduanera ..	76,385	9,841
Pacasmayo	35,598	38,731	Total	2,758,223	2,317,150
Eten	75,451	43,012			
Pisco	56,996	34,501			

These values were made up of the following articles:

Articles.	1900.	1901.	Articles.	1900.	1901.
Cotton	£466,435	£361,257	Provisions and spices ..	£360,326	£252,903
Wool	223,084	147,763	Wines and liquors ...	48,793	45,584
Linen goods, etc	26,661	23,010	Medicines	58,446	97,158
Silks	55,313	43,498	Specialties	9,072	.....
Furniture and upholstered articles...	189,700	169,162	Miscellaneous	76,385	.....
Fine hardware, etc...	1,244,008	1,176,815	Total	2,758,223	2,317,150

TARIFF MODIFICATION.

[From the International Customs Journal.]

SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO NO. 136 (SECOND EDITION).

[November, 1902.]

Ordinance of March 14, 1902, prohibiting the importation of alimentary substances preserved with boric acid.

[El Peruano No. 36, of October 17, 1902.]

By virtue of the present ordinance, importation of alimentary substances preserved with boric acid is prohibited.

DÉVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATION.

According to the "Bulletin Commercial" of Brussels of January 10, 1903, two regular services of communication by automobiles have recently been established in Peru, one running between Tambo-Colorado and Cerro de Pasco, and the other between Sicuani and Cuzco.

It is further stated that a concession from the Peruvian Government has recently been applied for by a group of capitalists at that city for establishing and working a service of electric tramways between the watering places of Miraflores, Barranco, and Chorillos, and to connect them with Lima. It is proposed to lay a double track for the whole distance, which is about 26 kilometers (16 miles).

LEASES OF RUBBER LAND.

The Department of State of the United States received from United States Minister DUDLEY, of Lima, under date of December 9, 1902, the translation of a law authorizing leases of lands by the Government to the india-rubber companies for terms not to exceed forty years.

A resolution requiring a deposit in Peruvian internal-debt bonds, in earnest of good faith of petitioners for rubber lands, has also been received by the Department of State of the United States.

SALVADOR.**TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.**

[From the International Customs Journal.]

SIXTH SUPPLEMENT TO NO. 55 (SECOND EDITION).

(November 1902.)

I.—Ordinance dated September 9, 1902, establishing the régime applicable to imported floor wax.

[“Diario Oficial” No 213, of September 10, 1902.]

By virtue of the present ordinance, “floor wax” not specially mentioned shall pay 50 *centavos* per kilogram.

II.—Customs circular of September 10, 1902, relative to consular invoices.

[“Diario Oficial” No. 214, of September 11, 1902.]

In order to avoid the difficulties connected with consular invoices which, contrary to the provisions of article 4 of the decree dated July 16, 1900, have been certified in another locality than the country of origin of the goods, and inasmuch as the authorities have received information that many other similarly defective invoices are en route, the Ministry of Finance has deemed fit to grant a period of time with

the view of enabling merchants to furnish their agents with the necessary instructions so that the documents referred to be in future issued in the requisite form. Customs administrators are accordingly requested to admit as valid, up to the 31st of December next, any invoices presented to them as aforesaid, but they shall consider as null and void, according to the provisions of the law, all such invoices as after that date do not fulfill the conditions required.

III.—Ordinance dated September 13, 1902, respecting the tare.

["Diario Oficial" No. 218, of September 16, 1902.]

Certain irregularities and want of uniformity having been detected in the method adopted in the sea custom-houses for the calculation of tare, it has been ordered that the following rules intended to complete those contained in articles 593 and 594 of the tariff in force, are in future to be complied with.

FIRST CASE.

The total amount of duty chargeable on articles contained in a package shall be multiplied by the weight of the tare and the proceeds of this multiplication shall be divided by the net dutiable weight; the quotient will represent the value of the tare. If the container is, for instance, a trunk, bag, basket, or other dutiable article the duty on such article is to be added.

Example.

A trunk weighing 90 kilograms gross, contains:

Square shawls (<i>pañuelos</i>) of silk, 40 kilograms, at \$6.....	\$240
Shawls (<i>chales</i>) of silk, 20 kilograms, at \$20.....	400
30 kilograms for the trunk (tare), value.....	320
Duty on the trunk, 30 kilograms, at 30 cents.....	9

969

SECOND CASE.

If the package contains free and dutiable goods, the weight of the former shall be included in the divisor, contrary to the practice adopted up to the present:

Example.

Case weighing 30 kilograms gross contains:

Surgical instruments, 16 kilograms.....	Free.
Silk shawls, 4 kilograms, at \$20.....	\$80
Tare, 10 kilograms, value.....	40

120

The foregoing rules shall be applicable on and after the date when this ordinance shall have come to the knowledge of the customs administrators.

IV. Ordinance dated September 19, 1902, fixing the duty applicable to fine white glazed paper.

["Diario Oficial" No. 222, of September 20, 1902.]

This ordinance provides that fine white glazed paper, whether sized or not, in large sheets up to 75 by 100 centimeters, unfolded and unruled, is to be dutiable at the rate of 10 *centavos* per kilogram.

V. Ordinance dated October 1, 1902, classifying for duty machine lubricating oil and grease.

["Diario Oficial" No. 232, of October 2, 1902.]

In amendment of tariff, Nos. 169 and 304, nonpurified lubricating oil and grease for machines, imported in receptacles holding at least 1 gallon, shall pay 4 *centavos* per kilogram, and lubricating oil, clarified, purified, or of better quality, for fine machines, such as sewing machines, clockwork, etc., whatever be the capacity of the receptacle, shall be dutiable as hitherto, viz, at the rate of 8 *centavos* per kilogram.

UNITED STATES.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Treasury Department, showing the value of the trade between the United States and Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of December, 1902, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the twelve months ending December, 1902, as compared with the same period of 1901. 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 December, for example, are not published until some time in February.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Chemicals, etc.:				
Lagwood (<i>Palo campeche</i> ; <i>Pao de campeche</i> ; <i>Campeche</i>).	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....				7,500
Mexico.....	650	290	8,829	18,206
Cuba.....				22,162
Coal, bituminous (<i>Carbón bituminoso</i>; <i>Carvão bituminoso</i>; <i>Charbon de terre</i>):				
Mexico.....	398	72	39,801	25,022

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IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Cocoa (Cacao; Coko ou cacao erú; Cucuo):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....		1,839	2,845	7,273
Brazil.....	201,183	178,214	1,152,107	1,302,493
Other South America.....	183,474	106,189	2,171,138	2,098,423
Coffee (Café; Cafè; Cafè):				
Central America.....	115,051	201,034	6,748,306	1,788,443
Mexico.....	130,583	119,908	2,200,143	2,785,631
Brazil.....	5,568,183	3,564,983	50,942,481	47,001,453
Other South America.....	220,861	484,765	6,804,717	4,616,897
Copper (Cobre; Cobre; Cuairo):				
Mexico.....	1,217,531	599,551	12,623,761	14,373,820
South America.....	307,182	200	2,130,305	62,463
Fibers:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé):				
South America.....	104,401	79,339	537,821	459,307
Sisal grass (Henequén; Hanoquén; Heanequen):				
Mexico.....	530,308	961,079	8,715,221	12,907,029
Fruits:				
Bananas (Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes):				
Central America.....	175,039	248,381	2,795,265	2,920,260
Cuba.....	352	155	471,132	596,279
South America.....	44,039	47,377	582,506	571,828
Oranges (Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges):				
Mexico.....	3,973	13,674	100,580	90,534
Cuba.....	15	472	937	1,523
Fur skins (Pielos finas; Pelles; Fourrures):				
South America.....	39,913	16,854	205,861	286,347
Hides and skins (Cueros y pútes; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux):				
Central America.....	59,166	62,040	484,505	600,878
Mexico.....	302,725	408,506	3,157,885	3,611,628
South America.....	1,259,849	946,082	11,501,133	12,636,414
India rubber, crude (Goma elástica; Borracha crua; Guttaouca):				
Central America.....	55,884	53,830	644,917	520,822
Mexico.....	6,234	6,162	113,440	97,534
Brazil.....	1,387,243	1,411,285	17,124,146	15,209,295
Other South America.....	35,801	50,407	567,229	495,884
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em lingados, barras, etc.; Plomb en saumons, en barras, etc.):				
Mexico.....	282,204	348,709	3,124,803	3,884,285
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Açúcar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão holandês; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16):				
Central America.....	34,488		220,491	156,045
Mexico.....	812	381	34,386	8,624
Cuba.....	822,705	92,291	29,969,244	3,081,485
Brazil.....	933,208	134,440	6,442,317	2,534,760
Other South America.....	1,088,888	97,621	5,994,414	3,321,661
Tobacco, leaf (Tabaco en rama; Tabaco en folha; Tabac en feuilles):				
Mexico.....	34	1,009	47,308	61,595
Cuba.....	892,719	1,141,680	9,208,096	9,736,526
Wood, mahogany (Caoaba, Mogno; Acajou):				
Central America.....	43,845	68,023	729,178	553,767
Mexico.....	30,731	20,222	537,156	394,720
Cuba.....	9,561	39,131	217,278	457,001
South America.....	473	463	27,904	12,657
Wool (Lana; Lã; Laine).				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing).....	62,367	11,708	1,511,510	2,289,960
Class 2 (combing).....	426	30,646	46,659	75,967
Class 3 (carpet).....	56,168	42,266	683,817	743,319

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EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Agricultural implements (<i>Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Máquinas agrícolas</i>):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America	1,514	1,510	18,848	39,762
Mexico	16,343	48,840	183,810	340,514
Cuba	3,898	3,331	78,137	45,304
Argentine Republic	163,682	117,711	1,739,999	2,381,735
Brazil	1,733	3,570	15,980	35,702
Chile	7,241	6,019	111,682	132,242
Colombia .....	.....	1,736	474	3,553
Venezuela	55	28	2,255	1,694
Other South America	5,728	26,079	106,504	149,116
Breadstuffs:				
Corn (<i>Maz; Milho; Maiz</i>):				
Central America	919	4,801	58,676	35,472
Mexico	14,063	1,255	948,531	4,275
Cuba	48,342	55,787	841,285	827,538
South America	611	2,396	90,942	32,993
Wheat (<i>Trigo; Trigo; Blé</i>):				
Central America	1,670	550	31,056	35,278
Mexico	395,466	47,413	725,001	59,551
South America	39,740	3,149	947,658	383,929
Wheat flour (<i>Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé</i>):				
Central America	93,766	82,984	951,356	1,005,085
Mexico	17,404	13,431	194,296	217,495
Cuba	163,437	148,759	2,073,122	2,059,876
Brazil	145,434	156,762	2,462,001	2,209,881
Colombia	20,297	19,879	231,574	231,828
Other South America	95,767	128,454	2,129,670	1,610,114
Carriages, etc.:				
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of (<i>Carruages, carros y sus accesorios; Carruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, voitures et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America	823	17,480	94,180	58,156
Mexico	85,260	88,630	954,313	1,429,573
Cuba	87,774	34,291	483,224	457,217
Argentine Republic	38,699	20,929	222,175	412,033
Brazil	2,466	15,020	79,686	54,266
Chile	979	96	205,019	115,276
Colombia	384	499	17,312	21,675
Venezuela	134	245	23,976	13,620
Other South America	7,080	14,304	247,929	67,232
Cycles and parts of (<i>Bicicletas y sus accesorios; Bicyclos e accesorios; Bicyclettes et leurs parties</i>):				
Central America	578	553	6,132	3,258
Mexico	3,246	2,267	23,862	27,062
Cuba	1,532	1,552	14,345	12,320
Argentine Republic	1,262	4,998	9,174	10,710
Brazil	279	484	6,249	6,739
Colombia	230	40	912	937
Venezuela	19	6	1,615	462
Other South America	2,047	1,568	27,858	19,844
Copper (<i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i>):				
Mexico	68,387	57,715	485,958	829,085
Cotton:				
Cotton, unmanufactured (<i>Algodón non manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Cotton, non manufacturé</i>):				
Mexico	27,072	746,924	897,541	3,142,223
South America .....	.....	182	.....	182
Cotton cloths (<i>Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Cotton manufacturé</i>):				
Central America	62,359	73,079	647,456	948,762
Mexico	21,612	18,241	218,736	219,476
Cuba	15,077	10,177	279,118	208,039
Argentine Republic	13,310	14,362	111,136	77,821
Brazil	43,084	46,615	356,272	603,161
Chile	94,765	45,494	518,541	520,642
Colombia	75,362	134,558	1,013,295	1,286,535
Venezuela	30,890	42,671	541,733	460,888
Other South America	31,286	41,040	313,010	374,789
Wearing apparel (<i>Ropa de algodón; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton</i>):				
Central America	38,718	27,831	505,687	324,631
Mexico	26,020	39,307	449,643	439,662
Cuba	10,910	13,825	163,104	158,313

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Cotton—Continued.				
Wearing apparel—Continued.				
Argentine Republic	Dollars. 11,967	Dollars. 32,029	Dollars. 123,548	Dollars. 214,853
Brazil	10,635	8,072	43,060	81,143
Chile	1,326	537	15,932	29,311
Colombia	5,209	6,905	51,050	76,398
Venezuela	663	701	18,303	17,328
Other South America	4,821	6,918	49,900	46,332
Electric and scientific apparatus (Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Appareils électriques e scientifiques; Appareils électriques et scientifiques):				
Central America	2,820	3,093	66,461	67,177
Mexico	61,481	48,777	405,319	852,373
Argentine Republic	14,088	7,487	169,453	110,915
Brazil	13,841	22,517	253,194	323,941
Chile	5,277	5,408	42,250	52,979
Venezuela	536	1,386	22,611	28,320
Other South America	8,628	8,498	148,453	107,452
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails (Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier):				
Central America	130	1,050	133,758	14,528
Mexico	241,114	12,987	1,512,868	427,192
South America	3,250	.....	1,332,177	78,494
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (Materiales de metal para construcción, serras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentais; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils):				
Central America	8,895	8,435	114,873	117,752
Mexico	51,516	56,876	577,582	765,317
Cuba	41,588	23,990	389,328	332,500
Argentine Republic	24,531	35,348	294,248	232,464
Brazil	12,074	18,057	123,737	188,404
Chile	11,658	18,257	115,348	123,116
Colombia	2,401	8,593	51,498	55,667
Venezuela	2,930	2,196	40,215	22,682
Other South America	13,566	11,629	178,534	147,909
Sewing machines, and parts of (Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Machines de coudre e accessoires; Machines à coudre et leurs parties):				
Central America	3,144	2,383	31,684	24,987
Mexico	16,495	46,101	328,264	422,845
Cuba	5,398	6,266	71,579	97,355
Argentine Republic	498	6,172	132,887	129,600
Brazil	2,215	6,009	37,239	74,114
Colombia	891	3,749	13,240	19,129
Other South America	16,139	25,211	208,180	182,438
Steam engines, and parts of (Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotivas e accesorios; Locomotifs et leurs parties):				
Central America .....	.....	.....	81,195	14,450
Mexico	28,925	126,000	290,084	1,099,806
Cuba	107,490	28,770	283,789	125,730
Argentine Republic	14,205	8,380	27,928	8,380
Brazil .....	.....	.....	131,844	133,759
Colombia .....	.....	.....	10,000	21,400
Other South America	4,050	.....	156,748	374,785
Typewriting machines, and parts of (Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Machines de écrire e accesorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties):				
Central America	809	878	5,952	7,346
Mexico	13,121	17,649	106,032	163,521
Cuba	2,382	2,020	38,382	33,982
Argentine Republic	1,691	2,997	18,956	24,940
Brazil	1,049	1,447	9,256	12,428
Colombia	234	100	2,970	3,227
Other South America	2,768	5,709	42,610	35,521
Leather, other than sole (Cuero distinto del de suela; Couro não para solas; Cuir, autres que pour semelles):				
Central America	2,946	4,932	25,058	63,227
Mexico	1,211	1,619	11,462	13,573
Cuba	4,850	3,983	77,657	68,348
Argentine Republic	1,265	5,642	71,121	56,901
Brazil	13,002	7,423	103,928	155,119
Chile .....	.....	4,769	21,150	28,398
Colombia	100	395	6,261	14,297
Venezuela	379	3,255	33,725	27,406
Other South America	2,319	2,072	26,083	25,854

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EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Boots and shoes (Culzudo; Culcalo; Chausseurs):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	16,684	10,857	158,975	121,383
Mexico.....	47,059	66,068	567,559	680,697
Colombia.....	4,184	16,032	42,971	80,514
Other South America.....	7,642	9,934	116,892	91,679
Naval stores:				
Rosin, tar, etc. (<i>Resina y alquitran; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron</i>):				
Central America.....	1,113	1,394	10,252	11,092
Mexico.....	1,741	1,178	11,114	16,558
Cuba.....	1,042	3,303	22,595	28,576
Argentine Republic.....	2,735	500	123,264	136,958
Brazil.....	13,481	33,048	190,382	226,673
Chile.....	5,028	2,081	16,069	13,593
Colombia.....	740	709	13,000	11,705
Venezuela.....	2,446	2,158	23,895	20,341
Other South America.....	6,691	24,250	87,221	69,961
Turpentine (Aguarrás; Agua-raz; Terébinthine):				
Central America.....	945	1,001	7,235	10,317
Mexico.....	119	445	2,945	3,415
Cuba.....	6,447	1,811	47,726	30,154
Argentine Republic.....	6,185	15,093	92,993	124,161
Brazil.....	6,865	7,688	76,207	79,804
Chile.....	3,246	4,637	29,326	34,105
Colombia.....	400	463	5,192	5,822
Venezuela.....	399	865	6,310	3,488
Other South America.....	1,584	5,164	37,012	27,187
Oils, mineral, crude (Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos minerales, crás; Huiles minerales, brutes):				
Mexico.....	94,420	31,283	471,996	434,352
Cuba.....	23	51,251	292,950	357,481
Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Huiles minerales, raffinés ou manufacturés):				
Central America.....	13,522	15,137	150,564	160,515
Mexico.....	22,944	18,425	194,257	212,836
Cuba.....	29,211	23,820	236,214	191,916
Argentine Republic.....	98,330	112,030	1,169,752	1,104,803
Brazil.....	220,163	174,230	1,912,363	2,105,107
Chile.....	85,023	14,759	682,968	635,458
Colombia.....	17,672	12,618	11,641	115,884
Venezuela.....	14,402	11,916	129,891	108,870
Other South America.....	29,932	44,094	629,147	594,260
Oils, vegetable (Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetales; Huiles végétales):				
Central America.....	716	3,906	7,456	13,731
Mexico.....	128,339	121,936	980,421	896,588
Cuba.....	2,214	3,900	39,090	37,549
Argentine Republic.....	1,520	4,672	37,375	27,599
Brazil.....	70,305	67,486	408,326	463,577
Chile.....	3,885	1,969	19,099	18,622
Other South America.....	15,438	16,584	164,837	175,220
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:				
Beef, canned (Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca en lates; Bœuf conservé):				
Central America.....	1,351	1,496	25,957	25,654
Mexico.....	1,908	814	35,161	19,996
Cuba.....	1,457	625	10,056	4,169
Argentine Republic.....			19	126
Brazil.....	500		10,698	9,453
Colombia.....	272	1,124	6,159	9,843
Other South America.....	882	2,177	21,585	25,484
Beef, salted or pickled (Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou em salmuera; Bœuf salé ou en saumure):				
Central America.....	3,647	1,901	41,558	40,210
Mexico.....	144	125	1,407	570
Cuba.....	411	135	5,193	4,936
Brazil.....			3,690	473
Chile.....	8,000	13,460	4,681	7,493
Colombia.....	847	1,523	13,772	17,467
Other South America.....	7,229	26,885	169,844	223,858
Tallow (Sebo; Seba; Suif):				
Central America.....	8,950	3,867	101,099	115,081
Mexico.....	166	2,235	44,661	30,990
Cuba.....	296	532	2,552	7,276
Brazil.....	5,350	1,581	14,333	26,305
Chile.....		1,010	6,676	3,020
Colombia.....	192		5,565	3,880
Other South America.....	2,813	5,594	48,475	43,586

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EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products—Continued.				
Bacon (<i>Tocino; Toucinho; Lard fumé</i>):				
Central America.....	Dollars. 2,918	Dollars. 1,837	Dollars. 31,297	Dollars. 28,694
Mexico.....	1,382	3,462	34,564	32,754
Cuba.....	51,591	25,569	398,320	379,188
Brazil.....	25,371	12,306	201,284	167,981
Colombia.....	269	52	2,159	2,971
Other South America.....	2,805	586	25,583	27,790
Hams (<i>Jamones; Presnito; Jambons</i>):				
Central America.....	3,602	3,103	33,955	29,963
Mexico.....	4,945	6,649	54,719	61,932
Cuba.....	57,612	65,847	575,392	508,757
Brazil.....	145	99	5,111	2,612
Colombia.....	1,359	1,838	16,797	15,444
Venezuela.....	5,466	6,303	44,732	31,154
Other South America.....	2,588	7,725	36,137	48,393
Pork (<i>Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc</i>):				
Central America.....	9,007	14,200	102,401	118,799
Cuba.....	56,110	30,414	582,956	316,383
Brazil.....	.....	1,353	69	13,021
Colombia.....	1,198	1,004	15,021	14,133
Other South America.....	17,773	34,427	260,361	297,528
Lard (<i>Manteca; Banha; Saindoux</i>):				
Central America.....	15,275	14,933	178,233	195,746
Mexico.....	65,861	12,409	615,273	523,365
Cuba.....	159,173	216,804	2,435,689	2,197,928
Argentine Republic.....	494	87	10,181	5,040
Brazil.....	131,208	66,123	1,162,557	924,582
Chile.....	8,551	791	64,811	42,681
Colombia.....	9,154	12,967	98,568	109,952
Venezuela.....	35,992	27,907	452,584	298,288
Other South America.....	31,500	35,357	383,849	437,388
Butter (<i>Mantequilla; Manteiga; Bourre</i>):				
Central America.....	4,926	4,143	44,486	40,919
Mexico.....	9,007	9,307	71,942	86,160
Cuba.....	2,323	1,018	25,588	26,624
Brazil.....	16,329	6,551	183,496	116,410
Colombia.....	875	1,368	14,138	13,626
Venezuela.....	7,919	12,569	83,815	84,363
Other South America.....	143	2,779	26,762	22,115
Cheese (<i>Queso; Queijo; Fromage</i>):				
Central America.....	2,010	2,347	23,779	22,607
Mexico.....	3,891	2,743	35,714	50,288
Cuba.....	2,675	1,154	28,384	14,598
Brazil.....	521	.....	591	22
Colombia.....	799	1,104	8,298	10,960
Other South America.....	143	311	5,326	2,230
Tobacco, unmanufactured (<i>Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé</i>):				
Central America.....	1,253	1,542	28,688	44,236
Mexico.....	17,499	35,033	158,945	226,999
Argentine Republic.....	.....	475	7,739	17,141
Colombia.....	2,854	3,141	30,836	35,137
Other South America.....	4,045	4,147	92,649	80,403
Tobacco, manufactures of (<i>Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué</i>):				
Central America.....	5,802	12,153	57,779	83,372
Mexico.....	1,159	3,524	18,822	15,667
Cuba.....	11,674	12,700	162,733	137,339
Argentine Republic.....	20	.....	5,522	72
Brazil.....	.....	119	162	461
Colombia.....	3,306	2,992	20,600	35,732
Other South America.....	4,045	1,624	56,159	34,552
Wood, and manufactures of:				
Wood, unmanufactured (<i>Madera no manufacturada; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut</i>):				
Central America.....	4,377	7,358	51,662	59,787
Mexico.....	65,357	34,771	508,363	611,161
Cuba.....	15,637	2,296	74,013	151,614
Argentine Republic.....	641	6,854	31,729	54,098
Brazil.....	.....	71	.....	961
Chile.....	.....	.....	3,020	5,371
Colombia.....	708	620	12,846	12,718
Other South America.....	.....	190	111,404	35,610

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Wood, and manufactures of—Continued.				
Lumber (<i>Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction</i>):				
Central America.....	945	3,821	45,361	16,057
Mexico.....	96,599	126,676	999,389	1,509,983
Cuba.....	87,482	78,139	809,265	877,880
Argentine Republic.....	145,567	111,262	1,401,735	858,888
Brazil.....	10,542	22,386	285,775	353,175
Chile.....	27,133	35,093	221,883	199,183
Colombia.....	4,455	3,800	57,053	36,992
Venezuela.....	266	.....	20,219	1,946
Other South America.....	43,982	34,737	553,438	418,211
Furniture (<i>Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles</i>):				
Central America.....	3,384	2,527	50,669	45,181
Mexico.....	43,754	58,273	547,080	613,608
Cuba.....	23,455	16,704	328,231	261,683
Argentine Republic.....	3,629	17,619	78,028	98,280
Brazil.....	1,148	1,009	16,557	16,639
Chile.....	1,229	1,129	19,825	14,844
Colombia.....	1,429	3,189	22,333	24,327
Venezuela.....	.....	362	14,760	8,555
Other South America.....	4,389	3,774	45,129	40,991

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 December, 1902, nine vessels cleared from the port of Philadelphia bound for Cuban ports, carrying 45,092 cases of crude petroleum, 13,951 tons of coal, and also general merchandise and machinery.

The Consul of Ecuador at San Francisco, California, advises that the exports from that port to the ports of Ecuador during the month of December, 1902, consisted of 8,461 packages of merchandise, weighing 393,091 kilograms, valued at \$24,088.24. The annexed tables give these shipments in detail by ports, as well as a recapitulation of the business done during the month:

Article.	Quantity.	Weight.	Value.
GUAYAQUIL.			
Boots and shoes.....	boxes..	1	50
Caustic soda.....	drums..	10	3,040
Flour.....	sacks..	6,208	278,718
Flour.....	sacks..	6,208	278,718
Groceries.....	packages..	545	23,545
Files.....	boxes..	2	67
Oils.....	cases..	45	5,246
Paper bags.....	boxes..	2	590
Rope.....	rolls..	163	6,722
Stationery.....	cases..	5	445
Tallow.....	barrels..	32	6,888
Wines, etc.....	packages..	55	2,560
Miscellaneous.....	boxes..	1	3
Total.....	packages..	7,085	328,694
			18,961.88

Articles.	Quantities.	Weight.	Value.
BAHIA.			
Drugs.....	boxes.. 4	224	\$108.73
Flour.....	sacks.. 220	9,460	450.05
Groceries.....	packages.. 109	5,427	461.75
Lard.....	boxes.. 161	6,035	905.93
Ropes.....	rolls.. 44	6,228	1,233.73
Wines, etc.....	packages.. 55	2,538	469.37
Total.....	do..... 593	29,912	3,628.76
PUERTO BOLIVAR.			
Flour.....	sacks.. 500	22,500	1,000.00
PUERTO MANTA.			
Flour.....	sacks.. 200	9,000	420.00
Potatoes.....	baskets.. 100	5,100	77.50
Total.....	packages.. 300	14,100	497.50

RECAPITULATION.

Boots and shoes.....	boxes.. 1	50	\$122.44
Brooms.....	bundles.. 2	820	131.00
Caustic soda.....	drums.. 10	3,040	193.01
Drugs.....	boxes.. 4	224	108.73
Flour.....	sacks.. 7,128	319,678	14,313.80
Groceries.....	packages.. 652	28,972	2,923.84
Hides.....	boxes.. 2	67	237.17
Lard.....	do..... 161	6,035	905.95
Oils.....	cases.. 45	5,246	792.51
Paper bags.....	boxes.. 2	590	21.63
Potatoes.....	baskets.. 100	5,100	77.60
Rope.....	rolls.. 206	12,940	2,562.73
Stationery.....	cases.. 5	445	45.00
Tallow.....	barrels.. 32	6,888	807.98
Wines, etc.....	packages.. 110	2,983	814.00
Miscellaneous.....	boxes.. 1	3	30.85
Total.....	packages.. 8,461	393,091	24,088.24

The Vice-Consul of Mexico at Mobile, Alabama, reports that during the month of December, 1902, 5 vessels, proceeding from the Mexican ports of Progreso, Frontera, and Tampico, entered the port of Mobile, bringing cargoes of henequen and mahogany. During the same period 9 vessels sailed from Mobile, bound for the Mexican ports of Coatzacoalcas, Tampico, Frontera, Progreso, and Vera Cruz, carrying cargoes of lumber, coal, and general merchandise.

The Mexican Consul at Philadelphia reports that the merchandise exported from that port to Mexican ports during the month of December, 1902, consisted of 3,150,000 kilograms of coal, valued at \$8,662.50; 1,656,676 kilograms of mineral oils, valued at \$31,211.74; 445,755 kilograms of iron manufactures, valued at \$14,791.29, and 104,732 kilograms of powder, valued at \$23,400, or a total of 5,357,163 kilograms, valued at \$78,065.53.

The Mexican Consul at Philadelphia reports that the merchandise exported from that port to Mexican ports during the month of January, 1903, consisted of 3,646,931 kilograms of oil, valued at \$69,874.63, and 3,030,000 kilograms of coal, valued at \$8,332.50, or a total of 6,676,931 kilograms, valued at \$78,207.13.

The Consul of Mexico at Pascagoula, Mississippi, reports that during the month of December, 1902, the following consignments were shipped

from Pascagoula to Mexican ports: To Progreso, lumber valued at \$8,883; to Tampico, lumber valued at \$4,003; to Frontera, lumber valued at \$1,174; to Campeche, lumber and merchandise valued at \$3,275, or a total of \$17,335.

Reports furnished by the Mexican Consul at Nogales, Arizona, show that the imports into Mexico through the port of Nogales during December, 1902, amounted to \$79,734.40, and consisted of the following merchandise:

Animal products	\$1,058.20	Textile products	\$10,084.50
Arms and explosives	353.00	Vegetable products	11,008.70
Beverages	289.00	Vehicles	1,681.50
Chemical products	5,736.00	Sundries	10,676.50
Machinery and parts thereof.	21,960.00		
Mineral products	14,480.00	Total	79,734.40
Paper and paper products...	2,407.00		

This merchandise originated in the following countries:

England	\$3,358.00	Switzerland	\$850.00
France	3,406.00	United States	70,760.40
Germany	900.00		
Japan	360.00	Total	79,734.40
Spain	100.00		

The exports from Mexico to the United States through the port of Nogales in December, 1902, amounted to \$1,451,805 Mexican silver, and consisted of the following products:

	Quantity.	Value Mex- ican silver.		Quantity.	Value Mex- ican silver.
Cattle	3,430	\$42,336	Leaf tobacco	1,147	513
Copper bullion	8,787,397	1,062,503	Lime	81,700	281
Fruits	1,080,010	12,678	Mescal	135	123
Gold bullion and dust,			Ores		121,978
ounces	6,611	132,223	Silver bullion	101,139	55,191
tous	31	162			
Hides	136,046	9,372	Total		1,451,805
Lead ores	285,443	11,419			

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York reports that during the month of December, 1902, 13 vessels proceeding from Mexican ports entered the harbor of New York, bringing 131,226 packages of merchandise. During the same period 13 vessels cleared from the port of New York, carrying 167,073 packages of merchandise destined to Mexican ports. The imports in detail from Mexico to New York, during the month referred to, were as follows:

Alligator skins	bales..	85	Deerskins	bales..	113
Bones	packages..	521	Fustic	logs..	14,193
Broom root	bales..	2,347	Goatskins	bales..	2,191
Cedar	logs..	781	Hair	do....	33
Chicle gum	bales..	3,161	Heniquen	do....	5,219
Cigars	boxes..	255	Hides	do....	6,499
Coffee	sacks..	6,425	Hides	loose..	9,399
Copper bullion	bars..	4,968	Honey	barrels..	421

Ixtle.....	bales..	7,353	Pepper.....	boxes..	100
Lead bullion.....	bars..	36,724	Rubber, crude.....	bales..	105
Mahogany.....	logs..	1,404	Sarsaparilla.....	do....	351
Metals.....	boxes..	576	Tecali marble.....	pieces..	131
Oranges.....	crates..	670	Tobacco, leaf.....	bales..	188
Ores.....	bales..	27,008	Vanila.....	boxes..	5

The Mexican Consul at San Francisco reports that the imports into the United States from the Republic of Mexico, through the port of San Francisco, during the month of December, 1902, consisted of mineral products to the value of \$505,194 Mexican silver, and other products valued at 35,818 pesos, or a total of \$541,012 silver, the details of which are shown in the following table:

	Quantity.	Value.
MINERAL PRODUCTS.		
Gold bullion.....		\$36,240
Gold coin.....		3,950
Mexican dollars.....		45
Silver bullion.....		227,935
Silver ores.....		237,024
Total.....		505,194
SUNDRY PRODUCTS.		
Agave fiber.....	tons..	3 550
American merchandise returned.....		1,162
Animals.....		194
Bananas.....		10
Beeswax.....	pounds..	600 114
Brass, old.....	do....	792 95
Cigars.....		171
Copper, old.....	pounds..	1,100 90
Drugs.....		1,518
Fish.....		1,134
Glycerin.....	pounds..	27,664 3,153
Hides and skins.....	do....	166,762 17,119
Horns.....		185
Ixtle.....	tons..	2 100
Lead.....	pounds..	12,297 960
Leather.....		209
Lemons.....		839
Manufactures of wood.....		2
Marine plants.....		4,088
Material for glue.....		67
Nuts.....		18
Peas.....	quintals..	140 218
Residue of linseed oil.....	pounds..	30,000 150
Shellfish.....		2,766
Shells.....		705
Spices.....	pounds..	1,317 296
Sugar.....	do....	600 15
Total.....		35,818

The exports from San Francisco to Mexican ports during the same period consisted of American merchandise invoiced at \$131,508, and foreign products reexported to the value of \$7,195. This trade in detail was as follows.

AMERICAN MERCHANDISE.

	Quantity.	Value (gold.)		Quantity.	Value. (gold.)
Acids.....		\$408	Manufactures of—		
Apples:			Brass.....		\$120
Dried.....pounds..	325	21	Clay.....		118
Green.....barrels..	713	1,308	Copper.....		410
Bacon.....pounds..	1,569	304	Cork.....		44
Barley.....quintals..	1,407	1,092	Cotton.....		798
Beans.....do.....	27	60	Iron.....		7,181
Beer, in bottles.....dozen..	10	14	Lead.....		246
Belting.....		861	Leather.....		1,065
Bicycles.....		47	Linen.....		167
Biscuits.....pounds..	20,038	876	Paper.....		509
Blacking.....		13	Rubber.....		154
Boilers.....		852	Tin.....		228
Books.....		186	Wood.....		699
Boots and shoes.....pairs..	77	211	Milk.....		107
Brooms.....		136	Nails:		
Butter.....pounds..	3,671	971	Cut.....pounds..	1,000	30
Cacao.....		58	Wire.....do.....	9,800	317
Calicos.....yards..	4,820	241	Nuts.....		590
Candles.....		230	Oils.....gallons..	560	410
Candles.....pounds..	444	38	Onions.....quintals..	947	501
Canned meats.....		575	Oysters.....		442
Canned salmon.....pounds..	11,520	751	Paints.....		1,363
Carriages.....		292	Paper, writing.....		771
Cheese.....pounds..	2,124	272	Patent medicines.....		309
Cloaks.....		24	Plovers.....		134
Clothing:			Potatoes.....quintals..	2,954	1,498
Cotton.....		363	Powder.....do.....		12,547
Woolen.....		621	Printing presses.....		216
Coal.....tons.....	17	144	Prunes.....pounds..	4,231	262
Codfish.....pounds..	1,114	70	Pumps.....		523
Cognac.....gallons..	10	13	Quicksilver.....pounds..	21,077	12,100
Coke.....tons.....	2	33	Raisins.....do.....	3,596	317
Colors.....		226	Rubber tubes.....		1,113
Cordage.....pounds..	7,693	944	Scales.....		198
Cotton waste.....do.....	300	23	Seeds.....		49
Drugs, etc.....		1,432	Sewing machines.....		155
Electrical apparatus.....		1,378	shingles.....		150
Flour.....barrels..	111	443	Soap.....pounds..	200	8
Firearms.....		2,649	Sole leather.....do.....	2,012	528
Fish (canned).....		189	Spirits of turpentine.....		81
Fruits:			Starch.....pounds..	1,087	17
Canned.....		91	Staves.....		11,020
Dried.....		590	Steel:		
Furniture.....		382	in bars.....pounds..	15,456	447
Furs.....		458	in sheets.....do.....	18,011	633
Glass.....		1,858	Stoves.....		27
Glue.....pounds..	200	32	Sugar.....pounds..	500	23
Grease.....		46	Tallow.....do.....	33,227	2,084
Groceries.....		1,868	Tar.....barrels..	108	410
Ham.....pounds..	5,512	929	Tools.....		1,570
Hay.....tons.....	3	41	Toys.....		17
Hemp.....		71	Type for printing.....pounds..	459	160
Honey.....		12	Varnish.....gallons..	83	132
Ink.....		14	Vegetables.....		923
Iron:			Vinegar.....gallons..	593	102
Cast.....		2,357	Whisky.....gallons..	263	559
In bars.....pounds..	33,869	979	Wine:		
In sheets.....do.....		12	In bottles.....dozen..	41	188
Tubing.....		3,433	In kegs.....gallons..	6,754	2,847
Lamps.....		147	Wire.....pounds..	7,100	251
Lard.....pounds..	560	73	Yeast.....do.....	1,625	543
Locks.....		1,217			
Lumber.....		22,501	Total.....		131,508
Machinery.....		7,454			

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

Aguardiente.....gallons..	27	\$422	Pepper.....pounds..	5,848	811
Bottles.....		578	Rice.....do.....	19,683	261
Caustic soda.....pounds..	3,382	63	Sago.....		282
Cement.....do.....	34,000	115	silk clothing.....		609
Champagne.....dozen..	5	84	Spices.....pounds..	13,311	2,552
Chetes.....		215	Tea.....do.....	449	59
Lead.....pounds..	1,176	45	Tin in bars.....do.....	1,144	318
Manufactures of—			Whisky.....gallons..	247	210
Linen.....		213	Wine, in bottles.....dozen..	40	120
Silk.....		160			
Mineral water.....gallons..	250	78	Total.....		7,195

The exports of Mexican dollars to Hongkong during the month amounted to 263,109, and to British Oceania 2,520, making the total shipment of Mexican dollars from San Francisco during the month 265,629.

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 December, 1902, consisted of 24,598 packages of merchandise, weighing 1,302,393.20 kilograms, valued at \$255,734.34, as compared with 34,796 packages, weighing 2,047,541.08 kilograms, valued at \$374,147.50, shipped in December, 1901.

The following table shows the movement of this merchandise in December, 1902:

Ports.	1902.			1901.		
	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivares.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivares.</i>
La Guaira.....	15,652	865,672.70	353,972.90	17,102	1,138,435.68	461,734.45
Porto Cabello.....	4,032	154,397	78,860.00	5,256	217,900.95	115,815.05
Maracaibo.....	4,587	243,149	219,821.95	5,331	322,604.70	212,806.30
Do.....				a 1	5.25	15,000.00
La Vela.....	171	7,628.50	7,490.00	422	21,260	12,155.00
Guaanta.....				403	27,095	11,410.00
Cumana.....	50	4,468	1,045.00	284	15,135	5,435.00
Caripano.....	106	7,078	4,785.00	1,608	81,299	26,250.00
Ciudad Bolivar.....				3,412	142,030.50	93,017.45
Caño Colorado.....				977	81,775	30,719.20
Total.....	24,598	1,302,393.20	665,974.85	34,796	2,047,541.08	974,342.45

^a Gold.

This commerce of \$255,734.34, in December, 1902, was made up of the following articles:

Articles.	Number of packages.	Weight.		Value.
		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivares.</i>	
Axes and agricultural implements.....	60	2,022.00	3,310.00	
Barbed wire and clamps.....	295	14,664.50	4,340.00	
Beer and hops.....	5	102.00	265.00	
Blankets.....	202	25,806.00	81,475.00	
Butter.....	521	27,472.00	42,950.00	
Cordage.....	1,599	38,946.50	39,859.75	
Cotton drill:				
Colored and white.....	63	6,305.00	17,445.00	
Rough and muslin.....	253	20,802.50	38,845.00	
Drugs and perfumes.....	252	11,503.20	28,103.05	
Fine hardware, etc.....	229	12,995.90	22,968.85	
Flour, wheat.....	6,637	493,131.00	103,285.00	
Forage.....	27	1,563.00	410.00	
Glass and lamp ware.....	51	1,679.50	1,910.00	
Hardware and carriages.....	460	33,074.70	29,530.50	
Kerosene.....	8,580	304,748.00	44,100.00	
Lard.....	1,457	73,094.00	74,955.00	
Liquors.....	35	1,650.00	1,245.00	
Live animals.....	4	1,236.00	1,070.00	
Machinery and electrical supplies.....	198	7,749.50	10,552.90	
Oils and paints.....	236	16,677.90	9,694.80	
Printing supplies (paper, machinery, and type).....	91	19,473.50	7,005.00	
Provisions.....	2,013	68,527.00	69,135.00	
Sailcloth and ducking.....	44	4,848.00	8,985.00	
Sewing machines, and parts thereof.....	33	1,526.00	2,520.00	

Articles.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Botivares.</i>
Small fruits.....	639	36,430.00	7,585.00
Soup and candles.....	588	74,032.50	10,675.06
Sugar.....	2	112.00	65.00
Tobacco:			
Chewing tobacco.....	2	199.00	275.00
Leaf tobacco.....	1	97.00	325.00
Manufactured tobacco.....	1	7.00	110.00
Tobacco fillings.....	20	1,818.00	3,000.00
Total.....	21,598	1,302,393.20	665,974.85

The total shipments from the city of New York to the Republic of Venezuela during the six months from July to December, 1902, consisted of 182,644 packages of merchandise, weighing 8,960,453.10 kilograms, valued at \$2,008,291.33, and included the following articles:

Articles.	Number of packages.	Weight.	Value.
		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Botivares.</i>
Axes and agricultural implements.....	250	8,142.00	11,010.00
Barbed wire and clamps.....	2,256	100,737.00	32,727.80
Beer and hops.....	57	1,152.00	2,345.00
Blankets.....	1,012	127,284.50	401,902.85
Butter.....	2,221	116,906.20	179,367.50
Cement (Roman).....	104	18,383.00	1,215.00
Coal.....	1,155	100,710.00	1,900.00
Cordage.....	4,561	130,896.00	135,924.35
Cotton drill:			
Colored and white.....	699	92,464.25	232,707.65
Rough and muslin.....	1,307	103,813.50	190,386.70
Drugs and perfumes.....	2,025	92,483.85	198,575.65
Fine hardware, etc.....	2,188	136,102.10	234,713.90
Flour, wheat.....	53,017	3,811,613.00	809,310.00
Forage.....	221	15,036.00	3,030.00
Glass and lamp ware.....	387	16,046.80	20,811.25
Gold coin.....	7	63.00	175,000.00
Hardware and carriages.....	3,182	305,474.05	170,299.80
Kerosene.....	12,627	1,538,017.00	213,150.00
Lard.....	11,917	586,262.00	600,945.00
Liquors.....	209	7,522.00	8,720.00
Live animals.....	10	1,469.00	1,450.00
Lumber (undressed).....	569	62,082.00	5,740.00
Machinery and electrical supplies.....	2,210	185,393.65	162,358.90
Oils and balms.....	1,323	101,658.45	52,932.05
Printing supplies (paper, machinery, and type).....	548	70,156.65	21,698.25
Provisions.....	10,885	406,433.70	287,033.30
Sailcloth and ducking.....	421	15,981.50	92,025.00
Sewing machines, and parts thereof.....	132	6,972.00	12,270.00
Silver coin.....	79	10,759.00	800,000.00
Small fruits.....	2,812	152,225.00	48,440.00
Soup and candles.....	3,569	579,151.00	71,130.55
Sugar.....	38	3,892.50	1,785.00
Tobacco:			
Chewing tobacco.....	13	912.00	2,290.00
Leaf tobacco.....	31	1,615.50	5,447.75
Manufactured tobacco.....	2	46.00	1,560.00
Tobacco fillings.....	247	19,547.00	31,765.00
Total.....	182,644	8,960,453.10	5,229,925.35

FOREIGN TRADE IN DECEMBER, 1902.

The "Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance" of the United States Treasury Department, giving statistics of imports and exports for the month of December, 1902, and for the twelve months ending

December 31, 1902, shows that, despite the falling off in the exports of many kinds of iron and steel manufactures, especially steel rails, there were, during the calendar year 1902, increases in exports of most classes of domestic manufactures and in the total exports of such manufactures. The exports of manufactures for December were valued at \$33,011,219, being 22.62 per cent of the total exports for the month, against \$32,864,499, or 24.33 per cent of the total for December, 1901. For the twelve months ending December 31, the total value of domestic manufactures exported was \$410,650,967, being 30.81 per cent of the total for the year, against \$395,144,030, or 27.48 per cent for 1901.

Copper ingots and manufactures of copper show the largest net increase for the year, although in the month of December the exports were valued at only \$2,384,932, against \$3,255,351 in December, 1901. For the twelve months the exports of copper ingots and manufactures amounted to \$45,485,598, against \$33,534,899 in 1901. Large as these exports were in 1902 they fell far below the figures for 1900, which were \$57,542,610. Exports of cotton cloths, both colored and uncolored, continue to show large increases, almost wholly accounted for by the increased exportations to China. The total exports of cotton cloths for 1902 amounted to 525,516,909 yards, valued at \$26,869,313, against 376,233,960 yards, valued at \$19,885,284, in 1901. Exports of cotton cloths have more than doubled in quantity and have nearly doubled in value since the year 1900, when there were exported 257,910,508 yards, valued at \$14,372,070. Steel rails continue to show the greatest proportionate decrease, the exports for 1902 amounting to but 67,455 tons, valued at \$1,902,396, against 318,055 tons, valued at \$8,628,781, in 1901, and 356,245 tons, valued at \$10,895,416, in 1900. The exports of steel rails in 1902 were almost equaled by the imports, the value of rails imported during the year being \$1,576,679, against \$67,052 in 1901 and \$56,129 in 1900.

That the American demand for steel rails by the railways of the United States is still so large as to prevent exportations in any great quantity and lead to importations is shown by the fact that in last December the exports amounted to only 601 tons, of which all but 80 tons, which went to Central America, the West Indies and Bermuda, went to the neighboring countries of Mexico and British North America. In the same month the imports of rails amounted to 6,027 tons. With the exception of steel rails the only marked decreases in exports of iron and steel manufactures are under the heads of metal-working machinery and miscellaneous iron and steel manufactures. The exports of the former amounted to \$2,863,709 in 1902, against \$3,003,871 in 1901, and \$6,210,594 in 1900. For the latter the figures were \$10,052,766 in 1902, against \$15,000,848 in 1901 and \$16,513,813 in 1900. The total exports of iron and steel, not including ore,

amounted to \$97,892,036 in 1902, against \$102,534,575 in 1901, and \$129,633,480 in 1900. The decrease was largely due to pressure of home demand. Exports of boots and shoes show a steady increase, the value being \$6,470,412 in 1902, against \$5,997,463 in 1901, and \$4,628,256 in 1900. Exports of refined mineral oils, which show a decrease from \$65,592,385 in 1901 to \$61,343,980 in 1902, show an increase in value from \$5,819,066 in December, 1901, to \$6,016,965 in December, 1902. That this is due to increased prices is shown by the fact that in 1901 the exports amounted to 83,934,473 gallons, against 76,507,304 gallons in 1902.

On the import side, the figures are equally suggestive of growth. The December imports are larger than in any preceding December in the history of our import trade, being \$94,358,166, against \$79,929,271 in December, 1901, and \$68,697,207 in December, 1900, and larger than in any preceding month except April, 1897, when the imports were abnormally large by reason of the approaching change in tariff. Importations free of duty are \$40,666,204, against \$36,011,886 in December, 1901, indicating that the increase is chiefly in manufacturers' materials, which form the bulk of the nondutiable articles. The total imports for the year ending with December are far in excess of any preceding year, being \$969,320,953, against \$880,419,910 in 1901, \$829,149,714 in 1900, \$823,397,726 in 1890, \$696,807,176 in 1880, and \$461,132,058 in 1870. The importations of 1902 are \$88,901,043 greater than in the preceding year, of which increase over \$60,000,000 was in manufacturers' materials.

The following table shows the December imports at quinquennial periods from 1867 to 1902:

1867	\$20,597,454	1887	\$52,111,228
1872	41,667,821	1892	65,126,356
1877	30,534,076	1897	51,505,963
1882	59,500,349	1902	94,307,204

The following table shows the values of the exports of some of the leading articles of domestic manufacture for the calendar years 1901 and 1902:

Articles.	1901.	1902.
Agricultural implements	\$16,714,308	\$17,981,597
Books, maps, etc.	3,623,069	4,407,028
Cycles and parts	2,599,237	2,581,255
Cars, carriages, etc.	8,262,164	7,500,068
Clocks and watches	2,325,342	2,124,657
Copper ingots and manufactures	33,534,899	45,485,598
Cotton cloths:		
Colored	7,125,998	8,838,724
Uncolored	12,759,286	18,030,589
Fiber manufactures	4,318,406	5,111,865
Glass and glassware	2,087,043	2,094,701
Gunpowder and explosives	1,965,875	2,391,480
India-rubber manufactures	3,326,016	3,815,754
Electric and scientific apparatus	6,417,529	6,466,201
Steel rails	8,628,781	1,902,396
Structural iron and steel	3,031,861	2,828,460
Steel wire	4,805,638	5,140,702

Articles.	1901.	1902.
Builders' hardware	\$8,836,149	\$11,320,765
Electrical machinery	5,623,442	5,437,643
Metal-working machinery	3,067,871	2,863,709
Pumps and pumping machinery	2,024,937	2,516,300
Sewing machines and parts	3,749,334	1,906,794
Locomotive engines	4,031,434	3,965,007
Typewriting machines	2,937,702	3,575,900
Miscellaneous machinery	18,065,182	20,930,519
Iron pipes and fittings	5,116,904	5,107,183
Miscellaneous iron and steel manufactures	15,000,848	10,052,765
Sole leather	6,834,342	6,720,966
Upper leather, etc.	11,942,020	16,099,430
Boots and shoes	5,997,463	6,470,412
Naval stores	11,825,856	13,299,861
Refined mineral oils	65,492,385	61,345,980
Vegetable oils	49,057,389	16,202,927
Paper manufactures	7,324,073	7,251,547
Tobacco manufactures	5,477,189	5,523,231
Wood manufactures	11,498,550	12,437,861
Woolen manufactures	1,531,777	1,588,058

The movement of gold and silver for the periods under review was as follows:

	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Gold:				
Imports	\$2,794,522	\$2,186,636	\$54,761,880	\$44,193,317
Exports	4,741,123	2,853,112	57,783,939	36,690,591
Silver:				
Imports	2,788,590	2,701,286	31,146,782	26,402,935
Exports	4,723,439	5,516,875	55,638,358	49,272,954

Tonnage is represented by the following figures for the periods under consideration:

	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Entered:	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Sailing vessels	349,475	302,779	4,208,581	4,105,500
Steam vessels	2,001,634	2,076,965	27,098,197	26,187,286
Cleared:				
Sailing vessels	289,473	300,990	4,198,482	4,008,097
Steam vessels	1,888,815	2,044,686	27,110,942	26,276,991

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 of the recognition by the Government of the following Latin-American consular officers:

- T. G. MCGONIGAL, Commercial Agent of Brazil at Mobile, Ala.
 E. D. WALTER, Commercial Agent of Brazil at Brunswick, Ga.
 O. T. KIMBELL, Commercial Agent of Brazil at Philadelphia, Pa.
 FRANK A. GILBERT, Commercial Agent of Brazil at Norfolk, Va.

ARCHIBALD BARNARD, Commercial Agent of Brazil at San Francisco, Cal.

ROBERT T. BROOKE, Commercial Agent of Brazil at Richmond, Va.

F. S. HINCKS, Commercial Agent of Brazil at Savannah, Ga.

LEONCE RABILLON, Commercial Agent of Brazil at Baltimore, Md.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Immigration for the year ending June 30, 1902, shows the total of immigration into the United States to have been 466,369 males, 182,374 females, a total of 648,743; against 331,052 males, 156,866 females, total 487,918 in 1901, a difference of 135,317 males, 25,508 females, a total of 160,825 between the immigration of the two years in favor of 1902.

Italy sent the greater number, 178,375, an increase of 42,379. The second largest immigration was from Austria-Hungary, which sent 171,989, an increase of 58,599. The third in amount of immigrants was the Russian Empire, which shipped 107,347, an increase of 2,090. Of all the countries of the world but 8 decreased their immigration to this country. France shipped 33 less, or 3,117; Netherlands 65 less, or 2,284; Turkey in Europe 200 less, or 187; Ireland 1,423 less, or 29,138; China 810 less, or 1,649; Asia outside Turkey, Japan, India, and China, 25 less, or 30; Africa 136 less, or 37, and Philippine Islands 14 less, or 126.

Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Russia contributed over 70 per cent of the 648,743 people brought to the United States in the year. Total returned or refused admission was 4,974. Of those permitted to remain 77,355 brought \$30 or over, and 413,705 brought less than \$50. The total amount of money brought in was \$10,485,911. Of those who came 61,595 had been here before.

PHILIPPINE COMMERCE.

On January 8, 1903, the International Bureau of the American Republics received from the War Department of the United States the following résumé of commercial conditions existing in the Philippine Islands at the close of September, 1902, as shown by official returns received at the Bureau of Insular Affairs:

"The value of transactions in September, 1902, indicate that commercial interests of the islands during the month have not experienced the temporary depression which might have been expected as a result of the recent series of calamities, such as cholera, rinderpest, and the ravages of locusts, in addition to the unsettled state of affairs produced by a fluctuating currency.

"Imports of merchandise amounted to \$2,785,009, an increase of more than \$500,000 over the corresponding month of 1901, and con-

siderably above the average monthly value for nine months of the current year, while the export trade of \$3,589,535 is the largest of any single month since American occupation, the exportation of hemp alone amounting to over \$2,500,000, practically three-fourths of which was sent to the United States. Sugar and tobacco shipments to all countries during the month aggregated \$573,679, in the ratio of four to one.

"The effect of recent legislation favorable to the direct shipment of hemp to this country is apparent, beginning with the month of May, 1902, comparative figures for five months, May to September, inclusive, of 1901 and 1902, showing this trade as follows:

	May 1 to Sept. 30, 1901.		May 1 to Sept. 30, 1902.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
United States	12,856	\$1,621,527	27,380	\$5,081,165
United Kingdom	35,170	4,332,579	14,836	2,364,582
Other countries	4,606	578,092	2,366	518,567
Total	52,632	6,532,198	44,582	7,964,314

"Imports of merchandise during the nine months ending September 30, 1902, were valued at \$24,338,322, as against \$21,818,212 for the same period of 1901 and \$17,187,991 in 1900. Manufactured articles continue to make up more than half the purchases, although two-fifths of the current nine months' trade (including nearly \$6,000,000 worth of rice) consists of foodstuffs, as compared with one-fourth in the corresponding period of the preceding year, in which the value of rice received approximated three and a half millions.

"During these periods the values of merchandise coming from the United States were as follows: \$3,169,420, \$2,712,190, \$1,571,972, showing a gradual increase in trade.

"The total value of exports for nine months ending September 30, 1902, was \$19,239,018, as compared with \$18,866,798 during the previous year and \$17,883,200 in 1900. A steady increase is shown in the value of hemp shipments, which constituted nearly two-thirds of the exports during these periods. It may prove of interest to note that almost two-fifths, or \$7,232,411 worth, of the total export trade for nine months of the current year is credited to the United States, placing this country far in advance as the leading buyer of Philippine products. The figures for 1900 and 1901 were \$2,107,525 and \$2,737,059, respectively."

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

The "New York Tribune" of January 19 reports as follows concerning the installation of wireless telegraphic connections between New Orleans and the various countries of Central and South America:

"The coast and the interior of Central and South America are to be

connected by the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy. The negotiations for the installing of the system were closed by CRAWFORD H. ELLIS, manager of the New Orleans division of the United Fruit Company. The work of putting up the towers and placing the instruments will begin within the next thirty days. Within the next ninety days the system will be ready for use. The system will be installed by the Marconi Company, and, in addition to handling the company's messages, a general commercial business will be carried on. New Orleans will be connected with the system."

CONSUMPTION OF INDIA RUBBER IN 1902.

The following figures, contained in the "India Rubber World" of February 1, 1903, show that the imports of crude India rubber by the United States during 1902, were smaller than during 1901, though exceeded in volume in only two years in the history of the trade. There were smaller exports to Europe, however, and very much smaller stocks at the end of the year than at the beginning, with the result that deliveries to manufacturers were larger than in 1901 or in any other year save 1889, when a phenomenal consumption of rubber followed an era of depressed trade conditions. Deliveries to manufacturers were only 194 tons less than in the year of greatest consumption and 2,381 tons greater than the average for the five years preceding 1902. The record of consumption for 1902 represents a normal condition of the rubber industry, which during the year has presented a picture of continuous activity, and the new year opens with no indication that this condition will be disturbed.

	1901.	1902.
Imports by United States	23,208	21,842
Exports to Europe	680	430
Net imports	22,528	21,412
Add stock January 1.....	1,198	1,399
Aggregating	23,726	22,811
Less stock end of year	1,399	351
Deliveries to manufacturers	22,327	22,460

The percentage of fine Pará in the imports for the nine years preceding was 45½ in 1893, 46¾ in 1894, 44 in 1895, 45½ in 1896, 43¾ in 1897, 36½ in 1898, 37¼ in 1899, 39½ in 1900, and 40 in 1901.

The figures in the following table, showing the extent of the world's visible supply of rubber on January 1, 1903, have been derived from the "Annual Statistical Summary" of ALBERT T. MORSE & Co., brokers in New York:

Stocks in the United States:		Pounds.
Pará grades	163,520	
Central American and Caucho.....	26,880	
African and East Indian	551,040	
Total		741,440

	Pounds.
Stocks in Europe:	
Pará grades	2, 016, 000
All other	3, 460, 800
Total	5, 476, 800
Stocks, Pará grade at Pará and afloat	6, 003, 200
Total	12, 221, 440
Total January 1, 1902.....	15, 028, 160
Total January 1, 1901.....	16, 616, 320

ALLOWANCE OF TARE ON LEAF TOBACCO.

On January 24, 1903, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Department of the United States promulgated the following amendment to the customs regulations of 1899, article 1658, touching the provision for the allowance of tare on leaf tobacco, the purpose of which is to exclude stemmed leaf tobacco in bales from the schedule tare of 13 pounds per bale:

“Tobacco: Leaf, in bales, not stemmed, 13 pounds each bale; Sumatra, 4½ pounds on inside matting and cord, weight of second covering to be ascertained.

“In any case where there is reason to believe that the invoiced tare of stemmed leaf tobacco in bales is excessive, the actual tare of at least 10 per cent of the number of bales of any importation should be ascertained.

“In this connection it is deemed advisable for the protection of the revenue that tests be made from time to time, as the circumstances may seem to require, in order to ascertain the weight of coverings of different-sized bales of both stemmed and unstemmed leaf tobacco.”

It has been demonstrated by numerous tests that the actual tare of stemmed tobacco in bales of uniform size varies according to the nature and number of coverings, ranging as low as 3½ or 4 pounds per bale; and, in the majority of cases, under 13 pounds per bale. It will thus be seen that the acceptance of 13 pounds as the estimated tare of such bales of stemmed tobacco results in considerable loss to the revenue.

URUGUAY.

CUSTOMS REVENUE IN 1902.

The “London Times” of January 7, 1903, states that the customs revenue of the Republic of Uruguay for the year 1902 amounted to \$9,828,315, an increase over the previous year of \$174,000.

VENEZUELA.

FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS.

The special trade of Venezuela—that is, the merchandise imported for home consumption and the exports of domestic products—during the last few years has been as follows, according to the “Commercial Intelligence” of January 1, 1903:

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1895.....	£666,000	£897,000	1898.....	£783,000	£979,000
1896.....	821,000	968,000	1899.....	715,000	852,000
1897.....	944,000	947,000	1900.....	883,000	1,006,000

No figures are available showing the distribution of the foreign trade between the various nations, but to give an idea of the proportions between them the figures showing the imports of La Guaira, the port for Caracas in 1900, are given:

[Weight in metric tons.]

Countries.	Number of packages.	Weight.
Germany.....	152,082	7,666
Spain.....	37,393	1,539
United States of America.....	308,584	24,613
France.....	23,705	1,567
Holland.....	34,646	3,680
United Kingdom.....	42,988	13,077
Italy.....	12,692	812
Belgium.....	3	4
Colombia.....	12	11
Denmark.....	158	87

At Puerto Cabello the imports in 1901 were distributed as follows:

Countries.	Value.	Countries.	Value.
United Kingdom.....	£61,320	Italy.....	£4,381
Germany.....	63,476	Spain.....	3,432
United States.....	51,506	Other countries.....	607
France.....	34,629		
Holland.....	32,533	Total.....	254,884

These figures for Puerto Cabello are 25 per cent lower than for the corresponding returns in 1900, and 40 per cent lower than those of 1898.

Of Maracaibo, the other port, it is impossible to get returns for the imports, but the extent of its import trade may be estimated by the returns for the arrival of foreign vessels during 1901:

Nationality.	Arrivals.	Nationality.	Arrivals.
American.....	51	Russian.....	1
Norwegian.....	12	French.....	1
Danish.....	10		
Dutch.....	25	Total.....	100

The tonnage of the 51 American vessels, which were nearly all steamers, was only 44,310. None of the other vessels, save the Norwegian, were steamers. Venezuelan vessels to the number of 331 arrived, none of them steamers.

The total amount of import duties collected in Venezuela is not now published. In 1894, the last year for which figures are available, the amount was £1,494,000.

The last detailed statement of the result of the budget was, according to a correspondent of the London "Times," for the year ended June 30, 1901, when, according to the last report of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, the revenue was £1,670,000 and the expenditure £1,775,000, showing a deficit of £105,000. The above revenue included cash brought forward to the amount of about £160,000. Nearly three-fourths of the expenditure was for military and naval purposes.

The total outstanding external debts of Venezuela, as returned in the "Official Intelligence of the Stock Exchange," amounted last year to £6,542,000. The report of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, published in August last, set down the "outstanding principal" at £4,571,167 and the "approximate interest arrears" at £2,623,877, a total of £7,195,044. Including railway and other claims, the debt may probably be set down as at the present moment between £7,000,000 and £7,500,000. The customs receipts are rarely less than £700,000 a year (the Minister of Finance's estimate for the year to June 30, 1902, was £853,200).

The "Official Gazette" of May 23, 1901, states that the estimated revenue of Venezuela for the year ended June 30, 1902, was as follows:

The customs:

Import duties	£848,000	
Interest	3,000	
Fines	1,000	
Warehouse charges	1,200	
		£853,200

Internal revenue:

Stamped paper	24,000	
Contribution by Federal districts	2,633	
Additional tax on sea salt	78,400	
Registration fees	5,200	
Consular fees	28,000	
Patent fees	2,000	
Telephones	600	
Caracas waterworks	16,000	
Puerto Cabello wharf charges	32,000	
Education taxes	182,407	
Posts and telegraphs	85,792	
		457,032

Revenue from various States:

Transport duty	£132,488	
Salt mines.....	36,000	
Waste lands	800	
Other mines.....	480	
		£169,768
Total		1,480,000

TRADE OF AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN IN 1902.

The "Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom," published in December, 1902, contain a detailed statement of the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the various countries of America during 1902 as compared with the two preceding years.

The classification of imports is as follows:

Articles and countries.	1900.	1901.	1902.
<i>Animals, living (for food).</i>			
Cattle:			
Argentine Republic.....	£667,500		
United States.....	6,500,744	£7,324,154	£6,144,646
Sheep and lambs:			
Argentine Republic.....	289,000		
United States.....	224,843	463,519	361,736
<i>Articles of food and drink.</i>			
Wheat:			
Argentine Republic.....	6,088,923	2,670,355	1,463,981
Chile.....	868		84,999
United States.....	7,756,345	10,594,762	10,144,740
Wheat flour:			
United States.....	8,366,256	8,698,249	7,219,846
Barley:			
United States.....	1,349,816	872,694	936,691
Oats:			
United States.....	1,479,737	1,185,928	357,763
Maize:			
Argentine Republic.....	1,514,313	2,616,524	3,549,729
United States.....	8,596,172	5,944,905	561,230
Beef, fresh:			
Argentine Republic.....	667,298	1,218,246	1,723,732
United States.....	6,059,776	6,761,587	5,204,067
Mutton, fresh:			
Argentine Republic.....	1,689,078	1,950,599	2,273,027
Pork, fresh:			
United States.....	502,618	762,993	572,328
Bacon:			
United States.....	7,491,943	9,255,851	8,239,522
Beef, salted:			
United States.....	244,821	246,927	227,283
Hams:			
United States.....	3,762,714	4,209,816	3,422,004
Coffee:			
Brazil.....	90,805	238,036	470,403
Central America.....	611,882	837,513	551,228
Sugar, unrefined:			
Argentine Republic.....	107,564	307,678	304,812
Brazil.....	55,413	155,410	191,376
Peru.....	129,353	42,005	57,182
Tobacco, unmanufactured:			
United States.....	2,477,371	2,254,011	3,361,451
Tobacco, manufactured:			
United States.....	1,209,642	1,307,153	1,277,352

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Articles and countries.	1900.	1901.	1902.
<i>Metals.</i>			
Copper:			
Chile	£415, 724	£252, 732	£289, 348
United States	39, 489	31, 588	21, 666
Regulus and precipitate:			
Chile	319, 790	161, 190	251, 860
Peru	111, 717	285, 152	135, 811
United States	378, 252	695, 898	406, 098
Wrought and unwrought:			
Chile	1, 097, 347	1, 294, 245	914, 230
United States	2, 121, 194	1, 360, 861	2, 285, 734
Iron, pig:			
United States	350, 649	132, 784	59, 762
Steel, unwrought:			
United States	1, 015, 601	594, 349	34, 593
Lead, pig and sheet:			
United States	683, 328	581, 685	565, 170
<i>Oil.</i>			
Petroleum:			
United States	2, 847, 108	2, 639, 527	2, 056, 104
Lubricating oil:			
United States	815, 171	832, 827	856, 332
<i>Raw materials for textile manufactures.</i>			
Cotton, raw:			
Brazil	609, 595	270, 041	1, 088, 227
United States	30, 196, 513	32, 355, 712	29, 283, 929
Wool, sheep or lambs':			
South America	957, 804	1, 604, 699	1, 266, 277
Alpaca, vicuña, and llama:			
Peru	205, 839	226, 649	259, 927
<i>Raw materials for sundry industries.</i>			
Hides, wet:			
Argentine Republic and Uruguay	18, 629	74, 300	151, 535
Brazil	31, 200	27, 485	53, 727
Tallow and stearine:			
Argentine Republic	239, 288	273, 068	675, 630
United States	702, 226	453, 074	195, 113
<i>Manufactured articles.</i>			
Rails, steel:			
United States	115, 032	187, 740	46, 814
Tires and axles:			
United States	1, 002, 184	689, 105	491, 318
Jute manufactures:			
United States	3, 038, 638	3, 356, 508	3, 577, 921
Paper:			
United States	52, 205	60, 019	308, 074
<i>Miscellaneous articles.</i>			
Horses:			
United States	952, 956	659, 299	264, 529
Flax or linseed:			
Argentine Republic	682, 122	1, 516, 846	1, 864, 814
United States	161, 796	149, 258	265, 631

The classification of exports is as follows:

Articles and countries.	1900.	1901.	1902.
<i>Articles of food and drink.</i>			
Aerated waters:			
United States	\$210, 462	\$204, 423	\$205, 033
Salt, rock and white:			
United States	95, 384	100, 159	86, 772
Spirits:			
United States	245, 191	290, 287	335, 176
<i>Raw materials.</i>			
Coal, coke, etc.:			
Brazil	803, 837	721, 899	757, 265
Wool, sheep and lambs':			
United States	513, 003	370, 328	644, 652

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Articles and countries.	1900.	1901.	1902.
<i>Articles manufactured wholly or in part.</i>			
Cotton manufactures, all classes:			
Argentine Republic	\$1,561,838	\$1,174,882	\$1,186,106
Brazil	1,196,298	800,000	1,405,632
Central America	485,131	385,967	310,523
Chile	998,277	744,384	642,667
Colombia	177,176	592,316	377,065
Mexico	401,288	252,912	329,832
Peru	301,588	338,079	366,684
United States	1,698,519	1,406,637	1,960,488
Uruguay	344,092	311,976	430,683
Venezuela	350,858	295,857	182,288
Jute yarn:			
Brazil	262,380	336,768	366,969
United States	17,798	9,623	12,173
Jute manufactures:			
Argentine Republic	321,072	326,451	147,044
Brazil	15,235	30,816	19,127
United States	887,816	1,123,734	1,075,009
Linen yarn:			
United States	41,274	41,746	65,648
Linen piece goods:			
Argentine Republic	46,340	49,180	55,329
Brazil	67,061	40,873	50,618
Colombia	21,956	48,883	14,496
Mexico	39,641	26,767	48,443
United States	1,901,976	2,029,973	2,282,836
Woolen tissues:			
Argentine Republic	192,884	116,987	123,593
Brazil	71,080	52,528	82,534
Chile	144,036	112,664	106,863
Peru	81,627	85,707	73,303
United States	390,845	331,383	408,748
Uruguay	49,201	32,515	26,305
Worsted tissues:			
Argentine Republic	361,763	164,769	164,047
Brazil	122,293	83,917	100,750
Chile	212,858	148,605	167,048
Peru	37,788	44,162	25,726
United States	787,696	647,688	877,282
Uruguay	90,292	50,294	45,553
Carpets:			
Argentine Republic	45,867	26,692	32,534
Chile	45,105	31,736	24,990
United States	56,224	50,186	73,799
<i>Metals and articles manufactured therefrom.</i>			
Cutlery:			
Argentine Republic	20,466	19,213	15,221
Brazil	33,541	25,938	30,371
Chile	14,547	14,451	13,426
United States	84,698	77,163	73,963
Hardware, unenumerated:			
Argentine Republic	36,431	27,102	20,499
Brazil	20,030	22,098	27,851
Chile	18,133	20,746	21,103
United States	43,034	44,671	45,358
Iron, pig:			
United States	308,733	269,733	1,794,320
Iron, bar, angle, bolt, and rod:			
Argentine Republic	109,425	32,618	27,012
Brazil	38,645	23,862	32,015
Chile	50,923	35,496	34,200
United States	80,603	95,223	84,271
Uruguay	27,757	9,369	9,988
Railroad iron:			
Argentine Republic	322,539	572,579	401,759
Brazil	94,948	71,933	122,652
Chile	25,199	86,688	37,202
Cuba and Porto Rico	20,243	14,158	6,114
Mexico	88,112	56,736	319,609
Peru	27,952	16,795	46,723
United States	268	418	87,043
Uruguay	72,858	43,178	3,300
Wire of iron or steel:			
Argentine Republic	46,245	58,042	62,529
Brazil	14,308	10,146	12,388
United States	45,573	69,092	80,920
Galvanized sheets:			
Argentine Republic	321,676	321,364	278,165
Brazil	41,427	23,737	42,265
Central America	18,961	19,560	29,080
Chile	144,459	115,536	77,741
Mexico	79,900	63,976	83,305
Uruguay	39,184	42,483	41,306

Articles and countries.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Tin plates and sheets:			
Argentine Republic.....	\$73,734	\$50,491	\$67,742
Brazil.....	74,187	45,915	76,571
United States.....	786,249	1,000,905	887,448
Wrought and cast iron:			
Argentine Republic.....	253,540	302,697	214,378
Brazil.....	202,039	131,335	182,825
Chile.....	119,270	115,783	136,646
Peru.....	29,830	31,558	35,126
United States.....	39,019	42,806	52,492
<i>Machinery and mill work.</i>			
Locomotives:			
South America.....	228,787	259,994	159,873
United States.....	909	3,630	7,177
Agricultural machinery (engines):			
South America.....	66,209	74,795	35,556
United States.....	448	59	195
Machinery, various:			
South America.....	110,279	136,359	140,134
United States.....	33,528	9,766	19,721
Agricultural implements:			
South America.....	107,568	82,982	76,551
United States.....	1,117	817	1,934
Sewing machines:			
South America.....	56,368	38,267	44,082
Mining machinery:			
South America.....	34,985	39,706	37,177
United States.....	197	1,240	1,251
Textile machinery:			
South America.....	130,122	108,735	164,906
United States.....	648,719	455,733	550,641
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Cement:			
Argentine Republic.....	32,549	31,955	30,284
Brazil.....	21,453	10,492	11,399
United States.....	68,395	17,529	31,811
Earthen and china ware:			
Argentine Republic.....	57,645	41,642	35,604
Brazil.....	64,417	57,416	63,072
United States.....	589,778	502,544	490,248
Seed oil:			
Brazil.....	54,183	52,306	60,710

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN AMERICA IN 1902.

The following figures, published in the "Engineering and Mining Journal" of January 3, 1903, in regard to the gold production in America in 1902, are taken from a total world's output of 14,882,618 of fine ounces and a total value of \$306,723,462. Of this the United States, Mexico, Central and South America furnished the following quantities and values:

	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Fine ounces.</i>	
United States.....	4,243,357	\$87,710,189
Mexico.....	482,244	9,067,979
Central America.....	48,379	1,000,000
Argentina.....	2,177	45,000
Bolivia.....	8,466	175,000
Brazil.....	130,624	2,700,000
Chile.....	24,190	500,000
Colombia.....	101,597	2,100,000
Ecuador.....	14,514	300,000
Peru.....	87,083	1,800,000
Uruguay.....	2,419	50,000
Venezuela.....	55,636	1,150,000

The total production of silver in the world during 1902 amounted to 184,213,892 troy ounces, valued at \$96,196,494, of which the United States and Mexico are the chief producers. During 1902 the production of silver in the United States was practically 67,152,958 ounces, of a commercial value of \$35,067,275. The production of silver in Mexico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, was 56,863,223 ounces, valued commercially at \$29,693,975, and for all purposes of comparison this production during the fiscal year may be taken as equal to that of the calendar year.

The details of the commercial movement of the precious metals for the ten months ending October 31, 1902, were as follows:

Imports of gold.

Mexico	\$7, 403, 286
Central America	676, 194
South America	1, 242, 467
United States ^a	39, 861, 245

Exports of gold.

United States ^a	\$33, 172, 063
South America	1, 379, 961

For the ten months ending October the details of the exports and imports of silver were as follows:

Imports of silver.

United States ^a	\$23, 701, 933
Mexico	17, 928, 323
Central America	442, 369
South America	824, 442

Exports of silver.

United States ^a	\$43, 727, 779
South America	217, 718

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN LATIN AMERICA.

According to a report by the French Commercial Adviser, at Lima, published in the "Moniteur Officiel du Commerce," the principal towns of the Spanish-American countries are undergoing a transformation. In addition to the construction of public buildings and private dwellings of modern type, important canalization and paving works are proposed which, it is said, should give rise to an enormous consumption of cement and paving stones. At present 95 per cent of the cement imported comes from Hamburg and 5 per cent from England. There are no cement factories in the Spanish-American countries. The French Commercial Adviser suggests that a group

^aThe figures of the exports and imports for the United States are for the eleven months ending November 30, 1902.

of manufacturers of cement and mosaic tiles should form a syndicate and appoint five energetic representatives who speak Spanish and are acquainted with the customs of the countries. They should be supplied with samples, and should visit the principal Latin-American towns with the object of obtaining government and municipal contracts. He suggests the following apportionment of these representatives: (1) Mexico, Central America, Cuba, and Porto Rico; (2) Venezuela, Colombia, Guiana, and the Lesser Antilles; (3) Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Chile; (4) Argentine Republic and Uruguay; (5) Brazil and Paraguay.

The "Compañía Tabasquena Electro-Motriz Anonima"—the Tabasco Electro-Motor Company—has been organized in San Juan Bautista for the purpose of constructing and operating an electric plant to light that Mexican city, which has a population of about 10,000. The capital of the company is \$150,000. The charter has been granted by the municipal council to MANUEL GABUCIO. GONZALO RAMOS ALFONSO, JOSE BULNES TAVARES, JOSE GONZALES LAMADRID, JOSE BULNES, and VILLAVICENCIO, of San Juan Bautista, are also primarily interested in the undertaking. The construction work will begin immediately and is expected to be completed by the beginning of May. The equipment will be purchased in the United States.

The Xico and San Rafael Railway, Mexico, which is about 70 miles in length, is reported to have been purchased by G. W. SEAVER, of Mexico City, on behalf of New York and Kansas City parties. The road will be considerably extended, one section being continued to the city of Pueblo, about 30 miles long. The lines are of 3-foot gauge. THOMAS BRANIFF, of Mexico City, who handles large quantities of American machinery, etc., was one of the owners of the railway.

Under date of December 1, 1902, United States Minister SAMPSON, at Quito, writes that a company is being formed in that city to build a large cotton mill. The preference is for United States machinery and looms, and the request is made that firms interested, particularly the Northup Loom Company, send as soon as possible their catalogues and price lists to Minister SAMPSON, care of the Department of State, Washington. European agents are already bidding for the contract, which will not be let until United States catalogues and price lists have been received.

The "Mexican Herald" says that a concession has recently been granted to the Mexican Central Railway Company, relieving the company from the obligation of constructing part of one line and empowering it in the construction of another. Article 2 of the concession provides that the Mexican Central Railway Company, either on its own account or on account of the company or companies which it may for the purpose organize, may construct and exploit for ninety-nine

years a railway from the city of Durango to the Gutierrez station on the main line of the Mexican Central, together with all desired branches.

G. BROCKMAN, of the City of Mexico, has been granted a concession by the Mexican authorities for the purpose of constructing hydraulic works to utilize for industrial purposes and for motive power the storm waters of the Tlalpujahua River, located in the districts of Ixtlahuaca and Maravatio, in the States of Mexico and Michoacan, in that part of the river's course comprised between its source and the point called Cruz Blanca. The franchise permits of the waters being used either directly for the production of motive power on the spot or for conversion into electric energy and transmission to a distance.

MIGUEL CARDENAS, Governor of the State of Coahuila, Mexico, who is president of the company promoting the project, is reported to have concluded arrangements for the commencement of operations of an irrigation scheme planned to reclaim the arid territory of Laguna de Parras Luis. In connection with this project it is proposed also to build and establish industries in the reclaimed territory, among which will be a cotton mill at Viesca. The construction of three tunnels will be carried out in connection with the irrigation scheme.

A concession has been granted by the Government of the State of Vera Cruz to ALFRED BISHOP MASON for the purpose of establishing a packing-house plant in San Antonio, Tenajapa, Orizaba, Mexico.

The Santa Fe National Foundry and Powder Works, Mexico, are about to enter into the manufacture of grenades, for which considerable machinery will be purchased in the United States.

Improvements which will entail an expenditure of \$250,000 gold are to be made at the Cuauhtemoc Brewery, Monterey, Mexico.

An offer of \$100,000, Mexican, has been made to Juan Ocampo, proprietor of the Colimilla Hacienda, district of Zapodanejo, State of Jalisco, for a waterfall on his estate. It is proposed to build a water-power plant.

An extensive oil field has, according to Mexican advices, been discovered on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in close proximity to the National Tehuantepec Railway, now nearly completed. Col. WILLIAM GUFFEY of Pittsburg, Pa., is said to be interested in the new find.

ALGERON JOY, of Mexico City, has acquired a concession for the construction of a railroad between the State of Oaxaca and Vera Cruz, starting from the southern side of the Papaloapain River at a point opposite the town of Tuxtepec, in the State of Oaxaca, and making connection with the Vera Cruz and Pacific Railway.

The offer of the American interests who have been after the electric traction system in Mexico City has been refused by the Mexico Electric Tractionways, Limited, of London, which concern operates the road.

The company's authorized capital is \$10,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 has been paid up. The line runs over 600 cars. The equipment is American. Extensive additional lines are projected. The company is reported to have refused \$18,000,000 for the road. These figures represent Mexican money.

The "Tranways Urbano de Jalapa," State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, is about to let contracts for the conversion of the present mule road, about 12 miles long, to electric motive power, and for the construction and equipment of nearly 50 additional miles of electric system.

A decision regarding the important contract pending for the construction of the proposed waterworks and sewerage system for the city of Monterey is expected to be arrived at next week. Plans have been drawn up by the American engineering and contracting firm of Mackin & Dillon, Monterey.

ALBERTO C. CARDENAS, of Monterey, Mexico, is about to let contracts for the construction and equipment of cement factories to be built at San Nicolas Hidalgo.

The Mexican National Iron and Steel Company, of Durango, Mexico, will shortly be in the market for considerable new equipment.

The São Paulo Electric Light and Power Company, of São Paulo, Brazil, and the Demerara Electric Company, British West Indies, will shortly require considerable equipment, etc., which will be purchased in the United States.

EDUARDO LARRALDE, of Caracas, Venezuela, is about to place a contract for small turbines for developing water power to operate the machinery on his plantation.

The Yaqui Copper Company, whose offices are at 170 Broadway, is planning the construction of a very extensive water-power plant for the operation of its smelter plant in the State of Sonora, Mexico.

The "Ferrocarril Electrico de Lendo á Torreon Gomez Palacio," Durango, Mexico, is about to let orders for cars and feed water heating apparatus for the power house.

The Peruvian Government is about to grant a concession for the construction of an electric traction system to connect the seaside resorts of Miraflores, Barranco, and Chovillos with Lima. The distance is 16 miles. Double track will be laid.

The Compania Urbana of Para, which operates a horse-car line in that Brazilian city, is contemplating the adoption of electricity as a motive power.

H. BOARDMAN, of Chihuahua, Mexico, is interested in a project to establish an extensive cotton mill in Monterey, to be utilized for the manufacture of denims. Mr. BOARDMAN is manager of a denim plant in Chihuahua.

The Mexican Light and Power Company, Limited, is to construct a 40,000-horsepower plant, for the purpose of supplying electric energy for the city of Mexico. It is to be built on the Neeaxa River, at a point located 85 miles from the Mexican capital.

BOOK NOTES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.

The "Geographical Journal" (London) publishes in its number for January, 1903, a paper prepared by JOHN MILNE, F. R. S., F. G. S., and read before the Royal Geographical Society on November 11, 1902, dealing with "Seismological Observations and Earth Physics." The earthquakes considered by the writer are divided into two groups, first, those which disturb continental areas and frequently the world as a whole, and secondly, those which only disturb a radius of a few miles. MR. MILNE indicates that the former are the result of sudden accelerations in the process of rock-folding, accompanied by molar displacements of considerable magnitude, whilst the latter are, for the most part, settlements and adjustments along the limits of their primary fractures. A good illustration of this relationship between sudden movements in rock-folds and displays in volcanic activity is to be found in the history of the volcanic eruptions in the West Indies and the large earthquakes which have occurred in the West Indies or in adjacent countries. A list of volcanic eruptions taking place from 1692 to 1902, with the area indicated, is furnished in conjunction with their resultant seismic convulsions. Following is the record covering the earthquake in Guatemala, which was attended with well-known disastrous consequences: "1902, April 19, 8.25 p. m. (local time). Disastrous shock. Western Guatemala and the richest city in the country, Quezaltenango, were completely destroyed. About 1,000 lives were lost. The intensity of the vibrations was such that they spread over the whole world, and it may be inferred that this commenced an adjustment in the Cordillerian fold at the date (certainly adjustment spread to the Antillean fold, and at the same time on April 25) Mount Pelée showed a plume of volcanic vapor, and small earthquakes were felt in Martinique and St. Vincent. From this time the symptoms of volcanic and seismic activities became more and more pronounced, until May 8 and 8, when they culminated with submarine disturbances and terrible explosions in Martinique and St. Vincent."

"The Monroe Doctrine, Its Origin and Import" is the subject of a timely and interesting paper by WILLIAM L. SCRUGGS, formerly

United States Minister to Venezuela and to Colombia, published in the February number of the North American Review. The first official promulgation of the "Doctrine" is stated to have been made in a letter addressed to the United States Minister at London, under date of July 2, 1823, by the then Secretary of State, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. The following utterance was made in regard to the Latin-American Republics: "Those independent nations will possess all rights incident to that condition, and their territories will, of course, be subject to no exclusive right of navigation in their vicinity, or access to them by any foreign nation. A necessary consequence of this will be that the American continents henceforth will no longer be subject to colonization. Occupied by civilized nations, they will be accessible to Europeans on that footing alone." The instrument was intended by President MONROE to serve as a formal notice to the British Government that the American continents contained no more unoccupied or "vacant lands" over which European powers might contend for possession. Mr. SCRUGGS disposes of the idea that the Monroe Doctrine originated in Europe by quoting the facts in evidence proving to the contrary, and demonstrates that though the famous message containing the doctrine did not go to Congress until December 2, 1823, the declared policy had already been of weight in the councils of European courts. The crystallization of public opinion touching the principles contained in the Doctrine is shown by the fact that every President of the United States has specifically reaffirmed them, every Latin-American Republic has at one time or another affirmatively supported them, and no European Power has ever entered formal protest against them.

"The Labor Situation in Mexico" is discussed in the January number of the "Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science," by WALTER E. WEYL, the fundamental social conditions existent in the Republic being also considered. The laboring population is stated to be preponderantly Indian, the aborigines of Mexico having maintained their existence unlike those of Anglo-America, and forming at the present time the backbone of the Mexican population. Though not of great physique, the average Mexican is capable of great endurance, especially in everything pertaining to walking or carrying. This, together with a high degree of patience and docility, a remarkable gift of imitation, and a very marked artistic sense, constitutes a certain natural advantage which will be of increasing value to the Mexican workman in a later stage of his industrial development. While it is impossible to furnish absolutely exact statistics of the average rate of agricultural wages, it is not more than one-fifth or one-seventh that paid to agricultural laborers in the Northern States of the United States. The writer furnishes details of diet and living which throw light upon many interesting elements of Mexican

labor, and considers the natural tendencies now at work in the Republic as tending entirely in the direction of an improvement in the condition of the laboring classes.

The "Columbus Memorial Library" has received a volume entitled the "Columbus Gallery," being a collection of reproductions of the various portraits, monuments, statues, medals, and paintings of the discoverer of the New World. An historical description of each is written by NÉSTOR PONCE DE LEÓN, who in a preface acknowledges indebtedness to various private individuals and societies for their loans of authentic pictures and memoranda. The pictures and statues of Columbus are divided into three great classes: First, pictures and engravings that were perhaps taken from life at different periods of his career, and copies of them with more or less variations from the originals; second, pictures, engravings, statues, and bas-reliefs executed by their authors in strict accordance with the descriptions of the Admiral which his contemporaries have left; third, imaginary pictures, engravings, and statues by various artists or so-called artists. The most important of these various classes are reproduced in the volume in reference.

F. D. HERBERTSON, B. A., of London, and A. J. HERBERTSON, Ph. D., F. R. S. E., and lecturer in regional geography in the University of Oxford, have compiled from original sources a very interesting volume dealing with "Central and South America and the West Indies." The introduction states that the series of which this book is a part is intended as a stimulus to and not as a substitute for individual reading concerning the lands treated of: so, while extracts from books and papers are given at length, the bibliographical references and indexes will be found of greater value to the scholar. As the greater part of the reading matter has been obtained from reports of eyewitnesses and personal investigators of the conditions and phenomena noted, comparatively interesting information is assured. A companion volume dealing in the same manner with North America, including Canada, the United States, and Mexico, has also been received by the Columbus Memorial Library.

In the "North American Review" for January, CHARLES JOHNSTON, Bengal Civil Service, Retired, pays high tribute to the present Executive of Mexico in an article entitled "Porfirio Diaz." The security, prosperity, and culture of his native land represent the ideals for which President DIAZ has fought both on the field of battle and in the cabinet, and, in the language of the writer, "His lasting renown is due to the victories of peace that belong to the twenty-five years during which, on the firm foundation of national security, he has built up, first, prosperity, and then a wide and swiftly growing national culture."

A journey "Over the Andes from the Argentine to Chile and Peru" is entertainingly described by MAY CROMMELIN, in a volume recently received by the Columbus Memorial Library. Personal impressions are detailed in a charming conversational manner and many interesting glimpses of national life and character in the countries visited are given.

The mines of Argentine form the topic of a paper published in "Mines and Minerals" for January, 1903, in which the adaptation by the natives of the methods of working to the requirements and limitations of the country are set forth. Much of the data furnished were obtained from a personal inspection by the author, R. B. BRINSMADÉ, B. S., E. M., of the districts referred to and the rest from official reports. Means of reaching the mining sections of the Republic, the geology of the country, mining methods, import of supplies, and the various mining divisions of the Republic are described, and many useful hints are furnished in regard to the opportunities offered.

"The Argentine Year-Book" for 1902 has been received by the Columbus Memorial Library, and is a valuable compendium of the most recent statistics and information concerning the Republic. Incorporated into the volume in reference are the "Anuario Pillado" and "John Grant's Commercial Guide," the whole forming a book of reference of the highest value. Articles and data were contributed by various high officials of the Argentine Government, so that the reliability of the information is beyond question. Numerous illustrations and a comprehensive index add greatly to the beauty and utility of the work.

The "North American Review" for December, 1902, contains a concise and impartial review of the facts leading up to and growing out of the so-called "Pious Fund" recently arbitrated by the Hague Commission on the part of Mexico and the United States. The article is written by W. L. PENFIELD, Solicitor to the Department of State of the United States, whose opinion, expressed in the opening paragraph, is that "the importance of the arbitration of the 'Pious Fund' case has been both overestimated and underestimated." The writer notes that the award disclosed the interesting but not surprising fact that the doctrine of *res judicata* in the civil-law and common-law systems is one, the decision establishing an important landmark in international law.

ADDITIONS TO THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL LIBRARY DURING JANUARY, 1903.

[The symbol = indicates a gift]

MISCELLANEOUS

- =Alves de Lima, J. C.: Soluções sobre o comercio de café. São Paulo, 1902. 38 (1) pp. 12°.
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- =Batres, Cayetano: Tratado de agrimensura legal . . . New York, 1884. 142 pp. 8°.
- =Batres Jáuregui, Antonio: Vicios del lengna. Provincialismos de Guatemala. Estudio filológico. Guatemala, 1893. 560 pp. 8°.
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- =International Congress of Americanists: Address of the Duke of Loubat, honorable president of the 13th Inter. Cong. of Americanists. . . Oct. 20-25, 1902. New York, 1902. 3 pp. 8°.
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- = "El Mensajero de Centro America." The question between Mexico and Guatemala. 1895. Map. 46 pp. 8°.
- = Millspaugh, Charles Frederick: Flora of the island of St. Croix. Chicago, 1902. Map. 546 pp. 8°. (Field Columbian Museum publication.)
- = Moore, Eduardo: Cirugia de la guerra. Leipzig, 1897. Ills. 316 pp. 16°.
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BOLETÍN MENSUAL

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No. 2.

CONGRESO ADUANERO.

Conforme á lo dispuesto en la resolución adoptada, en la ciudad de México el 22 de enero de 1902, por la Segunda Conferencia Panamericana, que se celebró allí del 22 de octubre de 1901 al 31 de enero de 1902 (véase el BOLETÍN de abril de 1902, página 986 y siguientes de su sección en castellano) se reunió en la ciudad de New York el Congreso Aduanero á que el artículo I de la mencionada resolución se refiere.

De las veinte Repúblicas de América sólo trece estuvieron en él representadas, á saber:

La República Argentina, por el Señor Don RAMÓN ÁLVAREZ DE TOLEDO;

Bolivia, por los Señores Don JORGE E. ZALLES y Don GERARDO ZALLES;

Cuba, por el Señor Don FIDEL G. PIERRA;

Ecuador, por el Señor Don ALFREDO BAQUERIZO;

El Salvador, por los Señores Don RAFAEL S. LÓPEZ y Don FEDERICO MEJÍA;

Guatemala, por los Señores Don JAMES E. DAVIS, Don JULIO J. YELA, y Don JUAN J. ULLOA;

Honduras, por el Señor Don NICANOR BOLET PERAZA;

México, por los Señores Don JAVIER ARRANGOIZ y Don PEDRO M. DEL PASO;

Nicaragua, por los Señores Don LUIS F. COREA, y Don A. D. STRAUSS;

El Perú, por el Señor Don ALBERTO FALCÓN;

Los Estados Unidos de América, por los Señores Don WM. R. GRACE, Don O. L. SPAULDING, Don ISRAEL FISCHER, Don N. N.

STRANAHAN, DON WM. H. LINCOLN, DON GEORGE W. WHITEHEAD, DON ROBERT B. ARMSTRONG, DON E. T. CHAMBERLAIN, DON JOSEPH J. COUCH, DON KENNETH BARNHART, y DON GUSTAV H. SCHWAB;

Uruguay, por el Señor DON LUIS ALBERTO DE HERRERA;

Venezuela, por el Señor DON AUGUSTO F. PULIDO.

La primera sesión se celebró el 15 de enero, y la última el 22 del mismo mes. Entre la primera y la última hubo tres sesiones: á saber, la del 17, la del 19 y la del 20.

Las sesiones se celebraron en la Sala capitular de la ciudad de Nueva York, y fueron abiertas por el Señor Ministro de Hacienda, en representación del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América. Su discurso inaugural fué como sigue:

“SEÑOR PRESIDENTE, SEÑOR CORREGIDOR, SEÑORES DELEGADOS: No me toca en este momento entrar en la discusión de ninguno de los serios é importantes problemas de que este Congreso tendrá que ocuparse. Mi papel se reduce simplemente á dar expresión propia á lo que sin duda habéis ya percibido por vosotros mismos, es decir: que el pueblo de los Estados Unidos de América da con la mayor cordialidad la bienvenida á los representantes de las Repúblicas americanas que toman asiento en este Congreso.

“La misión que traéis está bien calculada para estrechar los vínculos de amistad que tan naturalmente nos rennen á todos. Las Repúblicas de América tienen muchas cosas: en común pocas que sean asunto de competencia: casi ninguna que sea objeto de disputa. Casi no me es posible comprender hoy por hoy que haya nunca una complicación infortunada de que resulte un cambio desfavorable en esas relaciones. Por el contrario estoy seguro de que á medida que vayan pasando los años, se volverán aquéllas cada vez más cordiales, resultando beneficiado cada pueblo por el canje mutuo de las ideas, la literatura, y el comercio. Visitas internacionales, como la presente, y el libre canje de opiniones, tienen que producir, y producirán sin duda alguna, los resultados á que he aludido, y á que, estoy cierto de ello, aspiramos todos con igual vehemencia.

“La imposición y cobranza de derechos de aduana no es un método moderno de proporcionarse recursos, ni es cosa que corresponda exclusivamente á las Repúblicas americanas. Pero es propio y natural que los representantes de éstas se reúnan anualmente para comunicarse sus miras y consultarse mutuamente en todo lo relativo á este servicio.

“No me parece que corresponde á este Congreso discutir el mérito de los respectivos Aranceles, ó examinar las ventajas ó desventajas de un sistema arancelario que sólo se proponga levantar rentas, ó que tenga al mismo tiempo por objeto la protección de la industria. Estas cuestiones son más bien de carácter político, y suministran amplio campo á la prudencia y sabiduría de los legisladores.

“Este Congreso ha sido convocado en interés de la mejor ejecución de la legislación de aduanas, tal como existe en cada una de las diferentes Repúblicas. Y para evitar que se consumiese tiempo inútilmente en la discusión de preliminares, se ha preparado con cuidado un buen programa, que facilitará nuestros trabajos. Ese programa ha sido obra de una comisión, que se nombró hace un año, cuando se reunió en México la Segunda Conferencia Pan-Americana.

“La ejecución de las leyes de aduanas es quizás tan complicada como la de cualquiera otra rama del sistema administrativo. En ella están comprendidos multitud de asuntos distintos. Desde el momento en que un buque extranjero penetra en aguas nacionales hasta que se le expiden sus últimos papeles, se encuentran él y su cargamento sujetos á la jurisdicción, vigilancia, y autoridad de los empleados de la aduana. Qué es lo que se requiere en los manifiestos que han de presentarse á la entrada, y que se necesitan para su despacho; cómo, y de qué manera, y á qué horas ha de hacerse la carga ó la descarga; qué condiciones han de llenar los muelles en que pasajeros y cargamentos deben ser recibidos; cómo y de que manera se ha de tratar á los pasajeros; cómo han de hacerse la inspección de los equipajes, la clasificación de las mercancías, el aforo de estas, su almacenaje, su retiro para el consumo ó para la exportación, la liquidación de las fianzas, la concesión de devoluciones de derechos, la investigación de los fraudes, y la persecución y castigo de los que los cometan—son cuestiones, entre otras muchas, de que tienen que ocuparse constantemente los empleados de las aduanas, y que constituyen asunto propio para las deliberaciones de este cuerpo.

“Páreceme importante insistir en demostrar la importancia de uno ó dos de estos asuntos. Siempre fué la política de los Estados Unidos de América, y es también lo que disponen sus leyes, según lo declarado varias veces por los tribunales, que en los casos de duda razonable, se resuelva siempre el punto en favor del importador. Figúrome que lo mismo sucede en todos los demás países. En otros términos, aunque existan ó puedan existir muy grandes diferencias de pareceres individuales, en cuanto á interpretar propiamente, lo determinado, ya sea por la Constitución, ya sea por las leyes, hay siempre una cosa en que todos convienen, y es que al llevar á efecto y poner en ejecución las leyes de aduanas, no sólo es permisible, sino imperativa, una interpretación liberal.

“Esta regla debe aplicarse todavía con más fuerza, así al menos me parece, en los casos de devolución de derechos, pues en ellos todo debe encontrarse subordinado al interés del exportador. Todos los países pueden ser, me parece, liberales con los que encuentran un mercado extranjero para los productos del trabajo nacional. Siempre hay tres cosas necesarias para que se permita esta devolución: Una es el pago

efectivo hecho en la Tesorería de la cantidad cuya devolución se solicita; otra es el empleo de trabajo nacional para hacer llegar la materia prima importada á un estado avanzado de perfección; y la última es el descubrimiento de un mercado extranjero donde pueda venderse el artículo mejorado, y á donde pueda hacerse la exportación efectiva de dicho artículo.

“Puede haber distintas opiniones sobre si el Arancel impone ó no contribuciones al consumidor nacional; pero todos están de acuerdo en conceder que las impone al exportador de artículos fabricados con materiales que se importaron del extranjero. Una vez concedido esto, es claro que el Gobierno no ha de desear ganar ventajas á expensas y en detrimento de su comercio de exportación, y por lo tanto los empleados de las Aduanas deberán ser autorizados para interpretar tan liberalmente como sea posible la legislación que reglamenta estas devoluciones. Á los legisladores corresponde, me parece, liberalizar cuanto sea practicable las disposiciones que se refieren á este particular.

“Otro asunto respecto del cual quisiera yo llamar la atención del Congreso es el relativo á los aforos. Los derechos ad valorem se imponen de ordinario teniendo en cuenta el valor que la mercancía tenía en el país de donde procede, lo que en muchos casos es difícil determinar, pues hay muchos artículos, que siendo exclusivamente fabricados para la exportación, no tienen cotizado su valor en el país de origen. Los artículos de esta clase son generalmente importados por los fabricantes mismos, y vendidos despues de haberse satisfecho los derechos.

“Una gran proporción de los fraudes perpetrados contra la renta aduanera se comete con artículos remitidos en consignación; y siempre he sido de parecer que cuando las mercaderías sólo pueden venderse en el país á que se envían, se levanta una fuerte presunción de que se las estima á bajos precios. Esta práctica es perjudicial, no sólo porque con ella se elimina por completo la personalidad del importador del país, sino también per el daño que causa al fabricante también del país que produzca artículos similares capaces de competir con los importados.

“En estos casos el aforador tiene también que luchar con la dificultad que proviene del hecho conocido, de que en la mayor parte de los casos pueden comprarse más baratas las mercancías extranjeras, cuando se trata de exportarlas, que cuando se trata de consumirlas en el país. Multitud de ejemplos de esto ocurren cada día, respecto á un gran número de artículos. Y es de notar además, que por comprarse más baratas las mercaderías, cuando se las destina al extranjero, se causa muchas veces gran perjuicio al importador, que hace constar en los conocimientos y facturas, el precio á que las compró, y que á menudo ve que aquel se aumenta, desde un diez hasta un setenta y cinco

por ciento, y que se le sujeta á multas y penalidades contra las que no tiene remedio alguno.

“No hago mención de esto en un espíritu de crítica contra la práctica casi universal de Europa de vender más barato un mismo artículo cuando se trata de exportarlo. Mi observación tiene sólo por objeto poner de manifiesto una de las dificultades con que se tropieza al poner en ejecución las leyes aduaneras, cuando se trata de proteger la renta, y de amparar también al fabricante nacional de mercaderías similares, procurando al mismo tiempo evitar castigos indebidos á un importador, que ha dado en sus facturas exactamente el mismo precio que pagó por los artículos.

“No debo deteneros por más tiempo con la enumeración de otras dificultades que os deben ser conocidas, y que dependen de la naturaleza misma de las cosas. Pero tengo todavía una indicación que haceros, y que espero me perdonareis, por que puede considerársela oportuna en un Congreso aduanero. Ella versa sobre el hecho de que el comercio entre los diferentes países aquí representados podría aumentarse considerablemente, en beneficio de todos.

“Los Estados Unidos importan productos tropicales y semitropicales por valor de un millón de pesos por día. Este tráfico constituye un objetivo de gran valor, por alcanzar el cual las Repúblicas hermanas nuestras pueden laudablemente competir. En cuanto á los países con derecho á representación en este Congreso es de observar también que ellos importan anualmente por valor de quinientos millones de pesos, principalmente en comestibles y artículos manufacturados. Por alcanzar este objetivo los Estados Unidos de América pudieran también competir con mayores bríos que los mostrados hasta ahora.

“Los medios de comunicación entre nuestros diferentes países distan mucho de ser satisfactorios. Hasta que punto podrá esta situación mejorarse en breve tiempo, nadie podrá decirlo con certeza; pero á todos es conocido perfectamente que una mejora sustancial puede efectuarse, y que el gasto en que para ello se incurra por cada uno de los países representados aquí será comparativamente pequeño.

“Habréis de perdonarme la esperanza, que me aventuro á expresar, de que el día ha de llegar, más pronto quizás que lo que soñamos, porque el comercio es el gran nivelador, á la par que el gran civilizador y el gran educador, en que los pueblos representados en este Congreso hablen la misma lengua, es decir la lengua más conveniente al comercio; en que todos tengan también las mismas pesas y medidas, y que estas sean las más convenientes al comercio; en que todos usen la misma moneda, uniforme é internacionalmente cambiabile, y que esa moneda sea la mejor y la más conveniente para el comercio; en que los tipos de los jornales sean también uniformes, y los más altos posibles. No hay bendición más grande para un pueblo que el

alto precio del trabajo. La importancia comercial de un pueblo se mide por su capacidad para el consumo.

“Esta, á su turno, está determinada por el volumen de la renta anual; y la renta anual sólo se mide por el tipo de los jornales. Por tanto, en la esperanza de que el conocimiento mutuo personal que resultará de la reunión de este Congreso, de que el intercambio de ideas que aquí se efectue, de que las esperanzas y aspiraciones que aquí se manifiesten, pueda todo contribuir en cualquiera manera al mejoramiento de la condición en que se encuentran las naciones aquí representadas, pongo fin á mi discurso, no sin decirlos otra vez, y asegurarlos, que tenéis nuestra sincera bienvenida.”

A esta alocución contestó en inglés el Señor DON NICANOR BOLET PERAZA, Delegado por Honduras, con el discurso que traducido al castellano dice como sigue:

“HONORABLE SEÑOR SECRETARIO DE HACIENDA DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS; SEÑOR PRESIDENTE DEL CONGRESO ADUANERO, SEÑORES DELEGADOS: Grande es en verdad el honor que mis colegas me han conferido designándome para contestar el discurso que acaba de pronunciar el Honorable Señor Secretario de Hacienda, cuya presencia y palabras han añadido aun más importancia y solemnidad á la sesión inaugural de este Congreso.

“En vano he tratado de dar con la razón que á mis colegas moviera para investirme á mí con tan elevada misión, para la cual, cualquiera de los otros Señores delegados habría sido más idóneo; y el único motivo que yo puedo aceptar como razonable para tan señalada preferencia, es que siendo el presente Congreso un Congreso panamericano, se haya querido, en el acto de su apertura, hacer un tributo de grata recordación á aquella primera Conferencia Panamericana que trece años ha se reunió en Washington, presidida por el ilustre hombre de estado americano, JAMES G. BLAINE; memorable asamblea aquella en que por vez primera se juntaban los representantes de las Repúblicas hermanas para asentar las bases de todos los buenos sentimientos, de todas las buenas obras, de todas las esperanzas que desde entonces vienen dando ocasión para las varias y sucesivas reuniones de la gran familia americana; los mismos que nos traen hoy aquí á estrecharnos de manos y á laborar en armonía por el bien de todos.

“La circunstancia de ser yo el único delegado en el presente Congreso que hubiese sido también delegado en aquella histórica Conferencia Pan-Americana, viene á sugerirme la sola explicación posible para el inesperado privilegio de dirigiros la palabra en estos momentos.

“Y debo comenzar por decir cuan satisfactorio me ha sido reconocer ahora, en las palabras del Honorable Mr. SHAW, el mismo espíritu de confraternidad, el mismo tono de intimidad familiar que caracterizaron

las palabras de Mr. BLAINE en la apertura de la primera Conferencia Pana-americana; espíritu y tono que están revelando el hecho de que, en América cristaliza ya un nuevo principio, que un nuevo vínculo se está formando entre las naciones libres y soberanas del Nuevo Mundo; un principio más sabio y amplio que la antigua idea de los tratados internacionales; un vínculo más firme y más racional que aún los mismos lazos de consanguinidad, porque no hay amistad tan poderosa, no hay parentesco tan atrayente y unificante, como los que se originan de una elevada y abarcadora idea; y es ya evidente que América merece el nombre de Nuevo Mundo, no tan sólo porque fuese descubierta después de otras partes del globo, sino porque sus ideas son modernas y modernizadoras, y porque las tendencias del progreso en que evoluciona se encaminan hacia un ideal de paz, de libertad y de fraternidad, que constituyen una base nueva para las relaciones, así de las comunidades como también de los individuos en lo futuro; ideas sublimes, que, con sólo enunciarlas, desacreditanse y condenanse sus antítesis de conquista, tiranía y egoísmo.

“El objeto del presente Congreso está limitado á materias de exclusivo interés comercial, pero no obstante de que por tal razón nuestras labores habrán de ser un tanto secas y técnicas, desde cualesquier otros puntos de vista nuestras reuniones serán siempre gratas y plausibles. Yo sé por experiencia que al finalizar cada una de estas reuniones panamericanas, nos separamos siempre sus miembros conociéndonos unos á otros mejor, sintiendo extintos en nuestros ánimos muchos estorbosos prejuicios, y creyendo que cuando esos prejuicios no embarazan y enturbian nuestro criterio, sucede que, cada dificultad nos parece superable, cada problema soluble, y cada interés antagónico parece traer consigo la adecuada compensación; y libre así el ánimo de toda prevención, surge en la conciencia la idea de la fraternidad de las naciones americanas, como una posibilidad y como una necesidad, no sólo para bien de los pueblos en ella hermanados, sino también para beneficio de la humanidad y de la civilización en general.

“Á nombre de mis Colegas y en el mío propio, yo doy las más sinceras gracias al Honorable Señor Secretario de Hacienda Mr. SHAW, por sus efusivos saludos de bienvenida en esta ocasión, y por los muy cordiales que de parte de los Estados Unidos nos trasmite, así como por las gratas expresiones con que nos recibe y hospeda el Gobierno; á todo lo cual me permito corresponder rogando al Honorable Señor Secretario de Hacienda, que lleve consigo para Wáshington los votos que en estos momentos hacemos los representantes de las Repúblicas aquí congregadas por la prosperidad y dicha de esta gran República.”

El siguiente es el texto de las resoluciones adoptadas por el Congreso:

“Los infrascritos, delegados de las Repúblicas representadas en el

primer Congreso Aduanero de las Repúblicas Americanas, debidamente autorizados por sus Gobiernos, han aprobado las resoluciones siguientes:

“I.

“*Se resuelve*, Que el primer Congreso Aduanero de las Repúblicas Americanas recomienda á los Gobiernos representados, que se sirvan expedir las instrucciones correspondientes á sus principales empleados del servicio aduanero, y á sus cónsules, respectivamente, para que faciliten el despacho de los buques dedicados al comercio internacional, concediendo á sus propietarios, capitanes, y despachadores, todas las facilidades y comodidades que estén á su alcance, incluyendo la de que se presten servicios oficiales, con compensación equitativa, durante horas extraordinarias, en casos excepcionales, cuando así lo exija el interés de promover y fomentar el comercio internacional.

“Y por cuanto, las demoras en las visitas de los empleados de sanidad ocasionan pérdidas y perjuicios á los propietarios, consignatarios y pasajeros de los buques, así como también á otras personas;

“*Se resuelve* también, que se suplique á los Gobiernos representados tengan á bien instruir á sus empleados de sanidad que visiten los buques inmediatamente después de su llegada, con tal que ésta sea, sin embargo, en horas hábiles.

“II.

“*Se resuelve*, Que el Congreso Aduanero recomienda á los Gobiernos representados se sirvan disponer que las multas impuestas á los capitanes de buques por omisiones ó infracciones de ley al redactar los documentos aduaneros, sean condonadas en todos los casos en que á juicio del Ministerio de Hacienda aparezca que no hubo intención de cometer fraude.

“III.

“*Se resuelve*, Que el Congreso Aduanero recomienda, para el caso de que se descarguen de un buque fardos ó paquetes que no estén destinados para aquel puerto sino para otro, sea nacional ó extranjero, que se devuelvan los mismos paquetes sin imposición de multa, tan pronto como se obtenga la prueba de que estaban en efecto destinados para otro puerto, consistiendo esta prueba bien sea en comunicaciones telegráficas, bien en certificados expedidos por los empleados de la aduana del puerto á que debían llevarse los bultos.

“IV.

“*Se resuelve*, Primero. Que el Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas se sirva nombrar, tan pronto como sea practicable, una Comisión encargada de preparar, y

hacer imprimir en inglés, castellano y portugués, una compilación sucinta de lo que se practica en cada país respecto á buques y mercaderías, así como también la nomenclatura de éstas que allí esté en uso, debiendo arreglarse la obra en tal manera que permita hacer fácilmente las comparaciones necesarias.

“Segundo. Que la próxima reunión de este Congreso Aduanero se verifique en la ciudad de Washington tan pronto como sea posible después de haberse completado la antedicha compilación, correspondiendo al Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas el deber de hacer la convocación.

“Tercero. Que todo lo relativo á futuras reuniones del Congreso Aduanero y al nombramiento de una Comisión Aduanera permanente, quede á cargo del Congreso inmediato.

“V.

“Por cuanto la Segunda Conferencia Pan-Americana celebrada en la capital de México, por resolución de 22 de enero de 1902, párrafo II, letra F, recomendó sencillez y uniformidad en los reglamentos aduaneros relativos á mercaderías en tránsito por un país, destinadas para uso ó consumo fuera de él, y que se observasen los principios de libre tránsito comercial en las vías terrestres y fluviales de las naciones de América, sin imponer otros derechos ó cargas que las absolutamente indispensables para representar una justa compensación de los servicios prestados, quedando sujetas sin embargo á todas las formalidades vigentes en el país que concede el tránsito y

Por cuanto el objeto de este Congreso es adoptar medidas que faciliten las relaciones comerciales de las Repúblicas Americanas, incluyendo entre ellas las relativas al libre tránsito de las mercaderías; por tanto

“*Se resuelve*, Que el Congreso Aduanero aprueba el principio del libre tránsito internacional de las mercaderías que pasan por el territorio de un país con destino á uso y consumo en cualquiera otro perteneciente á las Repúblicas Americanas, por cualquiera de sus vías terrestres ó fluviales, y que el referido Congreso recomienda á los Gobiernos de las Repúblicas Americanas se sirvan dictar las medidas que sean necesarias para hacer efectivo este principio.

“VI.

“*Se resuelve*, Que á fin de facilitar el pronto despacho de los buques, el Congreso Aduanero de las Repúblicas Americanas recomienda á los Gobiernos representados se sirvan expedir instrucciones á los Administradores de aduanas para que autoricen, cuando así se les pida, la preparación de cargamentos destinados á la exportación, antes de la llegada del buque en que han de embarcarse, sujeto esto sin embargo á las reglas aduaneras que sean necesarias.

"VII.

"*Se resuelve*, Que el Congreso Aduanero de las Repúblicas Americanas recomienda á los Gobiernos representados se sirvan expedir las instrucciones necesarias para que se permita hacer la carga y descarga de los buques durante la noche, en los casos y bajo las condiciones en que esto pueda hacerse, y á discreción de las autoridades legítimas.

"VIII.

"*Se resuelve*, Que el Congreso Aduanero de las Repúblicas Americanas recomienda á los Gobiernos representados se sirvan expedir instrucciones que permitan la carga y descarga de los buques los domingos y días festivos, excepto, sin embargo, las fiestas nacionales.

"IX.

"*Se resuelve*, Que el Congreso Aduanero Americano recomienda á los Gobiernos representados se sirvan expedir instrucciones á efecto de facilitar la simultánea carga y descarga de un mismo buque.

"X.

"Por cuanto el primer Congreso Aduanero de las Repúblicas Americanas ha sido informado de que la práctica general de las principales naciones marítimas es emplear el tonelaje neto de registro como base de los gravámenes ó impuestos nacionales que han de pesar sobre los buques, entendiéndose por tales impuertos ó gravámenes los que no sean de carácter local ó individual, y que esta selección del tonelaje neto mejora las condiciones del trabajo en el mar y promueve comunicación más rápida entre los diferentes países; por tanto,

"*Se resuelve*, Que el Congreso recomienda á los Gobiernos de las Repúblicas representadas, á pesar de lo acordado por la Segunda Conferencia Internacional de México en enero de 1902, cuando opinó que el tonelaje grueso debía servir de base para la imposición de dichas cargas, tengan á bien disponer que tan pronto como sea practicable se adopte el tonelaje neto de registro como base para imponer las cargas de carácter nacional de que se trata.

"IX.

"*Se resuelve*, Que el Congreso Aduanero recomienda á los Gobiernos de las Repúblicas Americanas tengan á bien reformar sus reglamentos aduaneros, en cuanto sea necesario para obtener los resultados siguientes:

"Primero. Conceder las mayores facilidades posibles á las mercancías extranjeras que vengan al país en que deben ser importadas.

"Segundo. Simplificar tanto como sea posible las declaraciones originales que deben hacerse en el lugar de fabricación, y especialmente todo lo relativo al lenguaje de las facturas consulares, haciendo que los

referidos documentos sean redactados de la manera más sencilla posible, á fin de evitar las multas y responsabilidades en que puede incurrirse por declaraciones imperfectas, aunque hechas sin intención alguna de cometer fraude.

“Tercero. Facilitar tanto á los embarcadores como á los importadores la corrección de los errores, ó diferencias, que ocurran en sus declaraciones, libertándolos de penalidad.

“Cuarto. Facilitar el tráfico internacional de las mercaderías extranjeras por los diferentes países, simplificando cuanto sea posible la documentación aduanera que para aquél se necesite, tomando sin embargo al mismo tiempo las precauciones necesarias para evitar fraudes. Y conceder también que pasen sin pagar derechos de tránsito los géneros y artículos sujetos á ese impuesto, siempre que esta exención sea compatible con los recursos y la condición económica del país en aquel momento.

“El Congreso aprobó también la recomendación siguiente de su Comisión de Nomenclatura:

“La Comisión votó unánimemente en favor de que se adopte el sistema métrico decimal, creyendo que es el que se adapta más fácilmente al uso general, y que su adopción traerá consigo mayor economía en el manejo internacional de las mercaderías. Como este sistema se halla en uso al presente en todas las Aduanas de las Repúblicas Sud-Americanas, y como el servicio aduanero de los Estados Unidos tiene que gastar anualmente una considerable cantidad de dinero en la traducción y reducción de los términos de aquel sistema á los del ordinario de pesas y medidas que está ahora en uso en este país, la Comisión cree que la adopción común del referido sistema métrico decimal, sería de gran ventaja práctica para los negocios, y recomienda por lo tanto que este Congreso procure con ahinco conseguir que se obtenga.

“Hecho y firmado en dos ejemplares escritos respectivamente en inglés y en castellano, los cuales se depositarán en el Departamento de Estado de los Estados Unidos, á fin de que de allí puedan expedirse las copias certificadas que sean necesarias para transmitirse debidamente por el conducto diplomático de costumbre á cada una de las Repúblicas Americanas.”

CONVENCIÓN ENTRE LA REPÚBLICA DE COLOMBIA Y LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA PARA LA CONSTRUCCIÓN DE UN CANAL INTEROCEÁNICO ENTRE LOS OCÉANOS ATLÁNTICO Y PACÍFICO.

La República de Colombia y los Estados Unidos de América, deseando asegurar la construcción de un canal para navíos que ponga en comunicación á los Océanos Atlántico y Pacífico, y habiendo el Con-

greso de los Estados Unidos expedido una ley para tal objeto, que fué aprobada el 28 de junio de 1902, y una copia de la cual se acompaña, las altas partes contratantes han resuelto celebrar un convenio con este fin, y en consecuencia han nombrado como sus plenipotenciarios:

El Presidente de la República de Colombia á TOMÁS HERRÁX, especialmente autorizado por dicho Gobierno con este objeto.

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos á JOHN HAY, Secretario de Estado.

Quienes, después de haber canjeado sus plenos poderes en buena y debida forma, han acordado los siguientes Artículos:

“ARTÍCULO I.

“El Gobierno de Colombia autoriza á la Compañía Nueva del Canal de Panamá para vender y transpasar á los Estados Unidos sus derechos, privilegios, propiedades y concesiones, como también el ferrocarril de Panamá y todas las acciones ó parte de ellas en dicha Compañía, excepción hecha de las tierras baldías situadas fuera de la zona especificada en adelante, que les correspondan á una y otra empresa en la actualidad, las cuales volverán á poder de la República de Colombia, exceptuando las propiedades en Panamá ó Colón, ó en los puertos ó terminales de estas poblaciones, que pertenezcan á dichas Compañías, ó que se hallen actualmente en su poder. Pero es entendido que Colombia se reserva todos sus derechos á las acciones especiales en el capital de la Compañía Nueva del Canal de Panamá á que se refiere el Artículo IV del contrato del 10 de diciembre de 1890, las cuales acciones les serán pagadas por su valor nominal, por lo menos; pero como Colombia tiene este derecho únicamente como accionista en dicha Compañía, esta estipulación no impone obligación alguna sobre los Estados Unidos ni la asumen ellos.

“La Compañía del Ferrocarril (y los Estados Unidos como dueños de la empresa) quedarán libres de las obligaciones de la concesión del ferrocarril, salvo en cuanto al pago, á su vencimiento, por la Compañía del Ferrocarril de los bonos emitidos por la misma y que se hallen en circulación.

“ARTÍCULO II.

“Los Estados Unidos tendrán derecho exclusivo durante el término de cien años, prorrogables á la exclusiva y absoluta opción de los Estados Unidos, por períodos de igual duración, mientras así lo deseen, para excavar, construir, conservar, explotar, dirigir y proteger el Canal marítimo, con ó sin exclusas, del Atlántico al Pacífico, á través del territorio colombiano, y el dicho canal tendrá la suficiente profundidad y capacidad para los buques de mayor tonelaje y calado que se usan hoy en el comercio, ó que puedan razonablemente anticiparse; también tendrán los mismos derechos para construir, conservar, explotar,

dirigir y proteger el Ferrocarril de Panamá y los ferrocarriles, telégrafos, teléfonos, canales, diques, represas, depósitos de agua y demás obras auxiliares que sean necesarias y convenientes para la construcción, conservación, protección y explotación del Canal y de los Ferrocarriles.

“ARTÍCULO III.

“Para que el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos pueda ejercer los derechos y privilegios concedidos por este Tratado, la República de Colombia concede á dicho Gobierno el uso y dirección por el término de cien años prorrogable á la exclusiva y absoluta opción de los Estados Unidos por períodos de igual duración mientras así lo deseen, de una zona de terreno á lo largo del Canal que se abra, de cinco kilómetros de ancho á cada lado de la vía, medidos desde la línea central de ella, incluyendo los canales necesarios auxiliares, los cuales en ningún caso podrán exceder la longitud de quince millas medidas desde el Canal principal y otras obras, como también hasta la profundidad de diez brazas en la bahía de Limón, á continuación del Canal, y por lo menos tres millas marinas desde el punto de baja marea en cada término del Canal en el mar Caribe y en el Océano Pacífico respectivamente. En cuanto sea necesario para la construcción, conservación y explotación del Canal, los Estados Unidos tendrán el derecho de usar y ocupar el grupo de pequeñas islas en la bahía de Panamá, denominadas: Perico, Naos, Culebra, y Flamenco; pero dichas islas no se considerarán incluidas en la zona aquí definida ni serán regidas por los reglamentos especiales aplicables á la referida zona.

“Esta concesión no invalidará en manera alguna los títulos ó derechos de los propietarios territoriales particulares en la dicha zona de terreno, ni embarazará los derechos de paso por las vías públicas del Departamento; entendiéndose sin embargo que nada de lo aquí contenido obrará para minorar, debilitar ó coartar los derechos concedidos á los Estados Unidos en otras partes de esta convención.

“Esta concesión no incluye á las ciudades de Panamá y de Colón, excepto en cuanto á los terrenos y otras propiedades en ellas situadas, pertenecientes á ó en posesión de dichas Compañías del Ferrocarril y del Canal; pero todas las disposiciones del artículo 35, del Tratado de 1846-1848, celebrado entre las partes contratantes, seguirán rigiendo y se aplicarán en toda su fuerza á las ciudades de Panamá y de Colón y tierras comunales accesorias, y otras propiedades situadas dentro de la dicha zona, y el territorio comprendido en éstas será neutral, y el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos continuará garantizando aquella neutralidad y la Soberanía de Colombia, según el citado artículo 35 del mencionado Tratado.

“Para dar desarrollo á esta disposición se creará una Comisión mixta por los Gobiernos de Colombia y de los Estados Unidos que dictará y hará cumplir los reglamentos sanitarios y de policía.

"ARTÍCULO IV.

"Los derechos y privilegios concedidos á los Estados Unidos por los términos de esta convención no afectarán la soberanía de la República de Colombia sobre el territorio dentro de cuyos límites habrán de ejercerse tales derechos y privilegios. El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos reconoce en un todo esta soberanía, y rechaza toda pretensión de menoscabarla de manera cualquiera, ó de aumentar su territorio á expensas de Colombia ó de cualquiera de las Repúblicas hermanas de Centro ó Sur América; pues desea por el contrario robustecer el poder de las Repúblicas en este continente y promover, desarrollar y conservar su prosperidad é independencia.

"ARTÍCULO V.

"La República de Colombia autoriza á los Estados Unidos para construir y mantener en cada una de las bocas y términos del proyectado canal un puerto para los buques que de él se sirvan, con faros adecuados y otros auxiliares para la navegación; y los Estados Unidos quedan autorizados para usar y ocupar, dentro de los límites de la zona señalada por esta convención, aquellas partes de la línea costera y de las tierras é islas adyacentes que sean necesarias para este objeto, incluyendo la construcción y conservación de tajamares, diques, muelles, malecones, estaciones carboueras, dársenas y otras obras apropiadas. La construcción y conservación de dichas obras serán de cargo y por cuenta de los Estados Unidos; y los puertos una vez establecidos, cuyos límites se demarcarán con toda precisión, se declararán libres.

"Para dar efecto á este Artículo los Estados Unidos darán preferente atención y cuidado al mantenimiento de obras de desagüe, sanidad y aseo en el curso del canal y de sus dependencias, con el fin de impedir la invasión de epidemias, y de promover su pronta cesación en caso de que aparezcan. A este efecto los Estados Unidos organizarán hospitales en la línea del canal y dotarán de un modo adecuado á las ciudades de Panamá y de Colón de los acueductos y obras de desagüe necesarias, con el objeto de impedir que dichas ciudades por su proximidad á la ruta del canal, vengan á ser focos de infección.

"El Gobierno de Colombia conseguirá para los Estados Unidos, ó sus representantes, en las ciudades de Panamá y de Colón, los terrenos y derechos necesarios para verificar las mejoras á que se ha hecho referencia, y queda autorizado el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos ó sus representantes durante el término de cincuenta años, para fijar y cobrar derechos equitativos por el servicio de aguas, pasados los cuales el uso del agua será gratuito para los habitantes de Panamá y de Colón, excepto en cuanto á los gastos necesarios para la explotación y conservación de dicho servicio, inclusive los depósitos, acueductos, llaves, cañado, distribución, drenaje y otras obras.

"ARTÍCULO VI.

"La República de Colombia se compromete á no ceder ni arrendar á ningún Gobierno extranjero ninguna de las islas ó puertos que estén dentro de la bahía de Panamá ó en lugares adyacentes, ni sobre la costa atlántica colombiana, entre el río Atrato y el límite occidental del Departamento de Panamá, con el fin de establecer fortificaciones, estaciones navales ó carboneras, puestos militares, muelles ú otras obras que puedan entorpecer la construcción, conservación, explotación, protección, seguridad y libre uso del canal y de sus obras auxiliares. A fin de que Colombia pueda cumplir con esta obligación el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos prestará mano fuerte, llegado el caso, para impedir la ocupación de las mencionadas islas y puertos, garantizando allí la soberanía, independencia é integridad de Colombia.

"ARTÍCULO VII.

"La República de Colombia incluye en la precedente concesión el derecho, sin obstáculo, costo ó impedimento, á la dirección, consumo y utilización general de las aguas del río Chagres y otras corrientes, lagos y lagunas y de todas las aguas no navegables ya sean naturales ó artificiales, para aprovecharlas de la manera que hallen necesario los Estados Unidos, para el disfrute de las concesiones y derechos que este tratado les concede; como también á la navegación de todos los ríos, corrientes, lagos y otras vías fluviales navegables, que, en el Departamento de Panamá, bajo la jurisdicción y dentro del dominio de la República de Colombia, situados dentro ó fuera de la zona mencionada, puedan ser necesarios ó convenientes para la construcción, conservación ó explotación del canal principal y de sus auxiliares, ú otras obras, sin impuestos ni cobros de clase alguna, incluyendo el derecho de alzar ó bajar el nivel de las aguas y desviarlas, encerrarlas é inundar los terrenos que sean necesarios para el debido ejercicio de los derechos y privilegios concedidos á los Estados Unidos; así como de rectificar, construir, ó mejorar la navegación de cualquiera de dichos ríos, corrientes, lagos y lagunas. Todo el costo será por cuenta única de los Estados Unidos, pero los ciudadanos de Colombia harán libre uso de las vías fluviales que construyan los Estados Unidos sin pagar derechos ó impuestos de clase alguna. Los Estados Unidos tendrán derecho al gratuito uso de agua, piedra, greda, tierra ó de otros minerales que puedan necesitarse y que se hallen en los terrenos públicos pertenecientes á Colombia.

"Todos los daños que se causen á propietarios particulares por inundaciones, ó por desviaciones de las aguas ó de cualquiera otra manera, provenientes de la construcción y explotación del canal, se apreciarán y ajustarán en cada caso, por una Comisión mixta, nombrada por los Gobiernos de Colombia y de los Estados Unidos, pero el valor

de las indemnizaciones que se fijen se pagará únicamente por los Estados Unidos.

“ARTÍCULO VIII.

“El Gobierno de Colombia declara libres y francos en todo tiempo los puertos de uno y otro extremo del canal, incluyendo los de Panamá y Colón y las aguas de éstos; de manera que no se cobrarán por el Gobierno de Colombia derechos de aduana, tonelaje, anclaje, fardo, muelle, pilotaje, cuarentena ó cualquier otro impuesto ó derecho de ninguna clase sobre los buques que usen ó atraviesen el canal, ó que pertenezcan al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos y que sean empleados por él, directa ó indirectamente, en conexión con la construcción, conservación y explotación de la obra principal ó de sus auxiliares, ni sobre la carga, oficiales, tripulación, ó pasajeros de tales buques; por ser la intención de este convenio que á todos los buques y á su carga, tripulaciones ó pasajeros se les permita el uso y tránsito del canal y de los puertos que á él conduzcan, sin estar sometidos á otros impuestos y derechos que los que fijen los Estados Unidos por el uso del canal y de sus dependencias, entendiéndose que tales impuestos y derechos se fijarán de acuerdo con las estipulaciones contenidas en el Artículo XVI.

“Los puertos que conduzcan al canal, incluyendo á Panamá y á Colón, también serán libres para el comercio universal y no se podrá cobrar en ellos derecho ó impuesto alguno, excepto sobre las mercancías destinadas á ser introducidas para el consumo del resto de la República de Colombia ó del Departamento de Panamá, y sobre los buques que toquen en los puertos de Colón y de Panamá y que no atraviesen el canal.

“Aunque los mencionados puertos serán libres y abiertos para todos, el Gobierno de Colombia podrá establecer en ellos las aduanas y resguardos que juzgare conveniente para cobrar los derechos de introducción de los efectos destinados á otras partes de la República, y para velar por que no se haga contrabando. Los Estados Unidos podrán servirse de los puertos situados en las extremidades del canal, inclusive los de Panamá y Colón, para anclaje, reparación de buques, embarque, desembarque, depósitos y trasbordo de mercancías que vayan de tránsito ó que se destinen al servicio del canal ó de otras obras.

“Las concesiones ó privilegios concedidos por Colombia para la explotación de faros en Colón y en Panamá quedarán sometidos á la expropiación, indemnificación y pago, de acuerdo con lo estipulado en el Artículo XIV, referente á las propiedades allí situadas; pero Colombia no hará concesiones adicionales á tales privilegios ni modificará las condiciones de las concesiones que hoy existen.

“ARTÍCULO IX.

“No se impondrán contribuciones nacionales, municipales, departamentales ni de ninguna otra clase sobre el canal, los buques que por

él transiten, los remolcadores y otros buques al servicio del mismo canal, ó sobre los ferrocarriles y trabajos auxiliares, sus almacenes, talleres, oficinas, habitaciones de obreros, fábricas de cualquiera naturaleza que sean, depósitos, muelles, máquinas y demás obras, propiedades ó efectos que pertenezcan al canal ó ferrocarril, y que se necesiten para el servicio del mismo canal ó ferrocarril y de sus dependencias, ya estén situadas dentro de las ciudades de Panamá y de Colón ó en cualquier otro lugar autorizado por las disposiciones de esta convención.

“Tampoco se podrán imponer contribuciones ó cargos de carácter personal de ninguna especie sobre los empleados, oficiales, trabajadores y demás individuos en el servicio del canal y de sus dependencias.

“ARTÍCULO X.

“Queda entendido que las líneas telegráficas y telefónicas que se establezcan para el servicio del Canal, podrán usarse, mediante arreglos equitativos, para el servicio público y privado, en conexión con las líneas de Colombia y de las demás Repúblicas Americanas, y de las Compañías de cables autorizadas para funcionar en los puertos y territorios de dichas Repúblicas; pero los despachos oficiales del Gobierno de Colombia y de las autoridades del Departamento de Panamá no pagarán por el servicio de dichas líneas derechos más altos de los que se cobren á los empleados del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos.

“ARTÍCULO XI.

“El Gobierno de Colombia permitirá la inmigración y el libre acceso á los terrenos y talleres del canal y de sus dependencias, de todos los empleados y obreros con sus respectivas familias, cualquiera que sea la nacionalidad, contratados para la obra, en busca de trabajo, ó de cualquier manera relacionados con el dicho canal y sus dependencias, y todas estas personas estarán libres y exentas del servicio militar en la República de Colombia.

“ARTÍCULO XII.

“Los Estados Unidos podrán importar en todo tiempo, á dicha zona del canal, sin pagar derechos de aduana, impuestos ó contribuciones de cualquier otra especie y sin limitación alguna, los buques, dragas, locomotoras, carros, maquinaria, herramientas, explosivos, materiales de construcción, provisiones y otros artículos necesarios y convenientes para la construcción, conservación y explotación del Canal y de otras obras auxiliares; así como todos los abastos, medicinas, vestidos y demás artículos necesarios y convenientes para los empleados, oficiales, trabajadores y obreros al servicio de los Estados Unidos y para sus respectivas familias. Si algunos de dichos artículos se destinaran al consumo fuera de la zona, con la excepción de Panamá y Colón, y dentro del territorio de la República, quedarán sometidos á los mis-

mos derechos de importación ó otra clase que se cobren conforme á las leyes de Colombia, ó á las Ordenanzas del Departamento de Panamá, sobre artículos semejantes ó iguales.

“ARTÍCULO XIII.

“Los Estados Unidos tendrán autoridad para proteger y dar seguridad al Canal, así como á los ferrocarriles y demás obras auxiliares y dependencias y para conservar el orden y la disciplina entre los trabajadores y otras personas que concurran á aquella región, para dictar y hacer cumplir los reglamentos de policía y de sanidad que se juzguen necesarios para la conservación del orden y de la salud pública, así como para proteger de interrupción ó daños la navegación y el tráfico del Canal, de los ferrocarriles ó de otras obras y dependencias.

“I. La República de Colombia podrá establecer tribunales judiciales dentro de dicha zona, para decidir en conformidad con sus leyes y procedimientos judiciales, las controversias que en adelante se especificarán.

“Los tribunales así establecidos por la República de Colombia, tendrán exclusiva jurisdicción dentro de dicha zona, de todas las controversias que se susciten entre ciudadanos de la República de Colombia ó entre ciudadanos de la República de Colombia y extranjeros que no sean ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos.

“II. Salva la soberanía general que ejerce Colombia en dicha zona, los Estados Unidos podrán establecer en ella tribunales judiciales que tendrán jurisdicción en ciertas controversias, que en adelante se especificarán, y las cuales se determinarán de acuerdo con las leyes y procedimientos judiciales de los Estados Unidos.

“El tribunal ó los tribunales así establecidos por los Estados Unidos tendrán exclusiva jurisdicción en dicha zona de todas las controversias que se susciten entre ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos, y entre ciudadanos de éstos y los de otros países con excepción de los de la República de Colombia; así como de toda controversia que de cualquiera manera provenga de la construcción, sostenimiento y explotación del Canal, del ferrocarril ó de otras propiedades y obras.

“III. Colombia y los Estados Unidos, de común acuerdo, establecerán y conservarán en dicha zona un tribunal judicial mixto que tenga jurisdicción civil, criminal y de almirantazgo, y que se compondrá de juristas nombrados por los Gobiernos de Colombia y de los Estados Unidos, de la manera que más tarde acuerden los dos Gobiernos, y este tribunal tendrá jurisdicción en las controversias que en adelante se especificarán y de todos los delitos, crímenes y faltas que se cometan dentro de la zona y de todas las cuestiones de almirantazgo, en conformidad con las leyes y procedimientos que más tarde se acordarán y fijarán por los dos Gobiernos.

“Este tribunal judicial mixto tendrá exclusiva jurisdicción dentro de la dicha zona, de todas las controversias que se susciten entre ciudadanos de Colombia y de los Estados Unidos, y entre ciudadanos de otros países que no sean Colombia ni los Estados Unidos; como también de todos los delitos, crímenes y faltas que se cometan dentro de la dicha zona y de todas las cuestiones de almirantazgo que en ella se susciten.

“IV. En lo futuro, y de tiempo en tiempo, según lo exijan las circunstancias, los dos Gobiernos acordarán y fijarán las leyes y procedimientos que deben regir á dicho tribunal judicial mixto, y que han de ser aplicables á todas las personas y cuestiones bajo la jurisdicción de este tribunal; y también crearán los funcionarios y empleados que en dicho tribunal se requieran, y determinarán su autoridad y deberes; y además dictarán medidas adecuadas, de común acuerdo, para la persecución, captura, prisión, detención y entrega, dentro de la mencionada zona de las personas acusadas de la comisión de delitos, crímenes, ó faltas fuera de la zona; y para la persecución, captura, prisión, detención y entrega, fuera de la dicha zona, de personas acusadas de la comisión de delitos, crímenes y faltas dentro de la zona.

“ARTÍCULO XIV.

“Las obras del Canal, los ferrocarriles y sus auxiliares, se declaran de utilidad pública, y, en consecuencia, todas las tierras y aguas necesarias para la construcción, conservación y explotación del Canal y demás obras especificadas pueden ser expropiadas, de conformidad con las leyes de Colombia; pero la indemnización será determinada definitivamente y sin apelación por una Comisión mixta nombrada por los Gobiernos de Colombia y de los Estados Unidos.

“Las indemnizaciones que señale la Comisión por tales expropiaciones, serán pagadas por los Estados Unidos, pero el avalúo de tales tierras y la fijación de daños y perjuicios, se fundarán por el valor que tenían antes de empezar los trabajos del Canal.

“ARTÍCULO XV.

“La República de Colombia concede á los Estados Unidos el uso de todos los puertos de la República abiertos al comercio, como lugares de refugio para cualesquiera buques empleados en la obra del Canal, y para todos aquellos que hallándose en las mismas circunstancias de arribada forzada, vayan destinados á atravesar el Canal y necesiten anclar en dichos puertos. El Gobierno de Colombia no cobrará derecho alguno de tonelaje ó de anelaje sobre dichos buques.

“ARTÍCULO XVI.

“El Canal, una vez construido, y las boas que le dan entrada, serán perpetuamente neutrales, y estarán abiertos en conformidad con las

condiciones de la sección I del Artículo III, y en conformidad con todas las estipulaciones del Tratado celebrado en 18 de noviembre de 1901 entre los Gobiernos de los Estados Unidos y de la Gran Bretaña.

“ARTÍCULO XVII.

“El Gobierno de Colombia tendrá derecho de transportar por el Canal sus buques, tropas y municiones de guerra en todo tiempo y sin pagar derecho alguno. Esta exención se extiende al ferrocarril auxiliar para el transporte de las personas al servicio de la República de Colombia ó del Departamento de Panamá, y de la policía encargada de la conservación del orden público fuera de dicha zona, así como para sus equipajes, pertrechos y provisiones.

“ARTÍCULO XVIII.

“Los Estados Unidos tendrán pleno derecho y autoridad para dictar y hacer efectivos los reglamentos necesarios para el uso del Canal y ferrocarriles, de los puertos que á él den entrada y de sus obras auxiliares y para fijar tarifas y derechos, conforme á lo estipulado en el Artículo XVI.

“ARTÍCULO XIX.

“Los derechos y privilegios concedidos á los Estados Unidos por esta Convención, no afectarán la soberanía de la República de Colombia sobre las propiedades raíces que puedan adquirir los Estados Unidos por la traslación de los derechos de la Compañía Nueva del Canal de Panamá y la Compañía del Ferrocarril de Panamá que estén fuera de la zona referida.

ARTÍCULO XX.

“Si en virtud de cualquier tratado existente entre la República de Colombia y una tercera potencia, hubiere privilegios ó concesiones relativos á una vía interoceánica que favorezca á dicha tercera potencia, y que sean incompatibles en cualquier de sus términos con los de la presente Convención, la República de Colombia se compromete á cancelar ó modificar tal tratado en la forma debida, haciendo á la dicha tercera potencia la notificación del caso dentro del término de cuatro meses contados desde la fecha de esta Convención, y si tal tratado no tuviere cláusula de modificación ó anulación la República de Colombia se compromete á procurar su modificación ó anulación de modo que no exista conflicto alguno con las estipulaciones aquí establecidas.

“ARTÍCULO XXI.

“Se entiende que los derechos y privilegios concedidos por la República de Colombia á los Estados Unidos en los precedentes artículos,

quedan libres de anteriores concesiones ó privilegios á otros Gobiernos, corporaciones, sindicatos ó individuos; y en consecuencia, si ocurriere una reclamación cualquiera, con motivo de dichas concesiones y privilegios, ó de otro modo, los reclamantes acudirán al Gobierno de Colombia y no al de los Estados Unidos, para la indemnización ó arreglo á que hubiere lugar.

“ARTÍCULO XXII.

“La República de Colombia renuncia y cede á los Estados Unidos la participación que pudiere corresponderle en los productos futuros del Canal fijados en el Artículo XV del Contrato de Concesión con LUCIEN N. B. WYSE, del cual hoy es dueña la Compañía Nueva del Canal de Panamá y todos los derechos ó reclamaciones de naturaleza pecuniaria provenientes de dicha concesión, ó que provengan de las concesiones á la Compañía del Ferrocarril de Panamá, ó de cualquiera próroga ó modificación de dichas concesiones; igualmente renuncia, confirma y cede á los Estados Unidos, desde ahora y para el futuro, todos los derechos y propiedades reservados en las mencionadas concesiones y que de otro modo habrían de corresponder á Colombia ántes ó á la expiración del término de los noventa y nueve años de las concesiones otorgadas al interesado y á las compañías arriba mencionadas, y todo derecho, título y participación que tenga ahora ó que en lo futuro pueda corresponderle en las tierras, en el canal, en las obras, propiedades y derechos pertenecientes hoy á dichas compañías en virtud de las citadas concesiones, ó de otra manera, y los que los Estados hayan adquirido ó adquirieran de la Compañía Nueva del Canal de Panamá, ó por su conducto, incluyendo cualesquiera propiedades y derechos que en lo futuro correspondan á Colombia en virtud del lapso de tiempo, multa ó de otra manera, bajo las condiciones de los contratos de concesiones celebrados con el dicho WYSE, la Compañía Universal del Canal de Panamá, la Compañía del Ferrocarril de Panamá, y la Compañía Nueva del Canal de Panamá.

“Los arriba mencionados derechos y propiedades quedarán libres de todos los derechos actuales ó de reversión que correspondan á Colombia, y el título que adquirieran los Estados Unidos, cuando se verifique la proyectada compra por los Estados Unidos á la Compañía Nueva del Canal de Panamá, será absoluto en cuanto toca á la República de Colombia, pero sin perjuicio de los derechos de Colombia expresadamente asegurados bajo este tratado.

“ARTÍCULO XXIII.

“Si llegare á ser necesario en algún tiempo el empleo de fuerza armada para la seguridad ó protección del canal, ó de los buques que de él se sirvan, ó de los ferrocarriles y otras obras, la República de Colombia se compromete á hacer uso de la necesaria para tal objeto,

según las circunstancias; pero si el Gobierno de Colombia no pudiese atender eficazmente á este compromiso, el de los Estados Unidos, con el consentimiento ó á la solicitud del de Colombia ó del Ministro de ella en Wáshington, ó de la autoridad local, civil ó militar, empleará la fuerza necesaria para éste sólo objeto; y tan pronto como cese la necesidad, se retirará la fuerza así empleada. En casos excepcionales, sin embargo, de peligro no previsto ó inminente para el dicho canal, ferrocarriles y otras obras, ó para las vidas y propiedades de las personas empleadas en el canal, ferrocarriles y otras obras, el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos queda autorizado para obrar en el sentido de su protección, sin necesidad del consentimiento prévio del Gobierno de Colombia, al cual dará inmediato aviso de las medidas tomadas para el objeto indicado, y tan pronto como acudan fuerzas colombianas suficientes para atender al objeto indicado, se retirarán las de los Estados Unidos.

“ARTÍCULO XXIV.

“El Gobierno de los Estados Unidos se compromete á completar los trabajos preliminares necesarios para la apértura del Canal y de sus obras auxiliares, á la mayor brevedad posible; y dentro de dos años contados desde el canje de las ratificaciones de esta Convención, comenzará la obra efectiva en el canal mismo, el cual deberá estar abierto al comercio entre los dos oceanos, doce años despues de los dos años citados. En caso, sin embargo, de que se presenten dificultades y obstáculos en la construcción del canal, imposibles de prever ahora, en consideración á la buena fé con que haya procedido el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, á la cuantía de los gastos ya hechos en la obra y á la naturaleza de las dificultades con que se hubiere tropezado, el Gobierno de Colombia prorogará los términos señalados en este artículo, hasta por doce años más para la terminación del canal.

“Pero si los Estados Unidos en cualquier tiempo determinaren construir el canal virtualmente á nivel del mar, en tal caso el plazo se extenderá por diez años más.

“ARTÍCULO XXV.

“Como precio ó canon del derecho de uso de la zona concedida en este Convención por Colombia á los Estados Unidos para la construcción del canal, así como por los derechos de propiedad del ferrocarril de Panamá, y por la anualidad de doscientos mil dollars en oro que Colombia deja de cobrar del mismo ferrocarril, así como en compensación de los demás derechos, privilegios y exenciones otorgadas á los Estados Unidos, y en consideración al aumento de gastos de la administración pública en el Departamento de Panamá, ocasionado por los trabajos de construcción del Canal, el Gobierno de los Estados

Unidos se obliga á pagar al de Colombia la cantidad de diez millones de dollars, en oro americano, al canjearse las ratificaciones de esta Convención, una vez aprobada en conformidad con las leyes de los dos países respectivamente, y luego la cantidad anual de doscientos cincuenta mil dollars, en oro americano, durante la vida de esta Convención, á contar después de transcurrir nueve años de la fecha últimamente citada.

“Las estipulaciones de este artículo son adicionales á los demás derechos asegurados á Colombia por esta Convención.

“Pero ninguna demora ni diferencia de opinión con relación á este artículo afectará ó interrumpirá la plena operación y efecto de esta Convención por otros respectos.

“ARTÍCULO XXVI.

“Ningún cambio en el Gobierno, las leyes ó tratados de Colombia podrá afectar, sin el consentimiento de los Estados Unidos, los derechos que correspondan á los Estados Unidos en virtud de esta Convención, ó en virtud de estipulaciones en tratados que actualmente existan entre los dos países ó que en lo futuro se negocien en lo relativo á las disposiciones de esta Convención.

“En caso de que Colombia más tarde llegue á ser parte constituyente de otro Gobierno ó forme unión ó confederación con otros Estados, confundiendo así su actual Soberanía, ó independencia con la de otro Gobierno, unión ó confederación, los derechos concedidos á los Estados Unidos por esta Convención no serán de manera alguna minorados ó restringidos.

“ARTÍCULO XXVII.

“La comisión mixta á que se refieren los artículos III, VII y XIV se establecerá de la manera siguiente:

“El Presidente de Colombia nombrará dos personas y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos nombrará otras dos personas, y juntas todas procederán á determinar; pero en el caso de que no pudieren ponerse de acuerdo, por haber de cada lado igual número de votos, los dos Gobiernos, de común acuerdo, nombrarán un tercero en discordia cuya decisión será definitiva. En el caso de muerte, ausencia ó incapacidad de algún comisionado ó del tercero, ó en caso de que no funcione ó se abstenga ó se excuse de hacerlo, su lugar se llenará con el nombramiento de otra persona de la manera arriba indicada. Toda decisión dictada por la mayoría de la comisión ó por el tercero será definitiva.

“ARTÍCULO XXVIII.

“Una vez firmada esta Convención por las partes contratantes será ratificada en conformidad con las leyes de los respectivos países, y se

canjeará en Wáshington dentro del término de ocho meses contados desde su fecha, ó antes, si fuere posible.

“En fé de lo cual los respectivos Plenipotenciarios firman la presente Convención y la sellan con sus sellos.

“Hecho en la ciudad de Wáshington á 22 de enero del año del Señor de mil novecientos tres.

“[SELLO.]

TOMÁS HERRAN.

“[SELLO.]

JOHN HAY.”

TRATADO DE RECIPROCIDAD COMERCIAL ENTRE CUBA Y LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA.

El once de diciembre de 1902 se concluyó en la Habana el tratado de reciprocidad comercial entre los Estados Unidos de América y la República de Cuba, de que tanto se ha ocupado la prensa, y que pende todavía de la aprobación constitucional de los Senados de los dos países.

La importancia del asunto decide al BOLETÍN á publicar el texto castellano del mencionado instrumento, tal como lo imprimió el “Diario de la Marina” de la Habana el 20 de diciembre siguiente.

El texto inglés fué dado al público en el “New York Tribune” de 25 de diciembre de 1902.

Hé aquí el texto del instrumento:

“TRATADO DE RECIPROCIDAD.

“El Presidente de la República de Cuba, y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, inspirados en el deseo de estrechar los lazos de amistad entre ambos países; y con el propósito de facilitar sus relaciones comerciales, mejorando las condiciones del tráfico mercantil entre las dos naciones, han resuelto celebrar un Tratado y han designado como sus respectivos Plenipotenciarios:

“El Presidente de la República de Cuba al Señor CARLOS DE ZALDO y BEURMANN, Secretario de Estado y Justicia, y al Señor JOSÉ M. GARCÍA Y MONTES, Secretario de Hacienda:

“El Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América al Honorable General TASKER H. BLISS; quienes, previo el canje de sus credenciales, extendidas en debida forma, y en consideración y compensación de las respectivas concesiones y obligaciones contraídas por una y otra parte, según aquí se consigna, han convenido en los siguientes artículos:

“ARTÍCULO I.

“Mientras rija el presente Tratado, todos los artículos ó mercancías, que sean productos del suelo ó de la industria de los Estados Unidos, que ahora se importan en la República de Cuba libres de derechos, y todos los artículos ó mercancías que sean productos del suelo ó de la

industria de la República de Cuba, que ahora se importan en los Estados Unidos libres de derechos, continuarán admitiéndose en los respectivos países libres de derechos.

“ARTÍCULO II.

“Mientras rija el presente Tratado todos los artículos ó mercancías á que no sea aplicable el precedente Artículo I y que sean productos del suelo ó de la industria de la República de Cuba, serán admitidos á su importación en los Estados Unidos con una rebaja de veinte (20) por ciento de los derechos de Aduanas fijados en el Arancel de los Estados Unidos, aprobado en Junio 24 de 1897, ó los que se fijen en cualquier Arancel que se promulgue en los Estados Unidos.

“ARTÍCULO III.

“Mientras rija el presente Tratado todos los artículos ó mercancías á que no sea aplicable el precedente Artículo I y respecto de los cuales no se haga más adelante mención especial y que sean productos del suelo ó de la industria de los Estados Unidos, serán admitidos á su importación en la República de Cuba, con una rebaja de veinte (20) por ciento sobre los derechos fijados en el actual Arancel ó en cualquier otro que se promulgue en la República de Cuba.

“ARTÍCULO IV.

“Mientras rija el presente Tratado, los siguientes artículos ó mercancías, según los menciona y describe el actual Arancel de Aduanas de la República de Cuba, que sean productos del suelo ó de la industria de los Estados Unidos, serán admitidos á su importación en Cuba con las siguientes respectivas rebajas de los derechos que hoy rigen, ó en lo sucesivo se fijen en los Aranceles de Aduanas de la República de Cuba.

“*Clase A.* Serán admitidos con una rebaja del veinticinco por ciento:— Máquinas y aparatos de cobre y sus aleaciones, ó máquinas y aparatos, en que el cobre ó sus aleaciones entren como componente de mayor valor; hierro fundido y forjado y el acero y artículos manufacturados con estos metales; artículos de cristal y vidrio, exceptuando vidrio para ventanas; algodón y los artículos manufacturados con él, clasificados en las partidas 114 y 116 del actual Arancel de Aduanas de la República de Cuba; buques y vehículos de todas clases para transportes por agua, siempre que sean de hierro ó acero; aguardiente (whiskies) y brandies; pescado salado, en salmuera, alumado, ó escabechado; pescados y mariscos conservados en aceite ó cualquier otra forma, en latas; manufacturas de alfarería y barro comprendidas en las partidas 21 y 22 del actual Arancel de la República de Cuba.

“*Clase B.* Se admitirán con una rebaja del treinta (30) por ciento:— Mantequilla; productos químicos, farmacéuticos y drogas simples; cerveza en botellas; bebidas no alcohólicas; sidras; aguas minerales;

colores y tintes; vidrio para ventanas; artículos confeccionados, total ó parcialmente, con cáñamo, lino, pita, yute, henequen, ramié ú otras fibras vegetales, siempre que estén comprendidas en el grupo II, clase V, del actual Arancel de la República de Cuba; instrumentos músicos; papel para escribir é imprimir, excepto el que se destine para la impresión de periódicos; algodón y sus manufacturas, excepto las que están clasificadas en las partidas 114 y 116 del Arancel vigente hoy en la República de Cuba (véase clase A), y los tejidos conocidos por 'punto de media' (véase clase C); cuchillería; botas, zapatos, chinelas, comprendidas en las partidas 197 y 198 del Arancel vigente hoy en la República de Cuba; artículos dorados y plateados; dibujos, fotografías, grabados, litografías, crono-litografías, oleografías impresas en piedra, zinc, aluminio ú otro material y que se usen como etiquetas, títulos, bandas y envolturas para tabaco ú otros objetos y todos los demás papeles, cartones y sus manufacturas, clasificadas en las partidas 157 á 164 del Arancel vigente hoy en la República de Cuba, con excepción del papel para cigarros, los mapas y cartas; jabones comunes ú ordinarios, clasificados en la partida 105, letra A y B del Arancel de Aduanas vigente hoy en la República de Cuba; vegetales y legumbres, encurtidos ó conservados en cualquier forma; vinos, exceptuando los clasificados en la partida 279 A, del Arancel de Aduanas vigente hoy en la República de Cuba.

"Clase C. Se admitirán con una rebaja del cuarenta (40) por ciento:— Tejidos de punto de media hechos de algodón, y todas las manufacturas de algodón no comprendidas en las clases anteriores, queso, frutas en conserva, pasta para papel, perfumería y esencias, artículos de alfarería y barro, clasificados en la partida 20 del Arancel de Aduanas vigente hoy en la República de Cuba, porcelana, jabones finos, sombrillas y paraguas, dextrina y glucosa, rejoles de bolsillo, lana y sus manufacturas, seda y sus manufacturas, arroz.

" ARTÍCULO V.

"Deberá entenderse y se conviene que en las Leyes y disposiciones adoptadas ó que se adopten por los Estados Unidos y por la República de Cuba, con el propósito de proteger sus derechos de Aduana, y de impedir el fraude en las declaraciones y justificaciones referentes á que las mercancías á que este Tratado sea aplicable son productos ó manufacturas de los Estados Unidos y de la República de Cuba, respectivamente, no se impondrá un aumento de gastos por virtud de recargos de ninguna clase sobre los artículos importados, salvo los derechos consulares establecidos ó que se establezcan por cualquiera de los dos países contratantes para el despacho de los documentos de embarque, los cuales derechos nunca serán mayores que los que se cobren por embarques de mercancías similares de cualquiera otra procedencia.

"ARTÍCULO VI.

"Queda convenido que el tabaco de los Estados Unidos ó de sus posesiones insulares, en cualquiera de sus formas, no disfrutará de concesión ó ventaja alguna á su importación en la República de Cuba.

"ARTÍCULO VII.

"Queda convenido que los artículos similares de ambos países recibirán igual trato á su importación en los puertos de los Estados Unidos y de la República de Cuba, respectivamente.

"ARTÍCULO VIII.

"Mientras rija el presente Tratado los tipos de adeudo que resultan para las importaciones de la República de Cuba en los Estados Unidos por virtud de las rebajas que se estipulan en este Tratado, son, y continuarán siendo, preferenciales respecto de los artículos y mercaderías similares de otros países; y en compensación de dichos derechos preferenciales concedidos á la República de Cuba por los Estados Unidos, queda convenido que las concesiones hechas por parte de la República de Cuba á los productos de los Estados Unidos también son, y continuarán siendo, preferenciales respecto de los productos similares de otros países.

"ARTÍCULO IX.

"A fin de mantener las mutuas ventajas concedidas en el presente Tratado por los Estados Unidos á la República de Cuba, y por la República de Cuba á los Estados Unidos, se conviene que cualquier contribución ó derecho que pudiera ser impuesto por las Autoridades nacionales ó locales, de cualquiera de los dos países, á las mercancías comprendidas en las estipulaciones de este Tratado después que sean importadas en y antes de pasar al consumo de cualquiera de los respectivos países, serán impuestos y recaudados sin diferencia alguna respecto de los artículos similares de otros países.

"ARTÍCULO X.

"Queda convenido que si por modificaciones que se introduzcan en los Aranceles de cualquiera de las dos naciones contratantes, queda la otra privada de la ventaja representada por los tantos por cientos convenidos, sobre los tipos de adeudo de los Aranceles hoy vigentes, la nación que resulte privada de dicha ventaja, se reserva el derecho de dar por canceladas las obligaciones que contrae con arreglo á este Tratado, á los seis (6) meses de haber notificado á la otra su propósito de darlo por anulado.

"Y así mismo ha de entenderse y por el presente se conviene, que si en cualquier tiempo, mientras rija el presente tratado, siempre que

haya transcurrido un (1) año de estar en vigor, la protección que se concede á los productos y mercancías de los Estados Unidos, basada en los actuales tipos de adeudo del arancel hoy vigente en la República de Cuba, resultase excesiva, á juicio del Gobierno de la República de Cuba, por haberse adoptado en ésta un nuevo arancel, después de estar en vigor este tratado, la expresada República de Cuba podrá iniciar negociaciones, con el propósito de que se hagan aquellas modificaciones que se estimen justas y equitativas por ambas partes contratantes.

“ARTÍCULO XI.

“El presente tratado será ratificado por las autoridades competentes de los respectivos países, y las ratificaciones serán canjeadas en Washington, Distrito de Columbia, Estados Unidos de América, tan pronto como sea posible, antes del treinta y uno de enero de mil novecientos tres; empezando á regir el décimo día después del canje de las ratificaciones, y continuará vigente por el término de cinco (5) años á contar desde el día que empiece á regir, y después de año en año hasta que una de las partes contratantes notifique á la otra su propósito de darlo por terminado; en este caso el tratado sólo estará vigente hasta que haya transcurrido un año desde la fecha de dicha notificación.

“En fe de lo cual los respectivos plenipotenciarios los firman y sellan por duplicado, en español y en inglés, en la Habana, Cuba, el día once de diciembre de mil novecientos dos.

“CARLOS DE ZALDO.

“JOSÉ M. GARCÍA MONTES.

“TASKER H. BLISS.

REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

CONSTRUCCIÓN DE UN FERROCARRIL.

Según anuncian los periódicos está ya aprobado por el Congreso de Bolivia el plan que había propuesto el Gobierno de la República Argentina para extender por el territorio de la primera las líneas del ferrocarril argentino denominada Central Norte.

El Gobierno argentino se hace cargo de la ejecución de la obra bajo ciertas basas, que se reducirán á forma solemne por medio de un tratado, ó convenio, entre los dos países y son como sigue:

1°. Aprobados los estudios definitivos, el Gobierno argentino procederá administrativamente ó por empresa particular, á la prolongación del ferrocarril Central Norte, desde La Quiaca hasta Tupiza en el interior de la República de Bolivia, ó hasta el punto que de común acuerdo

se considere conveniente designar como terminal de la línea, en cuya construcción total el Gobierno boliviano no tendrá que hacer ningún desembolso inmediato.

2°. El Gobierno de Bolivia podrá en cualquier tiempo adquirir del Gobierno argentino la propiedad de la sección de la línea que corra por territorio boliviano, pagando exactamente su valor de costo, pero hasta tanto ese valor no sea reintegrado en totalidad, el Gobierno argentino tendrá la administración y manejo de la línea en una empresa privada y sin perjuicio de los derechos inherentes á la soberanía boliviana.

El Gobierno boliviano podrá también en cualquier tiempo devolver parte del capital empleado, y en tal caso, participará en las utilidades de la línea en la proporción de su respectivo aporte.

3°. El Gobierno de Bolivia no tendrá derecho á intervenir en las tarifas del ferrocarril en su sección boliviana, mientras ésta se encuentre bajo la administración argentina, hasta que la línea no produzca un rendimiento de 7 por ciento de los capitales empleados; pero los transportes que se hagan por cuenta del Gobierno boliviano dentro de su territorio, lo serán con un 50 por ciento de rebaja sobre las tarifas ordinarias. Esta franquicia se conservará en igual forma á favor del Gobierno argentino una vez que la línea pase á poder de Bolivia.

BOLIVIA.

INFORME DE LA DELEGACIÓN DE BOLIVIA EN EL CONGRESO ADUANERO DE NEW YORK DE 1903.

El comercio de importación y exportación de Bolivia se hace por las aduanas de La Paz, Oruro, Uyuni, Puerto Aere, Villa Bella, Puerto Suarez, Tupiza, Tarija y las agencias aduaneras de Arica, Antofagasta y Mollendo.

ADUANA NACIONAL DE LA PAZ.

El comercio internacional é interno del norte y centro de la República se desenvuelve, en mayor escala, por medio de esta aduana, siendo, por consiguiente, la que mayor rendimiento produce al fisco boliviano.

El comercio nacional de Bolivia se hace por las vías de Arica y Mollendo.

La vía de Arica, relativamente corta, comprende Taena, servida por ferrocarril, y de aquí atravesando la cordillera del Tacora hasta La Paz, se hace el trayecto en camino de herradura.

La vía de Mollendo, por donde principalmente se hace el comercio de La Paz y de las provincias situadas en la cuenca del lago Titicaca, así como del asiento minero de Corocoro, comprende el río Desaguadero

que se cruza en vapores, atravesando el lago Titicaca hasta la ciudad peruana de Puno, y de aquí por ferrocarril hasta Mollendo, pasando por Arequipa.

El tráfico será más directo y rápido entre La Paz y Mollendo cuando el ferrocarril de Guaquí, en actual construcción, esté concluido.

El personal de esta aduana funciona en la ciudad de La Paz donde está establecida su oficina; una vez entregado al servicio público el ferrocarril de Guaquí se trasladará á este puerto todo el personal, donde, para el efecto, se están contruyendo un local adecuado y amplias instalaciones para el servicio aduanero.

ADUANA NACIONAL DE OROURO.

Esta aduana está encargada del aforo de las mercaderías nacionalizadas en Chile que se internan por la vía de Antofagasta y del despacho de las que van en tránsito por el mismo puerto.

Está encargada, además, de la recaudación del impuesto sobre exportación de minerales.

Fué creada por decreto supremo de 29 de julio de 1892 y empezó á funcionar el 1° de octubre del mismo año.

ADUANA NACIONAL DE UYUNI.

Esta aduana aparte de hallarse encargada de la recaudación del impuesto aduanero, tiene á su cuidado la recaudación del que grava la exportación de minerales, controlando las operaciones de la aduana de Antofagasta.

ADUANA NACIONAL DEL ACRE.

El Territorio nacional de Colonias, en cuanto á su comercio de importación y exportación, se halla servido por esta aduana que, como las demás de la República, percibe los derechos aduaneros conforme al Arancel de aforos vigente.

Puerto Acre, situado sobre la orilla izquierda del río del mismo nombre, fué fundado el 3 de enero de 1899, y por ley de 18 de noviembre de 1896 la aduana nacional, que comenzó á funcionar desde la fecha de la fundación del puerto denominado "Alonso."

ADUANA NACIONAL DE VILLA BELLA.

Por decreto de 18 de agosto de 1880 se estableció esta aduana con el nombre de *aduanilla*, y por resolución suprema de 28 de mayo de 1886 fué elevada al rango de aduana nacional.

Está situada al norte de la República, en la confluencia de los ríos Beni y Mamoré.

ADUANA NACIONAL DE PUERTO SUÁREZ.

La suprema resolución de 12 de julio de 1884 dispuso que la aduana de Santiago, en el Departamento de Santa Cruz, se trasladase á Puerto Suarez, en el mismo Departamento, donde actualhente funciona esta aduana.

El decreto supremo de 9 de febrero de 1893 impuso la obligación de desembarcar, en este Puerto, toda la mercadería destinada al consumo de las poblaciones ó establecimientos bolivianos del Oriente.

Está situado Puerto Suarez sobre el río Paraguay, en la Bahía de Cáceres, frente á la población brasilera de Corumba.

AGENCIA ADUANERA DE ANTOFAGASTA.

Esta agencia aduanera tiene facultades precisas para el cobro de derechos fiscales sobre las mercaderías que se internan á Bolivia. El decreto supremo de 10 de mayo de 1889 la ha investido del carácter de oficina recaudadora.

El Pacto de tregua rige las relaciones comerciales entre Chile y Bolivia; según este las mercaderías extranjeras gozan de libre tránsito y su despacho al interior de esta República se halla encomendado á la agencia aduanera.

Las mercaderías nacionalizadas en Chile son importadas á Bolivia mediante guía que franquea la agencia aduanera, y su reconocimiento y aforo se practica en las aduanas de Uyuni y Oruro, la primera como término del ferrocarril para el sud y la segunda para el norte.

Las mercaderías nacionales de Chile se internan á Bolivia libres de derechos; se despachan en Antofagasta en la misma forma que las nacionalizadas.

El puerto de Antofagasta, perteneciente al departamento litoral de Bolivia, está provisionalmente ocupado por Chile como consecuencia de la guerra del 1879. Está ligado al interior de la República por el ferrocarril que llega hasta Oruro, recorriendo una extensión de 924 kilómetros.

AGENCIA ADUANERA DE ARICA.

Desde 1885 esta agencia aduanera está sujeta á la administración de Chile, que, según el Pacto de Ancón, debía ocupar el territorio diez años.

En cuanto al ingreso de esta Aduana el Pacto de tregua celebrado con Bolivia establece un 25 por ciento al Gobierno de Chile por el servicio aduanero y por el despacho de mercaderías para el consumo de Tacna y Arica, un 40 por ciento á los acreedores chilenos como indemnización de daños y perjuicios ocasionados por el secuestro de

sus propiedades con motivo de la guerra del 1879 y á los tenedores de bonos del empréstito levantado en Chile el año 1867, y un 35 por ciento al Gobierno de Bolivia.

El cobro de derechos por la internación de mercaderías á Bolivia se hace conforme al Arancel chileno, sin hallarse sujeto á otro gravamen.

Las mercaderías nacionalizadas en Chile, introducidas por el Puerto de Arica, son consideradas como mercaderías extranjeras para los efectos de su internación.

El Gobierno de Bolivia tiene establecida en Arica una Agencia aduanera que esta facultada para enterarse de la contabilidad de la Aduana chilena y encargada además para expedir guías de internación á las mercaderías introducidas á Bolivia.

AGENCIA ADUANERA DE MOLLENDO.

Esta Agencia aduanera sólo sirve de lugar de tránsito de las mercaderías destinadas á Bolivia, las que se aforan y despachan en la Aduana nacional de La Paz.

REGIMEN ADUANERO INTERNO DE BOLIVIA.

El régimen interno de Bolivia se halla sujeto á la Ley Orgánica y Reglamento General de Aduanas de 25 de noviembre 1893 y 21 de enero de 1901, respectivamente.

Las mercaderías en su clasificación están subordinadas al Arancel vigente, que aprobado por el Congreso Nacional rige por el término de 18 meses, sin que el Poder Ejecutivo pueda hacer alteración alguna durante este tiempo.

Las siguientes son, en substancia, sus disposiciones fundamentales:

No se concede exención ni rebaja de derechos en general, salvo en los casos expresamente determinados por las leyes ó resoluciones legislativas.

Los funcionarios encargados de la percepción de los impuestos de aduana se hallan facultados para comprobar y asegurarse de la exactitud de las operaciones que les están encomendadas, y los importadores de mercaderías y otros efectos se hallan obligados á exhibir cuanto conduzcan para los reconocimientos que deben practicarse.

Los objetos que no tienen valor estiuativo se consideran como muestras. Lo son también los objetos que tienen valor, pero que vienen en piezas y especies sueltas, ó que contienen bultos como muestras de un cargamento.

Las mercaderías extranjeras que se internan á Bolivia pagan en la aduana respectiva, de conformidad al Reglamento de Aduanas, los derechos fijados por el Arancel de aforos.

Son libres de derechos de importación y de forzoso despacho en playa los artículos catalogados en el Arancel de aforos vigente.

Son igualmente libres de derechos de importación conforme á tratados vigentes, los productos naturales y manufacturados del Perú y Chile, previa calificación de procedencia y con las restricciones establecidas en el reglamento respectivo.

Son, asimismo, libres de derechos los equipajes de uso individual proporcionados á la condición de cada persona.

Gozan de igual liberación de derechos los artículos para uso personal de Ministros extranjeros que ejercen su cargo cerca del Gobierno de la República y los que transitan por el territorio de la Bolivia pertenecientes á los acreditados ante otros países. La misma exención de derechos es extensiva á los equipajes que corresponden á Ministros bolivianos cuando se restituyen de ejercer su cargo.

REGIMEN ADUANERO INTERNACIONAL.

El regimen aduanero internacional de Bolivia está subordinado, en cuanto á su cumplimiento, á Tratados y Pactos diplomáticos celebrados con las Repúblicas del Perú, Chile y Francia.

Con la República del Perú se halla en vigencia el Tratado Núñez-García de 7 de junio de 1881, el Acuerdo diplomático Núñez-Bustamente de 7 de agosto del mismo año y los Protocolos Carrillo-Valle de 4 de julio y 1° de agosto de 1887.

Los tópicos fundamentales de estos pactos son las siguientes: Libre tránsito de mercaderías que se importen del extranjero para Bolivia ó el Perú; libre tránsito para la exportación de productos naturales ó manufacturados de ambos países que salgan al extranjero; liberación de derechos fiscales, tanto en su tránsito como en el consumo, de los productos naturales ó manufacturados que se importen del Perú á Bolivia, ó viceversa, exceptuándose los alcoholes ó rones de caña del Perú, aguardientes de caña de azúcar y aguardientes de uva que se importen para el consumo de Bolivia, los que se hallan sujetos al pago del impuesto siguiente: ochenta centavos por cada galón de alcohol y Bolivianos tres por quintal de aguardiente de caña ó de uva que no pase de 20°. El producto de este impuesto es divisible entre el Perú y Bolivia.

Con la República de Chile las relaciones comerciales y aduaneras están sujetas al Tratado de Tregua de 4 de abril de 1884 y Protocolo complementario de 30 de mayo de 1885.

Sus bases principales son: perfecta reciprocidad, libertad de derechos, entre ambas naciones, en cuanto á productos nacionales, y tránsito libre para las mercaderías extranjeras introducidas por Autofagasta para Bolivia; exención de derechos de exportación é importación á los artículos que nominalmente se designan en el Protocolo.

El Arancel chileno rige en la Aduana de Arica sobre introducción de mercaderías extranjeras para Bolivia, y en cuanto al rendimiento de esta Aduana se establece—que el 35 por ciento corresponde á Bolivia; el 40 por ciento á los acreedores chilenos y el 25 por ciento al Gobierno chileno como pago de los gastos de administración, etc.

Con la República Francesa regían el Convenio diplomático Alonso-Wiener de 15 de septiembre de 1892 y el Protocolo interpretativo Cano Wiener de 28 de octubre de 1893, cuyos Convenio y Protocolo han caducado.

Las notas más salientes del Convenio y Protocolo citados, después de establecer la cláusula de la nación más favorecida, eran: Que el estaño estaba sujeto en su importación á Francia á la Tarifa *minimum*, ó sea la exención de derechos. En cuanto al *cobre* en estado mineral, en masas, barras, lingotes ó planchas de primera fusión, de la misma manera sujetos á la tarifa *minimum*, exentos de derechos. Los minerales argentíferos de iguales condiciones, lo mismo que la plata bruta, pagaban, según la misma Tarifa *minimum*, un franco por cada 100 kilogramos. El cautchu y guta percha de Bolivia, en bruto ó en fundiciones en masas, se importaban á Francia, conforme á su Tarifa *minimum*, libres de derechos. Los vinos franceses no podían ser gravados, al importarse á Bolivia, sino con un impuesto del uno y medio por ciento, *ad valorem*, sobre el precio de uno á seis francos por botella, según factura de costo; un cuarto por ciento sobre el precio que bajase de un franco por botella, ya en barricas ya embotellado; entendiéndose que los vinos no debían contener más de 18 por ciento de alcohol.

A continuación se ponen algunos cuadros estadísticos que demuestran el movimiento de Aduanas de la República durante el año de 1902.

Las importaciones á Bolivia según las facturas consulares, ó sea el precio dado en las aduanas, alcanzan á un valor de Bolivianos 16,953,223 y peso de 58,000,140 kilos.

Para tomar esta cifra en su verdadera importancia estadística había que agregar á ellas los derechos de aduana que ascienden á Bolivianos 5,422,687 y otra suma igual por los gastos de transporte á las diferentes plazas del interior de la República.

De suerte que tendríamos:	Bolivianos.
Por valor de las importaciones	16, 953, 223
Derechos de aduana	5, 241, 687
Gastos de transporte (valor calculado)	5, 000, 000
Total	27, 374, 910

Las exportaciones llegan á la suma de Bolivianos 37,578,210.97 con un peso de 110,763,323 kilogramos que se descomponen de la siguiente manera.

	Bolivianos.	Kilogramos.
Minería.....	26,855,425.76	105,615,971
Agricultura.....	9,688,512.82	4,413,883
Manufacturas.....	535,937.46	161,072
Ganadería.....	373,502.85	443,574
Diversos.....	124,832.08	128,823
Total.....	37,578,210.97	110,763,323

ESPECIFICACIÓN.

MINERÍA.		
Minerales:		
Plata.....	14,566,660.66	75,649,644
Estaño.....	9,380,714.00	21,915,907
Bismuto.....	1,463,088.43	1,059,129
Cobre.....	1,112,598.90	3,049,850
Varios.....	332,363.77	3,914,441
Total.....	26,855,425.76	105,615,971
AGRICULTURA.		
Goma elástica.....	9,151,823.61	3,465,063
Coca.....	259,513.50	255,718
Quina.....	137,554.24	315,163
Café.....	110,236.89	212,358
Varios.....	29,384.58	165,584
Total.....	9,688,512.82	4,413,883
MANUFACTURAS.		
Plata sellada.....	411,831.00	28,434
Varios.....	124,106.46	132,638
Total.....	535,937.46	161,072

CUADRO ESTADÍSTICO DE LAS MERCADERÍAS EXPORTADAS DEL PUERTO DE NUEVA YORK CON DESTINO A BOLIVIA DURANTE EL AÑO DE 1902.

Meses.	Bultos.	Valor oficial.
Enero.....	3,922	\$41,369.72
Febrero.....	1,664	10,671.29
Marzo.....	4,111	25,660.56
Abril.....	1,038	10,588.38
Mayo.....	1,395	20,034.26
Junio.....	1,760	18,216.38
Julio.....	1,604	36,230.81
Agosto.....	1,104	22,519.94
Septiembre.....	298	6,586.16
Octubre.....	1,034	15,088.37
Noviembre.....	1,333	15,389.64
Diciembre.....	1,143	12,029.25
Totales.....	20,406	231,381.76

COLOMBIA.

CONTRATO SOBRE EXPLOTACIÓN DE DEPÓSITOS DE HULLA, DE FOSFATOS Y DE ABONOS.

[Del "Diario Oficial," No. 11712.]

El Gobierno permite á JUAN GAGNEUX la explotación de los depósitos de carbón de piedra, y de los de fosfatos y de cualquier clase de abonos que denuncie en los terrenos de su propiedad y en los baldíos situados en la Provincia de Padilla, Departamento del Magdalena.

Es entendido que el presente Contrato deja á salvo todos los derechos que otros hubieren adquirido con anterioridad á este pacto.

GAGNEUX se compromete á presentar al Ministerio de Hacienda, dentro de un año, contado desde la fecha en que el Gobierno declare restablecido el orden público en el Departamento del Magdalena, estudios, informes técnicos y planos de los depósitos de carbón, de fosfatos y de abonos, á que se contraiga la explotación, particularizándolos por su posición geográfica, extensión, clases, etc. Cumplida esta obligación, el Gobierno dispondrá, dentro de los sesenta días siguientes, que se haga á GAGNEUX entrega formal de los depósitos denunciados, acto del cual se extenderá la correspondiente diligencia en doble ejemplar, y se remitirá uno de ellos al Ministerio de Hacienda.

La explotación firme de tales depósitos empezará dentro de dos años, contados desde la fecha en que se declare restablecido el orden público en el Departamento del Magdalena.

El concesionario se compromete á hacer por su cuenta todos los gastos que demande la explotación, y se considerará como utilidad líquida lo que quede, deduciendo del producto bruto el capital circulante, ó sea el que se invierta en la explotación de las minas, más un 6 por ciento de interés anual sobre el capital fijo, ó sea el empleado hasta poner las minas en estado de ser explotadas.

Las cuentas y libros de la Empresa deberán ser llevados por el sistema de Partida Doble, de acuerdo con las prescripciones del Código de Comercio, y el concesionario queda obligado á poner tales libros y cuentas á disposición del Agente que el Gobierno designe con el objeto de que los examine. Tal Agente tiene el derecho de hacer los reparos que estime convenientes, y el concesionario está en el deber de subsanar los defectos que se le anoten.

La liquidación de utilidades se hará anualmente, y el producto líquido se dividirá así: el 25 por ciento para la Nación, y el 75 por ciento para el concesionario. Esta liquidación deberá ser aprobada por el Agente del Gobierno, y las sumas que por tal motivo correspondan á la Nación, deberán ser consignadas en la Tesorería general de la República ó en la Oficina que el Gobierno designe.

El concesionario formará anualmente un inventario de todos los bienes de la Empresa, el cual será visado por el Agente del Gobierno y enviado al Ministerio de Hacienda.

Este Contrato durará quince años, contados desde la fecha en que se declare restablecido el orden público en el Departamento del Magdalena, y al terminar aquel lapso pasarán á ser propiedad de la Nación, por título lucrativo, todos los aparatos, edificios, máquinas, útiles de extracción, vías de comunicación, y, en fin, todos los instrumentos y enseres que se hayan aplicado á la explotación.

GAGNEUX se compromete á no suspender los trabajos de explotación

por más de un año continuo, salvo fuerza mayor debidamente comprobada.

Las sumas que, conforme al artículo 7º correspondan á la Nación, deben ser consignadas por el concesionario dentro de los treinta días siguientes al en que se verifique la liquidación y sea aprobada por el Agente del Gobierno.

PARÁGRAFO. En caso de demora no mayor de noventa días en el pago de estas sumas, el concesionario abonará al Gobierno un interés del 1 por ciento mensual. Pero si la demora pasare de noventa días, el Gobierno podrá declarar la rescisión de este Contrato.

GAGNEUX acepta desde ahora las disposiciones pertinentes de la Ley 145 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 presente Contrato, 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.

Toda cesión endoso ó traspaso que el Concesionario haga de este Contrato, necesita la aprobación expresa del Gobierno.

El Gobierno se reserva la facultad de declarar administrativamente la rescisión de este Contrato, en caso de falta, debidamente comprobada, del concesionario de alguna de las obligaciones aquí consignadas.

REORGANIZACIÓN DE LA ESCUELA NACIONAL DE BELLAS ARTES.

[Del "Diario Oficial," No. 11736.]

Con fecha 12 de septiembre de 1902, el Vicepresidente de la República, encargado del Poder Ejecutivo, decretó lo siguiente:

"**ARTÍCULO. 1.º** Créase en la Escuela de Bellas Artes un Museo, en que se conservarán y exhibirán, con el debido orden y clasificación, las obras artísticas que hoy forman parte del Museo Nacional y las demás que se vayan adquiriendo por compra ó por cualquier otro título.

"**ART. 2.º** El Museo estará á cargo de un Director, que dependerá, como los demás empleados, del Rector y Consejo Directivo de la Escuela, y que tendrá por ayudante al Secretario de la misma.

"Las funciones de uno y otro serán pormenorizadas en el Reglamento.

"**ART. 3.º** Para que los artistas hallen proporción de exhibir sus obras de modo conveniente; para que el gusto del público se forme y depure con la observación asidua de los modelos, y para que, mediante el pago de ciertos derechos, se alleguen recursos con que conservar y enriquecer el Museo, habrá en él exposición permanente de obras

artísticas nacionales y extranjeras. Además, el 20 de julio de cada año se abrirá una Exposición Nacional de Bellas Artes, cuya organización corresponde al Consejo Directivo de la Escuela y que costeará el Erario público, de conformidad con el Presupuesto.

“Los Secretarios de Instrucción Pública de los Departamentos dispondrán lo conducente para facilitar á los artistas de fuera de la capital el envío de sus obras á esta Exposición.

“ART. 4°. Créase también en la Escuela una Corporación que se denominará Academia de Bellas Artes, de que serán miembros los Profesores, el Secretario, el Director del Museo y doce personas más, que, en atención á notables méritos ó conocimientos artísticos, designará *ad honorem* el Ministerio de Instrucción Pública.

“ART. 5°. Son atribuciones principales de esta Academia:

“1°. Estimular en la República el cultivo de las Bellas Artes y los estudios de literatura artística por medio de concursos, conferencias, publicaciones, etc.

“2°. Propender al desarrollo de la Escuela y á la erección de otras de su género;

“3°. Procurar la adquisición de obras para el Museo y la fundación de premios anuales para los concursos;

“4°. Contribuir á la conservación de los monumentos nacionales;

“5°. Proponer temas para los concursos y cooperar en la celebración de las Exposiciones;

“6°. Establecer relaciones con Academias extranjeras de Bellas Artes, y

“7°. Servir, en materias correspondientes á su instituto, de cuerpo consultivo del Gobierno.”

La Academia formará su Reglamento, acorde con el de la Escuela, y lo someterá á la aprobación del Ministerio de Instrucción Pública.

COSTA RICA.

DECRETO RELATIVO Á LA EXPORTACIÓN DE MADERAS POR EL RÍO SAPOA.

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

1°. Que cerca de la línea divisoria con Nicaragua existe una gran cantidad de maderas, cuya exportación no puede hacerse por el puerto de Puntarenas, por la dificultad y costo del transporte;

2°. Que varios interesados en el negocio solicitan permiso para exportarlas, por el río Sapoá, á la vecina República, cuya autoridad se obligan á respetar;

3°. Que dar ese permiso redundaría en provecho de la riqueza pública; pero que al mismo tiempo es justo elevar los derechos de exportación, á fin de que el Estado derive los gastos precisos para la organización del servicio de vigilancia y registro consiguiente;

Por tanto, en uso de sus facultades constitucionales y de acuerdo con el artículo 5° del Código Fiscal, decreta:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Desde el día 15 de este mes en adelante, y mientras el Ejecutivo lo considere conveniente, será permitida la exportación de maderas del país por el río Sapoa.

ART. 2°. La Secretaría de Hacienda organizará el servicio de registro correspondiente, en el punto llamado Copalehí.

ART. 3°. La madera que se exporte por ese punto, pagará para el Fisco por derechos de exportación, un colón por tonelada, además de la cuota que en favor de los hospitales de Puntarenas y Liberia, establece el decreto de 18 de julio de 1893.

ART. 4°. La explotación de bosques nacionales, que se haga en dicha región con arreglo á la ley, se grava con dos colones por árbol en vez de uno y medio á que en la actualidad se halla sujeta.

Dado en San José, á los nueve días del mes de diciembre de mil novecientos dos.

DECRETO SOBRE EMISIÓN DE BONOS.

SAN JOSÉ, 25 de octubre de 1902.

Visto que la mitad del valor de las estimaciones de trabajos del Ferrocarril al Pacífico ejecutados durante los meses de julio á setiembre últimos inclusive, por la cual deben emitirse bonos según la cláusula XIII del contrato respectivo aprobado por decreto de 6 de agosto de 1897, asciende á \$37,755.20 agregado el saldo de \$1,473.01 que quedó de la emisión anterior, el Presidente de la República acuerda:

1°. Que se procede á la emisión de \$37,000 oro americano en bonos del Ferrocarril al Pacífico, de \$1,000 cada uno, de una misma serie y bajo los números 1182 á 1218 inclusive, los cuales llevarán la fecha 1° del corriente mes para no alterar el orden de vencimientos trimestrales impresos en los cupones de intereses anexos á esos títulos;

2°. Que de esa emisión se entregue al contratista de dicha obra la suma de \$25,000 representada por los bonos números 1182 á 1206, debiendo quedar el resto de la emisión ó sea desde el n° 1207 á 1218 inclusive en poder del Gobierno para constituir la garantía establecida de conformidad con la cláusula XIII citada y el convenio de 28 de diciembre próximo pasado;

3°. De la emisión de que se trata se levantará el acta correspondiente autorizada por los Secretarios de Estado en los despachos de Fomento y de Hacienda, el Promotor Fiscal y el Jefe de la Sección del Sello Nacional. El servicio de amortización y pago de intereses de dichos bonos, se sujetará en un todo á las condiciones establecidas en el contrato citado de 1897;

4°. La diferencia de \$755.20 entre los \$37,755.20 y el monto de la emisión de que se trata, se reservará para la próxima emisión.

CUBA.

LEY RESPECTO Á LA INSCRIPCIÓN DE LOS ACTOS EN CUYA VIRTUD SE ADQUIERE, PIERDE Ó RECUPERA LA CIUDADANÍA CUBANA.

TOMÁS ESTRADA PALMA, Presidente Constitucional de la República de Cuba.

Hago saber: que el Congreso ha votado, y yo he sancionado la siguiente ley.

ARTÍCULO 1°. Los actos en cuya virtud se adquiriera, pierda ó recupere, la nacionalidad cubana se harán constar por medio de inscripción en la Sección de ciudadanía del Registro del Estado Civil.

Las personas comprendidas en los casos á que se refieren los incisos segundo y tercero del Artículo Quinto de la Constitución, y la segunda de las Disposiciones transitorias de ésta, que residieren en el extranjero, ejercerán el derecho que aquéllos le otorgan, ante el Agente Diplomático ó Consular de Cuba, más próximo al lugar en que residan.

ART. 2°. Las inscripciones á que se refiere el Artículo anterior, se harán con las formalidades y requisitos siguientes: Primero, lugar y fecha en que sean redactadas; segundo, los nombres, y apellidos de los funcionarios que los autoricen; tercero, los nombres apellidos y afiliación de las partes, y de los testigos que intervengan en el acto.

Los testigos á que se refiere el párrafo anterior, serán dos, legalmente capacitados, y declararán haciendo constar la certeza de las circunstancias que deban consignarse en la inscripción.

ART. 3°. Los interesados deberán presentar al encargado del Registro, la partida de bautismo ó la certificación de nacimiento, según proceda, así como la partida ó certificación de matrimonio, si estuvieren casados, y las de nacimiento de su esposa y de sus hijos.

Si no fuese posible presentar los documentos mencionados en el párrafo anterior, deberán consignar el Archivo en que se encuentran y su fecha aproximada.

En los casos en que el nacimiento de los interesados, de sus esposas ó de sus hijos, hubiese sido inscripto en el Registro del Estado Civil de esta Isla, ó en el Registro á cargo de los Agentes Diplomáticos ó Consulares, la adquisición, pérdida ó recuperación de la ciudadanía cubana, se hará por nota marginal en la inscripción de nacimiento, á cuyo efecto el encargado del Registro en que tenga lugar la adquisición, pérdida ó recuperación mencionadas remitirá, dentro del término de quince días contados desde el en que tuvo efecto la adquisición, pérdida ó recuperación, certificado de éstas al encargado del Registro en que consten los nacimientos expresados.

Por la falta de cumplimiento de lo dispuesto en el párrafo anterior, se impondrá al encargado del Registro, obligado á remitir el certificado, la multa de diez á veinte y cinco pesos moneda americana.

ART. 4°. En las inscripciones que menciona esta Ley se expresarán, si fuere posible, las circunstancias siguientes: Primera, el domicilio anterior del interesado; segunda, los nombres, apellidos, naturaleza, vecindad y profesión ú oficio de sus padres; tercera, el nombre, apellido y naturaleza de su esposa, si estuviere casado; cuarta, los nombres, apellidos, naturaleza, vecindad y profesión ú oficio de los padres de esta; quinta, los nombres y apellidos, naturaleza, vecindad de los hijos, manifestando si alguno de ellos está emancipado.

Cuando no fuere posible expresar algunas de las circunstancias mencionadas anteriormente, se consignará en la inscripción el motivo de aquella imposibilidad.

ART. 5°. Para ser inscritos como ciudadanos cubanos los comprendidos en el inciso primero del Artículo Sexto de la Constitución, deberán justificar por medio de la licencia, ó de cualquier otro documento expedido por autoridad revolucionaria competente, que han pertenecido al Ejército Libertador. Esta justificación deberán hacerlas dichas personas ante el Encargado del Registro Civil de su domicilio, si se encontrase en esta Isla, ó por medio de mandatario especial, ante el Encargado del Registro Civil de su último domicilio en ella, ó del domicilio donde intenten fijar su residencia en Cuba, si se hallasen en el extranjero.

ART. 6°. Para ser inscritos como ciudadanos cubanos los comprendidos en los incisos segundo y tercero del Artículo Sexto de la Constitución, deberán justificar ante el encargado del Registro Civil de su domicilio en Cuba, la residencia que exigen los mismos incisos, mediante documento auténtico ó información testifical practicada en la forma establecida en el Artículo Octavo de la presente Ley. La declaratoria de intención, á que se contrae el inciso tercero del Artículo Sexto de la Constitución, deberá hacerse ante el encargado del Registro Civil del domicilio que tuviere en Cuba el interesado, con las mismas formalidades que la inscripción.

ART. 7°. Para ser inscritos como ciudadanos cubanos los comprendidos en el inciso cuarto del Artículo Sexto de la Constitución, deberán justificar ante el encargado del Registro del Estado Civil de su domicilio en Cuba, que no se hallan inscriptas en el Registro de españoles abierto con arreglo á lo dispuesto en el Tratado de París de diez de diciembre de mil ochocientos noventa y ocho, que son mayores de edad, y que residían en esta Isla en 11 de abril de mil ochocientos noventa y nueve.

La justificación de no estar inscritos en el mencionado Registro de españoles, deberá hacerse, necesariamente, por medio de un certificado expedido por el funcionario de dicho Registro.

Las circunstancias de la mayoría de edad y de la residencia, se acreditarán por medio de información testifical, recibida bajo juramento ante el Encargado del Estado Civil, expresando los testigos,

que ellos residían en la mencionada fecha, once de abril de mil ochocientos noventa y nueve, en la misma localidad que el promovente de la justificación.

El interesado presentará certificación de la Capitanía del Puerto ó Autoridad correspondiente, en que conste la fecha de la llegada á la Isla, edad que entonces tenía, si vino sólo ó con familia, nombre del buque que lo condujo y del capitán del mismo.

ART. 8º. Para ser inscritos como ciudadanos enbanos los comprendidos en el inciso quinto del Artículo Sexto de la Constitución, deberán justificar ante el Encargado del Registro Civil de su domicilio, que concurren en ellos las circunstancias exigidas en el mismo inciso, mediante información testifical recibida bajo juramento.

ART. 9º. En todas las inscripciones á que se refiere esta Ley, se hará constar que los interesados renuncian su nacionalidad anterior y que juran cumplir la Constitución de la República, las leyes que rigen actualmente en esta Isla, y las que rigieren en lo sucesivo.

ART. 10º. Los encargados del Registro del Estado Civil en esta Isla remitirán al Departamento de Estado de la Secretaría de Estado y Justicia certificación de todas las inscripciones que practiquen en los libros de la Sección de ciudadanía, y á la Secretaría de los Registros y del Notariado de la propia Secretaría, un estado comprensivo de las inscripciones, clasificadas según el modelo que formule dicha sección.

Los Agentes diplomáticos ó consulares remitirán á la Secretaría de Estado, certificación de las inscripciones á que se refiere el párrafo segundo del artículo primero de esta Ley, para su transcripción en el Registro del Estado Civil del último domicilio que hayan tenido, ó del que se propongan tener en esta Isla los interesados.

El plazo para la remisión que establecen los dos párrafos anteriores, será de quince días, contados desde el siguiente al en que tuviese lugar la inscripción ó transcripción de que se trate.

Las faltas de cumplimiento de este deber, serán penadas gubernativamente por el Secretario de Estado y Justicia.

ART. 11. Quedan exceptuados de producir las justificaciones exigidas en los artículos cinco, seis, siete, y ocho de esta Ley, los que con anterioridad á su promulgación hayan heredado en la extinguida Secretaría de Estado y Gobernación, que en ellos concurren las circunstancias exigidas en los expresados artículos, así como los que hayan hecho en el Registro del Estado Civil de su domicilio, la declaración de opción ó renuncia de nacionalidad, á los efectos de poder ser inscriptos según lo prevenido en las disposiciones adicionales de la Orden doscientos diez y ocho, de octubre de mil novecientos uno.

ART. 12. Quedan derogadas todas las Leyes, Disposiciones, Órdenes, y Decretos que se opongan á lo preceptuado en la presente Ley.

Por tanto: mando que se cumpla y ejecute la presente Ley en todas sus partes.

Dado en el Palacio de la Presidencia en la Habana á treinta de octubre de mil novecientos dos.

T. ESTRADA PALMA.

CARLOS DE ZALDO,

Secretario de Estado y Justicia.

IMPORTACIÓN Y EXPORTACIÓN DE MERCADERÍAS.

El siguiente informe sobre importación y exportación de mercaderías en la Isla de Cuba fué sometido al Congreso Aduanero, que ha estado hace poco en sesión en la ciudad de New York, por el Señor Don FIDEL G. PIERRA, Delegado de la República de Cuba.

NEW YORK, enero 10 de 1903.

En contestación á las preguntas formuladas por la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, á saber:

(a) Las condiciones en que las mercaderías de un país extranjero pueden llegar á la jurisdicción del Administrador de la Aduana, y los métodos que ésta emplea al hacerse cargo de ellas,

(b) Lo requerido respecto á la introducción de esas mercaderías en la Aduana, de los consignatarios de ellas en lo tocante á conocimientos, facturas, y varias formas de declaración, de importación y de tránsito,

(c) Los procedimientos subsiguientes á la declaración en cuanto á aforo, clasificación y liquidación final de los derechos,

(d) Retiro de las mercaderías y modo de disponer de las declaradas para ser almacenadas, inclusive la aplicación práctica del sistema general de depósito y almacenaje,

(e) El procedimiento para disponer de mercaderías no reclamadas ó abandonadas,

(f) Métodos para darse cuenta de la totalidad de las mercaderías importadas en paquetes ó en grandes bultos,

(g) Las condiciones y disposiciones relativas á la devolución de los derechos pagados al exportarse la mercadería, ya en las condiciones en que fué importada, ya como material para ser usado en las condiciones subsiguientes,—

el que suscribe, Delegado por el Gobierno de la República de Cuba al Congreso Aduanero de las Repúblicas Americanas, que se reunirá en la ciudad de New York, Estados Unidos de América, el día 15 del corriente mes, tiene el honor de informar como sigue:

Las mercaderías que á los diez días de haber sido admitido por el Administrador de Aduana el manifiesto del buque conductor de ellas no han sido declaradas, bien con destino á consumo, á la exportación ó á depósito, se remiten á los Almacenes de la Aduana, y se dispone de ellas como de mercaderías no reclamadas, según se expresa más adelante.

La carga para su inmediata entrega puede ser descargada tan pronto se ha concedido el permiso de descarga designando el muelle y almacén.

Todas las mercaderías que se descarguen y por las cuales el Inspector encargado de las mismas no ha recibido permiso de entrega, al expirar el plazo concedido por el Administrador para que permanezcan en el muelle, se envían á los Almacenes de la Aduana, y quedan sujetas á los gastos que ocasionen, los cuales abona el dueño de ellas ó se cubren con el producto de su venta, caso de ser vendidas como no reclamadas.

La declaración ha de hacerse por escrito y bajo juramento. En los casos en que el consignatario de las mercaderías se halle impedido de hacer la declaración y de prestar el juramento, puede hacer ambas cosas por él un apoderado autorizado en debida forma.

En las declaraciones de mercaderías se hace constar: nombre del buque, clase y nacionalidad; nombre del capitán; puerto ó puertos de donde procede; nombre de la persona á quien viene consignada la mercancía; número y partida del manifiesto; número de bultos, clase, números y marcas; número y letra de la partida del Arancel bajo la cual adeuda derechos cada artículo; número, clase, cantidad y calidad de las mercancías con los pesos y medidas que designa el Arancel; peso bruto y neto de cada artículo; valor detallado de las mercaderías; fecha y firma del interesado. La declaración se hace por duplicado si la mercancía se declara á consumo, y por triplicado si á inmediato transporte.

Al presentarse las hojas de adeudo (declaraciones) se confrontan con el manifiesto del buque, y si se nota alguna diferencia, se notifica al declarante para que haga la debida rectificación, pero sin que para ello se prorrogue el plazo que fija la ley para presentar la declaración.

La declaración debe ir acompañada del conocimiento que comprende las mercaderías declaradas, el cual ha de estar extendido ó endosado á favor del declarante, y de la factura que exprese detalladamente las mercaderías que se declaran, el número de bultos, sus marcas, peso bruto y neto de adeudo, clase, contenido detallado, materia de que se componen, precios detallados y valor total, incluyendo todos los gastos. Cada factura ha de representar un solo embarque. Las mercaderías deben venir facturadas en la moneda del país de donde proceden.

Cuando, por haberse quedado en el puerto de embarque, ó por otro motivo, no lleguen todas las mercaderías comprendidas en una factura, al recibirse posteriormente las que faltaren, se hace la declaración acompañando un extracto de la factura certificado por el Administrador de Aduana. Cuando llegan las mercaderías sin factura, se hace la declaración acompañándola de una factura provisional y dando fianza para presentar luego la original. No se admite sin factura ninguna declaración cuyo valor exceda de \$100, excepto los efectos que consigo traigan los pasajeros. Á éstos se les admite declaración verbal si el valor de las mercaderías que traen no llega á \$500. Si llega ó excede de esta cantidad, han de presentar declaración por escrito en la forma establecida.

Todas las mercaderías que no hayan sido declaradas dentro de los noventa días después de su llegada, ó que declaradas y satisfechos los derechos no hayan sido retiradas por sus dueños de los Almacenes de la Aduana, se consideran abandonadas y se venden en pública subasta, previo aviso público durante cinco días; pero el plazo puede extenderse á seis meses. Hecha la venta, su producto líquido, deducidos los derechos, almacenaje, etc., se mantiene durante diez días á la disposición del importador. Transcurrido ese plazo, el importador pierde todo derecho y el dinero pasa al Tesoro como uno de sus ingresos.

En los casos en que sea renunciada una consignación ó no pueda encontrarse el consignatario designado por el capitán en su manifiesto, ó aquél haya fallecido sin dejar quien lo reemplace, ó en los casos de cargamentos consignados á la orden en que no se presente nadie como consignatario dentro del plazo fijado por las Ordenanzas de Aduanas, se manda almacenar la carga por cuenta del capitán y se remiten los documentos y todos los datos que se relacionen con el cargamento al Cónsul ó Vice-Cónsul de la nación del remitente, á fin de que dicho funcionario nombre á algún comerciante de responsabilidad que reemplaza al consignatario. Si dentro de los plazos prescritos no se hace la correspondiente declaración, las mercaderías se consideran como abandonadas.

Aceptada por el Administrador la hoja de adeudo, y anotada en un registro en el cual se hace constar el número de ella, el del manifiesto, la partida, el nombre del buque, el puerto de procedencia y el nombre del consignatario, se remite á la oficina del Jefe de los Vistas, quien la pasa á la Sección correspondiente, en la cual se designan los Vistas que han de examinar las mercaderías y comprobar la exactitud de la declaración. Si ésta resulta exacta, la hoja de adeudo va á la Oficina de Contabilidad, donde se liquidan los derechos, se hace en los libros la entrada correspondiente y pasa á Tesorería para la recaudación de los derechos, efectuada la cual, el importador recibe su correspondiente carta de pago y el permiso ú orden para que se le entreguen las mercaderías. Si al tercer día de haberse puesto á recaudación la hoja de adeudo, el importador no ha satisfecho los derechos, incurre en un recargo de cinco por ciento. La hoja de adeudo pasa luego á la Oficina de Estadística, donde se revisan los cálculos, de ahí á la Sección de Aduanas en la Secretaría de Hacienda, de ésta á la Intervención General, donde se revisa definitivamente y vuelve á la Sección de Aduanas de la Secretaría de Hacienda para ser archivada. El tiempo que generalmente transcurre desde la presentación de la hoja de adeudo hasta que se pone á recaudación es de unos siete días. Es lo que tarda el importador en tener las mercaderías á su disposición. En los casos en que por la naturaleza de aquéllas, ó por otros motivos, se desea la inmediata entrega, se efectúa ésta previo pago de los derechos aproximados.

Si el valor aforado de una mercadería excede del valor declarado de la misma, además de los derechos corrientes que impone la ley, se cobra una suma adicional equivalente al uno por ciento del total del valor aforado por cada uno por ciento que dicho valor aforado excede al declarado. Si la diferencia llega al cincuenta por ciento, ó excede de él, excepto cuando sea por error manifiesto de pluma, la mercadería es decomisada.

Si el peso declarado de una mercadería fuere excedido por el peso verdadero de uno á quince por ciento del peso total, queda al arbitrio del Administrador de Aduana imponer derechos adicionales sobre la base de uno por ciento del total de los derechos por cada uno por ciento de diferencia entre el peso declarado y el peso verdadero. Los derechos adicionales se imponen siempre que el Administrador no está satisfecho de que el error se ha cometido de buena fe. Si la diferencia excede del quince por ciento, los derechos se imponen sobre la base ya dicha. Si la diferencia en el peso llega ó excede de un cincuenta por ciento, la mercadería es decomisada.

Si el importador no está satisfecho del avalúo ó clasificación que se ha hecho de las mercaderías antes de pagar los derechos, ó al pagarlos, pero no después de hecho el pago, puede protestar, exponiendo los fundamentos de la protesta, la cual pasa á la junta de apelaciones, compuesta por funcionarios de la aduana, de hacienda y comerciantes. El importador tiene el derecho de presentar á la junta todos los hechos pertinentes que estime necesarios en apoyo de su reclamación, y tiene también la obligación de presentar todos los datos relacionados con ella que tenga en su poder y se le pidan. Contra el fallo de la junta de apelación puede el importador apelar al Secretario de Hacienda, y contra la decisión de ésta á los tribunales ordinarios.

Si las mercaderías depositadas sin declaración en los almacenes de la aduana fueren de tal naturaleza que, á juicio del Administrador, por depreciación, avería, derrame ú otras causas, su valor estuviese expuesto á disminuir de modo que al expirar el plazo que fija la ley, al venderse en pública subasta, pudieren no producir lo bastante para cubrir los derechos y gastos, el administrador está facultado para disponer la venta de ellas en pública subasta antes de la expiración de aquél, anunciando aquella públicamente con una anticipación de no menos de tres ni más de seis días.

No se hacen concesiones en los derechos por las averías que hayan sufrido las mercaderías durante el viaje; pero el importador puede, dentro de los diez días después de hecha la declaración, abandonar el todo ó parte de los efectos para quedar relevado del pago de los derechos. No se puede abandonar menor cantidad del diez por ciento del valor de la factura. El producto total de la venta de mercaderías abandonadas, cualquiera que sea, pertenece íntegro al Tesoro. El que hace el abandono no tiene derecho á reclamar ninguna parte de él.

Las mercaderías de fácil deterioro, la pólvora, los explosivos—menos los cohetes—no pueden permanecer en los almacenes de depósito; y si no se declaran inmediatamente para la exportación, transporte á otro lugar ó para el consumo, se venden por el Administrador de la aduana como si fueran mercaderías no reclamadas.

Las mercaderías pueden permanecer en depósito durante un año, y el plazo puede extenderse á un año más.

Toda mercadería cuyos derechos hayan sido pagados y permanezca en los almacenes de depósito por más de tres años desde la fecha de su importación, se considera en lo sucesivo como abandonada, y se vende según lo prescrito en las Ordenanzas de Aduanas, á menos que su dueño haga entrega al guardaalmacén que tiene á su cargo las mercaderías de los permisos de extracción á consumo debidamente sellados.

Al rendirse dichos permisos, el guardaalmacén da aviso al propietario de los almacenes de la entrega de las mercaderías por el Gobierno, y da cuenta así mismo del hecho al darse el permiso, devolviéndolo al Administrador.

Las mercaderías cuyos derechos no han sido pagados, que permanezcan en almacén por más de tres años, se consideran como abandonadas al Gobierno.

No se permite la importación de mercaderías del extranjero en buques menores de treinta toneladas brutas de capacidad, so pena de ser confiscadas.

Las mercaderías de fácil deterioro, como papas, cebollas, hortalizas, etc., y las que se importan en envases iguales y de uso corriente, como arroz, harina, manteca, etc., se despachan sobre muelle si así se pide en la declaración. Las otras van á los almacenes de la aduana para ser examinadas.

Por la falta de pago del flete, puede pedírsele al Administrador de aduana la retención de las mercaderías hasta que aquel sea satisfecho.

Aunque en las ordenanzas de aduanas hay un capítulo con disposiciones relativas á los almacenes de depósito, y al transporte de mercaderías bajo fianza, el sistema no se ha establecido aún por completo. En los principales puertos existen edificios del Gobierno, ó alquilados por él, en los cuales están instalados las oficinas de la aduana, y también se utilizan para almacenar mercaderías. Hay, además, en algunos lugares, y especialmente en la Habana, almacenes públicos bajo fianza. Los primeros se designan en este informe con el nombre de almacenes de aduana, y los segundos con el de almacenes de depósito. Los transportes de un punto á otro de la Isla de mercaderías en depósito sólo pueden hacerse por mar.

Aún no se ha adoptado definitivamente un método para llevar la cuenta de las mercaderías que se importan en grandes bultos, que responda á las exigencias de una buena estadística. En estos momentos

se estudia el asunto. Las mercaderías que se importan á granel, aparecen en toneladas ó kilogramos, las que adeudan derechos por peso, en kilogramos; los líquidos que los adeudan por medida, en litros y sus múltiples. Para lo relacionado con el almacenaje, se emplea la siguiente nomenclatura; pipas, medias pipas y cuartos de pipas; bocoyes, tercerolas, barriles y cuñetes; fardos, cajas, sacos, atados, bultos y piezas. En artículos sueltos, como ladrillos, tejas, etc., el número de unidades.

Tampoco se ha establecido aún ningún sistema de devolución de derechos (drawbacks) y no se pueden reclamar los que se hayan pagado, si se exporta la mercadería.

EXPORTACIÓN.

Para la exportación de mercaderías se solicita permiso del Administrador de la aduana, expresando nombre, clase y nacionalidad del buque, nombre del capitán, destino del embarque, marcas, bultos, clase, cantidad en peso ó medida y valor de las mercaderías. Obtenido el permiso y entregado al correspondiente inspector de aduana, se procede al embarque.

Cuando se exportan mercaderías que están en depósito, se presta una fianza, la cual se cancela mediante la presentación, debidamente despachada, de la correspondiente tornaguía.

El que suscribe tiene el honor de acompañar un ejemplar de las Ordenanzas de aduanas hoy vigentes en cuanto no se oponen al actual régimen de Gobierno. El Congreso de la República no ha legislado aún sobre la materia.

También acompaña los siguientes modelos de documentos de aduana:

Entrada de almacenaje á inmediata exportación.

Entrada al almacén para inmediato transporte.

Entrada para almacenaje.

Declaración de entrada á consumo. Muelle.

Declaración de entrada á consumo. Almacén.

Carta de pago.

Permiso para consumo.

Póliza de exportación de tabaco. Era la que se usaba cuando este producto estaba sujeto á derechos de exportación, y aún se sigue usando.

Póliza de exportación de efectos libres de derechos.

Permiso de embarque.

Tornaguía.

El que suscribe espera que el precedente informe llene el objeto para el cual se ha pedido, y tiene el honor de suscribirse muy atentamente.

FIDEL G. PIERRA.

ENTRADA, DESCARGA, CARGA Y SALIDA DE BUQUES.

El siguiente informe sobre la entrada, descarga, carga y salida de buques en la Isla de Cuba fué igualmente sometido al Congreso aduanero, por el Señor Don FIDEL G. PIERRA, delegado de la República de Cuba.

NEW YORK, enero 10 de 1903.

En contestación á las preguntas formuladas por la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, á saber:

(a) Lo requerido en el manifiesto de un buque procedente de un puerto extranjero ó que zarpa para el exterior,

(b) Lo requerido en cuanto á la entrada de un buque que llega de un puerto extranjero y al despacho de un buque para semejante puerto,

(c) Lo requerido después de haber entrado un buque respecto á su descarga y reglamentos que haya para poder hacerla durante la noche,

(d) Limitación de tiempo para descargar,

(e) Las condiciones en que puede seguir un buque extranjero de un puerto á otro de cada país para descargar y cargar mercaderías y embarcar y desembarcar pasajeros,

(f) Descripción de los impuestos y recargos que se cobran á buques mercantes por autoridad nacional,

(g) Ventajas y desventajas del porte grueso y neto, respectivamente, como base para cobrar impuestos,

el que suscribe, Delegado por el Gobierno de la República de Cuba al Congreso Aduanero de las Repúblicas Americanas, que se reunirá en la ciudad de New York, Estados Unidos de América, el día 15 del corriente mes, tiene el honor de informar como sigue:

Toda nave que llega á un puerto de la República es visitada por los funcionarios de la sanidad. Si se la declara á libre plática, pasan á su bordo los inspectores de aduana, bajo cuya inspección queda hasta terminar la descarga. El capitán de la nave entrega al jefe de los inspectores el manifiesto; se anota en éste la hora de entrega, y después de examinar el libro de bitácora y de hacer las anotaciones que haya lugar, lleva el manifiesto al administrador de aduana, quien manda archivarlo, anotándose el día y la hora en que ha sido admitido. El manifiesto debe contener una relación completa de todos los bultos que componen el cargamento, nombres de los consignatarios, y si el embarque viene á la orden expresarlo así. Al entregar el manifiesto á bordo, dará el capitán cuenta por escrito de cualquier accidente que haya sufrido la nave y de si ha habido que arrojar mercaderías al agua.

El tiempo que conceden las Ordenanzas de Aduanas para las diversas operaciones se entiendo á contar desde la hora en que ha sido admitido el manifiesto.

Los pasajeros pueden desembarcar inmediatamente. La descarga del equipaje también se hace inmediatamente, á cargo de inspectores, previa presentación por el capitán de la lista de pasajeros que conduce y del manifiesto del equipaje que traen. Este, si no es de noche, se examina y se despacha tan luego se descarga.

La nave que al entrar en un puerto de la República quebranta los Reglamentos de Sanidad, queda sujeta á una multa al arbitrio del Tribunal, pero no podrá exceder de cinco mil pesos. Toda nave debe ir provista de la correspondiente patente de sanidad despachada por el Consulado cubano del puerto de donde procede, ó de quien ejerza las funciones consulares por Cuba.

Dentro de las veinte y cuatro horas después de la llegada de un buque, excluyendo los días festivos, el capitán presentará al Administrador de Aduana dos copias en castellano del manifiesto. En las Aduanas hay un intérprete á quien, mediante una gratificación, se le encarga ese trabajo.

En el acto de darle entrada á la nave, el capitán de ella presenta al Administrador de Aduana el registro ú otros documentos que le hayan entregado los funcionarios de Aduana del puerto de donde procede. Dentro de las cuarenta y ocho horas después de la entrada depositará dichos documentos en el Consulado de su nación si lo hay; de lo contrario, los pondrá en manos del Administrador hasta después que se hayan pagado los derechos de tonelaje y demás impuestos. Cuando los mencionados documentos se depositan en el Consulado, el capitán debe entregar al Administrador el certificado que acredite haberse hecho el depósito, y no se devolverán aquellos hasta después de haber sido satisfechos los ya dichos derechos ó impuestos. El capitán que no cumpla esta disposición incurre en una multa que varía de \$500 á \$2,000.

El manifiesto sirve de base para todas las operaciones posteriores, y debe expresar los pormenores siguientes: clase y nombre del buque, nacionalidad, tonelaje bruto, registro y tripulación, nombre del capitán, nombre del consignatario del buque, puerto ó puertos de procedencia, puerto ó puertos adonde va destinado el cargamento, el número de bultos, marcas, números y peso bruto de ellos, clase de la mercadería, nombre de los remitentes y de los consignatarios ó si está á la orden. Todos esos datos se expresarán por separado para cada puerto. El número y peso de los bultos se expresará en números y en letras. No se admite la expresión de mercancía ú otra de sentido vago.

Los capitanes que entren de arribada en algún puerto sólo tienen que presentar una copia jurada del manifiesto. Se les concede hasta tres días para su preparación.

Si se encuentran mercaderías á bordo de un buque no incluidas en su manifiesto, el capitán incurre en una multa igual al valor de la mercadería no manifestada, y todas las mercaderías que se encuentren en

ese caso, y pertenezcan ó estén consignadas á los oficiales ó tripulantes del buque, serán decomisadas, á no ser que se pruebe que no habido intención de cometer ningún fraude. En este caso se le permite al capitán enmendar el manifiesto por medio de una nota.

También ha de presentar el capitán una lista del rancho ó provisiones, repuestos, etc., y así mismo la lista de los pasajeros y el manifiesto de sus equipajes.

Se considera como residencia del capitán la residencia ú oficina del consignatario, y á falta de éste, la oficina del Consulado de la nación á que pertenece la nave.

Los buques pueden, mediante especial permiso, descargar de noche ó los días festivos, siendo de su cuenta los gastos extraordinarios que se ocasionen.

El ganado puede ser desembarcado tan pronto llegue el buque á puerto, siempre que el consignatario se comprometa, bajo satisfactorias garantías, á cumplir las formalidades prescritas y á abonar los correspondientes derechos. El inspector veterinario del puerto debe presenciar la descarga.

Sin el correspondiente permiso del Administrador de la Aduana está prohibido descargar ningún efecto de un buque ó trasbordarlo á otro, ó arrimar un buque á otro mientras esté descargando.

El tiempo que se concede para la descarga de un buque es como sigue: Buques menores de 300 toneladas netas, 8 días hábiles después de su entrada; buques de 300 toneladas y menores de 800, 12 días hábiles; buques de 800 toneladas en adelante, 15 días hábiles. Los días hábiles se cuentan con exclusión del de entrada, de los días de fiesta, y de los de lluvia en que, á juicio del Administrador, se haga impracticable la descarga.

El capitán que conduzca lastre que no tenga valor comercial puede obtener permiso para descargarlo sin otro requisito que el de prestar el debido juramento.

Para habilitar el buque para la carga y exportación de mercaderías, debe el capitán presentar una solicitud al Administrador de Aduana.

Puede autorizarse al buque á recibir la carga en cualquier lugar donde esté y no hubiere Aduana; en ese caso, al completar la carga, el capitán y remitentes deben presentar a la Aduana donde recibieron el permiso los correspondientes documentos de exportación. La inspección de la carga se hace por un Inspector especialmente designado para ese objeto; pero el Administrador puede exigir, si lo cree conveniente, que el buque entre donde se encuentra la Aduana para inspeccionar la carga, etc.

Para los buques de vapor que tienen itinerario fijo, se permite preparar la carga de antemano á fin de que no sufran demora y—con el debido permiso del Administrador—pueden trabajar á su costo de noche y los días festivos.

Para despachar de salida un buque, el capitán debe presentar un manifiesto por duplicado de todo el cargamento y bajo juramento. El Administrador certifica el manifiesto y le entrega una copia al capitán junto con un certificado que acredita que el buque ha sido completamente despachado por la Aduana.

El capitán cuyo buque conduzca mercaderías de tránsito, al tocar en puertos de Cuba, expresará en su manifiesto las que conduce de tránsito en la misma forma en que especifica las que trae para su inmediata descarga.

El buque que llegue á puerto conduciendo mercaderías de tránsito para otros puertos de Cuba, y cuyo capitán desee tomar carga para el extranjero, puede hacerlo mediante el correspondiente permiso y anotación en su manifiesto de la carga que toma.

Se permite el transbordo de mercaderías á buques de la misma línea ó de otra, siempre que el capitán haya manifestado esas mercaderías de tránsito.

Si el trasbordo se hace á buques que deben tocar en puertos de la Isla con las mercaderías trasbordadas, debe especificarse en el manifiesto general que tales mercaderías son de tránsito para puertos extranjeros.

En los casos de arribada forzosa, dentro de las veinte y cuatro horas de entrar en puerto, el capitán, y el que lo siga en el mando, debe presentar su protesta en la forma usual, bajo juramento ante la persona autorizada para recibirlo, expresando las causas que lo han obligado á tomar puerto. Si dicha protesta no se formula ante el Administrador, debe presentársele y dejársele una copia de la misma.

Si el estado de la naveriere necesario el desembarque de la carga que conduce, se permite la descarga de ella y queda bajo la custodia de la Aduana, permitiéndose también, á solicitud del capitán ó del dueño, la venta de las mercancías de fácil deterioro ó las que fueren necesarias para cubrir los gastos del buque. El cargamento ó el resto de él puede reembarcarse, previo pago de almacenaje y demás gastos ocasionados por la operación. No se cobran impuestos de puerto en los casos de arribada forzosa.

Los buques que llegan á puertos cubanos están sujetos á los siguientes impuestos y derechos:

Cada vapor á su entrada.....	\$8. 50
Cada buque de vela á su entrada	4. 25
Cada tonelada de carga desembarcada de un vapor.....	25
Cada tonelada de carga desembarcada de un buque de vela.....	12½
Cada tonelada de carbón desembarcada de un vapor	12½
Cada tonelada de carbón desembarcada de un buque de vela.....	10
A la entrada de un buque de un puerto ó lugar que no sea de Cuba, por cada tonelada neta	20

Los buques que entren en lastre abonarán solamente la mitad de los derechos, y á los que salgan en lastre se les devolverá la mitad si hubiesen abonado los derechos completos.

Los derechos de tonelaje no pueden exceder en un año de \$2 por tonelada á contar desde el primer pago. El tonelaje por el cual se cobran los derechos es el tonelaje neto que marque la patente de registro de la nación á la cual pertenece la nave.

Los capitanes de buques procedentes de puertos extranjeros incurren en las siguientes multas:

Por no tener en orden el manifiesto del buque ú otros documentos al entrar en puerto, de \$50 á \$250.

Si al entrar en puerto dejare de presentar el manifiesto al inspector de visita, de \$100 á \$500.

Si el manifiesto no contuyese todos los requisitos ya expresados, de \$10 á \$100.

Por dejar de presentar las copias necesarias del manifiesto ú otros documentos que se exijan, ó en el caso de que no estén conformes con el original, de \$10 á \$50, y tendrán que presentar los documentos que falten ó rehacer los que no estén bien hechos.

Por dejar de presentar en las Aduanas de puertos de tránsito á que llegue el buque, el manifiesto general de la carga de tránsito, pagará una multa de \$10 á \$50 y se le hará responsable de presentar la copia del manifiesto general que la Aduana del puerto de tránsito exija de la Aduana del puerto de procedencia.

Por todas las diferencias de exceso de veinte y cinco ó más por ciento del peso efectivo que resulten en el peso bruto de los bultos declarados en el manifiesto, de \$10 á \$50.

Por cambiar de fondeadero en puerto sin permiso de la Aduana, \$50.

Por dejar de presentar el cuaderno de bitácora ú otros documentos cuando sean pedidos por el Inspector de visita á bordo del buque, \$50 y no será despachado mientras no presente los mencionados documentos.

Por dejar de presentar inmediatamente á su llegada al puerto una lista de los pasajeros y de los bultos de equipaje que condee, de \$10 á \$100.

Por todas las provisiones de mar y rancho no incluidas en la lista de rancho, pagará dobles derechos.

Por rotura de sellos ó precintas en las escotillas, salvo que sea por accidente, multa que no excederá de \$500, además de otras responsabilidades.

Por sacar del buque sin permiso de la Aduana cualquier bulto que esté contenido en el manifiesto, pagará una suma igual al doble del valor de las mercaderías.

Por desembarcar ó descargar personas ó mercaderías en puntos que no sean los designados por las autoridades, estando el buque en cuarentena, el capitán incurre en una multa de \$100 por cada pasajero y de doble el valor de las mercaderías.

Si á bordo de un buque se encuentran armas de fuego, pólvora, cápsulas, dinamita, otros explosivos ó municiones de guerra no declarados

en el manifiesto, el capitán incurre en una multa que puede elevarse hasta \$2,000.

El buque que se haga á la mar sin haber llenado todos los requisitos que señalan las Ordenanzas de Aduanas, incurre en una multa de \$50, que se eximirá á sus consignatarios, quienes son subsidiariamente responsables de todos los derechos ó multas que adeuden los capitanes.

Como ya se ha anotado, los derechos de tonelaje se cobran en Cuba sobre el tonelaje neto. El Gobierno estima que ambas bases, la del tonelaje bruto y la del tonelaje neto, son aceptables, siempre que se establezca la correspondiente diferencia en el tipo de exacción; pero el Gobierno no tiene criterio cerrado sobre el particular.

Los métodos de arqueo que se emplean en Cuba son los que señalan las leyes de los Estados Unidos de América, introducidos allí por el Gobierno de la Intervención.

Por la falta de pago del flete, puede pedírsele al Administrador de la Aduana la retención de las mercaderías hasta que aquél sea satisfecho.

El que suscribe tiene el honor de acompañar un ejemplar de las Ordenanzas de Aduanas hoy en vigor en Cuba en cuanto no se oponen al actual régimen de gobierno. El Congreso de la República no ha legislado aún sobre la materia.

También acompaña los siguientes modelos de documentos de Aduana relacionados con los buques:

Manifiesto general.

Manifiesto de mercaderías exportadas bajo fianza.

Manifiesto traducido.

Patente de Sanidad.

El que suscribe espera que el informe que precede llene el objeto para el cual se ha pedido, y queda con toda consideración muy atento servidor.

FIDEL G. PIERRA.

CHILE.

RELACIONES COMERCIALES CON EL BRASIL.

[Del "Boletín de la Sociedad de Fomento Fabril."]

El comercio internacional de Chile con el Brasil ha tenido el siguiente movimiento en el último quinquenio en pesos de 18 peniques:

Años.	Importación del Brasil á Chile.	Exportación de Chile al Brasil.	Años.	Importación del Brasil á Chile.	Exportación de Chile al Brasil.
1897.....	1,250,747	776,269	1900.....	1,540,170	149,163
1898.....	1,721,030	809,428	1901.....	1,894,307	157,078
1899.....	1,777,489	186,280			

El detalle de la importación brasilera á Chile con sus derechos de aduanas en 1901 es el que se indica:

Artículos.	Cantidades.	Valores.	Derechos aduaneros.
	<i>Kilos.</i>		
Café	653, 736	\$1, 045, 978	\$0. 10 por kilo.
Yerba-mate.....	1, 706, 009	818, 962	\$0. 05 por kfllo.
Sebo	45, 222	16, 280	25 por ciento.
Grasa	22, 091	7, 953	35 por ciento.
Cacao en rama	8, 837	2, 038	5 por ciento.
Tabaco en hoja.....	825	1, 320	\$2. 60 por kfllo.

El detalle de la exportación de Chile al Brasil en 1901 es el siguiente:

Artículos.	Cantidades.	Valores.	Artículos.	Cantidades.	Valores.
	<i>Kilos.</i>			<i>Kilos.</i>	
Nueces	273, 600	\$68, 400	Arvejas secas.....	49, 400	\$5, 434
Frijoles.....	455, 600	59, 228	Lentejas.....	17, 300	3, 460
Garbanzos.....	32, 800	5, 820	Vino tinto.....mm.	2, 000	1, 072

Se exportaron también alpiste, cebada común, papas, linaza y mercaderías varias por valores de escasa importancia.

Conviene tener á la vista los siguientes productos agrícolas que figuran en la importación general del Brasil de 1901, cuyos valores están reducidos á pesos de 18 peniques:

Artículos.	Cantidades en quintales métricos.	Valores.
Harina.....	1, 380, 090	\$15, 693, 000
Charqui.....	508, 840	15, 033, 000
Vino.....	456, 000	11, 043, 000
Trigo.....	1, 103, 820	8, 037, 000
Mantequilla.....	20, 530	2, 556, 000
Papas.....	150, 090	1, 238, 000
Frijoles.....	67, 100	941, 000
Queso.....	10, 400	937, 000
Maíz.....	169, 500	862, 000
Conservas de frutas y legumbres.....	23, 010	762, 000
Cebada (malta).....	37, 600	736, 000
Fornaje (alfalfa).....	155, 370	688, 000
Conserva de peces.....	13, 000	665, 000

Para establecer comparación conviene indicar á continuación por qué cantidades y valores figuran los mencionados productos agrícolas en esta exportación general de 1901:

Artículos.	Cantidades.	Valores.
Harina.....	quintales métricos.. 3, 519	\$62, 790
Charqui.....	id. 1, 412	144, 216
Vino.....	litros. 102, 744	68, 344
Trigo.....	doceenas. 2, 164	156, 081
Mantequilla.....	quintales métricos.. 15, 608	1, 968, 000
Papas.....	id. 713	85, 579
Frijoles.....	id. 12, 105	72, 629
Quesos.....	id. 28, 289	367, 763
Maíz.....	id. 1, 460	101, 193
Conservas de frutas.....	id. 381	3, 814
Cebada malteada.....	id. 32	9, 480
Pasto seco.....	id. 45, 337	452, 084
	id. 65, 201	260, 815

ECUADOR.

RELACIONES COMERCIALES CON CHILE EN 1901.

[Boletín de la Sociedad de Fomento Fabril.]

Entre los artículos principales procedentes de Chile figuran los siguientes:

Mercaderías.	Peso en kilos.	Valor en sueres.	Mercaderías.	Peso en kilos.	Valor en sueres.
Arroz	525,250	60,000	Carbón de piedra	834,399	10,625
Frijoles	194,898	26,504	Cebada	115,709	6,903
Id. á Esmeraldas y Marabí	16,614	2,682	Cebollas	32,237	3,219
Garbanzos	106,335	12,180	Coquitos	27,089	6,647
Pasto seco	481,261	28,677	Cimiento	90,500	3,450
Id. á Marta, provincia de Marabí	21,025	1,690	Sacos de papel	662	985
Vinos	35,552	22,486	Sémola	11,280	1,961
Papas	132,252	5,182	Madera para construir	73,722	5,804

En la exportación de productos ecuatorianos con destino á puertos de Chile figuran en primer término:

Mercaderías.	Peso en kilos.	Valor en sueres.	Mercaderías.	Peso en kilos.	Valor en sueres.
Café de Guayaquil	552,027	163,325	Tabaco de Guayaquil	3,606	2,237
Id. de Marta y Cayo en Marabí	173,262	43,115	Tabaco de Esmeraldas	2,332	1,010
Cacao	84,864	42,510	Sombreros, 55 bultos		30,249

La navegación con Chile en el año de 1901 ha sido:

Nacionalidad.	Entradas.		Salidas.	
	Número de vapores.	Toneladas.	Número de vapores.	Toneladas.
Chilenos	55	89,256	55	89,256
Ingleses	76	132,687	77	134,388
Alemanes	41	97,291	44	97,291
Noruegos	2	3,949	2	3,949
Americano	1	1,608	1	1,609

Los vapores chilenos é ingleses son los que hacen la carrera entre Guayaquil y Valparaíso, y los alemanes y demás citados prolongan sus viajes hasta Europa, vía Magallanes, con escala en puertos chilenos.

ESTADOS UNIDOS.

COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 459 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Hacienda de los

Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de diciembre de 1902, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los doce meses que terminaron en diciembre de 1902, comparados con igual período de 1901. Debe explicarse que la estadística de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referente á un mes cualquiera, no se recibe en el Departamento de Hacienda hasta el 20 del próximo mes, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión, de suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de diciembre, por ejemplo, no se publican sino en enero.

MODIFICACIÓN DEL ARANCEL DE ADUANAS.

[“Boletín Internacional de Aduanas.”]

DÉCIMO CUARTO SUPLEMENTO AL CUADERNO No. 21 (TERCERA EDICIÓN).

(Noviembre de 1902.)

Derechos adicionales aplicables á la importación del azúcar procedente de los Países Bajos.

[Circular del Departamento del Tesoro, No. 124, de 13 de octubre de 1902.]

De conformidad con el artículo 5 del Acta de 24 de julio de 1897, se notifican las primas netas que el Gobierno de los Países Bajos concede actualmente á la exportación del azúcar. Para la cobranza en los Estados Unidos de los derechos adicionales aplicables á los azúcares producto de este país, se publica á continuación la cuantía de estas primas:

1°. Azúcar de remolacha, en bruto, por 100 kilogramos de azúcar duro refinado, 1.16 florines. (El rendimiento del azúcar refinado procedente del bruto se determinará deduciendo del tanto por ciento de polarización del azúcar bruto dos veces el tanto por ciento de glucosa y cuatro veces el de cenizas, así como el $1\frac{1}{2}$ por ciento á título de residuo de fabricación ó refino.)

2°. Azúcar refinado procedente del de remolacha en bruto, de producción holandesa, por 100 kilogramos, 1.31 florines.

3°. Azúcar refinado procedente del bruto importado, por 100 kilogramos, 0.15 florines, además de la prima que pudiere concederse al azúcar bruto en el país de producción.

Hasta que se conozcan ó se notifiquen las nuevas primas, tal como se dispone en el artículo 5 de dicha Acta de 1897, se demorará, á petición de los importadores, el despacho definitivo de los envíos de azúcar de origen holandés producido á partir del 1° de septiembre de 1902.

Por consiguiente, los derechos se calcularán en vista de las primas antes expresadas.

GUATEMALA.

MODIFICACIÓN DE LA TARIFA POSTAL PARA EL EXTERIOR.

[Del "Guatemalteco," número 72.]

PALACIO DEL PODER EJECUTIVO,
Guatemala, 6 de noviembre de 1902.

El Presidente Constitucional de la República:

Considerando, que autorizado por el párrafo 2º del Artículo IV del Reglamento de Ejecución de la Convención Universal Postal, autorizó, á su vez, á la Dirección General del Ramo, en acuerdo de 23 de octubre del año próximo anterior, para equiparar los precios de la tarifa nacional de franqueo, correspondiente al servicio exterior, señalándose al efecto como base 50 centavos de moneda nacional para cada 15 gramos ó fracción de este peso, para las cartas que se expidan al extranjero, con excepción de la América Central;

Que, subsistiendo cada día más exigentes las causas que motivaron esta disposición, no sólo los intereses nacionales demandan ponerla en vigor, sino que también la reclama como indispensable en favor de otras administraciones europeas la Oficina Directiva de la Unión Postal en Berna, acuerda:

Desde esta fecha y hasta nueva disposición, la tarifa de franqueo de la correspondencia de las oficinas postales de la Nación, con destino á las otras de la Unión Postal Universal, exceptuando las de la América Central, se modifica en el valor de los equivalentes, tomando para el efecto el "peso" de moneda nacional como equiparado al *franco*, y el "centavo" al *céntimo*, debiendo aplicarse en consecuencia las siguientes:

	<i>Tasas.</i>
1. Cartas ordinarias, cada quince gramos ó fracción de quince gramos, 50 céntimos, ó sean.....	\$. 50
2. Tarjetas postales sencillas, 15 céntimos, ó sean.....	. 15
Tarjetas postales para respuesta pagada, 30 céntimos, ó sean.....	. 30
3. Impresos, cada 50 gramos ó fracción de 50 gramos, 10 céntimos, ó sean.....	. 10
4. Muestras, de 1 á 50 gramos pagarán 15 céntimos, ó sean.....	. 15
De 50 á 100 gramos, 20 céntimos, ó sean.....	. 20
Y por cada 50 gramos más, ó fracción de 50, hasta 250 gramos que es el máximo de pesos, 10 céntimos ó sean.....	. 10
5. Papeles de negocios, de 1 á 50 gramos, pagarán 30 céntimos, ó sean.....	. 30
Por cada 50 gramos más, ó fracción de 50, hasta 250 gramos, 5 céntimos ó sean.....	. 05
Por cada 50 gramos ó fracción sobre 250 gramos, 10 céntimos, ó sean.....	. 10
6. Certificados, derecho fijo y aviso de recepción, además del porte ordinario, según su calidad, 75 céntimos, ó sean.....	. 75

Las diferencias en el franqueo se anotarán, y en su caso se pagarán al tenor de la ley internacional, pero aplicando las presentes tasas.

De esta disposición únicamente queda exceptuada la correspondencia del Gobierno, la cual continuará franqueándose bajo los equivalentes de la tarifa anterior.

En lo sucesivo sólo se abonará á los tercenistas expendedores de sellos postales el honorario de 4 por ciento sobre las compras que efectúen al contado.

El Ministro de Fomento queda encargado de dictar las disposiciones concernientes á la ejecución de este acuerdo.

NUEVA EMISIÓN DE TIMBRES.

[Del "Guatemalteco," No. 85.]

PALACIO DEL PODER EJECUTIVO,
Guatemala, 24 de noviembre de 1902.

Recibidos ya los timbres fiscales, en número de tres millones, que por medio del Banco de Occidente pidió el Gobierno á la casa de los Señores Waterlow & Sons de Londres, el Presidente Constitucional de la República acuerda:

1°. Autorizar la emisión de dichos timbres, los que, con el escudo de armas de la República grabado en el centro, serán de los siguientes valores y colores:

Los de color—	<i>Cada uno.</i>	Los de color—	<i>Cada uno.</i>
Verde claro, importarán	\$0.01	Rosado	\$1.00
Lila .....	.05	Ocre	5.00
Sepia .....	.10	Café	10.00
Rojo .....	.25	Cromo	25.00
Azúl .....	.50	Carmín	50.00

2°. Los timbres que de la anterior emisión quedan circulando y que sean de legal procedencia, deberán cambiarse é inutilizarse en la Dirección General de Contribuciones, por los timbres de esta nueva emisión, durante los días que transcurran desde la presente fecha hasta la del treinta y uno de diciembre próximo, quedando sin ningún valor después de ese día; y para el cambio en los Departamentos de la República, los Administradores de Rentas remitirán á la Dirección de Contribuciones expresada, los que con tal objeto reciban de los particulares.

HAITÍ.

MODIFICACIÓN DEL ARANCEL DE ADUANAS

[“Boletín Internacional de Aduanas.”]

DÉCIMO SUPLEMENTO AL CUADERNO NO. 108.

(Noviembre de 1902.)

I.—Decreto del Gobierno Provisional del 22 de septiembre de 1902, suprimiendo temporalmente los derechos de entrada aplicables á la importación de la sal.

[Le Moniteur de 24 de septiembre de 1902.]

ARTÍCULO 1. Desde la publicación del presente decreto y hasta el 31 de diciembre de este año, no se percibirán derechos á la importación de la sal.

ART. 2. El miembro del Gobierno provisional, Jefe del Departamento de Hacienda y Comercio, quedu encargado de la ejecución del presente decreto.

II.—Decreto del Gobierno provisional, del 29 de septiembre de 1902, concediendo franquicia de derechos á los materiales de construcción que se importen en Petit-Goâve.

[Le Moniteur del 1° de octubre de 1902.]

ARTÍCULO 1. Se concede franquicia completa de derechos de aduana á los materiales de construcción, tales como tablas, piezas de armadura, clavos, palastros, caballetes y tablillas para cubrir techos, que se importen en Petit-Goâve desde la publicación del presente decreto hasta el 30 de septiembre de 1903.

ART. 2. Cuando los materiales expresados en el artículo anterior salgan de Petit-Goâve con destino á un puerto cualquiera de la República, adeudarán los derechos de aduana señalados en el Arancel.

ART. 3. El miembro del Gobierno provisional, Jefe del Departamento de Hacienda y Comercio, queda encargado de la publicación, impresión y ejecución del presente decreto.

HONDURAS.

POBLACIÓN EN 1901.

Según el Censo de 1901, la población de Honduras es como sigue:

Departamentos.	Hombres.	Mujeres.	Total.
Tegucigalpa.....	39,617	42,183	81,800
Copán.....	30,690	13,508	62,398
Gracias.....	24,543	23,039	48,242
Choluteca.....	22,199	23,141	45,340
Olancho.....	20,966	23,530	44,496
El Paraíso.....	19,567	20,351	39,918
Santa Bárbara.....	18,053	18,175	36,228
Valle.....	16,611	16,839	33,450
Comayagua.....	13,960	15,063	29,023
La Paz.....	13,452	13,982	27,384
Intibucá.....	12,723	13,625	26,348
Certés.....	11,594	10,207	21,801
Voro.....	9,542	10,446	19,988
Colón.....	6,851	7,440	13,791
Atlántida.....	4,778	4,019	8,797
Islas de la Bahía.....	2,458	2,279	4,737
Total.....	267,304	276,437	543,741

MÉXICO.

REFORMA DE LA ORDENANZA DE ADUANAS.

El Ejecutivo ha expedido, por conducto de la Secretaría de Hacienda, el siguiente decreto:

ARTÍCULO 1°. Se reforman los artículos 468 y 469 de la Ordenanza General de Aduanas, en los términos que á continuación se expresan:

ART. 468. La importación de pequeñas cantidades de mercancías extranjeras, destinadas al consumo de las poblaciones fronterizas, y procedentes de las inmediatas de los países limítrofes, podrá efectuarse por los pasos ó vados señalados por las aduanas para el tráfico internacional, sin que sea necesaria la presentación de factura consular ni de ningún otro documento, siempre que el valor de dichas mercancías no exceda de \$10.

ART. 469. Para los efectos del artículo que precede, se observarán las siguientes prevenciones:

1. En cada garita de las habilitadas en las Aduanas fronterizas para el tráfico internacional, se comisionará á un empleado para el reconocimiento de las mercancías de que se trata, así como para el ajuste y cobro de los derechos que causen.

2. Los introductores de esas mercancías las presentarán á dicho empleado y le manifestarán verbalmente el valor de factura de las mismas.

3. Verificado el reconocimiento, el empleado anotará en el talón de un libro especial de boletas, formadas con arreglo al modelo núm. 47 de esta Ordenanza, los pormenores siguientes: número de orden, fecha

de la importación, nombre del importador, cantidad, peso ó medida de la mercancía (según sea el dato que sirva para el ajuste), especificación de la misma, fracción de la Tarifa á que pertenezca y su cuota correspondiente, valor de los derechos y de factura de los efectos y total monto de los derechos que se cobren conforme á la ley. En la boleta talonaria figurarán: el nombre del importador, la cantidad, peso ó medida de las mercancías, la especificación de éstas, así como la de la fracción de la Tarifa á que pertenezcan, el total monto de los derechos, la fecha de la operación y la firma del empleado recaudador.

4. Cobrados los derechos, la boleta talonaria será desprendida del libro y entregada al causante con los efectos, como constancia del pago y terminación del despacho. Antes de que se desprenda la boleta, el importador firmará su conformidad al calce de la liquidación pormenorizada, asentada en el talón de la boleta, y autorizada ya por el empleado respectivo.

5. Cada boleta deberá legalizarse con una estampilla talonaria de Timbre por valor de cinco centavos, la cual será ministrada por el empleado aduanero respectivo, quien cobrará su importe al introductor. La estampilla se fijará y cancelará en el documento por el empleado, de tal manera que, al desprender del libro la boleta talonaria, quede adherida á éste la matriz de la estampilla y su talón á la hoja del libro.

6. Para cada caso de importación se expedirá una boleta talonaria, aun cuando se trate de mercancías libres de derechos.

7. El producto de la recaudación lo entregará diariamente el empleado encargado de ella en la Caja de la Aduana, con una noticia arreglada al modelo núm. 55 de esta Ordenanza, que comprenda el número de orden de las boletas expedidas y, para cada una de ellas, la especificación de las mercancías, la fracción de la Tarifa, la cantidad, peso ó medida que haya servido de base para el ajuste, la cuota correspondiente, el valor de los derechos y el de factura de los efectos y la aplicación á sus respectivos ramos del total de los derechos cobrados en el día.

8. De las noticias de que se trata, que con el "conforme" del Contador y el V^o B^o del Administrador servirán á las Aduanas para comprobar las partidas de ingreso, se sacarán dos copias, una para el archivo de la oficina y la otra para remitirla desde luego á la Dirección General del Ramo.

9. Á la misma Dirección remitirán las Aduanas, con su cuenta general, los libros de las boletas talonarias correspondientes á cada ejercicio económico.

ART. 2^o. En substitución del modelo núm. 47 de la Ordenanza expresada, se establece el que con igual número figura adjunto, relativo al libro de boletas talonarias de que habla el artículo 469 del propio ordenamiento, reformado por este decreto.

Á los modelos de la repetida Ordenanza se adiciona el marcado con el núm. 55 que se acompaña á este decreto, y corresponde á las noticias de recaudación mencionadas en el citado artículo 469 reformado.

ART. 3°. Se derogan los artículos 72, 73, fracción 8 del 78 y 471 de la Ordenanza General de Aduanas, relativos á la certificación consular de los permisos de importación de mercancías en pequeñas cantidades por las fronteras, así como la fracción 39 del artículo 527 y 12 del artículo 544 de la misma Ordenanza.

ARTÍCULO TRANSITORIO.

Este decreto comenzará á regir el día 1° de noviembre próximo; y al efecto, la Dirección General del Ramo proveerá á las Aduanas respectivas de los libros talonarios á que se refiere la fracción 3 del artículo 2°.

Por tanto, mando se imprima, publique, circule y se le dé el debido cumplimiento.

Dado en el Palacio del Poder Ejecutivo Federal, en México, á trece de septiembre de mil novecientos dos.

NUEVOS DERECHOS DE IMPORTACIÓN.

[“Diario Oficial.”]

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

“Que en uso de las facultades concedidas al Ejecutivo por la ley del Congreso de la Unión, de 24 del actual, he tenido á bien expedir el siguiente Decreto estableciendo la base de liquidación y de cobro de los derechos causados por la importación de mercancías extranjeras.

“ARTÍCULO 1°. Desde el día 1° de enero de 1903 quedarán derogadas las leyes de 30 de noviembre de 1888 y de 12 de mayo de 1896, que establecieron, respectivamente, los impuestos de 2 por ciento para Obras en los Puertos y de 7 por ciento de Timbre sobre los derechos de importación.

“ART. 2°. Desde la misma fecha de 1° de enero de 1903, los derechos de importación que causen las mercancías extranjeras que se introduzcan á la República, seguirán ajustándose con arreglo á las cuotas que señala la Tarifa de Importación; pero la suma que arroje el ajuste se reducirá al 50 por ciento y este producto se multiplicará por la cantidad que haya señalado la Secretaría de Hacienda como tipo para liquidar los derechos en el mes respectivo y que en ningún caso será inferior al 220 por ciento. El resultado representará el monto de los derechos de importación que deba satisfacer el causante.

“ART. 3°. La Secretaría de Hacienda, para fijar mensualmente el tipo de liquidación á que se refiere el artículo anterior, tomará el promedio del precio á que hubieren vendido los Bancos de la Capital sus giros á la vista sobre Nueva York en cada uno de los días transcurridos del 1° al 25 del mes en que tenga que hacer la designación, y sobre los puntos de diferencia entre el cambio fijo de 220 por ciento y dicho promedio, hará una reducción de 30 por ciento, ó de un tanto menor

si en lo sucesivo aumentaren las obligaciones que deba pagar la Nación en moneda extranjera. La misma Secretaría, en cualquiera de los días comprendidos del 25 al 28 del citado mes, dará á conocer á las Aduanas, por conducto de la Dirección General del Ramo, el tipo que hubiere calculado y conforme al cual deban liquidarse los derechos en el mes siguiente, publicándose la designación en el 'Diario Oficial.'

"ART. 4°. El tipo de liquidación de derechos fijado para cada mes, se aplicará á las mercancías conducidas en buques que fondeen en el puerto de destino, ó que se introduzcan por nuestras fronteras, después de las doce de la noche del día último del mes anterior y antes de la misma hora del día último del mes de que se trate, aun cuando en uno y en otro caso, el ajuste de los pedimentos de despacho se haga en fecha posterior á la del día último del mes en que rigió el tipo de liquidación respectivo. Las mercancías importadas por la vía postal quedarán sujetas al tipo de liquidación de derechos que esté vigente el día de su llegada al país.

"ART. 5°. El impuesto de timbre que causan á su importación las bebidas alcohólicas y los naipes extranjeros, así como el derecho adicional en favor de los Municipios de los lugares donde están radicadas las Aduanas, se calcularán sobre el monto de los derechos de importación liquidados con arreglo á los artículos que preceden. Del mismo modo se computará el importe de las penas pecuniarias que establece la Ordenanza General de Aduanas para corregir las infracciones á la misma, cuando esas penas tengan por base un tanto proporcional sobre los derechos de importación.

"ART. 6°. Las mercancías importadas para el consumo de la Zona Libre, con la excepción que señala el artículo 676 de la Ordenanza General de Aduanas, sólo pagarán un 10 por ciento sobre el importe de los derechos calculados con arreglo á lo prevenido en el artículo 2° del presente decreto; pero el impuesto á favor de los Municipios, así como el de timbre que causen las bebidas alcohólicas y los naipes extranjeros introducidos para su consumo en la misma Zona, se pagarán calculados sobre el monto íntegro de los expresados derechos.

"ART. 7°. Las mercancías importadas con destino á la Zona Libre, así como sus similares producidas en la misma región, que se internen con arreglo á lo prevenido en la sección IV del capítulo XXII de la Ordenanza General de Aduanas, causarán sus derechos conforme al tipo de liquidación vigente en la fecha en que se solicite la internación, y del monto de esos derechos se deducirá el 10 por ciento de que habla el artículo que precede, aun cuando las mercancías se hubiesen importado en cualquiera otra fecha anterior. Los derechos de los efectos extranjeros que se trasladen de un punto á otro de la citada Zona, se calcularán del mismo modo, ya sea para hacerlos efectivos, cuando así proceda conforme á la ley, ó ya para la imposición de las penas que correspondan en los casos de infracción á la misma ley.

“Por tanto, mando se imprima, publique, circule y se le dé el debido cumplimiento.

“Dado en el Palacio del Poder Ejecutivo Federal, en México, á veinticinco de noviembre de mil novecientos dos.

“PORFIRIO DÍAZ.

“Al Secretario de Estado y del Despacho de Hacienda y Crédito Público, Lic. JOSÉ IVES LIMANTOUR, Presente.”

LOS PRESUPUESTOS GENERALES PARA 1903-4.

[Del “Economista Mexicano.”]

Las cifras relativas al año fiscal que terminó en 30 de junio del año de 1902, según la “Nota” que acompaña á la Cuenta del Erario Federal, remitida por la Secretaría de Hacienda á la Cámara de Diputados, son como sigue:

Ingresos por ramos normales.....	\$66, 147, 048. 72
Egresos por ramos normales.....	63, 081, 513. 73

Resulta, pues, un excedente de los ingresos sobre los egresos de \$3,065,534.99.

Puede considerarse este resultado como sumamente satisfactorio, teniendo en cuenta la nueva y persistente baja de la plata, que, iniciada á mediados de abril, continuó dejándose sentir con mayor fuerza hasta la terminación del expresado ejercicio económico. Conocida es la influencia que la depreciación del metal blanco ejerce sobre los derechos de importación, y explicables los temores de que se registrara una depresión en esta renta, á medida que aumentaran, por efecto del cambio, los valores en oro de las mercancías introducidas en la República.

Estos temores eran tanto más fundados cuanto que los citados derechos habían presentado una reducción bastante considerable durante el primer semestre del año fiscal, en comparación con el misiuo período de 1900-1901, como se podrá ver en pormenor en las páginas de la Iniciativa de Presupuestos para el año de 1903-4 que se han publicado. En los tres últimos meses de 1901-2, el aumento de los derechos de importación sobre las recaudaciones de iguales meses de 1900-1901, se elevó á \$1,262,000, que unidos á \$315,000, aumento en febrero de 1902 sobre febrero de 1901, no sólo compensaron la dimiaución registrada en meses anteriores, sino que hicieron la recaudación total de esa renta superara á la obtenida en 1900-1901.

Antes de pasar al examen particular de cada una de las partidas que constituyen los ingresos normales, vamos á reproducir un cuadro que da á conocer los ingresos ordinarios en efectivo, los egresos del mismo carácter y los excedentes de los primeros sobre los segundos, desde

que, vencida la crisis que pesó sobre el país en los años de 1892 á 1894, han comenzado á cerrarse con *superávits* las cuentas anuales:

Ejercicios.	Ingresos ordinarios en efectivo.	Egresos ordinarios en efectivo.	Excedente de los ingresos.
1895-96.....	\$50,521,470.42	\$45,070,123.13	\$5,451,347.29
1896-97.....	51,500,628.75	48,330,505.25	3,170,123.50
1897-98.....	52,697,984.55	51,815,285.66	882,698.89
1898-99.....	60,139,212.84	53,499,541.94	6,639,670.90
1899-1900.....	64,261,076.39	57,944,687.85	6,316,388.54
1900-1901.....	62,998,804.63	59,423,005.75	3,575,798.88
1901-2.....	66,147,048.72	63,081,513.73	3,065,534.99

Se observa que á pesar de las causas que lógicamente han podido obrar sobre las rentas públicas en sentido de una reducción, el año fiscal de 1901-2 ocupa un puesto bastante favorecido en la serie de aumentos que han tenido los ingresos en los años citados.

Este hecho resulta aun de mayor relieve fijando la atención en las siguientes cifras:

Aumento de los ingresos sobre el año fiscal anterior.

1896-97.....	+ \$979,158
1897-98.....	+1,197,356
1898-99.....	+7,441,228
1899-1900.....	+4,121,864
1900-1901.....	-1,262,272
1901-2.....	+3,148,244

Por más que ya es conocida la mayor parte de las recaudaciones de las rentas públicas en el año fiscal á que se contrae la "Nota" de referencia, vamos, sin embargo, á agrupar inmediatamente los ingresos, según sus fuentes de procedencia:

PRIMER GRUPO.

Impuestos sobre el comercio exterior.

Derechos de importación.....	\$26,391,048.78
Derechos de exportación.....	864,021.12
2 por ciento para obras de los puertos.....	523,085.84
Derechos diversos de puerto.....	519,521.86
Derechos consulares, de practicaje, sanidad, patente de navegación y certificados expedidos por legaciones y consulados.....	434,857.06
Suma.....	28,732,534.66

SEGUNDO GRUPO.

Impuestos interiores que se causan en la federación.

Renta del timbre.....	\$26,936,788.41
Derechos de afinación, ensaye, fundición, apartado y amonedación..	1,435,467.18
Derechos de marca de fábrica y patentes de invención.....	33,480.00
Suma.....	28,405,735.59

TERCER GRUPO.

Impuestos interiores que se acusan en el distrito y territorios.

Contribuciones directas: predial, profesional, de patente y sobre harinas y pulques	\$3, 233, 904. 17
Impuestos sobre licencias	178, 950. 58
Otros derechos	422. 21
Suma	3, 413, 276. 96

CUARTO GRUPO.

Servicios públicos y ramos menores.

Productos del correo	\$2, 367, 957. 22
Productos de telégrafos	1, 203, 710. 55
Productos líquidos de los establecimientos industriales del gobierno ..	16, 662. 35
Productos de propiedades nacionales	1, 144, 306. 23
Lotería, aprovechamientos y ramos menores	862, 855. 16
Suma	5, 595, 501. 51

RESUMEN.

Primero grupo	\$28, 732, 534. 66
Segundo grupo	28, 405, 735. 59
Tercer grupo	3, 413, 276. 96
Cuarto grupo	5, 595, 501. 51
Total	66, 147, 048. 72

Si de los ingresos pasamos ahora á los egresos, vemos que la suma de \$63,081,513.73 á que ascendieron las erogaciones del Erario Federal, se distribuyó por ramos administrativos en la siguiente forma:

Poder Legislativo	\$1, 091, 149. 42
Poder Ejecutivo	159, 165. 99
Poder Judicial	503, 549. 81
Secretaría de Relaciones	1, 019, 080. 34
Secretaría de Gobernación	4, 909, 918. 72
Secretaría de Justicia é Instrucción Pública	3, 134, 159. 13
Secretaría de Fomento	968, 788. 64
Secretaría de Comunicaciones	9, 366, 331. 45
Secretaría de Hacienda, servicios administrativos	7, 036, 665. 13
Secretaría de Hacienda, Deuda Pública	20, 566, 956. 92
Secretaría de Guerra	14, 325, 748. 18
Total	63, 081, 513. 73

LOS IMPUESTOS SOBRE EL ORO.

El "Diario Oficial" ha publicado el siguiente decreto:

"ARTÍCULO 1°. Desde el día 1° de enero de 1903, la liquidación de los impuestos del 3 por ciento de timbre y 2 por ciento de amonedación, á que se refiere la ley de 27 de marzo de 1897, se hará, por lo que toca al oro, según el valor comercial en plata de dicho metal, que se calculará de la manera que determina el artículo siguiente:

“ART. 2º. El valor comercial del oro se fijará cada mes en plata, tomando como base el valor de \$675,416, que la ley monetaria asigna al kilogramo de oro, el cual valor se reducirá á pesos plata, según el promedio de los tipos de cambio sobre Nueva York durante los veinticinco primeros días del mes anterior.

ART. 3º. La Secretaría de Hacienda en cualquiera de los días comprendidos del 25 al 28 de cada mes dará á conocer dicho tipo de cambio á la Dirección de las Casas de Moneda y á la de Aduanas, á fin de que con él se hagan las liquidaciones de los metales preciosos presentados para su amonedación ó su exportación del día 1º al último del mes siguiente.”

APROVECHAMIENTO DE AGUA COMO FUERZA MOTRIZ.

[Del “Economista Mexicano.”]

La Secretaría de Fomento ha celebrado un contrato con el Sr. OSCAR BRANIFF, en cuya virtud el concesionario queda autorizado para ejecutar las obras hidráulicas necesarias para utilizar, como fuerza motriz, hasta la cantidad de 11,000 litros de agua por segundo, como máximo, del Río Atoyac, en el Cantón de Córdoba, del Estado de Veracruz.

Las obras deben de estar terminadas en el plazo de siete años.

La misma Secretaría acaba de celebrar otro contrato con el Sr. THOMAS BRANIFF, jr., en cuya virtud el interesado puede ejecutar las obras hidráulicas necesarias para utilizar como energía hidráulica hasta la cantidad de 29,000 litros de agua por segundo, como máximo, del Río Blanco, en el Cantón de Orizaba, del Estado de Veracruz.

Las mencionadas obras deben estar terminadas en el plazo de siete años.

EXPLOTACIÓN DE MADERAS.

La Secretaría de Fomento ha celebrado un contrato con el Sr. Lic. RODOLFO REYES para la explotación de maderas de caoba, de tinte y de construcción, y la extracción de gomas y resinas, en una extensión de 162,224 hectáreas de terreno nacional, ubicada en el partido de Peto del Estado de Yucatán.

El concesionario pagará como precio de arrendamiento:

I. La cuota de un peso cincuenta centavos (\$1.50), en efectivo, por cada árbol de caoba ó cedro que corte ó se proponga cortar.

II. La cuota de cincuenta centavos (\$0.50) por cada árbol de madera de construcción.

III. La cuota de un peso (\$1) por tonelada de leña.

IV. La cuota de dos pesos (\$2) por cada tonelada de palo de tinte ó de otras maderas tintoriales.

V. La cuota de diez y ocho pesos (\$18) por tonelada de chicle.

VI. La cuota de veinticuatro pesos (\$24) por tonelada de hule.

VII. La cuota de un peso (\$1) anual por hectárea de terreno que dedique al cultivo.

VIII. La cuota de cincuenta centavos (\$0.50) anuales por cabeza de ganado que paste en la zona.

IX. La cuota de diez centavos (\$0.10) anuales por cada hectárea que dedique á la explotación.

Todas estas cuotas se pagarán adelantadas en la Jefatura de Hacienda del Estado de Yucatán, previo el aviso que dará el concesionario á la Agencia de Tierras en el mismo Estado al principiarse cada año natural, en el cual aviso ha de constar el número de hectáreas que desee someter á la explotación, el número de árboles que se proponga cortar en el transcurso del año, y la cantidad de goma y resinas que pretenda extraer.

La duración del contrato será de diez años.

El concesionario queda obligado á someter á la explotación una superficie mínima de diez y siete mil hectáreas durante los dos primeros años del contrato, treinta y cuatro mil más durante los dos años subsecuentes y veintidós mil más en cada uno de los seis años restantes.

DECRETO AUTORIZANDO LA LIBRE IMPORTACIÓN DE TRIGO.

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

Que para evitar el perjuicio que puede originar la escasez que empieza á notarse en las existencias de trigo de producción nacional; y en uso de la facultad que concede al Ejecutivo el artículo 2º de la Ley de Ingresos de 28 de mayo último, he tenido á bien decretar lo siguiente:

ARTÍCULO 1º. El trigo que se introduzca por las Aduanas de la República desde el 15 del presente mes hasta el 31 de marzo de 1903 causará la cuota de 50 centavos por cada cien kilogramos de su peso bruto.

ART. 2º. Desde el día 1º de abril de 1903 el trigo que se importe volverá á causar la cuota que señala la fracción 146 de la Tarifa de Importación.

Por tanto mando se imprima, publique, circule y se le dé el debido cumplimiento.

Dado en el Palacio del Poder Ejecutivo Federal, en México, á siete de noviembre de mil novecientos dos.

NICARAGUA.

RIQUEZAS DEL LITORAL DEL ATLÁNTICO.

[Del "Comercio de Managua," No. 1789.]

El Doctor ÁNGEL UGARTE, que residió algún tiempo en el litoral del mar Caribe, dice que las tres industrias que constituyen la verdadera riqueza de la costa atlántica y que aseguran su porvenir para toda la vida, son la minería, el hule y el banano.

La primera de estas industrias, cuenta con muchas minas en explotación, dando muchas de ellas muy buenos rendimientos, como la de Los Ángeles, La Luz, etc. Estas minas han producido, en el término de un mes, *dos mil quinientas onzas* de oro limpio completamente; y así por el estilo son las demás que existen.

El hule se exporta en muy considerable escala, y con el subido precio que ese artículo tiene actualmente en los mercados extranjeros, las ganancias que reporta á los que se dedican á esa industria son muy considerables.

Pero no se refiere tanto el Señor UGARTE al hule que actualmente se exporta y que es extraído de los árboles, que espontáneos crecen en las selvas, como á las grandes plantaciones que de este valioso árbol se han hecho en aquel litoral.

Esas plantaciones no han empezado á rendir producto por no tener todavía suficiente desarrollo; pero cuando ya lo tengan, entonces su rendimiento será muy grande, y quizás llegue á constituir el primer ramo de riqueza en aquella región.

La industria frutera se halla en buen pie, tanto por la producción de la fruta, como por el buen precio á que se vende, pues pagan á razón de 75 centavos plata cada racimo de banano de primera, ó sea de los que constan de nueve gajos. Los que tienen menos los pagan á otros precios proporcionados á su clase, pero siempre son éstos remunerativos.

Llegan al Rama, continúa el referido doctor, unos seis vapores al mes, los cuales cargan aproximadamente unos 20,000 racimos cada uno, lo que da un total de 120,000 racimos que se exportan mensualmente.

PERÚ.

IMPORTACIÓN GENERAL EN 1900 Y 1901.

[De la Memoria de Hacienda.]

Aduanas.	Valor oficial de la importación.	
	1900.	1901.
Callao.....	£1,837,378	£1,766,919
Mollendo.....	509,790	251,154
Salaverry.....	145,867	94,578
Payta.....	98,082	69,279
Pucasmayo.....	35,593	32,731
Eten.....	75,451	43,012
Pisco.....	56,996	34,501
Pimentel.....	17,733	12,470
Ilo.....	3,945	1,923
Buena Vista.....	1,003	742
Agencia Aduanera.....	76,385	9,841
Total.....	2,758,223	2,317,150

Estos valores consistieron de los artículos siguientes:

Secciones arancelarias.	Artículos.	Valor oficial de la importación.	
		1900.	1901.
1	Algodón.....	£466,435	£361,257
2	Lana.....	223,084	147,763
3	Lencería.....	26,661	23,010
4	Sedería.....	55,313	43,498
5	Muebles y artículos costurados.....	189,700	169,162
6	Mercería y artículos diversos.....	1,244,008	1,176,815
7	Viveres y especias.....	360,326	252,903
8	Vinos y licores.....	48,793	45,584
9	Medicinas.....	58,446	97,158
10	Especialidades.....	9,072	.....
	Varias (por agencia aduanera).....	76,385	.....
	Total.....	2,758,223	2,317,150

SALVADOR.

MODIFICACIONES AL ARANCEL DE ADUANAS.

I.—Decreto de 1º de agosto de 1902, relativo á la importación de maquinaria y aparatos destinados á la elaboración de harina.

[“Diario Oficial” de 2 de agosto de 1902, No. 182.]

ARTÍCULO 1º. Se permite á los nacionales la importación, libre de derechos é impuestos municipales y de aduana, establecidos ó que en lo sucesivo se establezcan, de toda clase de motores hidráulicos ó de vapor y sus accesorios, molinos completos para elaborar harina flor, máquinas de desgranar, lavar y limpiar cereales, fajas, ejes, chumaceras, etc.

ART. 2º. El que montare un molino para hacer harina flor de trigo ó maíz, con toda la maquinaria completa para moler, cerner y empacar de 10 á 25 quintales de harina en diez horas de trabajo, tendrá derecho á que el Supremo Gobierno le permita, por una sola vez y por vía de prima, la importación, libre de toda clase de derechos é impuestos, hasta de mil quintales de trigo. Si la empresa molinera llega á producir cincuenta quintales en diez horas de trabajo, el empresario podrá importar, libres de toda clase de derechos é impuestos, hasta dos mil quintales de trigo; y si la empresa llegare á producir cien quintales en el mismo tiempo de trabajo, podrá importar, mediante la misma franquicia, hasta cuatro mil quintales de trigo.

ART. 3º. El que quisiere montar empresas harineras de mayor tamaño, deberá presentar por escrito su solicitud á la Junta Central de Agricultura, para obtener mayores franquicias que las establecidas en el artículo anterior; y esta corporación resolverá lo que tuviere por conveniente, quedando, desde luego, fuera de las condiciones del presente decreto el exceso que sobre tales franquicias pretendan obtener los interesados.

ART. 4°. Toda persona que, en virtud de las concesiones otorgadas en el presente decreto, importase trigo, libre de derechos ó impuestos, estará en la obligación estricta de entregar en el mes de abril á la Junta Central de Agricultura, un quintal por cada cien quintales de trigo que haya importado al país, el cual debe ser propio para semilla, es decir que debe venir en espiga, y si fuere posible, producido en climas cálidos.

II.—Acuerdo de 16 de agosto de 1902, relativo á las peroles de hierro fundido ó forjado.

[“Diario Oficial” de 18 de agosto de 1902, No. 193.]

Los peroles de hierro fundido ó forjado, remachados ó de una sola pieza, desde 20 kilogramos y 2 mm. de grueso en adelante, se aforarán á un centavo, sin el impuesto de tres pesos por cada cien kilogramos, y por los que no alcancen aquel peso, se continuarán cobrando diez centavos, sean ó no estañados. Este acuerdo comenzará á aplicarse desde el día de su publicación, quedando en este sentido modificados los números 101 y 105 de la Tarifa.

III.—Acuerdo de 18 de agosto de 1902, relativo á la importación de licores fuertes.

[“Diario Oficial” de 19 de agosto de 1902, No. 194.]

Conforme al artículo 574 de la Tarifa de Aforos, los importadores de licores fuertes extranjeros que no tienen patente están obligados á pagar el recargo de diez centavos por kilogramo, más otros veinte centavos, de conformidad con el artículo 287 del Reglamento de Licores. Considerando que no es justo cobrar por duplicado tal impuesto, el Poder Ejecutivo acuerda: eximir á dichos importadores del pago de los diez centavos primeramente relacionados.

COMERCIO DE LA GRAN BRETAÑA CON AMÉRICA EN EL AÑO 1902.

Los “Informes relativos al tráfico y navegación del Reino Unido,” publicados en diciembre de 1902, contienen los siguientes datos referentes al comercio de dicho Reino con las naciones de América en el año 1902. Todos estos datos están comparados con los del 1900 y de 1901.

IMPORTACIONES.

Artículos y países.	Valor.		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
<i>Animales vivos.</i>			
Ganado vacuno:			
República Argentina.....	£667,500		
Estados Unidos.....	6,500,744	£7,324,154	£6,144,646
Ganado lanar:			
República Argentina.....	289,000		
Estados Unidos.....	224,843	463,519	361,736
<i>Comestibles y bebidas.</i>			
Trigo:			
República Argentina.....	6,088,923	2,670,355	1,463,981
Chile.....	863		84,999
Estados Unidos.....	7,756,343	10,594,752	10,144,740
Harina de trigo:			
Estados Unidos.....	8,366,256	8,698,249	7,219,846
Cebada:			
Estados Unidos.....	1,349,816	872,694	936,691
Avena:			
Estados Unidos.....	1,479,737	1,185,928	357,763
Maíz:			
República Argentina.....	1,514,313	2,616,524	3,549,729
Estados Unidos.....	8,596,172	5,944,905	561,230
Carne de vaca, fresca:			
República Argentina.....	667,298	1,218,246	1,723,732
Estados Unidos.....	6,059,776	6,761,587	5,204,057
Carne de carnero, fresca:			
República Argentina.....	1,689,078	1,950,599	2,273,027
Carne de puerco, fresca:			
Estados Unidos.....	502,618	762,993	572,328
Tocino:			
Estados Unidos.....	7,491,943	9,255,851	8,239,522
Carne de vaca, salada:			
Estados Unidos.....	244,821	246,927	227,283
Café:			
Brasil.....	90,805	238,036	470,403
Centro América.....	611,882	837,513	551,228
Azúcar sin refinar:			
Brasil.....	55,413	155,410	191,376
Perú.....	129,353	42,005	57,182
República Argentina.....	107,564	307,678	304,812
Tabaco en rama:			
Estados Unidos.....			6,722,902
Tabaco labrado:			
Estados Unidos.....	1,209,642	1,307,153	1,206,479
<i>Metalcs.</i>			
Cobre:			
Chile.....	415,724	252,732	289,348
Estados Unidos.....	39,489	31,588	21,666
Réguilo y precipitado:			
Chile.....	319,790	161,190	251,860
Perú.....	111,717	285,152	135,811
Estados Unidos.....	378,252	696,898	406,098
Hierro forjado y no forjado:			
Chile.....	1,097,347	1,294,245	914,230
Estados Unidos.....	2,121,194	1,360,861	2,285,734
Hierro en lingotes:			
Estados Unidos.....	350,649	132,784	59,762
Acero no forjado:			
Estados Unidos.....	1,015,601	294,349	34,593
Piomo en lingotes y láminas:			
Estados Unidos.....	683,328	581,685	565,170
<i>Acéites.</i>			
Petróleo:			
Estados Unidos.....	2,847,108	2,639,527	2,686,104
Acéite lubricador:			
Estados Unidos.....	815,171	832,827	856,333
<i>Materias primas para fábricas de tejidos.</i>			
Algodón en rama:			
Brasil.....	669,595	270,041	1,088,227
Estados Unidos.....	30,196,513	32,355,712	29,283,929
Lana de carnero:			
Sud América.....	957,804	1,604,099	1,266,277
Lana de alpaca, llama y vicuña:			
Perú.....	205,839	226,649	259,927

IMPORTACIONES—Continúa.

Artículos y países.	Valor.		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
<i>Materias primas para varias industrias.</i>			
Cueros crudos:			
Repúblicas Argentina y Uruguay	£18,629	£74,300	£151,535
Brasil	31,200	27,485	53,727
Sebo y estearina:			
República Argentina	239,288	273,068	675,630
Estados Unidos	702,226	453,074	195,113
<i>Artículos manufacturados.</i>			
Rieles de acero:			
Estados Unidos	115,032	187,740	46,814
Ejes y llantas:			
Estados Unidos	1,002,184	689,105	491,318
Artículos de jute:			
Estados Unidos	3,038,638	3,356,508	3,577,921
Papel:			
Estados Unidos	52,205	60,019	308,074
<i>Miscelánea.</i>			
Caballos:			
Estados Unidos	952,956	659,299	264,529
Líñaza y semilla de líñaza:			
República Argentina	682,122	1,516,546	1,864,814
Estados Unidos	161,796	149,258	265,631
EXPORTACIONES.			
<i>Sustancias alimenticias y bebidas.</i>			
Aguas gaseosas:			
Estados Unidos	210,462	204,423	205,033
Sal, gema y cristalizada:			
Estados Unidos	95,384	100,159	86,772
Espíritus:			
Estados Unidos	245,191	290,287	335,176
<i>Materias primas.</i>			
Carbón de piedra, coke, etc.:			
Brasil	803,837	721,899	757,265
Lana de carnero:			
Estados Unidos	513,003	370,329	644,652
<i>Artículos manufacturados en todo ó en parte.</i>			
Artículos de algodón de todas clases:			
República Argentina	1,561,838	1,174,882	1,186,106
Brasil	1,196,298	800,000	1,405,632
Estados Unidos	485,131	385,967	310,523
Chile	998,277	744,384	642,667
Colombia	177,176	592,346	377,065
México	401,288	252,912	329,852
Perú	301,588	358,079	366,684
Estados Unidos	1,698,519	1,406,637	1,960,488
Uruguay	344,092	311,976	430,683
Venezuela	350,858	295,857	182,288
Hilaza de jute:			
Brasil	262,380	336,768	366,969
Estados Unidos	17,798	9,623	12,173
Artículos de jute:			
República Argentina	321,072	326,451	147,044
Brasil	15,255	30,816	19,127
Estados Unidos	887,816	1,123,734	1,075,009
Hilaza de lino:			
Estados Unidos	44,271	41,746	65,643
Géneros de hilo en piezas:			
República Argentina	46,340	49,180	55,329
Brasil	67,061	40,873	50,618
Colombia	21,956	48,883	14,496
México	39,641	26,767	48,443
Estados Unidos	1,901,976	2,029,973	2,282,836
Tejidos de lana:			
República Argentina	192,884	116,987	123,593
Brasil	71,080	52,528	82,534
Chile	144,046	112,664	106,863
Perú	81,627	85,707	73,303
Estados Unidos	390,845	331,393	408,748
Uruguay	49,201	32,515	26,805
Tejidos de estambre:			
República Argentina	361,763	164,769	164,047
Brasil	122,293	83,917	100,750
Chile	212,858	148,605	167,048

EXPORTACIONES—Continúa.

Artículos y países.	Valor.		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
<i>Artículos manufacturados en todo ó en parte—Continúa.</i>			
Tejidos de estambre—Continúa.			
Perú.....	£37,788	£44,162	£25,726
Estados Unidos.....	787,696	647,688	877,282
Uruguay.....	90,292	50,294	45,583
Alfombras:			
República Argentina.....	45,867	26,692	32,534
Chile.....	45,105	31,736	24,980
Estados Unidos.....	56,224	50,186	73,799
<i>Metales y artículos de metal.</i>			
Cuchillería:			
República Argentina.....	20,466	19,213	15,221
Brasil.....	33,541	25,938	30,371
Chile.....	14,547	14,451	13,426
Estados Unidos.....	84,698	77,163	73,963
Ferretería, no enumerada:			
República Argentina.....	36,431	27,102	20,499
Brasil.....	30,090	22,098	27,851
Chile.....	18,133	20,746	21,103
Estados Unidos.....	43,034	44,671	45,358
Hierro en lingotes:			
Estados Unidos.....	308,732	269,733	1,794,320
Hierro en barras, varillas, etc.:			
República Argentina.....	109,425	32,618	27,012
Brasil.....	88,645	23,862	32,015
Chile.....	50,923	35,496	34,200
Estados Unidos.....	80,603	95,223	84,271
Uruguay.....	27,757	9,369	9,988
Hierro para ferrocarriles:			
República Argentina.....	322,599	572,579	401,759
Brasil.....	94,948	71,933	122,652
Chile.....	25,199	86,688	37,202
Cuba y Puerto Rico.....	20,243	14,158	6,114
México.....	88,112	56,736	319,509
Perú.....	27,952	16,795	46,723
Estados Unidos.....	268	418	87,043
Uruguay.....	72,858	43,178	3,300
Arambre de hierro ó acero:			
República Argentina.....	46,245	58,042	62,520
Brasil.....	14,308	10,146	12,388
Estados Unidos.....	45,573	69,092	80,920
Hierro galvanizado en hojas:			
República Argentina.....	321,676	321,364	278,165
Brasil.....	41,427	23,737	42,265
Centro América.....	18,961	19,560	29,080
Chile.....	144,459	115,536	77,741
México.....	79,900	63,976	83,306
Uruguay.....	39,184	42,483	44,306
Hoja de lata:			
República Argentina.....	73,734	50,491	67,742
Brasil.....	74,187	45,915	76,571
Estados Unidos.....	786,249	1,000,905	887,448
Hierro colado ó forjado:			
República Argentina.....	253,540	302,697	214,378
Brasil.....	202,039	131,335	182,825
Chile.....	119,270	115,783	136,646
Perú.....	29,830	31,568	35,126
Estados Unidos.....	39,019	42,306	62,492
<i>Maquinaria.</i>			
Locomotoras:			
Sud América.....	228,787	259,994	159,873
Estados Unidos.....	909	3,630	7,177
Maquinaria agrícola:			
Sud América.....	66,209	74,795	35,556
Estados Unidos.....	448	59	196
Maquinaria de las demás clases:			
Sud América.....	110,279	136,359	140,134
Estados Unidos.....	33,528	9,766	19,721
Instrumentos de agricultura:			
Sud América.....	107,568	82,982	76,551
Estados Unidos.....	1,117	817	1,934
Máquinas de coser:			
Sud América.....	56,368	38,267	44,082
Maquinaria de minas:			
Sud América.....	34,985	39,706	37,177
Estados Unidos.....	197	1,240	1,254
Maquinaria textil:			
Sud América.....	130,122	108,735	164,906
Estados Unidos.....	648,719	455,733	550,641

EXPORTACIONES—Continúa.

Artículos y países.	Valor.		
	1900.	1901.	1902.
<i>Miscelánea.</i>			
Cimiento:			
República Argentina.....	£32,549	£31,955	£30,284
Brasil	21,453	10,492	11,399
Estados Unidos.....	68,396	17,529	31,811
Loza:			
República Argentina.....	57,645	41,642	35,604
Brasil	64,417	57,446	63,072
Estados Unidos.....	589,778	502,544	490,248
Accite de semilla:			
Brasil	54,183	52,306	60,710

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RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

CONTRAT DE CHEMIN DE FER AVEC LA BOLIVIE.

Le "British Board of Trade Journal" du 8 janvier 1903, annonce que les gouvernements de la République Argentine et de la Bolivie ont signé un contrat pour le prolongement du chemin de fer qui s'étend actuellement de Jujuy à La Quiaca, sur la frontière bolivienne. Le nouveau terminus sera à Tapiza ou à tout autre point aussi avantageux en Bolivie.

La République Argentine payera tous les frais de construction et exploitera et dirigera cette ligne comme une société privée; mais le gouvernement bolivien pourra, quand bon lui semblera, racheter la partie de la ligne située sur son territoire, en payant la somme qu'elle aura coûtée. Il pourra aussi rembourser une partie des frais et obtenir une part dans les bénéfices en proportion des sommes remboursées.

Le gouvernement bolivien n'aura aucune voix au sujet du tarif tant que la ligne sera sous la direction de la République Argentine, à moins que le dividende sur le capital versé n'atteigne 7 pour cent. Mais on accordera une réduction de 50 pour cent sur les frais ordinaires au gouvernement bolivien pour les marchandises qu'il pourrait faire transporter sur son territoire.

Les mêmes privilèges seront accordés au gouvernement argentin quand le chemin de fer passera entre les mains de la Bolivie.

BUDGET POUR L'ANNÉE 1903.

La "Review of the River Plate" du 12 décembre 1902, publie les chiffres du Budget de la République Argentine pour l'année 1903, ainsi que ceux de l'année 1902, pour en faire la comparaison.

	1903.	1902.
	<i>Or.</i>	<i>Or.</i>
Affaires Etrangères	\$314,181	\$387,141
Dettes	31,116,619	31,001,133
Marine	11,462	11,462
Agriculture	12,000	12,000
Travaux publics	1,300,000	2,085,970
	<i>Papier.</i>	<i>Papier.</i>
Congrès	\$2,617,000	\$2,558,000
Intérieur	14,561,000	14,699,000
Affaires Etrangères	1,241,000	1,351,000
Finance	7,735,000	7,857,000
Dettes	12,060,000	12,118,000
Education	13,100,000	13,112,000
Armée	14,298,000	18,601,000
Marine	9,194,000	11,943,000
Agriculture	2,834,000	2,994,000
Travaux publics	9,905,000	11,640,000
Pensions	5,555,000	5,500,000

BOLIVIE.

COMMERCE DE LA BOLIVIE EN 1901, VIA ANTOFAGASTA.

Au sujet du commerce d'Antofagasta, le Consul anglais à Valparaiso fait connaître que les exportations provenant de la Bolivie et embarquées au port chilien d'Antofagasta se sont élevées à 31,048,096 pesos. Son rapport contient une liste de tous les articles. Parmi les denrées exportées de la Bolivie pendant l'année 1901, par le port chilien d'Antofagasta on peut citer les articles suivants:

	Pesos.		Pesos.
Argent	19,924,112	Cuivre et argent	130,948
Étain	6,865,391	Antimoine	102,157
Sulfate d'argent	826,433	Wolfram	10,477
Bismuth	723,751	Autres articles	1,201,325
Cuivre	487,521		
Borate de chaux	410,524	Total	31,048,096
Plomb argentifère	365,457		

CHILI.

PRÉVISIONS DU BUDGET.

Le budget chilien pour l'année 1903, est établi de la manière suivante par rapport aux dépenses:

Intérieur	\$11,811,557.09	Guerre	\$10,269,677.49
Affaires Etrangères	1,152,219.79	Marine	10,695,026.47
Cultes	772,500.00	Industrie	1,324,006.75
Colonisation	890,790.00	Travaux publics	2,186,790.00
Justice	4,671,881.44	Chemins de fer	20,538,174.34
Instruction	10,323,503.51		
Finance	25,001,808.20	Total	99,638,335.08

Les estimations présentées par le gouvernement placent à \$105,-707,391 les dépenses totales de l'année. La réduction a lieu dans les Ministères de la Guerre et de la Marine.

Le Ministre des finances, dans un rapport lu à la Chambre des Députés le mois de décembre 1902, au sujet des recettes et dépenses nationales pendant les deux années 1902 et 1903, fait connaître que pendant l'année 1902, le budget des dépenses s'est élevé à la somme de \$151,604,967 et celui des recettes à la somme de \$143,104,967, ce qui fait ressortir un excédent de \$8,500,000.

Les prévisions des recettes et des dépenses pour l'année 1903 sont réparties de la manière suivante:

RECETTES.

Estimation du revenu ordinaire		\$107,000,000
Gisements de nitrate	\$3,000,000	
Terres à Magalhanes.....	2,500,000	
Terres à Valparaiso.....	1,000,000	
Réforme de l'acte du timbre	300,000	
Droits des phares.....	500,000	
Compagnies d'assurance	250,000	
Droits de douane de la Cordillère.....	500,000	
		8,050,000
Total		\$115,050,000

DÉPENSES.

Estimation des dépenses		\$101,000,000
Ponts, balance	\$3,000,000	
Emprunt de £500,000	6,666,667	
Service de l'emprunt de £500,000.....	466,667	
Bâtiments de guerre, £804,000.....	10,720,000	
Dettes de 1902	4,386,890	
		25,240,224
Total		126,240,224
Déficit.....		\$11,190,224

**COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR POUR LE PREMIER SEMESTRE DE
L'ANNÉE 1902.**

Les chiffres suivants ayant trait au commerce extérieur du Chili pendant le premier semestre de l'année 1902, se trouvent dans le Rapport de l'Administrateur des Douanes.

Les importations faites pendant ce même espace de temps se sont élevées à \$63,158,537, soit une diminution de \$2,608,044, si on fait la comparaison avec la même période de l'année 1901.

Les exportations se sont élevées à \$93,955,450, soit une augmentation de \$15,272,567, comparée à la même période de 1901. Le commerce du semestre montre une augmentation totale de \$12,664,523, comparée à l'année 1901.

Les importations sont classifiées sous les principales rubriques suivantes:

Produits animaux	\$3, 866, 904
Produits végétaux	7, 091, 238
Produits minéraux	9, 629, 974
Textiles et leurs manufactures.....	19, 206, 634
Huiles, couleurs, vernis, etc.....	7, 799, 810
Papier, cartons et leurs manufactures	2, 178, 161
Boissons	717, 852
Parfum, produits pharmaceutiques et chimiques	1, 344, 178
Machines, instruments, etc.....	8, 614, 976
Armes, ammunition et explosifs.....	248, 422
Divers.....	2, 460, 388
Total	63, 158, 537

Les exportations sont classifiées comme il suit:

Produits minéraux	\$70, 037, 876
Produits animaux	4, 064, 679
Produits végétaux	5, 643, 381
Espèces.....	14, 209, 514
Total	93, 955, 450

EVALUATION DES DROITS DE DOUANE SUR LA FAÏENCE ET POTERIE.

Le "British Board of Trade Journal" du 24 décembre 1902, fait connaître qu'à partir du 1^{er} janvier 1903, les articles en faïence et poterie qui ne sont pas énumérés spécialement dans le tarif chilien, seront taxés à l'importation de 30 cents par kilogramme, poids brut.

Voici le tarif des droits perçus sur la faïence et poterie tel qu'il existait avant la modification:

Ordinaire.....	par kilo... 0.24	Pesos.
Moyenne	do..... .56	
Fine	do..... 1.00	

Le droit à percevoir sur l'évaluation officielle reste fixé au taux de 25 pour cent.

STATISTIQUES DES IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

Le "Chilian Times" du 17 décembre, 1902, contient un intéressant rapport de Señor FRANCISCO VERGARA, Directeur des Douanes, ayant trait aux statistiques commerciales du premier semestre de l'année 1902, du mois de janvier au mois de Juin. La valeur des importations pour les deux trimestres a atteint la somme de \$63,158,537, distribuée de la manière suivante:

I.—Animaux sur pied.....	\$1, 699, 929
Pour l'alimentation	601, 129
Pour l'industrie	1, 020, 243
Pour les manufactures.....	545, 603
	<hr/>
	\$3, 866, 904

II.—Fruits, graines, herbes	\$1,426,683	
Pour l'alimentation	3,378,915	
Pour l'industrie	456,886	
Pour les manufactures	224,803	
Bois	1,393,235	
Tabac	210,716	
		\$7,091,238
III.—Métaux fins et bijouterie	245,315	
Fer et acier	6,025,809	
Autres métaux	1,243,392	
Pierres et terres	2,115,958	
		9,629,973
IV.—Palmier, paille, chanvre, jute	1,801,762	
Coton	9,845,363	
Lin	247,398	
Laine	6,125,939	
Soie	1,186,172	
		19,206,634
V.—Huiles	629,380	
Cirages	51,524	
Combustibles	6,749,832	
Couleurs	369,074	
		7,799,810
VI.—Cartons	59,507	
Papier	1,233,767	
Manufactures	884,887	
		2,178,161
VII.—Boissons	108,189	
Liqueurs	609,663	
		717,852
VIII.—Parfums	151,459	
Pharmacie	582,386	
Produits chimiques	610,333	
		1,344,178
IX.—Arts et sciences	874,958	
Mines	3,199,909	
Agriculture	654,640	
Industries textiles	1,764,902	
Locomotion	2,120,567	
		8,614,976
X.—Armes blanches	9,508	
Armes à feu	61,784	
Munitions	43,486	
Explosifs	133,694	
		248,422
Divers		2,460,338
Total		63,158,537

En comparant ce semestre à la même période de l'année 1901, on remarque une diminution de \$2,608,044. La diminution est due à plusieurs causes. D'abord, il y a les rectifications faites dans les évaluations du sucre, du café et du thé. Dans les statistiques pour 1901, ces articles montrent un excès sur leur valeur réelle de \$3,652,000. En second lieu, la dernière récolte a suffi aux besoins du pays, par conséquent, il n'y a pas eu d'importations considérables de blé et de farine, ces deux articles ayant été représentés en 1901, par une valeur de \$8,578,000. En troisième lieu, il y a eu la prime plus élevée sur l'or

et aussi des circonstances fortuites qui ont troublé le commerce et ont réduit la consommation personnelle, ainsi qu'on peut le voir par la diminution de mois en mois des recettes douanières sur les importations. De l'autre côté, il y a eu une augmentation considérable dans les importations qui sont admises en franchise de droits. Le matériel de guerre expédié par la douane jusqu'au 30 juin 1902, et qui est compris dans la classification XI des statistiques, représente une valeur de \$2,460,388. On a aussi importé pour la nouvelle usine de nitrate des matériaux atteignant une valeur de près de deux millions de dollars.

Les locomotives importées pendant le premier semestre représentent une augmentation de \$1,200,000 environ. D'autre part, l'importation de bêtes à cornes accuse une diminution de \$400,000 environ, mais le directeur n'admet pas ce résultat et dit qu'il a des renseignements qui lui font croire que le revenu a été privé de plusieurs centaines de mille dollars par l'introduction, en contrabande au delà de la frontière, de bêtes à cornes et aussi en faisant passer les vaches et taureaux comme des animaux ayant moins d'un an. Les exportations représentent pour le semestre cité une valeur de \$93,955,450, distribuée de la manière suivante:

Produits du règne minéral	\$70,037,876
Produits du règne animal	4,064,679
Produit du règne végétal	5,643,381
Espèces en or et argent	12,209,514

Dans la période correspondante de 1901, la valeur des exportations s'est élevée à \$78,682,853 et dans cette somme les espèces en argent n'y ont figuré que pour \$203,119. En déduisant la valeur des espèces des deux périodes, on obtient la somme de \$78,479,764 pour le premier semestre de 1901; et la somme de \$79,745,933 pour le premier semestre de 1902, soit un excédent de \$1,366,172 en faveur de cette dernière période. L'exportation de produits du règne végétal a augmenté à cause de l'expédition au Péron de 15,087 tonnes de blé d'une valeur de \$1,709,500. L'exportation de produits du règne animal n'a pas varié sensiblement. Quant aux produits du règne minéral, on constate une légère augmentation dans les exportations du nitrate et une diminution dans l'argent et le cuivre. Le directeur fait connaître que, par suite des réformes inaugurées, les travaux du Bureau des Statistiques sont maintenant mis à jour et que l'on doit commencer le mois de janvier prochain à publier un rapport mensuel des importations et exportations.

COLOMBIE.

AUGMENTATION DANS LES DROITS D'EXPORTATION.

D'après un décret publié par le gouvernement le 20 septembre 1902, les droits sur les articles suivants sont augmentés par suite " du besoin

urgent de monnaie d'or pour le maintien de l'armée sur le littoral." A partir de la date du présent décret et jusqu'à nouvel ordre les droits d'exportation seront payables en or de la manière suivante:

Café écoscé	par 100 livres..	\$0. 70
Café en cosses	do.....	. 50
Caoutchouc	do.....	3. 50
Cuir de bétails	do.....	1. 00
Cuir de chèvres, etc	do.....	3. 00
Ivoire végétal	do.....	. 25
Dividivi	do.....	. 08
Tabac en feuille	do.....	. 40
Tabac en carottes	do.....	. 50
Tabac manufacturé	do.....	. 80
Coton en feuille	do.....	. 30
Coton préparé	do.....	. 35
Semences	do.....	. 15
Régimes de plantains	do.....	. 01
Oiseaux secs	do.....	1. 50
Plumes de hérons	do.....	15. 00
Orchidées	do.....	. 30
Écaille de tortue	do.....	2. 50
Baume	do.....	1. 20
Enstie, ou bois de teinture	do.....	. 80
Bois du Brésil	do.....	. 80
Cèdre, galiabo, ou tout autre bois de construction.....	par 1,000 pieds carrés..	2. 40
Noix de coco	par 1,000..	1. 00
Bétail	chaqueun..	8. 00
Chapeaux de paille	le kilo..	. 50

Les droits d'exportation sur les minéraux restent les mêmes. Les articles d'exportation dont il n'est pas question ci-dessus, seront évalués par les experts de la douane et payeront des droits à raison de 5 pour cent de leur valeur en or. Tous les droits dont il est question dans ce décret sont payables en or colombien.

CUBA.

ACHÈVEMENT DU CHEMIN DE FER CENTRAL.

D'après le consul des Etats-Unis, M. R. E. HOLADAY, à Santiago de Cuba, on a achevé le chemin de fer construit par la compagnie de Cuba. Cette ligne s'étend de San Luis, dans la province de Santiago de Cuba, à Santa Clara, dans la province de Santa Clara, établissant ainsi des communications ferrées directes entre Santiago de Cuba et la Havane en utilisant d'autres lignes.

Le chemin de fer est actuellement en exploitation. Des trains de voyageurs et des trains-poste partent de Santiago de Cuba à destination de la Havane tous les lundis, mercredis et vendredis pour arriver dans cette ville les mardis, jeudis et samedis. Le prix des places est de \$24 en première classe et \$12 en seconde classe.

RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE.

CONDITIONS ÉCONOMIQUES.

Le "London Times" publie dans son numéro du 3 janvier 1903, un rapport intéressant de M. H. HESKETH BELL, Administrateur de la République Dominicaine, au sujet des avantages qu'offre cette République pour des placements de capital. M. BELL dit que les nouvelles voies construites récemment ont ouvert à l'exploitation plusieurs milliers d'acres de terrains fertiles qui étaient autrefois inaccessibles. * * *

"Le climat est excellent et convient spécialement aux personnes qui ont des maladies de poitrine. On ne connaît pas la fièvre jaune et la malaria est très rare. Les districts sur le littoral des îles sous le vent sont assez chauds en été, mais dans les montagnes à l'intérieur et sur le littoral au vent la température est toujours agréable. Bien qu'ils soit très difficile d'acheter une plantation rapportant déjà des récoltes de cacao ou de citrons il y a plus de cent mille acres de terres fertiles en possession du gouvernement qu'on peut acheter à raison de 10s. l'acre et l'on accorde des facilités pour le paiement. Actuellement il n'y a aucune taxe sur le terrain et les autres impôts sont très légers. On peut obtenir des ouvriers à raison de 8d. à 1s. 2d. par jour et la population augmente constamment. La pluie tombe en abondance et la plupart des cours d'eau peuvent être utilisées comme force motrice.

"Il y a plusieurs lignes de vapeurs qui font escale dans l'île et les communications entre l'île, l'Angleterre et l'Amérique sont assez fréquentes. Tous les produits locaux trouvent un écoulement facile et le commerce de Saint-Domingue a doublé dans les six dernières années. On peut se faire une idée de l'augmentation récente de l'agriculture quand on sait que pendant l'année dernière on a distribué aux planteurs plus de 60,000 plantes provenant de semences et comprenant des cacaos, des citronniers, des orangers, des arbres à caoutchouc, des vanilliers, ainsi que d'autres provenant des pépinières du jardin botanique. Toutes ces plantes sont vendues au-dessous du coût de production et le Ministère de l'Agriculture est toujours prêt à fournir des renseignements ou des secours aux planteurs qui en ont besoin.

"L'île est actuellement dans une bonne condition financière et on a trouvé des moyens pour entreprendre et achever des travaux d'utilité publique. Un vapeur excellent fait le service constant sur les côtes; on a construit de nouvelles routes dans plusieurs directions, et on a mis les anciennes routes en bon état; on a jeté des ponts sur les plus grandes rivières et l'on continue les lignes de téléphone de manière à entourer l'île. On a construit et ouvert une bibliothèque publique l'année dernière en mémoire de Sa Majesté la Reine d'Angleterre et on a établi un cercle social à Roseau. La valeur de la propriété augmente rapidement et il y a tout lieu de croire à un développement plus avancé.

“Une longue période de dépression fait place maintenant à une ère de prospérité; et au lieu de ce découragement qui existe dans les Indes Occidentales où le sucre est la denrée principale on trouve chez les habitants de Saint-Domingue un esprit confiant, prêt à donner de l'encouragement à toute entreprise promettant de bons résultats pour le bien-être de la République.

“Saint-Domingue, par suite de son bon climat, de ses pluies abondantes, de son sol fertile et de ses autres dons naturels, offre à l'agriculture tropicale des avantages qu'on ne trouve ailleurs que très rarement.”

Cet article a été écrit en vue d'encourager l'immigration.

RECETTES DOUANIÈRES.

Les recettes du gouvernement dominicain pour le mois de novembre 1900 provenant des différents ports d'exportation et d'importation ont été, d'après M. POWELL, le Ministre des États-Unis à Saint-Domingue, les suivantes:

Saint-Domingue.....	\$40,000
Puerto Plata.....	20,000
Macaris.....	12,000
Sanchez.....	9,000
Monte Christi.....	4,000
Azua.....	2,000
Total.....	87,000

Ces recettes accusent une diminution de \$88,000 environ en les comparant avec celles du même mois de l'année précédente.

MODIFICATION DES DROITS DE PORT.

Voici une traduction du décret qui modifie les règlements gouvernant le paiement des droits de port de la République de Saint-Domingue:

ARTICLE 1^{er}. À partir de la date de la publication de ce décret et tant qu'on n'aura pas déterminé une manière plus commode, les droits de port seront acquittés de la manière suivante:

Les frais personnels, tels que le pilotage, les honoraires du docteur, ainsi que ceux de l'interprète et du marin chargé des signaux seront acquittés en monnaie d'or des États-Unis spécifiée par la loi. Les autres frais de port seront acquittés à raison de 20 pour cent en or et argent et les 80 pour cent restants en documents légaux reconnus par l'État (obligations) de toutes les dettes intérieures de la République précédant celles encourues par la dernière administration, et qui jusqu'ici n'avaient aucune forme spéciale de paiement spécifiée.

ART. 2. Le décret du 12 mai 1900, autorisant le paiement de 5 pour cent des droits de port en billets de la Banque Nationale de Saint-Domingue, ainsi que tout autre décret ou loi contraire au décret actuel est, par ce fait, abrogé.

ART. 3. Le Ministre des Finances et du Commerce fera les démarches nécessaires pour déterminer exactement le montant des dettes de l'État dont il est question dans ce décret et aussi pour que ce décret soit exécuté.

Autrefois les droits de ports de la République dominicaine étaient les suivants: \$2.67 par tonne enregistrée et un droit spécial de \$8 pour les voiliers: pour les vapeurs, \$2.25, pour chaque tonne de cargaison embarquée ou débarquée, \$0.07 par tonne enregistrée et un droit spécial de \$12. Cinquante pour cent de ces droits étaient payables en billets de la banque nationale au taux de 7 pour 1 à 12 pour 1: ainsi, d'après les prix marchands de ces billets on a gagné de 15 à 30 pour cent.

Le décret actuel qui spécifie que 80 pour cent des droits de port, sauf quelques exceptions, doivent être acquittés au pair par certains bons du gouvernement, dont la valeur marchande actuelle est de 3 pour cent à 5 pour cent de la valeur nominale, réduit les droits de 75 à 80 pour cent.

ÉTATS-UNIS.

COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 459 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les États-Unis et l'Amérique latine, extrait de la compilation faite par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère des Finances. Le rapport a trait au mois de décembre 1902 et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1901. Il donne aussi un tableau des douze mois finissant au mois de décembre 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 décembre ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois de février.

STATISTIQUES SUR L'IMMIGRATION.

Le rapport annuel du Commissaire de l'Immigration pour l'année finissant le 30 juin 1903, montre qu'il est arrivé aux États-Unis, 648,743 émigrants, dont 466,369 hommes et 182,374 femmes, tandis qu'en 1901, il n'était arrivé que 487,918 émigrants dont 331,052 hommes et 156,866 femmes, ce qui fait ressortir une augmentation de 160,825 émigrants pour l'année 1902. Dans ce nombre, il y avait 135,317 hommes et 25,508 femmes.

C'est l'Italie qui vient en premier lieu avec 178,375 émigrants, soit une augmentation de 42,379. L'Autriche-Hongroie vient en second lieu avec 171,989, soit une augmentation de 58,899, et la Russie tient le troisième rang avec le chiffre de 107,347, soit une augmentation de 2,090.

De tous les pays du monde entier, huit seulement accusent une diminution dans le nombre des émigrants arrivés aux Etats-Unis. La France en a envoyé 3,107, soit une diminution de 33; les Pays-Bas 2,284, soit une diminution de 65; la Turquie d'Europe 187, soit une diminution de 200; l'Irlande 29,138, soit une diminution de 1,423; la Chine 1,649, soit une diminution de 810; l'Asie, sans compter la Turquie, le Japon, l'Inde et la Chine, 30, soit une diminution de 25; l'Afrique 37, soit une diminution de 136; les Iles Philippines 126, soit une diminution de 14.

L'Italie, l'Autriche-Hongroie et la Russie ont fourni plus de 70 pour cent sur les 648,743 émigrants arrivés aux Etats-Unis dans le courant de l'année. Le nombre de ceux qu'on a renvoyés ou auxquels on a refusé l'entrée dans le pays a atteint 4,974.

De ceux qui sont restés, 77,355 ont apporté \$30 ou plus, et 413,705 avaient moins de \$50. Le montant total de l'argent apporté dans le pays s'est élevé à \$10,485,991. Parmi ces émigrants 61,595 étaient déjà venus aux Etats-Unis.

MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

1.—*Droits additionnels applicables à l'importation des sucres provenant des Pays-Bas.*

(Circulaire du Département du Trésor, n° 124 du 13 octobre 1902.)

Aux termes de l'article 5 de l'acte du 24 juillet 1897, notification est faite des primes nettes actuellement accordées par les Pays-Bas à l'exportation des sucres. Pour la perception aux États-Unis des droits additionnels applicables aux sucres de production de ce pays, le montant des primes est désigné comme ci-après:

1°. Sucre de betteraves, brut, à 100 kilogrammes de sucre dur raffiné, 1.16 florins. (Le rendement du sucre raffiné provenant du sucre brut sera déterminé en déduisant du degré de polarisation du sucre brut le coefficient 2 pour le glucose, 4 pour les cendres et 1½ pour cent titre de déchet de fabrication au raffinage.)

2°. Sucre raffiné provenant de sucre brut de betteraves, à 100 kilogrammes, 1.31 florins.

3°. Sucre raffiné provenant de sucre brut importé, à 100 kilogrammes 0.15 florins, en plus de la prime accordée, le cas échéant, pour le sucre brut dans le pays de production.

Jusqu'à la prochaine constatation et notification de primes, ainsi que cela est stipulé à l'article 5 dudit acte de 1897, on pourra, à la demande

des importateurs, surseoir au dédouanement définitif des expéditions de sucres d'origine hollandaise, produits à partir du 1^{er} septembre 1902. Les droits seront alors calculés d'après les primes ci-dessus.

CONSOMMATION DE CAOUTCHOUC EN 1902.

Les chiffres suivants, publiés par le "India Rubber World" du 1^{er} février, font ressortir une diminution dans les importations de caoutchouc brut en 1902, en les comparant à celles de l'année 1901. Cependant les chiffres de l'année 1902 sont très satisfaisants; car ils n'ont été dépassés que deux fois dans les annales du commerce. Toutefois les exportations en Europe ont été moins importantes et les quantités disponibles étaient bien moins considérables à la fin de l'année qu'au commencement, ce qui montre que les livraisons faites aux fabricants ont été beaucoup plus grandes que jamais, si ce n'est pendant l'année 1889, époque à laquelle la consommation phénoménale de caoutchouc fut suivie d'une période de dépression dans les conditions commerciales. Il n'y a eu qu'une légère diminution de 19½ tonnes dans les livraisons faites aux fabricants pendant l'année 1902, si on la compare à l'année de la plus grande consommation; et l'augmentation sur la moyenne des cinq dernières années antérieures à 1902, s'élève au chiffre de 2,381 tonnes.

Tableau des importations et exportations pour les années 1901 et 1902.

	1901,	1902.
Importations aux Etats-Unis	23, 208	21, 842
Exportations en Europe	680	430
Importations nettes.....	22, 528	21, 412
Marchandises en magasin au 1 ^{er} janvier (à ajouter).....	1, 198	1, 399
Total.....	23, 726	22, 811
Marchandise en moins à la fin de l'année	1, 399	331
Livraisons aux fabricants.....	22, 327	22, 480

Le tant pour cent de caoutchouc fin de Para qui entre dans les importations pour les neuf années précédentes, a été de 45½ en 1893; 46½ en 1894; 44 en 1895; 45½ en 1896; 43½ en 1897; 36½ en 1898; 37½ en 1899; 39½ en 1900; et 40 en 1901.

Les chiffres dans le tableau ci-dessous, faisant ressortir l'importance des quantités de caoutchouc disponibles au 1^{er} janvier, ont été extraits de l' "Annual Statistical Summary" de ALBERT T. MORSE & Co., Agents de Change à New York.

Quantité disponible aux Etats-Unis:

	Livres.
Différentes qualités de Para fin	163, 520
Amérique Central et Caucho	26, 880
Afrique et Indes Orientales	551, 040
Total.....	741, 440

Quantités disponibles en Europe:	<i>Livres.</i>
Para fin	2, 016, 000
Autres qualités.....	3, 460, 800
Total.....	5, 476, 800
Quantités de Para fin de toutes qualités restant à Para et à bord	6, 003, 200
Total.....	12, 221, 440
Total au 1 ^{er} janvier, 1902.....	15, 028, 160
Total au 1 ^{er} janvier, 1901.....	16, 616, 320

HAÏTI.

MODIFICATIONS AUX DISPOSITIONS DOUANIÈRES.

I.—Décret du Gouvernement provisoire, en date du 22 septembre 1902, abrogeant temporairement les droits applicables à l'importation du sel.

[“ Le Moniteur ” du 24 septembre 1902.]

ARTICLE 1. A partir de la publication du présent décret, jusqu'au 31 décembre de cette année, les droits sur le sel ne seront point perçus à l'importation.

ART. 2. Le présent décret sera exécuté à la diligence du membre du Gouvernement provisoire chargé du Département des finances et du commerce.

II.—Décret du Gouvernement provisoire, en date du 29 septembre 1902, faisant remise pleine et entière de tous droits de douane à l'importation à Petit-Goâve de matériaux de construction.

[“ Le Moniteur ” du 1^{er} octobre 1902.]

ARTICLE 1. Remise pleine et entière est faite de tous droits de douane sur les matériaux de construction, tels que: planches, cartelages, clous, tôles, faitières et aissantes qui seront importés à Petit-Goâve à partir de la publication du présent décret jusqu'au 30 septembre 1903.

ART. 2. Dans le cas où les matériaux mentionnés en l'article précédent devraient sortir de Petit-Goâve pour un port quelconque de la République, il leur serait appliqué les droits de douane prévus par le tarif.

ART. 3. Le présent décret sera publié, imprimé et exécuté à la diligence du membre du Gouvernement provisoire chargé du Département des finances et du commerce.

III.—Avis du Secrétariat d'État des finances et du commerce, en date du 2 octobre 1902, relatif à la taxation des rubans.

[“ Le Moniteur ” des 8, 11 et 15 octobre 1902.]

Aux effets de la tarification des rubans, il a été décidé que les rubans dénommés sous les Nos. 1576 à 1578 du tarif et taxés à raison de 9 et

de 12 centimes la pièce de 12 aunes ne devront pas avoir plus de 2 pouces de largeur; les rubans dépassant cette dimension seront rangés sous le No. 1579 et acquitteront 5 centimes l'aune.

HONDURAS.

NOUVEL ARBUSTE PRODUISANT LE CAOUTCHOUC.

Le "Commercial Intelligence" du 8 janvier 1903 dit qu'on a découvert dans les montagnes Pijo, du Honduras, un arbuste grimpant qui, dit-on, produit du caoutchouc de très bonne qualité. Ces arbustes ont des pousses qui atteignent une longueur de 100 pieds et leur diamètre varie de 4 pouces à 2 pieds. Ils appartiennent à la famille africaine des arbustes à caoutchouc. Dans le Honduras personne ne paraît connaître le nom de cet arbuste, ni de la famille botanique à laquelle il appartient.

Le gouverneur du Département de Conyagua qui a découvert cet arbuste prétend que le caoutchouc qu'il fournit est d'une qualité supérieure à celui de Para, et il affirme que ses prétentions sont appuyées sur les analyses faites par des chimistes américains et européens.

Cet arbuste pousse aussi bien dans les terrains élevés que dans les bas fonds et il croît avec tant de vigueur qu'on peut le couper en quantités suffisantes pour le commerce. On peut le multiplier au moyen de boutures dans le sol fertile de cette contrée. Comme cet arbuste pousse beaucoup plus vite que le caoutchouc, on pense qu'il serait facile de récolter une grande quantité de gomme.

Il faut au moins six ans pour faire les incisions nécessaires à la récolte.

MEXIQUE.

COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR.

Le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère des Finances des États-Unis publie un tableau qui fait ressortir l'augmentation rapide qu'il y a eue dans les exportations des États-Unis au Mexique pendant les quinze dernières années, depuis l'année 1887, ce résultat étant dû à l'augmentation des facilités de transport depuis l'ouverture des chemins de fer du Mexique Central et du Mexique National. Jusqu'alors le commerce du Mexique se faisait par les maisons anglaises; mais actuellement le commerce anglais se fait par l'intermédiaire de quelques agences qui, au moyen d'échantillons et de catalogues, se procurent des commandes de marchandises; car il n'y a aujourd'hui aucun important établissement commercial anglais au Mexique. Les exportations de marchandises des États-Unis, en Angleterre, en France, en

Allemagne et en Espagne pendant les quinze dernières années ont été comme il suit (en millions de dollars):

Année.	Etats-Unis.	Angleterre.	France.	Allemagne.	Espagne.
1887.....	7.9	5.8	7.6	1.1	1.3
1888.....	9.9	6.7	8.5	1.6	1.3
1889.....	11.5	7.9	10.8	3.5	1.6
1890.....	13.2	9.8	10.7	3.5	1.8
1891.....	14.9	9.5	8.8	3.4	1.5
1892.....	14.3	7.2	6.8	2.9	1.4
1893.....	19.6	6.1	5.4	2.9	1.3
1894.....	12.8	6.4	5.8	2.7	1.3
1895.....	15.0	8.1	7.5	4.0	1.5
1896.....	19.5	8.2	6.4	3.7	1.7
1897.....	23.4	8.4	5.1	4.3	1.5
1898.....	21.2	9.3	5.8	4.9	2.1
1899.....	25.5	10.7	5.1	5.4	2.9
1900.....	34.9	10.5			
1901.....	36.5				

D'après les chiffres publiés par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère des Finances des États-Unis, c'est avec ce dernier pays que le commerce du Mexique augmente le plus rapidement. Les exportations de l'Angleterre au Mexique qui étaient de \$8,000,000 en 1881 se sont élevées à \$10,250,000 en 1900; celles de la France sont tombées de \$9,000,000 en 1881, à \$7,000,000 en 1899; celles de l'Allemagne qui étaient de \$700,000 en 1881 se sont élevées à \$5,000,000 en 1899, et celles de l'Espagne qui étaient de \$871,000 en 1881 ont presque atteint le chiffre de \$2,000,000 en 1900; tandis que les exportations des États-Unis au Mexique qui étaient de \$11,000,000 en 1881 se sont élevées à \$35,000,000 en 1900 et à plus de \$40,000,000 en 1902. Dans la même période que celle dont nous venons de parler les importations du Mexique par les États-Unis se sont élevées de \$28,000,000 à \$41,000,000.

Done, on voit que le Mexique occupe une position exceptionnelle parmi les nations avec lesquelles les États-Unis font des échanges commerciaux considérables, puisque c'est avec ce pays seulement que les exportations et importations ont atteint le même chiffre. Les produits des Indes Occidentales importés par les États-Unis sont presque le double de ses exportations. Les exportations des États-Unis au Canada atteignent deux fois le chiffre de leurs importations; la valeur des importations provenant de l'Amérique du Sud est trois fois plus grande que celle des exportations. Quant à l'Europe, elle importe des États-Unis le triple de ce qu'elle leur vend.

Les principales causes qui ont contribué au développement du commerce entre le Mexique et les États-Unis sont leur voisinage, les communications rapides par les voies ferrées et aussi les grands intérêts qui existent entre les deux pays.

Plus de 9,000 milles de chemins de fer sont actuellement en exploitation au Mexique mettant toutes les parties de ce pays en communication directe avec les États-Unis et, d'après un récent rapport envoyé au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères des États-Unis par le Consul

américain à Mexico, les placements de capitaux américains dans ce pays s'élèvent à \$400,000,000. Il y a un grand nombre de citoyens des États-Unis établis au Mexique soit temporairement soit définitivement. Le Mexique est le seul pays au sud des États-Unis dont les exportations montrent une augmentation appréciable. Les exportations des États-Unis dans l'Amérique Centrale, qui étaient de \$5,296,478 en 1890, se sont élevées à \$6,322,685 en 1902; les exportations des États-Unis dans l'Amérique du Sud, qui étaient de \$33,752,648 en 1890, ont atteint le chiffre de \$38,043,617 en 1902; et celles faites par le même pays aux Indes Occidentales se montaient à \$33,197,222 en 1890 et à \$43,632,951 en 1902, tandis que les exportations au Mexique, qui montaient à \$13,285,287 en 1890, ont atteint le chiffre de \$39,873,606 en 1902 (année fiscale) et pour l'année entière de 1902 elles sont estimées à plus de \$40,000,000.

Les principales exportations des États-Unis sont les articles en fer et acier, les machines, le coton non manufacturé, les bois de construction, les articles en bois, les tissus de coton et la poudre à canon. Les exportations mexicaines aux États-Unis sont principalement les herbes textiles (surtout le sisal), le café, les cuirs verts, le bétail, le plomb, le cuivre et le tabac et en plus de ces articles, il y a des quantités considérables d'argent en minerais et beaucoup d'or qui ne sont pas mentionnés dans les statistiques d'exportation.

EXPORTATIONS AUX ÉTATS-UNIS.

Les exportations de la ville de Mexico à destination des États-Unis pendant le trimestre finissant le 31 décembre 1902, accusent une augmentation considérable sur le trimestre précédent. D'après les chiffres fournis par le consulat général, le montant pour le trimestre en question s'est élevé à \$808,755.05 contre \$675,856.06 pour le trimestre précédent, soit une augmentation de \$132,898.99. La classification des exportations déclarées, telle qu'elle a été publiée dans le "Mexican Investor" du 19 février, 1903, fait ressortir les articles suivants ainsi que leur valeur:

Marchandises américaines réexpédiées	\$13, 234. 39
Teintures anilines	2, 568. 72
Antiques	62. 25
Son	1, 596. 24
Racine de genêt	4, 099. 50
Or en lingots	621, 784. 60
Plomb en lingots	4. 79
Argent en lingots	65, 538. 24
Queues de bétail	480. 00
Chicle	75. 98
Chicle (sec)	2, 245. 48
Cigares	120. 38
Café	37. 00

Toiles de lin brodées à jour	\$150.87
Chapeaux (palmier).....	3,300.97
Cuir (morceaux).....	60.06
Cuir (mouillés, salés).....	37,996.18
Cornes (bétail).....	1,860.64
Bijouterie (imitation).....	580.00
Bijoux.....	180.14
Marbre.....	36.35
Timbres de poste mexicains.....	187.27
Noix (pecana).....	3,299.72
Vieux cuivre.....	480.76
Vieil or et argent.....	265.00
Peintures, cadres et poterie.....	329.00
Débris de platine.....	108.42
Caoutchouc (brut).....	293.00
Caoutchouc (morceaux).....	143.72
Peaux de chèvres.....	34,559.32
Vanille.....	600.00
Déchets.....	5,296.06
Zacaton.....	3,180.00
Total.....	808,755.05

Les exportations déclarées aux agences consulaires dépendant du Consulat Général à Mexico, accusent aussi une augmentation considérable pour le trimestre qui vient de finir si on le compare au trimestre précédent. Voici les chiffres établissant la comparaison:

	Trimestre finissant le 31 décembre.	Trimestre précédent.
Guadalajara.....	\$53,992.70	\$15,385.34
Guanajuato.....	29,067.02	27,849.10
Oaxaca.....	26,367.85	46,045.87
Puebla.....	176,327.97	78,436.92
Zacatecas.....	98,040.31	76,296.83

Soit, pour les cinq agences, un total de \$383,795.85 pour le trimestre finissant le 31 décembre contre \$244,013.06 pour le trimestre précédent, ce qui fait ressortir une augmentation de \$141,782.79. Les chiffres donnés ci-dessus sont en monnaie des Etats-Unis.

D'après un rapport reçu de Mexico, le commerce extérieur du pays (les exportations ainsi que les importations) a augmenté pendant les 4 premiers mois de l'année fiscale actuelle de \$25,000,000 sur les mêmes mois de la période fiscale précédente. Les importations dépassaient de plus de \$5,000,000 (valeur en or) le total de la période correspondante de l'année précédente.

PRODUCTION DE BLÉ PENDANT L'ANNÉE 1902.

D'après les statistiques publiées par le Département de Fomento, la production du blé au Mexique, pendant l'année 1902, s'est élevée à 744,180,580 livres.

Voici les principaux états producteurs de blé, ainsi que les quantités récoltées: Coahuila, 55,000,000 de livres; Guanajuato, 200,000,000 de livres; Jalisco, 130,000,000 de livres; Michoacan, 120,000,000 de livres; Mexico, 55,000,000 de livres; Puebla, 38,000,000 de livres; Querétaro, 27,000,000 de livres; Sonora, 62,000,000 de livres; Vera Cruz, 20,000,000 de livres; les 37,180,580 livres qui restent sont distribuées parmi les autres Etats et les petits cultivateurs qui n'ont envoyé aucun rapport au département.

Au Mexique, le blé est entièrement cultivé sur les plateaux et dans les endroits où l'irrigation est possible. Par conséquent les petits cultivateurs ne peuvent se servir des moissonneuses à cause de la profondeur des fossés pour l'irrigation qui ont une largeur de 5 pieds et une profondeur de 5 à 10 pieds environ; mais là où les haciendas sont irrigués par les méthodes modernes de canaux d'irrigation plus grands avec de petits cours d'eau et où l'élévation du fossé local d'irrigation ne dépasse pas 8 ou 10 pouces, les moissonneuses peuvent passer sur ces sillons qui ne dérangent pas le mécanisme de la machine.

On compte environ 40 minoteries modernes. Elles sont distribuées parmi les districts producteurs de blé cités plus haut. La plus grande minoterie du Mexique se servant de ces machines perfectionnées est située à Toluca dans l'Etat de Mexico; sa production journalière est de 500 livres. Il y a en voie de construction dans la ville de Mexico, une minoterie pouvant produire 600 livres par jour. On trouve dans les villes de Guadalajara, de Torreón, de Puebla, de Celaya, de Guanajuato, de Chihuahua, de Morelia, d'Orizaba des minoteries montées avec des machines les plus perfectionnées qui ont une production journalière de 75 à 100 livres. Il y a dans la ville d'Aguascalientes, San Luis Potosi, plusieurs petites minoteries d'une capacité moyenne de 50 livres par jour, et à Monterey, il y en a une ayant une production de 100 livres par jour.

Quant à la production de farine au Mexique, le Département de Fomento n'a pas de chiffres montrant la quantité produite dans la République pendant l'année dernière, ni pendant aucune année précédente, et il serait impossible d'en faire une estimation; toutefois on avait importé dans la République 4,000,000 de kilogrammes de farine d'une valeur nominale de \$130,000, et 3,500,000 kilogrammes de blé d'une valeur nominale de \$150,000. L'approvisionnement de farine de blé est loin de suffire à la demande et c'est pour cette raison qu'on a aboli le droit sur le blé, afin de pouvoir l'importer et le fournir au consommateur à un prix raisonnable.

Sur la demande du Gouvernement, les compagnies de chemins de fer ont réduit leur tarif de près de 16 pour cent sur les importations de blé. La demande pour la farine de blé a tant augmenté que même les plus petits cultivateurs ont commencé à cultiver le blé pour le marché au lieu du maïs, ainsi qu'ils en avaient l'habitude.

ÉTABLISSEMENT DE MUSÉES COMMERCIAUX.

Le "Mexican Herald" du 8 décembre, 1902, annonce que le Gouvernement mexicain, par l'intermédiaire de ses consuls, a établi des musées commerciaux dans plusieurs grandes villes des pays étrangers. C'est le consul du Mexique à Cardiff, Pays de Galles qui en a conçu l'idée après la dernière Exposition Universelle de Paris. A l'exposition qui a lieu actuellement à Cardiff on trouve beaucoup de produits mexicains qui attirent l'attention et au sujet desquels le Consul peut fournir des renseignements. Le Département de Fomento qui a approuvé l'idée du Consul à Cardiff encourage l'établissement de ces musées commerciaux. Le premier a été établi à Yokohama, Japon, sous les auspices du Ministre du Mexique, Monsieur MAURIO WOLHEIM, qui depuis a été obligé de donner sa démission à cause du mauvais état de sa santé. On a ensuite établi un musée à Philadelphie qui est considéré l'un des plus importants qu'on ait établis jus'ici, et auquel on envoie constamment, sous les auspices du Département de Fomento, des échantillons de produits mexicains provenant du sol et des fabriques. On a établi récemment à Liverpool, un musée commercial qui est sous la direction du Consul du Mexique. A Milan, en Italie, on fait des préparatifs pour l'établissement d'une grande collection aussi complète que possible, d'articles de production et de fabrique mexicaines dans un bâtiment, construit exprès pour un musée, dont les plans ont été approuvés par le Gouvernement mexicain. On doit en organiser d'autres en Allemagne où il y a une demande croissante pour les bois fins et de construction du Mexique. Le Département de Fomento a communiqué avec les gouverneurs des divers états qui ont promis de fournir des échantillons de leurs productions, pouvant être employées avec profit dans le commerce.

FAITS DIVERS.

Le "Mexican Herald," du 10 janvier 1903, dit que pendant l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1902, les exportations d'articles en caoutchouc des Etats-Unis au Mexique se sont élevées à \$218,450 en or, dont \$124,773 pour courroies et tuyaux; \$1,145 pour 2,503 paires de chaussures, et \$92,222 pour d'autres marchandises.

Les importations de caoutchouc brut du Mexique aux Etats-Unis se sont élevées à 263,909 livres, représentant \$101,097.

NICARAGUA.

ÉMISSION D'OBLIGATIONS.

Le consul des Etats-Unis à Managua, Monsieur CHESTER DONALDSON, fait connaître que le président ZELAYA a publié un décret le 12 décembre 1902, faisant appel aux commerçants et hommes d'affaires du pays, indigènes ainsi qu'étrangers, pour un emprunt de 1,000,000 de pesos (\$361,000) pour lequel le gouvernement fera une émission d'obligations qu'on offrira en groupes de 1,000 pesos minimum (\$360) aux commerçants, qui le 2 novembre 1902 se seront engagés à ne pas acheter l'argent à un taux dépassant 100 pour cent maximum. Par conséquent, les chefs des douanes acquitteront les polices avec une augmentation de 100 pour cent sur le tarif actuel. Pendant un mois environ l'augmentation a été de 180 pour cent.

Cette nouvelle émission d'obligations est en vue de retirer de la circulation le papier-monnaie national. Vingt-cinq pour cent de tous les droits de douane seront affectés à l'amortissement de ces obligations.

On distribuera cet emprunt de la manière suivante parmi les différents départements de la République:

Département.	Montant.	Département.	Montant.
León	\$200,000	Jinotega.....	\$20,000
Granada	140,000	Nueva Segovia	10,000
Managua	120,000	Chontales	10,000
Chinandega.....	80,000	Département de Zelaya, y compris Cabo	
Rivas	40,000	Gracias á Dios and San Juan del	
Masaya	30,000	Norte.....	300,000
Matagalpa.....	30,000	Total	1,000,000
Carazo	20,000		

PARAGUAY.

CHALANDS POUR LE TRAFIC SUR LES RIVIÈRES.

M. JOHN N. RUFFIN, Consul des Etats-Unis à Assomption, Paraguay, a fait parvenir au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères des Etats-Unis, des renseignements au sujet des conditions de la navigation sur le Rio de la Plata et autres fleuves de l'Amérique du Sud. Le Consul dit que le commerce des sections dont il parle dans son rapport pourrait être augmenté considérablement en employant des chalands comme ceux dont on se sert sur le Mississippi et l'Ohio. Ces chalands ont un tirant d'eau de 3 à 5 pieds et transportent ordinairement de 1,000 à 2,000 tonnes de marchandises. Les places qui présentent le plus de difficulté à la navigation entre Assomption et Buenos Ayres sont la passe l'Angostura où, pendant la sécheresse, l'eau n'a que 7 pieds de profondeur, et un endroit dans le Paraná, où l'eau n'a quelquefois que 6 pieds 3 pouces.

Une des principales sources de revenu des chalands provient du transport du bétail sur pied. Le tarif des frêts entre Assumption et Buenos Ayres varie de \$3.25 à \$6 en or la tonne, et de Concepcion à Corumbo il varie de \$7 à \$10 la tonne.

Les importateurs de marchandises des Etats-Unis et les exportateurs du pays ont fait connaître au consul qu'ils pouvaient garantir aux bateaux précités de 5,000 à 10,000 tonnes de frêt par mois, si on leur accordait un tarif de \$1 ou \$1.25 en or par tonne.

Le Brésil est riche en caoutchouc, cuirs verts, etc., et le Paraguay en bois de quebracho et autres bois durs, ainsi qu'en cuirs, conserves de viande, etc. Ces pays se servent de quantités considérables de ronces artificielles, de moulins à vent et de sel, ainsi que d'instruments agricoles, machines et tissus de coton. D'après le consul RUFFIN, s'il était possible d'accorder un tarif de transport moins élevé, les produits des Etats-Unis pourraient lutter avantageusement avec les fabriques du monde entier.

PÉROU.

MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

Ordonnance du 14 mars 1902, prohibant l'importation des produits alimentaires conservés au moyen de l'acide borique.

[“ El Peruano ” du 17 octobre 1902.]

En vertu de la présente ordonnance est prohibée l'importation des produits alimentaires conservés au moyen de l'acide borique.

VÉNÉZUELA.

STATISTIQUES DU COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR.

Voici, d'après le “Commercial Intelligence” du 1^{er} janvier 1903, des renseignements spéciaux sur le commerce du Vénézuéla, c'est-à-dire sur les marchandises importées et les produits domestiques exportés pendant les dernières années :

Année.	Importations.	Exportations.	Année.	Importations.	Exportations.
1895.....	£666,000	£897,000	1898.....	£783,000	£979,000
1896.....	821,000	968,000	1899.....	715,000	852,000
1897.....	944,000	917,000	1900.....	883,000	1,006,000

Il a été impossible de se procurer des chiffres montrant la distribution du commerce extérieur entre les diverses nations pendant l'année 1900.

mais afin d'en donner une idée on publie les chiffres montrant les importations de La Guayra, qui est le port de Caracas:

	Colis.	Tonnes métriques.		Colis.	Tonnes métriques.
Allemagne	152,082	7,666	Royaume-Uni.....	42,968	13,077
Espagne	37,395	1,539	Italie	12,692	812
Etats-Unis d'Amérique.....	308,584	24,613	Belgique.....	3	1
France.....	23,705	1,567	Colombie.....	12	11
Hollande.....	34,646	3,680	Danemark.....	133	84

A Puerto Cabello les importations en 1901, ont été réparties de la manière suivante:

Royaume-Uni.....	£64,320	Italie.....	£4,381
Allemagne.....	63,476	Espagne.....	3,432
Etats-Unis.....	51,506	Autres pays.....	607
France.....	34,629		
Hollande.....	32,533	Total.....	254,884

Ces chiffres pour Puerto Cabello, accusent une diminution de 25 pour cent sur ceux de l'année 1900 et de 40 pour cent sur ceux de l'année 1898.

Il a été impossible d'obtenir l'évaluation des importations de Maracaïbo, mais on peut se faire une idée de l'importance de son commerce d'importation par le mouvement du port pendant l'année 1901:

Nationalité	Arrivée de navires étrangers.
Américains.....	51
Norvégiens.....	12
Danois.....	10
Hollandais.....	25
Russes.....	1
Français.....	1
Total.....	100

Les 51 navires américains, qui presque tous étaient des vapeurs, ne jaugeaient que 44,310 tonnes. Tous les autres navires étaient des voiliers à l'exception de ceux venant de Norvège; 331 voiliers vénézuéliens sont entrés dans ce port.

Le montant total des droits d'importation perçus au Vénézuéla n'a pas encore été publié; en 1894, l'année de la publication des dernières statistiques, le montant s'est élevé à £1,494,000.

D'après un correspondant du "Times" de Londres, le dernier rapport détaillé sur le budget se rapportait à l'année finissant le 30 juin 1901. A cette date, d'après le dernier rapport de la Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, les recettes se sont élevées à £1,670,000 et les dépenses à £1,775,000, soit un déficit de £160,000 environ. Dans cette somme il y avait un report d'à peu près £160,000. Environ les trois-quarts des dépenses ont été pour l'entretien de l'armée et de la marine.

Le total de la dette extérieure du Vénézuéla, d'après l' "Official Intelligence of the Stock Exchange," s'est élevé l'année dernière à £6,542,000. D'après le rapport de la Corporation of Foreign Bondholders publié au mois d'août dernier, le principal à payer s'élevait à £4,571,167 et l'intérêt approximatif à £2,623,877, soit un total de £7,195,044. Actuellement on peut estimer la dette, y compris les chemins de fer et d'autres réclamations, de £7,000,000 à £7,500,000. Les recettes douanières sont rarement au-dessous de £700,000 par an. Les prévisions du Ministère des Finances pour l'année finissant le 30 juin 1902, étaient de £853,200.

L' "Official Gazette" du 23 mai 1901, fait connaître que les recettes du Vénézuéla pour l'année finissant le 30 juin 1902 étaient estimées à—

Douanes:

Droits d'importation.....	£848,000	
Intérêt.....	3,000	
Amendes.....	1,000	
Frais de magasinage.....	1,200	
		£853,200

Impôts provenant de l'intérieur:

Papier timbré.....	24,000	
Contribution des districts fédéraux.....	2,633	
Impôt additionnel sur le sel marin.....	78,400	
Droits d'enregistrement.....	5,200	
Droits consulaires.....	28,000	
Droits sur les brevets d'invention.....	2,000	
Téléphones.....	600	
Eaux de Caracás.....	16,000	
Droits de port de Cabello.....	32,000	
Droits sur l'enseignement.....	182,407	
Postes et télégraphe.....	85,792	
		457,032

Impôts provenant des divers états:

Droit de transport.....	132,488	
Mines de sel.....	36,000	
Terres incultes.....	800	
Autres mines.....	480	
		160,768

Total..... 1,480,000

DÉBOUCHÉS COMMERCIAUX DANS L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

D'après un rapport du Conseiller de commerce français à Lima, publié dans le "Moniteur Officiel du Commerce Extérieur," les principales villes des pays hispano-américains sont actuellement en pleine transformation. Indépendamment de la construction d'édifices publics

et d'habitations particulières adaptées aux conditions et à l'architecture modernes, d'importants travaux de canalisation, de pavage et de grosse voirie sont partout en voie d'exécution, ce qui donne lieu à une énorme consommation de ciment et de carrelage. Actuellement 95 pour cent du ciment qu'on importe proviennent de Hambourg et 5 pour cent d'Angleterre; il n'existe aucune fabrique de ciment dans ces pays.

Le Conseiller de commerce français propose qu'un groupe de fabricants de ciment et de carreaux mosaïques organise un syndicat et choisisse cinq représentants énergiques parlant l'espagnol et connaissant les coutumes des pays. Ils devront être pourvus d'échantillons et devront aussi parcourir les principales villes de l'Amérique-Latine en vue d'obtenir des contrats des gouvernements et des municipalités.

La tâche de ces représentants pourrait être distribuée comme suit:

1° Mexique et Centre Amérique, Cuba et Porto-Rico; 2° Vénézuéla, Colombie, les Guyanes et les petites Antilles; 3° Equateur, Pérou, Bolivie et Chili; 4° Argentine et Uruguay; 5° Brésil et Paraguay.

PRODUCTION DE L'OR ET DE L'ARGENT EN AMÉRIQUE PENDANT L'ANNÉE 1902.

D'après l' "Engineering and Mining Journal" du 3 janvier 1903, le total de la production de l'or en Amérique a atteint le chiffre de 14,882,618 onces fines évaluées à \$306,723,462. Sur ce total les États-Unis, le Mexique, l'Amérique du Centre et du Sud ont fourni les quantités et valeurs suivantes:

	Onces (fines).	Valeur.
Etats-Unis	1,243,357	\$87,710,189
Mexique.....	482,244	9,067,979
Amérique Centrale.....	48,379	1,000,000
République Argentine.....	2,177	45,000
Bolivie.....	8,466	175,000
Brésil.....	130,624	2,700,000
Chili.....	21,130	500,000
Colombie.....	101,597	2,100,000
Equateur.....	14,511	3,000,000
Pérou.....	87,083	1,800,000
Uruguay.....	2,419	50,000
Venezuela.....	55,636	1,150,000

Le total de la production de l'argent dans le monde entier pendant l'année 1902, s'est élevé à 184,213,892 onces troy, évaluées à \$96,196,494, dont la plus grande partie a été fournie par les États-Unis et le Mexique. Pendant cette année, la production de l'argent aux États-Unis a été de 67,152,958 onces évaluées à \$35,067,275. La production de l'argent au Mexique pour l'année fiscale finissant le 30 juin 1902 a

atteint 56,863,223 onces évaluées à \$29,693,975, et l'on peut considérer cette quantité produite pendant l'année fiscale comme égale à celle de l'année entière.

Voici les détails du mouvement commercial des métaux précieux pour les dix mois finissant le 31 octobre 1902.

Importations d'or.

Mexique	\$7,403,286
Amérique Centrale	676,194
Amérique du Sud	1,242,467
Etats-Unis "	39,861,245

Exportations d'or.

Etats-Unis "	\$33,172,063
Amérique du Sud	1,379,961

Voici les détails des exportations et importations de l'argent pour les dix mois finissant en octobre:

Importations d'argent.

Etats-Unis "	\$23,701,933
Mexique	17,928,323
Amérique Centrale	442,369
Amérique du Sud	824,442

Exportations d'argent.

Etats-Unis "	\$43,727,779
Amérique du Sud	217,718

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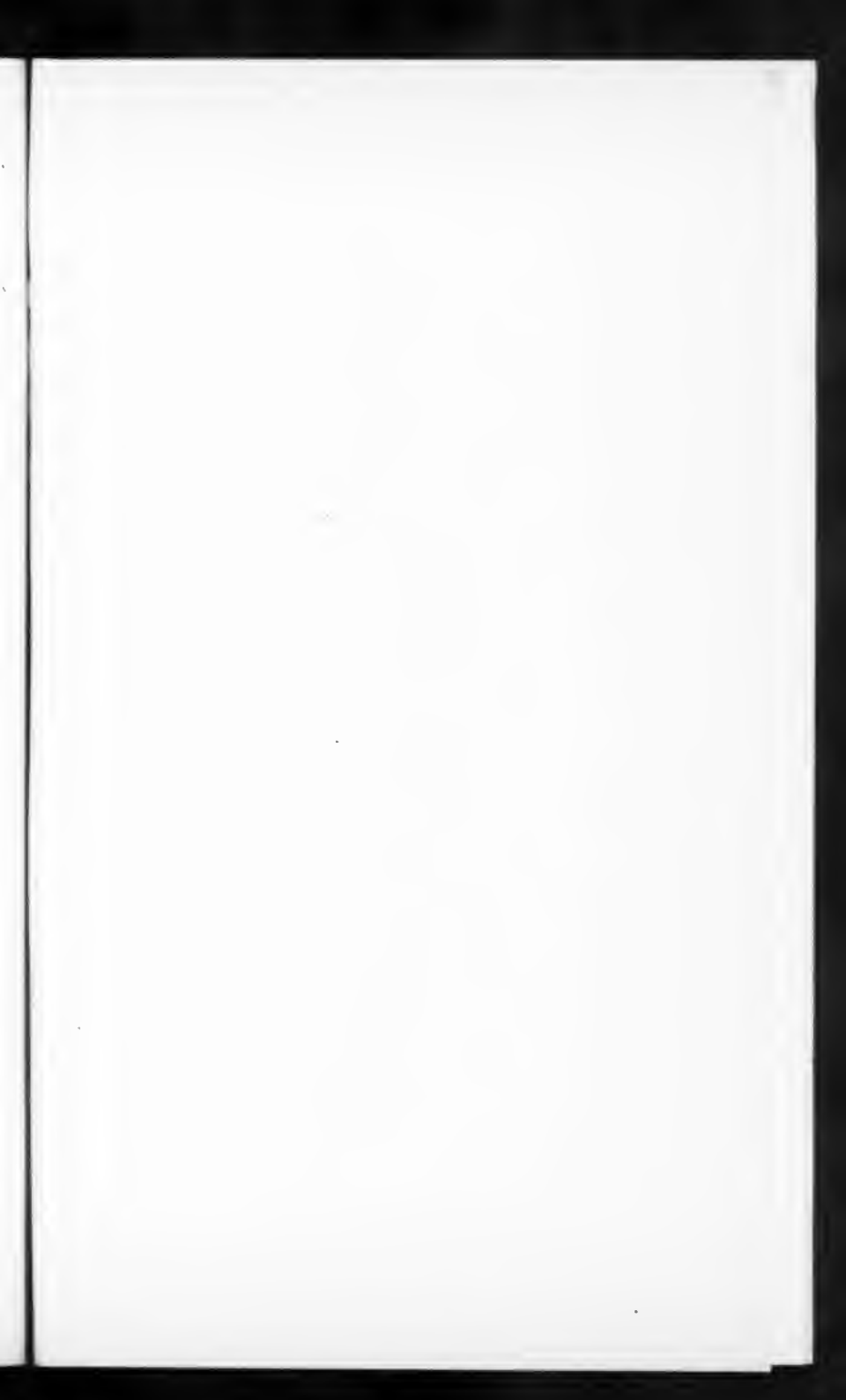
Les livres et les brochures qui seront envoyés au Bureau des Républiques Américaines, et qui contiendront des sujets ou matières traitant des pays de l'Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines, seront mentionnés dans le Bulletin Mensuel sous le titre "Bibliographie."

La Bibliothèque de Colomb vient de recevoir "The Argentine Year Book" pour l'année 1902, qui donne un sommaire précieux des statistiques et des renseignements les plus récents ayant trait à la République. On trouve dans le volume en question l'Annario Pillado et le Guide commercial de John Grant, le tout formant un livre de renseignements de la plus grande valeur. Les articles et les données ont été contribuéés par différents hauts fonctionnaires du gouvernement argentin, de sorte qu'on ne peut douter de l'authenticité des renseignements. De nombreuses gravures et un index détaillé augmentent de beaucoup la beauté et l'utilité du livre.

" Les chiffres des exportations et importations des Etats-Unis sont pour les onze mois finissant le 30 novembre 1902.

F. D. HERBERTSON, B. A., de Londres, et A. J. HERBERTSON, Ph. D., F. R. S. E., et Conférencier en géographie régionale à l'Université d'Oxford, ont fait un volume très intéressant qui traite de l'Amérique du Centre et du Sud, ainsi que des Antilles. L'introduction dit que les séries dont ce livre forme une partie, sont destinées à stimuler et non pas à remplacer la lecture individuelle ayant trait aux pays précités, et bien qu'on donne en détail des extraits de livres et de journaux, les notes et les index bibliographiques seront d'une plus grande valeur pour celui qui se livre à cette étude. Comme la plus grande partie des matières a été puisée dans les rapports de témoins oculaires et aussi obtenue de la bouche même de ceux qui ont fait des recherches sur les phénomènes en question, on peut compter sur des renseignements très intéressants. La Bibliothèque Colomb a reçu aussi un volume dans le genre du premier traitant de l'Amérique du Nord, y compris le Canada, les Etats-Unis et le Mexique.





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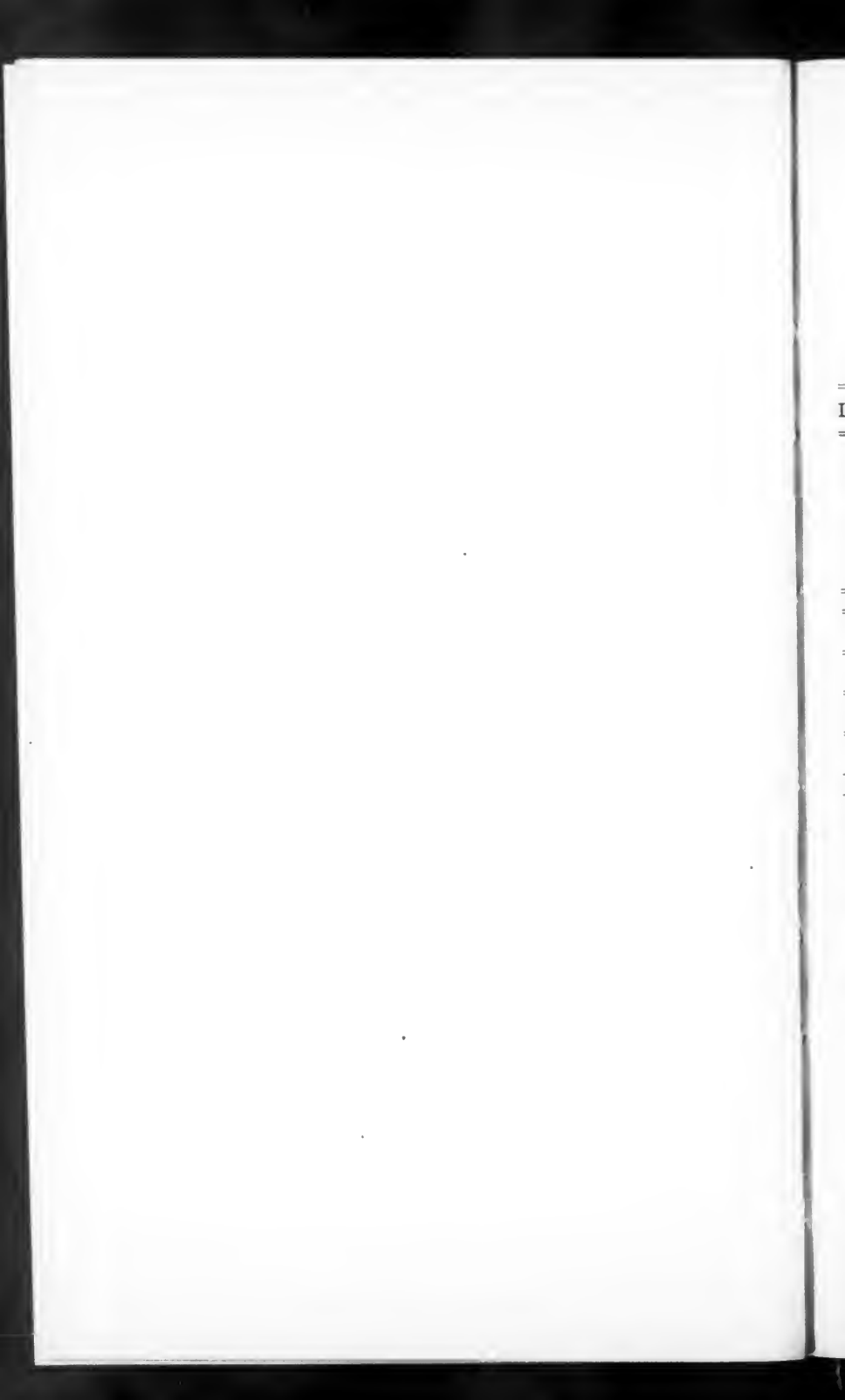
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